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REPORT
ON THE REVISION
OF THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT

(23)
1562

EFFECTED BY

LIEUT. R. P. NISBET, ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

IN THE YEARS 1866 & 1867.

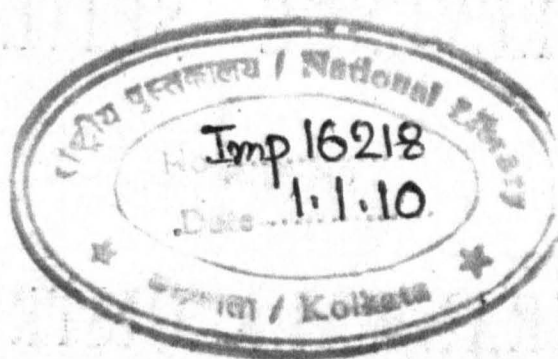


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NOTE.

The Maps connected with this Report form a separate Volume.

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No. 96.

FROM

LIEUTENANT R. P. NISBET,

LATE ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Gujranwála.

TO

E. A. PRINSEP, ESQUIRE,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Amritsar.

Dated Murree, the 31st October 1868.

SIR,

I have now the honor to submit a report of the Revision of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Gujranwála district, effected by me under your orders.

2. The following records, some being the prescribed returns, and others containing much valuable information gathered from time to time during the progress of the revised settlement, have been made over to the District Office, and the Deputy Commissioner has acknowledged their receipt.

Village Professional Maps (Statement No. I) bound up with English Village Note Books in place of Statements II, III and IV, (14 volumes).

In Volume I of each parganah is bound the Assessment Portfolio of the same, which contains—

1st. An Assessment Map of the parganah.

2ndly. An Abstract of the Village Note Books of Assessment Circles in the parganah, with remarks on the condition, capabilities and assessment of each.

3rdly. Statement No. V, giving the area, resources, jama, and rates of each circle of assessment.

4thly. Statement No. VI, giving the area under different kinds of crops, with the average price current for each parganah.

84 Parganah and District Maps.

Maafi Registers (office copies)

2 Registers of English Correspondence relating to Settlement.

3 Books containing the accounts of the Revised Settlement.

3 Volumes containing the Vernacular Report and Final Returns of the Revised Settlement.

1 History of the Gujranwála district in Vernacular.

3. With your approval my report has taken the form of an Atlas, as prepared by you for the Siálkot district.

4. In a series of 18 maps is given a map of statistics, very carefully prepared, accompanied with full explanatory remarks to each map. The whole report on the revision of settlement is embodied in this Atlas, which seemed to me better than giving a report separate from the statistical portion of the information. An assessment portfolio of each sub-division of the district forms three appendices to the report.

5. At the same time I submit a Revenue Survey Map of the Gujranwála district, 2 miles to the inch, in which is now shown a great deal of useful information never before given, such as encamping grounds, serais, dak bungalows, road bungalows, police thanahs, police chaukís, schools, female schools, chaudrís' circles, patwaris' circles, village roads, Government rakhs, rain-fall, depth of wells, ferries, and the tabular statement of tahsil areas &c., revised to date.

6. I trust the report now submitted may be accepted as proof of the labour and hearty endeavour made in this revision of settlement to secure, on a sound basis, the Government revenue, and the rights of upwards of half a million of people.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

R. P. NISBET,

Late Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

MAP No. I

GENERAL REMARKS.

This district it is believed owes its population entirely to immigration from Hindustán, but when that immigration took place is not now ascertainable so as to fix it with any degree of accuracy. The agricultural tribes are very numerous, and a large proportion of them claim a Rájput origin, and are sub-divisions of tribes located in the surrounding districts of Lahore, Siálkot and Amritsar, where the elder branch of the original family of immigrants having set up a home, the younger sons soon wandered a few miles further north and founded separate colonies in this district, the pastoral advantages of which offered considerable temptation to early settlers to remain here. The particulars shewn in the map, namely, the numerical strength, industrial capacity, and extent of land held by each tribe of any importance in the district, are taken from the pedigree tables of the tribe, and of the separate villages belonging to them, prepared from information collected at general meetings of their greybeards and leading men, assembled during the progress of revision of settlement in every village of the district. Remarks explanatory of the history of only those clans are given who have a considerable number of villages in the same locality, the position of which is indicated by a distinctive colour on the sketch map.

REMARKS EXPLAINING THE HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL CLANS.

Dhotar—16 villages. Hindús, though individuals among them are Mahammadans. They claim to be "Súraj Bansi Rájputs." One "Dhotar" was their ancestor, who came to this district from Hindustán 19 generations ago. The clan has no sub-division. They intermarry with Chattah, Virak, Varáich, Hanjra, Bavra and other tribes. The custom of *pagri-vand* obtains. Daughters cannot inherit ancestral property. Adoption prevails up to the age of 10 years, and only within the tribe. They have never had any political standing in the district. Of the *chaudris* or leading men of the district only Jaimal of Jallan belongs to this tribe.

Sekhu—20 villages. Are Rájputs, and claim descent from Pewar, assumed their tribal name from an ancestor named "Sekhu," whose great grandsons, "Hambú" "Prithú" and "Chahar," came to this district 17 generations ago from the Málwa country. They intermarry with all other tribes except Gonds and Bals, as they claim them as sub-divisions of their own clan. The custom of *pagri-vand* is acknowledged. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption is recognized if within the tribe. They have never enjoyed any political importance. One Dhás of Ham-moke, and his son Dhyán Singh, were notorious robbers, until the latter was slain about A. D. 1794 by Jághírdar Sáhib Singh. The two leading men of the tribe are Vadhaya, Sar-Panch of Nekhar, and Dya Rám Lambardár of Kila Jaggu.

Chímas—12 villages. This is certainly one of the most important tribes in the district, and the area of land in their possession and cultivation very considerable; they are chiefly Mahammadans, and claim descent from Rája Prithi Rái, and to be a branch of the Chohán Rájputs. Twenty-three generations ago a powerful ancestor, "Chíma," came from Dehli, and founded a village, called after his name, on the Beás in the Amritsar district. There are no sub-divisions of the tribe; they intermarry with Virak, Varaich, Tarar, Sandhu, Guráya, Bájwa, and others; but marriage with Chattahs is much sought after. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption is common within the tribe. They have not enjoyed political importance, but there are many men of weight and influence now among them; the chief of whom are Cháudri Hassan Mahammad of Kot Jaffir, Mouládád of Diláwar, Partáb Singh of Baddoke, Gholám Haidar of Abúl Fattehwalí, Jalál of Sohdera, Maujdín of Guníanwála, and Alla Jowaya of Sároke.

Chattahs—81 villages. A powerful tribe, claiming to be Chohán Rájputs, and descended from Rája Prithi Rái, whose grandson was "Chattah," from whom they take their name. In the 10th generation from "Chattah" was "Dehrú," who came from Sombhul in Hindustán, and settled for a time in Mauzah Sankhatra, Zillah Siálkot, where he married a girl of the Deo clan; he then went to Mauzah Jarkotli, and married another wife of the Kálon tribe, and afterwards came to reside in Mauza Jagowála in this district, and gave his daughter in marriage to a zamindar of the Súrah tribe, and with her as a dowry his estates in the Siálkot district, and himself occupied land in Jagowála. He had 11 sons, four by his first wife; and seven by his second wife, of all these, one died childless (Maipál), and another (Jaggú) went beyond the Chenáb, and founded a village after his own name; the remaining 9 sons founded villages in this district. So the colony rapidly spread, and their descendants now occupy 81 villages. The tribe are chiefly Musalmán; there are no recognized sub-divisions; all other tribes esteem marriages with them; the Mahammadans of the tribe make marriages of very close affinity amongst themselves, but not so the Hindús. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. This tribe has enjoyed considerable political importance in the persons of Núr Mahammad Ahmad Khán, Ján Mahammad, powerful chiefs and brave soldiers, the last of whom was finally reduced by Ranjít Singh, and the power of the Chattahs for ever destroyed.

An interesting account of the "Chattahs" will be found in Lepel Griffin's History of the Panjab Chiefs. A very distinguished member of this clan, and a brave and loyal soldier, who fought under General Nicholson, was Mahammad Khán, Zaildar of Ahmadnagar, lately deceased; he has left a son. Other leading men are Sarbuland Khán, Hussain Khán, of Kot Kara, Jowaya of Pindori, Pír Baksh of Virpál, Gholám of Salhoke, and Golám Nabbí of Ramké.

Guráya—31 villages. Are "Soma Vansi" Rájputs of both races. Their ancestor was one Guráya, whose grandson "Mal" came from the Lakki Jangal iláqúa some 14 generations ago, and settled in the Hafizabád tahsíl of this district. The sub-divisions of the tribe are very

numerous, but of these only 9 are purely agricultural, the others follow various occupations. They intermarry with Chima, Virak, Tarar and other Jats, but not usually within their own clan. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption up to 10 years and within the clan is usual. The Gurayas are excellent agriculturists, and own some of the most flourishing villages in the district. They have had no political chief of note among them; one of their leading men now is Chaudri Dídár Bakhsh of Búpra.

Sánsi—14 villages. This is an offshoot of the Bhattí clan, and they take their name from one "Sansi," whose great grandson "Udrat" 18 generations ago, came from Bhatnair in Hindustán and adopted a pastoral life in this district. His sons, "Jatri" and "Sundar," took to agriculture, and the one founded Mauzah Mandhiala, Mír Shikaran, the other Mauzah Khiali; and their descendants now possess 14 villages. There are no sub-divisions. They intermarry with Guraya, Virak, and other Jat communities. Adoption is common. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. The rank and influence of the Sandhanwália family, who belong to this tribe, and the renown of their representative the great Maharája Ranjít Singh, have given lasting political notoriety to the Sánsis. Arúra, Chaudri of Gujránwála, is a worthy specimen of an agriculturist of this clan.

Tárar—62 villages. Nearly all Mahammadans, and claim a Rajpút origin, with Solar descent. Their ancestor was one "Tárar," whose great grandson "Banní" came from "Bhatner" in the Pattiala territory, with his sons, and settled in the Gujrát district. One of his sons, "Amráh," however, re-crossed the Chenáb, and founded the village of "Amrah," and his descendants have now formed a colony of 62 villages in this district. There are 7 sub-divisions of the tribe, named after the 7 sons of the aforementioned "Banni." They intermarry with all Mahammadan Jats, but are much addicted to marriages of close affinity within their own clan. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. Adoption is not usually recognized among them, nor can an adopted son inherit ancestral property; although in three instances, to be found in Mauzahs Channí, Sahan Pál, Channí Nathu, Channí Manga, this rule has been broken through. Mahammad Jaffir and Izzat Bakhsh, are held in memory as famous chiefs of the tribe at the close of the Mogal era. Sultán Mahmúd, a son of Izzat Bakhsh, was a lawless robber, and was slain in the Jhang district by the chiefs of the Kharral tribe about A. D. 1770. Pír Muhammad, son of Mouladád of Kolo Tárar, is Chaudri.

Aulakh—9 villages. They are of Solar descent, and are named after one "Aulakh," whose great grandsons 12 generations ago came from the Mánjah, and married into the Dhotar tribe, and with their wives obtained land in this district, and founded several villages; they have no sub-divisions; they intermarry with all other tribes, except Sekhú and Deo, with whom they claim affinity. The custom of pagri-vand prevails; daughters do not inherit; adoption within the tribe is very usual. They have enjoyed no political importance. Hukm Sing of Aulakh is a representative man.

Malhi—17 villages. Mostly Hindus, are "Súraj Bansi" Rajpúts, and trace their descent from an ancestor "Malhi." In the reign of the Emperor Humáyún, one "Narang," son of Vársi, came to this district, and settled in Mauzah Panj Garaian, and married his son "Rám" to the daughter of one "Bikhi" of the Virak clan, who gave her land in dower, which resulted in the permanent location of the tribe. There are strong colonies in the Amritsar and Siálkot districts. There are 7 sub-divisions of the tribe, which however are hardly traceable in this district. They intermarry with all other Jats, but avoid marriages of affinity within the clan. The customs of pagri-vand and chunda-vand both obtain. Adoption within the clan is common. They have had no chieftain in former days, neither is there now any leading man of note among them in this district.

Varaich—41 villages. Are Súraj Bansi Rajputs, and claim descent from one "Varaich," whose father "Mutta" came from Ghazni to the Panjab, and settled first in the Gujrat district. Nine generations after Devi Dass crossed the Chenab and founded the village of "Targa" in this district, around which the tribe rapidly spread, and they have now 41 villages in a compact cluster in the Gujranwála tahsil. They have sub-divisions. The custom of pagri-vand is acknowledged. Daughters do not inherit. Adoption under the usual restrictions is common. The only man of note formerly was Báre Khán, a celebrated rebel, the terror of this part of the country in the time of Mahárája Maha Singh; he submitted to Ranjit Singh; he gave his name to Mauzah Kot Bare Khan. The leading men are Sirdar Man Singh of Rareála, one of the most distinguished officers in the native cavalry, and Chaudri Attar Singh of Ladhéwála.

Hijráh—37 villages. This is one of the aboriginal tribes of this district; they claim solar descent from one Hijráh, whose son "Lakat" 25 generations ago came from Hindustan, and settling in this district founded a city called Uskhab, the ruins of which near Kolo Tárar still exist; he married the daughter of one Ruchand, with whom he lived for some years. Subsequently he returned to his native country in Hindustan, leaving his wife and his son "Mal" a growing youth, behind him. "Mal," on arriving at years of discretion, set out in search of his father, and found him; at the same time discovering several new relations, in the persons of eight half brothers, sons of his father by a second marriage. Mal and his brothers did not agree, so the former returned to his mother in this district, and founded a village called "Mandiala Malánwála," the ruins of which are close to "Dohattah Azmat". Presently a brother named "Dhol" arrived from Hindustan; he was heartily welcomed by Mal, who gave him land; and from these two brothers this tribe has spread till they occupy 37 villages and a large area of country. There are 9 sub-divisions, named after "Mal" and his 8 half brothers. Seven of these are located in the Dehli Division, and two in this district. The tribe intermarry with all other sub-communities. Being principally Musalmán, the custom of pagri-vand obtains. Their leading man is Chaudri Bahadur of Júrian.

Mán—5 villages. They claim originally to have been Súraj Bansi Rajpúts, and are one of the oldest and most respectable Jat tribes in the Panjab. Their ancestor was one "Mán," whose grandson "Ladda" came from the country on the Satluj, and founded the village of "Mán" in this district. There are no sub-divisions of the tribe; they intermarry with all other Jat communities. The tribe itself is not a large or powerful one. There are colonies in the Lahore and Amritsar districts. Notice is given of it here as many distinguished families in the Panjab belong to it, and several of their members were employed in posts of honour and repute in the Courts of Maharajahs Máha and Ranjít Singh. The principal representatives of the family in the district are Sirdar Jodh Singh, and his brave and handsome son Resaldhar Anúp Singh. Sirdar Fattah Singh, a loyal and worthy old gentleman, is an Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwála and Settlement Chaudri.

Virak—132 villages. This is the largest tribe in the district. They claim a purely Rajpút origin; they take their name from an ancestor, "Virak," whose father "Udersen" left Parghowál in the Jammú hills, and settling in the Amritsar district married the daughter of a zamindar of the Gil tribe, by whom he had three sons—Drigar, Virak and Waran. Virak had a family of 4 sons, of whom only one had issue, and it was the grandson of this son of "Virak's" who 25 generations ago first settled in this district. There are 3 sub-divisions of the tribe, viz. Jopur, Vachra and Jáu; they intermarry with all Jats except "Waran". The custom of pagri-vand prevails. Daughters do not inherit, and adoption within the tribe and up to 10 years is common. The Viraks have enjoyed some political importance. In the time of Maharaja Máha Singh, Bagh Singh, of Karyal, ruled an extensive tract in this district, until deposed by Ranjít Singh. At the same time "Indar Singh of Malloke" of this tribe, having collected a number of followers, took possession of the Fort at Shaikhupura, where he died, when his confederates, Sahái Singh and Sahib Singh, wrested the fort from his widow and plundered the country round. They died violent deaths, and were succeeded by their sons "Amír Singh" and "Arbel Singh," who were reduced by Ranjit Singh, deprived of all their property and the fort.

There are many men of influence among the agricultural class belonging to this tribe deserving of consideration; the chief of them are Zaildars Takht Singh, Attar Singh, Anokh Singh, Faujdár Singh, Ahmad Khán; and Chaudris Jowahir Khán, Illahi Bakhsh, Hem Singh, and Sahib Singh.

Bhattis—86 villages. These men are the natural enemies of the Viraks. They claim to be Súraj Bansi Rajpúts, and came originally from Bhattnair in the Pattiálla territory. Eighteen generations ago one "Dhir," in consequence of a family quarrel, left the rest of his tribe and took up his abode in the Núr Mahal jungle, and followed a pastoral life, varying the monotony by raids on the cattle of his neighbours in other districts; and the tribe have been ever famous as cattle-lifters and notorious thieves. A grandson of "Dhir's," by name "Daráj," settled in Mauzah Fattahke on the banks of the Rávi, and his son Udho came

to this district and lived at Khángáh Asrúr ; he had 12 sons, who, like their father, were graziers and thieves by profession ; but four of them, "Dau," "Lokhra," "Raikunal" and "Tajo," got land from Hijrah and Jag tribes, into which they married, and took to agriculture ; and it is of these four persons that the Bhatti families in this district are for the most part descended. There are four well-defined sub-divisions of this tribe, "Bhatti," "Shádi," "Bakhshi" and "Ghazi." The Bhattis intermarry among all the sub-divisions, but do not give their daughters to any of the other three sub-divisions, nor to Jat communities of other tribes. The Shadi, Bakhshi and Ghazi sub-divisions intermarry among themselves, and the Bhattis, but do not give their daughters to any other Jat community, though they will take wives from all. The custom of pagri-vand prevails. Adoption is usual within the tribe. The Bhattis are a muscular and noble looking race of men ; they are agriculturists more by constraint than natural inclination ; keep immense herds of cattle, which graze at almost no cost over the excellent pasture lands of the Bar, and on the lacteous produce of which the owners live for next to nothing, while from the sale of the stock they amass very considerable wealth, escaping till now almost any contribution to the collections of Government under the head of Land Revenue by maintaining their lands simply for pasturage, and only just ploughing sufficient to grow food for their own necessities, so that the cultivated lands bear small proportion to the large areas belonging to every village community. The Bhattis were formerly men of considerable influence, and in the Imperial times were chiefs of a large tract of country round "Jalalpur," Pindi Bhattian and Chak Bhatti. There are among them many men of influence and weight in the district, whose good-will it will be politic at all times to secure ; among the most prominent may be mentioned Chaudris Jalal Khan, Rahmat Khan, Kadir Bakhsh and Murád.

Lodike—36 villages. Claim solar descent ; are called after an ancestor "Lodi," who 10 generations ago came from Mauzah Danapúr on the banks of the Ravi, and led a pastoral life in the Bar tracts, much frequenting the country near the Sàngla Tibbi. He had four sons, all noted robbers, who after several reverses from their enemies the Viraks took to agriculture, cultivating land in Hijrah and Jag villages. In early Sikh times the tribe began to found villages of their own ; they had four recognized sub-divisions, called after the names of "Lodi's" four sons, but there are only two Muis now. They do not give their daughters to other tribes, though the men will take wives from any Jat community. The custom of pagri-vand prevails, and adoption is very usual. The leading men are Chaudris Sálleh of Sakhi and Sajjun.

DETAIL OF "MISCELLANEOUS."

Name of Tribe or Clan.	No. of Villages.	Name of Tribe or Clan.	No. of Villages.	Name of Tribe or Clan.	No. of Villages.
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TRIBES SPECIFIED ON MAP AND NOT NOTICED IN REMARKS.

Butar,	...	6	Gill,	...	9	Labana,	...	6
Chahal,	...	5	Dugal,	...	4	Suráh,	...	13

TRIBES DENOTED AS MISCELLANEOUS ON THE MAP.

'Asi,	...	1	Jag,	...	5	Monah,	...	1
Araien	...	10	Jaddu,	...	1	Máhni,	...	1
Aroréh	...	4	Jurá,	...	1	Nángri,	...	2
Awán,	...	7	Jawindé,	...	1	Nath,	...	3
Argan,	...	1	Jujua,	...	1	Nawal,	...	1
Ballagan,	...	1	Juya,	...	1	Néké,	...	1
Bal,	...	1	Jathu,	...	1	Nún,	...	3
Bula,	...	1	Jéthai,	...	1	Niwánah,	...	1
Bhindar,	...	9	Kazi,	...	2	Ojla,	...	3
Bath,	...	5	Kharal,	...	6	Ora,	...	1
Bajwa,	...	2	Kaler,	...	5	Punjhatha,	...	2
Bareár,	...	3	Koro Tana,	...	1	Pirohá,	...	1
Bais,	...	1	Kambo,	...	1	Phularwan,	...	1
Bhadde,	...	1	Khangura,	...	1	Pureré,	...	1
Bhangu,	...	1	Kakkezaie,	...	1	Rokhi,	...	1
Bavre,	...	12	Khatiri,	...	49	Ran,	...	5
Bhin and Bhun,	...	10	Kahiloán,	...	2	Rajpút,	...	4
Brahmin,	...	7	Kolar,	...	1	Randeo,	...	1
Bedi,	...	1	Kang,	...	1	Randhawa,	...	3
Barrupia,	...	4	Khera,	...	1	Rehár,	...	1
Bagri,	...	3	Kassur,	...	1	Raiké,	...	2
Beloch,	...	6	Kilah,	...	1	Ránjha,	...	1
Chandar,	...	9	Kukára,	...	6	Randhir,	...	1
Chiné,	...	2	Khichi,	...	1	Rara,	...	1
Chojháre,	...	1	Khokar,	...	5	Rehan,	...	2
Chuchak,	...	1	Kharak,	...	1	Sohi,	...	2
Chofnére,	...	3	Kanju,	...	1	Sewiáh,	...	3
Dhatal,	...	2	Kharé,	...	1	Samrai,	...	7
Duché,	...	1	Karwah,	...	1	Sayad,	...	24
Dhindsa,	...	2	Lidhar,	...	1	Sidhú,	...	4
Dillu,	...	7	Lak,	...	1	Sandú,	...	7
Degar,	...	2	Langah,	...	1	Syán,	...	2
Deo,	...	3	Lúí,	...	1	Seikh,	...	1
Dhariwal,	...	4	Lurke,	...	1	Sahi,	...	1
Dhillóan,	...	15	Lodra,	...	1	Syal,	...	2
Dewal,	...	1	Manés,	...	2	Sohulgi,	...	1
Dahar,	...	2	Mattu,	...	4	Sawank,	...	1
Dhodhi,	...	1	Machra,	...	1	Sohal,	...	1
Dipoké,	...	1	Mand,	...	3	Saprai,	...	1
Dhudhal,	...	2	Mohar,	...	1	Sirkana,	...	3
Faquir,	...	12	Mahal,	...	1	Sáhu,	...	1
Gopé Rai,	...	1	Mogal,	...	3	Tung,	...	2
Gondal,	...	12	Metla,	...	1	Tohur,	...	1
Garéwal,	...	1	Mullah,	...	4	Túr,	...	2
Guru,	...	2	Mazhabi,	...	1	Tatli,	...	4
Ghumap,	...	4	Mutmal,	...	2	Thábal,	...	4
Ghaggoké,	...	2	Mángat,	...	2	Tatti,	...	1
Haral,	...	1	Madhorí,	...	4	Wanang,	...	1
Harar,	...	1	Muthé,	...	1	Wahla,	...	4
Húndal,	...	1	Mohul,	...	1	Wattu,	...	3
Handál,	...	1	Mammur,	...	1	Walana,	...	1
Harra,	...	4						

MAP NO. II

HISTORY OF THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

As local tradition alone, always more or less exaggerated, is the only source from which in India the events of one generation are handed down to the succeeding one, it is impossible to give any accurate history of the Gujranwála district previous to a century ago, or the times of the Sikh commonwealth. The traces of violent struggles and convulsions are everywhere found in the ruined cities, the deserted village sites, and broken wells, which abound in the district, more particularly in the Háfizábád tahsil. These evidences of civil war and party strife belong probably to the Muhammadan era, and tell of races who have passed away, and prove that the present colonization is of comparatively modern date. But leaving these mythical annals, when we come to the period of Sikh acquisitions, then the history of Gujranwála becomes that of the whole Sikh era.

✓ The district was broken up into taluquás, called after a township or village in which some powerful Sikh Chief established his authority, and extended his conquests as he felt strong enough to attack his neighbours, until Ranjít Singh overcame them all, and established a Sikh monarchy. The large association which this district has enjoyed in connection with Sikh rule—the brave and chivalrous men who ruled and fought and died—the story of Ranjít Singh's conquests and establishment of almost absolute power—has been so well and lately written in Lepel Griffin's History of the Panjab Chiefs, the whole of Volume I being so full of the history of the Gujranwála district, that it would be uncalled for to repeat it here. ✓

The map is intended to shew the divisions of the district during the Sikh commonwealth, subsequently absorbed into the monarchy established by Ranjít Singh, and the table annexed is explanatory of the divisions given in the map.

No. in Map.	Name of Taluqua.	No. of villages.	I. Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the Sikh confederacy.	II. Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of jaghir grants by Ranjit Singh.	III. Relating to period of money and grain settlement made by Ranjit Singh.	IV. Exhibiting the management of country when summary settlement was made by British officers under the Regency.	V. Names of the leading Chiefs of the Gujranwála district, whose history is given by Lepel Griffin.
<i>Possession of Gujar Singh (Bhangi Sirdar).</i>							
1	Sohdara, ...	48	Sirdar Gujar Singh,	Diwán Dhanpat Rai,	Sukhbáshí Rám,	Nának Chand and Kahn Singh,	I. The family of Mahara- jah Ranjit Singh.
2	Bharoki ...	15	Mussamat Raj Kaur, daughter-in-law of Gujar Singh,	Mussamat Raj Kaur,	Ganga Rám,	Rám Chand,	II. Raja Tej Singh, father of Harbans Singh, Ja- ghirdar of Shaikh- pura.
3	Kot Bári Khan	13	Gujar Singh,	Sirdar Fattah Singh (Mán,)	Maya Dáss (Khatri Nanda,)	Jowahir Mall (Phol- la),	III. Sirdar Jhanda Singh Batalia.
4	Gujranwála ...	69	Ditto,	Sirdár Harri Singh (Nalwa,)	Bysákhi (Khatri,)	Ditto,	IV. Sirdar Kirpal Singh Kunjahia.
5	Eminábád ...	21	Ditto,	Rája Dhyán Singh,	Dargáhi Mall (Kha- tri,)	Dewán Téek Chand,	V. Sirdar Sardúl Singh Mán.
9	Nangal Duna Singh ...	9	Ditto.	Ganpat Rai (Khatri,)	Ganpat Rai (Khatri,)	Jowahir Mall (Puri,)	VI. Sirdar Jowahir Singh, son of Sirdar Harri Singh, Nalwa, of Guj- ranwála.
<i>Possession of Jodh Singh (Varáich).</i>							
7	Wazirabád ...	47	Jodh Singh (Var- aich),	General Avitabile,	Enayatullah and Said Mir,	Ram Chand,	

			<i>Possession of Gholam Mahammad (Chattah.)</i>				
8	Ahmadanagar...	25	Gholam Mahammad (Chattah,)	Jaghir to Jalal Khan (Bhatti,)	Enayatullah and Said Mir, under General Avitabile,	Ram Chand,	
9	Gakhar Chima	35	Ghulam Muhammad (Chattah,)	Sirdar Hari Singh,	Harnarayan,	Jowahir Mal,	
10	Ramnagar ...	50	Ditto.	Jowahir Singh (Bustni,)	Mehtab Rai,	Wazir Singh, brother-in-law of Jowahir Singh,	
			<i>Possession of Charrat Singh (Sansi.)</i>				
11	Kila Sahib Singh	6	Sirdar Charrat Singh (Sansi,)	Sahib Singh (Bedi,)	Gurdas Singh,	Gopal Rai,	
12	Kila Didar Singh	33	Ditto.	Rattan Singh (Dhulla,)	Ram Dyal (Goldsmith,)	Shaikh Karam Baksh	
13	Kila Mian Singh	9	Ditto.	Sirdar Mian Singh,	Dya Ram Khatri.	Ditto.	
14	Akalgarh ...	42	Ditto.	Sirdar Dal Singh,	Bhag Mal, under Diwan Sawan Mall,	Mya Das,	
15	Kila Bathana-wala ...	11	Ditto.	Sirdar Sahaj Singh (Mattu),	Rai Singh	Shaikh Karam Baksh,	
16	Shekhuparah ...	205	Ditto.	Massamat Raj Kaur, alias Rani Nakain,	Radha Kishan	Radha Kishan,	

VII. Sirdar Gurdit Singh Chhachi of Wazirabad.

VIII. General Harsukh Rai of Hafizabad.

IX. Diwan Mulraj of Akalgarh.

X. Sirdars Man Singh and Harsa Singh, sons of Sirdar Jodh Singh, Raryala.

XI. Diwan Karam Chand of Eminabad.

XII. Sirdar Fatteh Singh Man of Mogal Chak.

XIII. Sirdar Lahna Singh, Channi, of Gujranwala.

No. in Map.	Name of Taluqua.	No. of villages.	I. Exhibiting original usurpation and distribution by the Sikh confederacy.	I. Exhibiting the conquests and bestowal of jaghir grants by Ranjít Singh.	III. Relating to period of money and grain settlement made by Ranjít Singh.	IV. Exhibiting the management of country when summary settlement was made by British officers under the Regency.	V. Names of the leading Chiefs of the Gujranwala district, whose history is given by Lepel Griffin.
<i>Possession of Bhag Singh (Virak.)</i>							XIV. The Chattahs of Ahmadnagar.
17	Muraliwala ...	98	Sirdar Bhág Singh (Virak.)	Sirdar Bhág Singh,	Daulat Rai,	Diwan Tek Chand,	XV. Sirdar Hira Singh Wazirabadia.
18	Jhabran ...	43	Virak tribe,	Mussammat Raj Kaur, alias Rani Nakain,	Radha Kishan,	Radha Kishan,	XVI. Hira Singh and Gardit Singh, sons of Sukha Singh of Killa Diwan Singh (the Sindhu tribe.)
<i>Possession of Bhatti Clan.</i>							XVII. Jhanda Singh, son of Hari Singh, of Philok.
19	Hafizábád ...	58	Bhatti clan,	Misr Ralla Rám.	Mulraj,	Kahn Chand,	XVIII. Jiwan Singh, of Bhikhi.
20	Jalálpúr ...	22	Ditto.	Diwan Sáwan Mal,	Thakur Das of Soh-dara,	Dit Mal of Amritsar,	XIX. Bágh Singh Hassanwalia of Rám-nagar.
21	Jángla ...	5	Ditto.	Ditto.	Launga Mal,	Launga Mal,	XX. Rattan Chand Dugal of Wazirabad.
22	Pindi Bhattian	93	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	XXI. Fatteh Singh of Garjakh.
23	Chak Bhatti ...	21	Ditto.	Rája Gulab Singh,	Wazír Ratnú,	Dit Mal of Chak Bhatti,	XXII. Sirdar Gándá Singh of Mattu.
<i>Possession of Tarar Clan.</i>							XXIII. Partab Singh of Sadhu Guraya.
24	Rastálpúr or Rám-púr ...	44	Tárar clan,	Rája Gulab Singh,	Wazír Ratnú,	Nanak Chand,	XXIV. Diwan Dhanpat Rai of Soh-dara.
25	Kolo ...	9	Ditto.	Jaghir to Rattan Singh,	Amli Khan,	Dit Mal,	
26	Vaníki ...	23	Ditto.	Raja Galab Singh,	Wazír Ratnú,	Amír Chand,	

MAP No. III.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are six principal jaghírdars in this district. Two of these, Raja Harbans Singh, heir of Raja Tej Singh, and Sirdar Jhanda Singh (Butalia) have since last settlement exchanged their jaghírs in the Siálkot district for the lands they now hold here. The position of their domains is clearly shewn in the map. Rai Múl Singh, Diwan Karam Chand of Eminabád, Bhai Rattan Singh and Sirdar Jowahir Singh also hold large estates. Sirdar Jowahir Singh, a brave soldier and a most loyal gentleman, enjoys as jaghír the land revenue of Gujranwala Khás, but as his own family own a part of the land and reside there he has the greatest difficulty in realizing his rights, and a perpetual feud is maintained among them, which the grant of an equivalent jaghír elsewhere would allay, and the policy of such an arrangement deserves consideration.

Altogether the revenue relinquished by Government to jaghírdars and maáfidárs in this district is Rupees 1,46,121, or 25 per cent of the total revenue.

RESULT OF REVIEW OF MAAFI GRANTS.

The whole of the smaller maáfi grants in this district of all descriptions were reviewed in the Settlement Court; the work proved one of great labour, as 17,679 cases came under investigation.

2. The authority under which these grants were held have been enquired into; and as at the time when maáfi work was reviewed by Mr. Morris at last settlement the orders of Government on the subject were new and somewhat conflicting, it now appears that in many cases, although the parties have long been in enjoyment of the grants, the necessary sanction had not been obtained. Such errors have now been remedied, and all cases reported in English. Considerable scrutiny had to be made into the numbers of persons entitled to share in the enjoyment of grants. Many sharers were found to be dead, and in a large number of cases names had been omitted or erroneously entered.

3. In 16,690 cases the continuance of the grant has been maintained or recommended.

4. The recommendations submitted may be thus summarized. There are 3,929 grants for support of religious endowments released in perpetuity, and representing an area of 5,605 acres, and an alienation of the Government revenue amounting to Rs. 4,939. There are also 1,919 grants, covering 1,357 acres, valued at 1,610 Rs., released for two generations; and no less than 9,221 holdings are rent-free for the lives of present incumbents, and give a temporary alienation of 18,283 Rs. in the Government demand, and represent an area of 17,521 acres. Again, there are 1,921 grants, with an area of 10,633 acres, and with a jama

of Rs. 7,996, released for the period of settlement or during the pleasure of Government. The total area thus appropriated to rent-free holders is 35,116 acres, representing a jama of Rs. 32,828.

5. The area now resumed is 5,208 acres, with a jama of Rs. 3,639.

6. The area held rent-free is large, and the number of holdings very numerous, but this is accounted for by the proximity of the district to the old Sikh capital, and that the soldiers and servants of the Sikh rulers were largely recruited from this district, and obtained for themselves and relatives numerous grants of land near their own homes ; and again, as Gujranwala itself was the residence of Ranjít Singh and his father, who were particularly liberal in their grants of a religious or charitable nature, and knowing the country round, it was easy for the donors to select the site of the grant when bestowed in the neighborhood ; and again, the grantees themselves, with an eye to opportunities for seeking future favours, were glad to settle down within easy reach of their patrons.

7. However, large as the area and amount of jama now alienated in favor of maáfidárs is, only 5,605 acres, representing a jama of 4,939 Rs., are released in perpetuity ; so the remaining 29,511 acres, with a jama of 27,889 Rs., will eventually lapse to Government ; and a large number of these are grants for support of a host of Hindú and Muhammadan shrines, nearly every village having 3 or 4 of such places, the residence of certain idle hereditary servitors, and the resort often of vagrants or ill-disposed vicious persons. The district is over-run with Masjids, Thákurdwaras, Dharmsalas, and places utterly devoid of ornament, and actually an eyesore from the state of disrepair in which they are kept, and if there was no maáfi grant allowed, half of them would disappear.

8. It is not a fact that the zamíndárs or the industrious part of the population desire to see all of these places kept up ; and in such cases as they do, they ought to relieve Government more than they have ever yet done from their support ; and I therefore earnestly trust that, as these grants lapse, Government will firmly decline to consider their renewal ; for, small as the money value of each grant individually is, all these grants collectively represent a large sum, and if the land was utilized in any other way the Government demand on it might be considerably enhanced.

9. Under the orders of Government contained in Financial Commissioner's No 745 dated 14th February 1867, to the address of Settlement Commissioner, and circulated for guidance of subordinate officers, a radical change has taken place in the nature of a large proportion of the jaghír and maáfi holdings in this district. I refer to the change from grain to cash payments at the option of the zamíndárs. As is natural, this change has been received with anything but satisfaction by the jaghírdars and maáfidárs themselves, and in numerous instances especially to small maafidars considerable hardship has resulted. On the other hand, the relief to the zamíndárs and the assured increase to the

prosperity of the country generally is indisputable. The way in which many jagirdars have suffered by this arrangement is illustrated by a list of estates given below where jagirdars having hitherto collected their rights in kind, now at the option of the zamindars cash collections have been ordered. I am strongly of opinion that there are cases where the grant of temporary compensation to present incumbents, on whom the reduction falls much more heavily than it would on the next successor to the jagir, when the change might be made without the slightest compunction, would be merely just. Where a jagirdar to whom a grant of a certain value was made was allowed to select his own site, he chose it not so much for its actual value as assessed by Government, but because either from its position near his own home he could readily collect by batái, and not seldom either farm the land himself or in bad seasons arrange advantageously for its cultivation; he grazed his cattle on the shámilát, and enjoyed many little perquisites which now he has lost, and must content himself with a money assessment, fixed on the average of a large circle of villages which has perhaps reduced the cash jama previously estimated, and his income is less than two-thirds or one half of what it was before, and the cash jama does not now represent the value of the jagir or maáfi granted to him. While I rejoice in the boon these orders have conferred on the hard-working and long suffering agriculturists, I would submit that with all the different sources of revenue which Government has to set the profit from one source as against any loss under the head of land revenue, it would be a sound and liberal policy to consider the question of granting temporary compensation to jagirdars and maáfidars on whom these orders have borne heavily, which, under the instructions before quoted, the Settlement Officer has not been permitted to do.

10. In reviewing the maáfi files, a question arose as to how certain ináms enjoyed by several of the leading lambardars and chaudris of Tahsil Hafizabad were to be treated. These ináms are discussed at considerable length by Mr. Morris, at page 48 of his Settlement Report on this district. He states:—

“ The system of granting ináms to industrious proprietors, and
 “ even cultivators, was much in vogue with the Sikhs, more especially
 “ with their most famous Kárdars, as Sáwan Mal and others. The
 “ inám was either in the form of a well held rent-free, or a share of a
 “ well. * * * * At the summary settlement * * * *
 “ these ináms were in great measure resumed, the lambardar's fees (haq
 “ pachotra) being considered as more than an equivalent for it * * *
 “ The claims for ináms in the Gujranwála and Wazirabad parganahs
 “ have not proved very numerous; when proved, an equivalent for the
 “ amount claimed has been given in land, which has been declared rent-
 “ free. But in the Hafizabad parganah we find the ináms increasing
 “ in importance, and by no means unfrequently meet with the third and
 “ fourth portion of an estate so held. The origin of this system may be
 “ easily accounted for. This tract has only been brought under cultiva-
 “ tion within the last 20 or 25 years. The inhabitants were originally a

"nomad race, very averse to a settled life and agricultural pursuits. As an inducement to them therefore to settle, and cultivate the soil, large ináms were granted, which have held good and been in force up to the present day. In the Hafizabad parganah, so strong was the popular feeling in favor of these ináms, that notwithstanding the summary settlement, and introduction of our revenue system, the lambardars instead of realizing their haq-pachotra have continued enjoying their old ináms. As regards portions of villages held in inám, the majority of these were granted by Mr. Cocks, when fixing his summary settlement, and they have been in most instances upheld by me."

11. As these ináms were originally granted as rewards for industry, for the improvement of the land and extension of the cultivation, at a time when the land revenue demands were so high as to leave little or no margin of profit to proprietors, under the moderate assessments of the British rule such incentives to the extension of cultivation are unnecessary. I found 17 villages in which proprietors enjoyed one-half, one-third or one-fourth the revenue as inám; but this indulgence was distinctly stated to be for the period of settlement only, no injustice would have been done in at once resuming them. In all other cases an equivalent for the inám had been given at last settlement in the shape of a maáfi grant, of a well or a share of a well, for one or more lives, which could not be interfered with.

12. Ultimately, under the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's No. 5,436, dated 5th November 1867, conveyed in Settlement Commissioner's No. 627, dated 12th November 1867, a gradual extinction of these grants was directed, viz. where at the former settlement one-half jama was enjoyed as inám, at the present settlement only one-third was to be granted; and where the former inám was one-third of the jama only one-sixth would remain. The reduction in the inám was announced before the revised jamas, as if this had not been done, in view of the large increase of cultivation in the Háfizábad táhsíl, admitting of considerable enhancement of jama, the ináms though nominally reduced would have been larger than they had ever been before. It has been thoroughly explained that these ináms are only for the term of settlement, and are a fixed cash amount, so that they are not liable to enhancement from any increase accruing to the Government jama through maáfi lapses, neither can the question of shares be raised.

Detail of Maafi.	No of grants.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Value of grant.
GRANTS RELEASED IN PERPETUITY:—				
In behalf of Masjid ...	898	1,240	1,150	1,209
„ of Khángah ...	1,284	2,045	1,740	1,972
„ of Takia ...	538	419	300	295
„ of Dharmśāla ...	336	1,162	922	924
„ of Thakurdwāra ...	294	359	331	381
„ of Samādh ...	579	479	392	558
Total ...	3,929	5,605	4,835	4,939
For two generations ...	1,919	1,357	1,235	1,610
FOR LIFE:—				
In aid of Charity ...	5,506	10,336	9,110	10,646
„ of Dharmarth ...	3,715	7,185	6,332	7,637
Total ...	9,221	17,521	15,442	18,283
For period of Settlement ...	227	264	119	139
Subject to will of Government ...	1,540	9,544	6,797	7,196
Inām ...	154	825	653	661
Total ...	1,921	10,633	7,569	7,996
Total of Grants released ...	16,990	35,116	29,081	32,828
„ of „ resumed ...	689	5,208	4,133	3,689
Grand total of grants investigated ...	17,679	40,324	33,214	36,517
GOVERNMENT REVENUE ...				4,43,757
Likely to lapse, being in life tenure:—				
(a.) Value of whole village ...	...	...	...	14,380
(b.) Value in shared do. ...	...	...	...	18,500
Total ...				4,76,637
Add likely to lapse, value of Réza Maafi viz : 23,011 acres ...				26,279
Total ...				5,02,916

Statement showing villages in which Jaghirdars have hitherto realized in kind, but at the option of the zamindars they will now take the cash jama under the orders contained in Financial Commissioner's No. 745 dated 14th February 1867.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	Name of village.	Share of Jaghirdar.	Cultivated area, in acres.	Value of gross produce, as by produce table.	Value of jaghir as by former batai rates.	Last settlement jama on cultivated area.	Revised jama.
1	Gujranwála.	Kotli arbangán	Whole	186	1,296	$\frac{1}{3}$ 432	250	220
2	"	Kotli Dyanat Rai	"	258	1,806	$\frac{1}{3}$ 602	450	300
3	"	Kot Karmchand...	"	114	816	$\frac{1}{3}$ 272	150	180
4	"	Rugnathpur ...	Half	230	1,548	$\frac{1}{4}$ 387	400	318
5	"	Kotli Muglán ...	"	372	2,724	$\frac{1}{3}$ 908	300	454
6	"	Hurdo Mugál Chak,	4-5ths	1,180	7,020	$\frac{1}{3}$ 2,340	1,650	1,440
7	"	Kotli Jodh Singh	Whole	448	2,922	$\frac{1}{3}$ 974	600	600
8	"	Batala ...	"	1,080	8,106	2-5ths 3,242	1,850	1,714
9	"	Khálikpur ...	"	443	2,646	$\frac{1}{3}$ 882	500	500
10	"	Philloke Khurd ...	2-5ths	594	3,630	$\frac{1}{4}$ 908	625	600
11	"	Kila Diwan Singh,	Half	361	2,082	$\frac{1}{3}$ 694	500	400
12	"	Chak Bahlol ...	Whole	507	3,768	$\frac{1}{4}$ 942	475	475
13	"	Dehra Dhundú Ram	"	693	4,206	2-5ths 1,682	375	450
14	"	Tonganwáli ...	"	534	2,808	$\frac{1}{4}$ 702	350	360
15	"	Maddan Chak ...	"	269	1,836	$\frac{1}{3}$ 612	350	300
16	"	Kot Jai Singh ...	"	405	2,616	$\frac{1}{3}$ 872	300	350
17	"	Kot Bhatta ...	11-12ths	529	3,450	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1,150	550	600
18	"	Dhilu Basha ...	Half	707	4,560	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1,140	350	350
19	"	Bhúnd ...	6-7ths	305	2,748	$\frac{1}{4}$ 687	225	202
20	"	Dharoke ...	Whole	459	2,676	$\frac{1}{4}$ 669	412	330
21	"	Nihála ...	2-3rds	118	918	$\frac{1}{4}$ 154	50	60
22	"	Vadala ...	3-5ths	435	2,892	$\frac{1}{4}$ 723	500	500
23	"	Santpúra ...	Whole	665	3,342	$\frac{1}{4}$ 835	750	660
24	"	Kiampúr ...	"	557	3,180	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1,060	400	400
25	"	Ude Hindu ...	"	557	3,396	$\frac{1}{4}$ 849	420	475
26	Wazirabad,	Kot Mir ...	7-8ths	75	480	$\frac{1}{2}$ 240	150	130
27	"	Bhaggat Garh ...	1-5ths	252	1,254	$\frac{1}{3}$ 418	197	220
28	"	Dargahiwala ...	Whole	735	3,792	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1,264	1,120	800
29	"	Harkarran ...	"	550	3,138	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1,046	450	440
30	"	Thakurpura ...	"	758	4,320	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1,440	925	700
31	"	Kotli Piran ...	5-6ths	208	918	2-5ths 367	350	309
32	Hafizabad,	Dhirda ...	Whole	275	1,770	$\frac{1}{4}$ 442	150	200
33	"	Dhundianwála ...	"	147	786	$\frac{1}{4}$ 197	75	100
34	"	Jahanian ...	"	474	2,310	$\frac{1}{3}$ 770	250	350
35	"	Kot Diláwar ...	"	282	1,338	$\frac{1}{4}$ 334	225	250
36	"	Hardo Dhanoha ...	3-8ths	585	3,132	$\frac{1}{4}$ 783	400	400
37	"	Thattah Sabit Shah	Whole	99	228	$\frac{1}{3}$ 76	50	50
38	"	Buché Nau ...	5-9ths	144	756	$\frac{1}{3}$ 189	100	111
39	"	Khangah Dogran,	4-9ths	305	2,166	$\frac{1}{4}$ 541	225	332
40	"	Daulatpura ...	Whole	81	462	$\frac{1}{4}$ 115	80	80

MAP NO. IV.

REMARKS ON THE PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

✓ The Gujranwála district is a tract of country situated in the centre of the Rechna Doáb. The whole length of its north-western boundary is washed by the river Chenab, dividing it from the districts of Gujrát and Shahpúr; on the north-east it is bounded by the district of Siálkot; on the south it joins Parganah Sharakpúr of the Lahore district; and on the south-west the "Bar" tracts of the Jhang and Montgomery districts. The average breadth of the district is 65 miles, while its mean length, following the line of the grand trunk road, is 40 miles. The total area is about 2,560 square miles.

The district presents no leading physical characteristics; the whole is an extensive and slightly elevated plain, unbroken by any diversity of scenery. The drainage system is good, as the slope to the valley of the Dég and Rávi on the east and south, and to the Chenáb river on the west, is gradual but well-defined. ✓

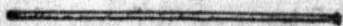
In the absence of any well-defined natural divisions the district may be separated into four tracts, differing from one another in agricultural features, position, character of soil, and general fertility.

I.—Low alluvial lands of the Chenáb river.

II.—The elevated central table land, comprising villages with good well irrigation and little or no baráni land.

III.—The "Bar," a wild tract, with widely scattered villages, isolated by large areas of waste land.

IV.—Low valley of the Deg river.



MAP NO. V.

REMARKS ON THE IRRIGATED CONDITION OF THE
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

✓ The Chenáb is not a fertilizing river, and it is a remarkable fact that the diluviating tendency lies against the right or Gujrat bank of the stream, the deposit on this side being usually very inferior, and the sailabi much mixed with sand. 171 villages in the Khádir Chaks of Táhsíls Wázirábád and Háfizábád benefit by river irrigation or moisture from its vicinity. Many villages enjoy an easy but highly effective means of irrigation, namely by jhallars or katcha wells, fed by water channels from the river, the water being raised from the jhallars by the ordinary Persian wheel, or else by "jhattas" (baskets lined with clay). ✓ In the Háfizábád táhsíl the grazing of the bela lands is highly valued, and much cattle from the "Bar" are pastured in them, the villages to which the lands belong realizing considerable profits in the shape of tirni from the owners of cattle brought from the "Bar." The Chenáb is a navigable river, and the carrying trade a few years ago, in timber from the Jammu hills, sugar, wheat and ghí, by water to Multán and Sakhar, was important; and the boat building trade at Wázirábád, Rámnagar, Malahánwála, and other places, was brisk. A considerable impetus was given to both recently owing to the demand for carriage for the export of cotton. The boats are cheap, particularly strong and well-built, and the Chenáb boatmen are reckoned excellent sailors. Boats on their arrival with freight at Multan or Sakhar are eagerly bought up, and few, if any, return up the river. The actual traffic down the river, taken at the Kadirábád ferry, for six months, from July 1866 to January 1867, amounted to 8,200 maunds, valued at Rs. 21,600. This is independent of the value of wood floated down the river.

There are 11 ferries on the Chenáb in this district, particulars of which are given in the following statement, with the exception of the bridge of boats at Wázirábád under management of the Gujrat authorities.

LIST OF FERRIES IN THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.—

No.	Name of Táhsíl.	Name of Ferry.	No. of Boats.	Amount of lease for the year 1867.	Line of Traffic.
1	Wázirábád ...	Sohdara ...	8	1,925	To Káshmir <i>viá</i> Bhimbar.
2	" ...	Rannikhánké ...	5	517	To Kunjah.
3	" ...	Garhi ...	5	1,155	To Jhelam <i>viá</i> Dingi.
4	" ...	Rámnagar ...	12	1,980	To Bherá, Sháhpúr and Pind Dadan Khán.
5	Háfizábád ...	Kala ...	4	836	Direct road from Lahore to Pind Dadan Khán.
6	" ...	Kádirábád ...	12	3,930	There is a standing bridge of boats here, except in the rains; all wheel traffic to Pind Dadan Khán and the Salt Mines takes this route.
7	" ...	Mahmúdpúr ...	8	495	To Sháhpúr.
8	" ...	Phéroké ...	4	385	To Sháhpúr.
9	" ...	Hazára ...	5	935	To Sháhpúr.
10	" ...	Burkun ...	2	660	To Sahíwál.
11	" ...	Chúchak ...	7	1,056	To Sháhpúr and Salt Mines.*

Although the number of villages which benefit by irrigation from the Deg are only 19, yet their character as regards soil and fertility are sufficiently marked to justify the formation of them into a separate tract and circle of assessment in the district. The Deg is a very fertilizing stream, and in its overflow leaves a fine rich deposit. Most of the villages on its banks grow abundance of excellent rice. After the rains the size of the stream is much reduced and it is often nearly dry; still all the villages in its vicinity enjoy great facilities of irrigation, both from wells and jhallars, water being always near the surface. This stream is called "Bágh Bacha" in the Lahore district. The natives have a curious tradition, *viz.* that the Deg river is to become a large stream and to eclipse in sanctity the Ganges about Sambat 1955. Their anticipations may be partially realized when the suggestions first made I believe by Mr. Morris, of the value of which there is no doubt, namely, to bring water from the Ravi into the Deg, so as to keep the latter fairly full all the year round, are carried out. The Deg villages in this district are peopled by a caste of their own, the Labanas, a tribe said to have come from Oudh in the reign of Muhammad Shah, chiefly Hindús. Their land was given them by Maharaja Ranjit Singh at a nominal rent, on their undertaking to cultivate it; thus each cultivator became proprietor of the waste land he broke up and cultivated. The lands are all held in bhyachára tenure, without reference to shares or ancestral rights. Proprietors here are themselves industrious, and enjoy many advantages from the facilities of traffic and accessible markets of Lahore and Amritsar.

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The Khot nala is an affluent of the Aik, diverging at Mauzah Bubkanwála in the Sialkot district, flows through Streams. Mauzahs Abdál, Pero Chak and Fírozwála in this district ; its water fills several large ponds in these and other villages, then passing by Eminábad it joins the Deg at Mauzah Bedadpúr in Tahsil Sharakpúr of the Lahore district.

The Palku nala enters this district from Sialkot at Sohdera, Tahsíl Wázirábád, and joins the Chenáb at Wázirábád. It is of little use for irrigation, but it is useful for watering cattle ; and there are several water-mills on it where grain is ground ; being so close on to the large and populous town of Wázirábád it is much valued for domestic purposes.

The Narowána nala is an affluent of the Aik, and diverging at Mauzah Kang in the Siálkot district passes through Kot Sháh Muhammad and Arayánwála in this district till it reaches Mauzah Chak Satya, where it forms two branches, one joining the Palkhu nala and the other branch under the name of the Khilrí nala flowing through Bénké Chimah and Kot Kázi to Mauzah Bajjú Mal, where it is known as the Nandanwáh nala ; it then traverses the lands of Mauzahs Chak Beg, Kot Bhawani Das, Khalikpúr and Madnipúr, till it exhausts itself on the country round the Haran Munárah tank near Shaikhúpúrah, which tank it was intended to supply with water. It flows only during the rains, but excellent rice crops are grown on its banks in villages through which it passes, and large highly valued chambs or ponds are formed by its influence in the villages of Arayánwála, Mehadrpúr and Kot Sháh Muhammad.

The Vagh nala is formed by water which accumulates in the low land about Ramke, Tahsíl Hafizábad, the villages of Ramké, Marh, Bashi, Sawanpúra, Jhamb, Síre, Mehdiábád and Chak Bhatti, near which last place it joins the Chenáb, benefit by irrigation from it.

Nala Sukhni, is an affluent from the Chenáb, and forming at Bahmúgarh flows by Kot Salém, Bagh Bahri, Kot Mian Khán, Allaud din-ké Kot Jan Muhammad and Kak Shál to the village of Jago, where it again joins the Chenáb. The lands of all the villages named are beneficially influenced by the stream.

Nala Nakain. This nala was cut from the Dég river by Rani Nakain, wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It flowed from Nangal Duna Singh to Shaikhúpúra, and even as far as Bhikhi. It has been dry for some years.

A not unimportant feature in the irrigation of lands in this district is the benefit that many villages derive from large Marshes. marshes or ponds locally known as chambs. These are formed either by the drainage from higher ground accumulating in hollows at the time of the periodical rains, or else by the storage of water led by ducts from the nalas already noticed. The following villages enjoy valuable and special advantage from pond irrigation :—Arúp, Targari, Harlánwáli, Kila Desú Singh, Miraliwála, Khosré, Fírozwála,

Butála Sharm Singh, Chak Hindú, Chichariáli, Jandiála Baghwála, Wanniyála, Chak Khizri, Pero Chak, Nausherah and Rutáli Kalán, all in Parganah Gujranwala; and Jioke, Nidalah, Wazirké, Shah Rahman, Jhámwala, Kalér and Jandiala Dhábwála in Parganna Wazirabad. The water is raised by jhallars or jhattas: Good rice is grown and the fields in the vicinity of these ponds are exceptionally productive.

These small streams and chambs have been more particularly noticed because, though the water in them is dry or nearly so for more than half the year, they are valuable means of irrigation; and the good they do in fertilizing their lands is fully appreciated by the people, who have before them the constant and yearly-recurring dread of an inadequate supply of rain, and are therefore jealous of every drop of water which they can bring to their thirsty fields. It is not possible to state with accuracy the area under pond irrigation, as it must of course vary with the abundance or otherwise of the annual rains; but after going carefully through all the villages before mentioned, it is certain that not less than 3,947 acres in them are irrigated solely in this way. Again, I would lay stress on these minor sources of irrigation as (although pending the introduction of the canal system Government might in the irrigation department undertake to introduce into the nalas water from the larger rivers, and the expense would not be great) I am convinced so much might be done by the energy of the District Officer, at a small outlay of time, and local funds, to extend ten-fold benefits which now only a comparatively few villages, and in them only a limited number of cultivators, enjoy. If the nalas and ponds were occasionally cleaned out and deepened, the banks built up, or fresh ducts from the nalas cut to ponds in villages now wholly dependent on rain to fill them, the blessing of water would be made available to hundreds of people who yet knowing the value of it are naturally so inert or so improvident that without the infusion of a little skill, but more usually energy and common sense on the part of an English officer, they will not execute small works, expend capital, or combine to make the most of the means they enjoy and to secure to the largest possible area an almost priceless commodity. No one need under-value the utility of improving these smaller irrigation works, for though executed perhaps on unscientific principles they are, in the absence of larger or more pretentious schemes, most profitable, and worthy of more care and attention than they now receive.

With my No. 9, dated 16th January 1868, was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner, in reply to his Circular No. 19 of 1867, Parganah Maps, with a Mouzahwar Statement, giving very valuable statistics shewing the amount of land in the district irrigated or capable of irrigation from rivers, wells, nalas and ponds together, with particulars of area, population, and the number of villages likely to benefit by the scope and extent of the scheme proposed; and also an approximate estimate of the outlay necessary for the completion of the same; and although these projects may never be adopted by Government, many of an inexpensive description might be executed by the officers entrusted with

the administration of the district, and be of the utmost value in protecting a large tract of country from the disastrous effects of drought.

✓ The rains in the district are usually seasonable, and, except in the "Bar" tracts, plentiful. The average fall is above

Rain-Fall.

24 inches for the whole district. ✓ Below a table of rain-fall for the last 11 years is given from measurements taken in each tahsíl division. At the end of December and beginning of January there is almost always rain, and though the effect of such showers is quite local a fall at that time is highly valued, as on it depends the prospects of the Rabbi harvest. Severe hail-storms are not uncommon in the district, and certain villages—Tamboli, Shérgarh, Manés and Kámoki—suffer remarkably in this way. Such storms are much dreaded, as the damage done is not confined to the crops, for frequently large numbers of cattle are killed, as occurred in April in this year.

TABLE OF RAIN-FALL.

Year.					Average rain-fall all over district.*
1857	...	...	...	...	14.91
1858	...	...	...	...	16.24
1859	...	...	...	...	19.9
1860	...	...	...	...	14.92
1861	...	...	...	...	30.0
1862	...	...	...	...	29.23
1863	...	...	...	...	26.97
1864	...	...	...	...	27.24
1865	...	...	...	...	23.2
1866	...	...	...	...	34.8
1867	...	...	...	...	33.4
Average					24.43

Though the variation of temperature, as shewn below, is very great, from the excessive heat of the months from April to September to the severe cold of December and

Climate.

January, yet the change of seasons is gradual, and the district enjoys a healthy reputation. ✓ The extremes of climate are greatest in the "Bar" tract, where the fall of rain is scanty and the heat in the summer months is excessive; the residents however of that part are an exceptionally strong and healthy race, but to strangers and Hindustánis the temperature is most trying, and its effects on many among the subordinate establishment employed on settlement duties in the Hafizábád sub-division was very painful, opthalmia, blindness and severe cutaneous disorders being common among them from exposure to a glaring sun and extraordinary heat. ✓ From the very commencement of operations that sub-division was looked on as the "jungle ilaqua," or penal sttlement of the district; so much so that I found it necessary to give subordinates employed there some increase of pay, till it became at last rather a coveted locality. Fevers, but not of a virulent type, are very prevalent everywhere after the rains, especially on the wet lands near the Chenab river. The town of

*NOTE.--Rain gauges kept at Gujranwála, Wázirábád, Hafizábád and Shaikúpúrah.

Wázirábád enjoys an unenviable notoriety in this respect, and the cantonments near there had to be abandoned in 1850 as a station for troops on account of the prevalence of and mortality from intermittent fevers.

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE.

Months.	1866.			1867.		
	in Maximum shade.	in Minimum shade.	Mean of all observations.	in Maximum shade.	in Minimum shade.	Mean of all observations.
January	65	40	52	77	30	53
February	70	41	55	82	36	59
March	87	52	70	94	43	68
April	102	48	75	102	55	73
May	114	69	91	113	60	86
June	120	73	96	120	70	95
July	113	72	93	114	72	93
August	100	69	84	107	70	88
September	103	59	81	104	58	81
October	99	51	75	101	48	74
November	90	39	64	92	37	65
December	79	31	55	71	20	54

Intimately connected with the consideration of the productive power of the district is the question of the number, capacity and quality of the wells, and the water bearing strata of a district more than usually dependent on this means of irrigation. One of the main divisions into which this district has, in considering its leading features, been divided, is the high elevated tract dependent on well irrigation as shewn in the Sketch Map No. 4; while in Map No. 5 the average depth of wells in different parts is exhibited by a gradation of levels ascertained by measurement of the depth of wells in all villages. In a part of the country like this, where the wells are the backbone of the cultivation, enquiry into the amount of labor and capital necessary to their construction in various localities forms valuable data in fixing the proportion of the Government demand each circle of assessment will bear. Full particulars regarding the number of wells in use, or out of use, the average depth, cost of construction, number of yokes, and area that a well will irrigate, are given in the portfolio prepared for each circle into which the district has been divided for assessment purposes furnished with this report.

MAP NO. VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general fertility of the district must be pronounced to be inferior, for except in the highly irrigated tracts there is nothing like good farming: manure is little used, while the alternation of crops is hardly understood and still less attended to.

In close connection with any notice of the fertility in different parts of the district some mention will be looked for of the different kinds of soils, as shown in the sketch map, and the divisions by which they are best known to the people. Passing by those minor divisions of soils such as Karlathi, Tibba, Missi, Chamb and Kallar land, which though distinct from other classes are so little valuable that they do not call for separate or particular notice, the varieties generally acknowledged are —

<i>Goera</i> .—The soil found in the vicinity of village sites. It is not perhaps strictly a separate quality of soil, as it owes its fertility to the manure it receives from the village. This land is generally devoted to the growth of sugar-cane, tobacco and vegetables. It represents	... 16 per cent	} of the cultivated area.
<i>Rohi</i> .—A deep rich loam, highly retentive of moisture, and very productive. It represents	... 20 "	
<i>Dosahi</i> .—A loose rich soil, quite as productive as the Rohi, for being lighter, all agricultural processes, ploughing, levelling and hoeing, are more easily carried on, and from its lightness the land is not so readily encumbered with weeds. It represents	... 32 "	
<i>Mairah</i> .—A shallow, light, sandy soil, little retentive of moisture, and more or less dependent on rain, when manured and with irrigation it will produce sugar-cane, but is usually sown with gram, and kharif crops. It represents	32 "	

For assessment purposes however the distribution of the cultivated area among soils of different value was not adopted; the grand and most reliable distinction after all is the classification of the land as irrigated or unirrigated, and with this view the area under cultivation has been arranged in three classes :—

"Chahi" or land watered by wells, representing	75 per cent	} of the cultivated area
"Sailabi" or alluvial land of the rivers representing	6 "	
"Barani" or land dependent on rains, representing	19 "	

MAP No. VII.

The manner in which the estimate of the gross produce of the district was arrived at has been before explained, where the distribution of land under different crops, and a full detail of acreage, yield and value in the several circles of assessment is given in the appendices. I now give a table to shew the cultivated area of the whole district, the class, kind, out-turn and value of the crops with which it is occupied.

Name of crop.	Area.	Yield per acre.			Total yield.			Average price current per Rupee per maund of 40 sers.	Total value.	
		m.	s.	ch	m.	s.	ch		m.	s.
Class I.—Order of value.	Sugar-cane,	23,397	7	22 4	1,77,145	38	...	17	4,16,814	...
	Cotton,	38,659	4	30 4	15,574	20	...	15	2,81,532	...
	Vegetables,	3,230	18	10 11	59,008	4	...	39	60,516	...
	Tobacco,	2,758	5	29 5	15,810	30	...	15	42,162	...
	Turnips,	1,216	22	35 3	27,822	24	...	39	28,536	...
	Poppy,	497	3	32 5	1,892	10	...	15	5,046	...
	Mehndi,	128	8	...	1,026	...	...	15	2,736	...
	Pepper,	59	2	34 2	168	12	...	11	612	...
	Ajwain,	27	1	10	33	30	...	15	90	...
	Saunf (Anise seed),	7	1	10	8	30	...	5	66	...
Class II.—Order of value.	Wheat,	1,88,019	5	22 2	10,44,214	32	...	34	12,28,488	...
	"Jowar," (Maize),	64,261	5	36 6	3,79,744	8	...	1 4	3,45,222	...
	Gram,	42,967	6	22 1	2,81,503	38	...	1 1	2,74,638	...
	Goji, (Barley & Wheat mixed),	19,276	5	11 7	1,01,898	...	...	1	1,01,898	...
	Munji, (Rice),	9,688	6	20 4	63,036	36	...	37	68,148	...
	Makki, (Indian corn),	9,368	6	13 8	59,378	10	...	1 1	57,930	...
	Jhona, (Rice 2nd class),	909	7	22 13	6,882	...	...	37	7,440	...
	Alsi (Flax),	338	3	8 12	1,088	4	...	26	1,674	...
Class III.—Order of value.	Dhān (3rd class Rice),	57	7	10 8	414	...	...	1	414	...
	Barley,	37,583	4	31 13	1,80,302	34	...	1 11	1,41,414	...
	Sarshaf, (Mustard),	9,979	3	8	31,958	22	...	27	47,346	...
	Belra, (Gram and Wheat mixed),	3,634	6	35	24,985	32	...	1 2	23,796	...
	Bajra, (Millet),	1,706	3	20	5,969	10	...	35	6,822	...
	Senji, (clover),	1,083	3	...	3,249	30	...	35	3,714	...
	Hemp,	510	2	39 7	1,522	32	...	18	3,384	...
	Dhanian (Coriander seed),	107	1	20	160	20	...	14	456	...
	Kusamba, (Saffron),	38	...	29 7	28	8	...	4	282	...
	Mandal,	27	3	...	81	...	...	1 20	54	...

Name of crop.	Area.	Yield per acre.			Total yield.			Average price current per rupee per maund of 40 sers.	Total value.	
		m.	s.	ch.	m.	s.	ch.	m.	s.	
<i>Class IV.—Order of value.</i> { Moth, (Vetch),	44,630	3	21	3	1,57,534	32	...	1	3	1,46,544
Mung, (Pulse),	17,603	3	32	12	66,922	32	...	...	31	86,352
Mash, (Mascorn),	1,646	4	7	11	6,901	8	...	...	27	10,224
Taramira,	1,325	2	1	7	2,697	12	...	...	37	2,916
Kangni,	616	3	4	3	1,915	8	...	1	8	1,596
China,	616	4	...	11	2,474	22	...	1	13	1,854
Til, (Sesamun orientale),	595	1	39	6	1,181	10	...	...	21	2,250
Charri, (fodder),	465	5	16	4	2,514	24	...	1	4	2,286
Suwank,	395	2	28	6	1,070	34	...	1	19	726
Chural,	302	2	...	...	603	...	...	1	20	402
Rawan, (Bean),	58	3	35	12	225	30	...	...	35	258
Methra,	48	3	1	2	145	14	...	1	11	114
Wasma (Indigo),	1	6	12	...	6	12	...	...	14	18
Total for the district,	5,27,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,06,770
										or @ 1-6th
										5,67,795

✓ The abstract of the information herein contained gives the acreage of crops of the different classes as follows :

I. Class ...	69,978 acres, or 13 per cent, giving 1,39,685 Rs. @ 1-6th gross produce
II. " ...	3,34,883 " 64 " 3,47,642 "
III. " ...	54,630 " 10 " 37,878 "
IV. " ...	68,211 " 13 " 42,590 "

Sugar-cane. The most valuable crop for its acreage is sugar-cane. This is grown chiefly on the river lands of Wazirabad and in the whole Charkhari mehal of parganahs Wazirabad and Gujranwala. Notwithstanding the manure, irrigation and labour necessary to secure a good crop it is the most remunerative of all produce. By the measurement papers, as compared with patwaris' yearly papers, it appears that the growth of sugar-cane has doubled within the last five years, and the people are year by year more alive to the value of the crop. Sugar-cane is usually a kharif crop. After careful preparation of the land it is sown in Phagon (or February), and the crop ripens in Maghar (or November and December), in which months one or more sugar mills will be found at work in nearly every village of Parganahs Wazirabad and Gujranwala. There are three varieties of cane, the Treru and Chinkha are most generally cultivated; the Dowlo, or white, a delicate variety grown in the Charkhari, is esteemed the best; but the objection to its more extended culture is the extra labour and attention it demands, for which agriculturists consider the superior crop does not sufficiently compensate. The Treru is a yellow sort, and the cane is not so strong or straight. The Chinkha is an inferior kind, and of red colour; the cane is very sweet, but gives very little juice; this sort is sometimes grown only for fodder.

✓ The people have curious superstitions about sugar-cane: the setting the cane is a solemn operation, none of the family are allowed to spin on that day for fear it should cause a stringy and worthless crop, and when the crop is ripe the first juice pressed in the new sugar mill is distributed gratis to fakirs, servants, &c. ✓

✓ *Cotton.* Generally known as "kapás" is a kharif crop, usually manured, the seed after preparation by steeping in water and rubbing with cow-dung is sown in Chét or Baisakh (March and April). It is more commonly an irrigated crop, but in the Bar tracts it is sometimes sown as a rain crop, but the out-turn is poor. ✓ The cotton is usually gathered during Kartick and Maghar (October and November): the women of the cultivator's family are usually employed in such work: the picking is made every seventh or eighth day. This crop often sustains considerable damage from rats. A great impetus was given temporarily to the growth of cotton during the American war, but in the last two years the culture has fallen off and now only enough is grown for home consumption. Both sugar-cane and cotton are regarded in this district as the revenue-paying crops, and they are often grown in Pargannahs Wázirábád and Gujránwála with a view of meeting the Government demand, and then the profit from all other produce goes into the pockets of the cultivators.

✓ *Wheat.* Is the staple crop of the district, one-third of the cultivated area being occupied with it. There are several varieties of wheat grown: the best is a remarkably fine white kind, known as "Dágar Kanack" and grown in Etawah, Firozwala, and Kangniwala in Pargannah Gujránwála. ✓ The table of both Maharajah Ranjit Singh and his father when residing either at Lahore or Gujránwála was always supplied with wheat from Etawah. The wheat crops all through the adjoining Bar and Bar tracts are particularly good. A great deal of wheat is exported to Multán, Lahore and Amritsar.

✓ *Rice.* Good rice is grown in the Deg chak and in parts of the Kalar Chak; it is also grown in some other parts of the district where there is pond irrigation.

Flax. Was not grown formerly. The last year or two, through the influence of the district officer, good crops have been raised in several villages. There is, however, no ready sale for it.

Mehndi.—The culture of this crop is not general, but it deserves some notice. It is the ever-green shrub used for fencing in most Indian gardens, from the leaves and young branches of which very valuable scarlet dye of remarkably deep colour is extracted. ✓ The seed after having been soaked in water some days previously is sown in beds in the month of Chét (March); it requires unremitting irrigation until the rains commence; in Sa'wun (July) the seedlings are transferred and planted out like onions: they require four years to come to perfection; they are then cut down three times a year, in Chet, Asouj and Poh (March, September and December), the same shoots grown again and the crop is an ever-

lasting one. As the out-turn is certain and valuable, the crop not liable to sustain injury from the farmer's numerous enemies in the way of insects, animals or diseases, it may be asked why its culture is not more extended; but the ignorance and superstition of zamindars is such that peculiar fatality in their minds attends the cultivation of mehndi. Any one growing it will certainly be childless and always go in imminent danger of sudden death.

Mehndi is grown more particularly in Mauzah Váyánwáli, Parganah Wázirábád.

✓ *Gram.* Is a very important crop in this district, extensively grown in Parganah Háfizábád and all villages conterminus to Chak Bar and adjoining Bar; it is very seldom artificially irrigated, and is grown with little labour; it is liable to injury from thunder and lightning or heavy rain, which last is especially dreaded when the gram in the pods is ripe and the crop ready for cutting. ✓ Hares also do a great deal of injury; the arrival of any European officer, to whom they afford excellent sport, is always welcomed to assist in ridding the fields of them.

✓ *Tobacco.* This is grown on the highly enriched or manured lands common round all villages. It is sown in a sunny well protected spot in Kartik (October); the seedlings are transplanted in Magh or Phagon (January and February), and ripens in Jeth or Har (May or June). The land cannot be too well manured, and constant irrigation and hand hoeing are essential. The return from tobacco is so large that the trouble necessary for its cultivation is amply compensated. Mauza Kasisé in Parganah Háfizábád is renowned for its tobacco.

Jowár. Is a kharif crop, for which the Bar soil is very suitable and where it is extensively grown for fodder (Charri.)

Cattle Fodder. Turnips and other root crops are largely grown often in amongst the wheat, in the highly cultivated lands of the Khadir and Charkharí chaks, as fodder for cattle, grass being very scarce. Cultivators with few cattle will often grow turnips which are readily bought at remunerative prices by those who have cattle near and are short of fodder. ✓ As a dry season is favourable to a good crop of turnips if they were more extensively cultivated the dread effects of drought would be much alleviated and by putting down some of his land in turnips a cultivator would often be saved the more expensive expedient of giving the sugar-cane to his cattle.

MAP NO. VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The census of the population, given below, is according to that taken of the whole province on the 10th January 1868 under the orders of the Panjáb Government. The area of the district is 2,559 square miles, giving a population of 215 to the square mile. This is not so dense as might be expected, but allowance must be made for the extensive "Bar" tracts, which are somewhat sparsely inhabited; and again, the large Government rakhs, which have not a population of above 8 or 9 to the square mile. Of the agricultural class the prevailing caste is Muhammadan. Mussalmen do not predominate however in the better cultivated parts of the district or where the difficulties of agriculture have been overcome with much labour and toil. The population of the "Bar" is almost exclusively Muhammadan; though proprietors of some of the best lands in the district they are slovenly cultivators and slow in effecting improvements.

The fullest information regarding population, area and agriculture is given in the table of statistics below, which has been prepared with the greatest care and is accurate up to date.

Specification of statistics and how classified.		DETAIL OF PARGANAHS.			
		Gujrán- wála.	Wázirá- bád.	Háfizá- bád.	Grand Total.
SECTION I.—POPULATION.					
According to age and sex.	No. of Manzahs or Townships	407	255	485	1,147
	No. of Houses	50,112	58,592	48,643	1,57,347
	Total of Population	2,22,549	1,51,041	1,76,986	5,50,576
	Adult men	76,685	51,491	53,277	1,81,453
	Do. women	58,756	41,213	47,291	1,47,260
	Total of adults	1,35,441	92,704	1,00,568	3,28,713
	Children, Boys	48,052	31,151	43,136	1,22,339
	Do. Girls	39,056	27,186	33,282	99,524
	Total of children	87,108	58,337	76,418	2,21,863
	Hindu agriculturists	38,096	7,911	17,699	63,706
	Do. non-agriculturists	96,724	23,151	23,800	1,43,675
	Total of Hindus	1,34,820	31,062	41,499	3,07,381
	Mussalman agriculturists	37,398	50,261	61,668	1,49,327
	Do. non-agriculturists	50,331	69,718	73,819	1,93,868
According to creed and caste.	Total of Mussalmans	87,729	1,19,979	1,35,487	3,43,195
	Total of agriculturists	75,494	58,172	79,367	2,13,033
	Total of non-agriculturists	1,47,055	92,869	97,619	3,37,543
SECTION II.—AREA.					
Detail of area.	Total area in square miles	770	450	1,339	2,559
	Do. in acres	4,92,631	2,88,112	8,56,682	16,37,425
	Waste	1,11,186	1,00,769	1,12,417	3,24,372
	Culturable	1,22,918	39,186	5,39,657	7,01,761
	Lately abandoned	11,803	4,093	27,547	43,443
	Cultivated, (Irrigated)	1,74,947	1,05,430	1,21,031	4,01,408
	(Moist)	1,162	14,201	15,253	30,616
	(Dry)	52,778	11,022	33,446	97,246
	Total cultivated	2,28,887	1,30,653	1,69,730	5,29,270
	Government Revenue as fixed by the Settlement	2,28,737	1,61,662	1,66,651	5,57,050

Specification of statistics and how classified.					DETAIL OF PARGANAHS.			
					Gujrán-wála.	Wázirá-bád.	Háfizá-bád.	Grand total.
SECTION III.—AGRICULTURE.								
RELATING TO CAPACITY OF ESTATES.	Distribution of property.	No. of Mehals or Estates ... ..	...	...	448	259	492	1,199
		No. of Tarafs ... ..	...	...	988	333	924	2,245
		No. of Pattis ... ..	...	...	496	560	997	1,953
		No. of village representatives ... ..	...	...	791	497	794	2,082
		No. of Pattidars ... ..	...	...	12,703	8,454	12,600	33,757
		No. of Proprietors ... ..	...	...	13,494	8,951	13,394	35,839
		No. of Cultivators ... ..	...	...	13,803	9,042	10,604	33,449
		No. of Proprietors and Cultivators ... ..	...	...	27,297	17,993	23,998	69,288
	Average size of Estates.	Total area per estate ... ..	...	...	1,083	1,103	1,741	1,366
		Cultivated area per estate ... ..	...	...	553	573	399	471
		Average Revenue per do. ... ..	...	...	510	624	340	459
		Do. population per do. ... ..	...	...	489	515	357	453
		No. of proprietors per do. ... ..	...	...	30	35	27	31
		No. of Cultivators per do. ... ..	...	...	30	39	21	30
	Liabilities of Estates.	No. of Pattis per representative ... ..	...	...	2	3	3	3
		Average area per do. ... ..	...	...	623	581	1,079	786
		Do. Revenue per do. ... ..	...	...	289	329	210	264
		No. of representatives per estate ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2
RELATING TO CAPACITY OF HOLDINGS.	Occupancy of proprietors.	No. of proprietors who cultivate ... ..	...	...	12,109	7,898	10,314	30,321
		No. of non-cultivating proprietors ... ..	...	...	1,385	1,053	1,280	3,718
		Average area per proprietor ... ..	...	...	37	32	74	48
		Do. cultivated area per proprietor ... ..	...	...	19	17	15	17
		Do. revenue per do. ... ..	...	...	17	18	12	15
	Occupancy of cultivators.	No. of hereditary cultivators ... ..	...	...	2,140	201	70	2,411
		No. of tenants at will ... ..	...	...	11,663	8,841	10,534	31,038
		Cultivated area per proprietor and cultivator ... ..	...	...	8	8	7	8
		Average area with hereditary cultivator ... ..	...	...	7	8	11	8
		Do. with tenant at will ... ..	...	...	5	8	7	6
		No. of ploughs ... ..	...	...	23,847	14,404	18,204	56,455
		No. of bullocks ... ..	...	...	1,27,802	78,134	1,32,237	3,38,173

MAP No. IX.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In this map is shewn the working of the jama of last settlement. It must be borne in mind that this jama is that revised in 1858-59, and not that originally fixed by Mr. Morris.

From the classification given of villages as heavily, moderately, or lightly assessed, I think it is apparent that though after revised assessment the demand for land revenue was far from being excessive and there was no great distress, yet the rates fell very unevenly, and villages were either in one or the other extreme. Nearly one quarter of the whole district is found to be heavily taxed, while 716 villages are lightly, and only 193 fairly, assessed. The general complaint I heard everywhere in my tours in the district was, not much of over-assessment but of inequality of rates in neighbouring villages. Though at the present revision of settlement no great increase of revenue has been taken, every endeavour has been made to give relief in the way most needed and avoid as far as possible great inequality of rates in villages of the same assessment circle. Some variation there must be always, in proportion as estates diverge from the centre of the chak and partake less of its characteristics as they approach the boundary of adjoining circles.

The very considerable increase in the irrigated area and small number of wells out of use betokens the prosperity of late years. This is owing in a great measure no doubt to the liberal issue of takkavi, which I trust may be as liberally continued in years to come; the boon it is to agriculturists can best be appreciated in a district so largely dependent on artificial irrigation as this. It was frequently urged on me by the people of the "Bar and Adjoining Bar" tracts of Tahsil Hafizabad that the period of instalments, under present rules, for repayment of takkavi advances was too short. I think there is reason in what they said, and I feel sure the extension of another year would act as a very salutary stimulus in a part of the country where the cost of a well is 500 Rs., and water found at an average depth of 70 feet, and frequently during the first 5 years a new well silts up, from faulty construction in the first instance no doubt, still it is extremely disheartening to the builder and is a defect which lessens the capabilities of the well and the means of proprietors to repay the takkavi advances within a limited period. There was no large amount of takkavi outstanding in this district.

The leases at barani rates granted for new wells under Financial Commissioner's No. 58 dated 15th April 1861, have been generally taken out in this district. I think it is an open question whether this indulgence is any longer necessary in districts where the Government demand has been reduced almost to a minimum, and the main basis of assessment is the capacity of the whole cultivated area as irrigated or unirrigated.

MAP NO. X.

REMARKS ON SURVEY OPERATIONS AND ASSESSMENT.

The district of Gujranwála can scarcely be said to have enjoyed a Settlement well received by the people. regular settlement. Though elaborate revision of summary settlement was made by Mr. Morris in 1854-56, and report of his operations was furnished in the latter year, shewing as result a reduction of 17 per cent on former assessments, yet this reduction proved insufficient, and two subsequent revisions of Mr. Morris' assessments took place. It was not until the year 1860, or only 6 years prior to the commencement of the present revision of settlement, that the people obtained a truce from settlement operations amongst them, and throughout the district the settlement effected by Mr. Morris is regarded as of only six years duration. The early advent of revision of settlement however so far from being distasteful to the people was heartily received by them.

The difficulties which Mr. Morris had to contend with are fully detailed in his report, and thus summarized by the Commissioner Mr. Temple:—The people scarcely recovered from the demoralizing influence of the harsh and rude revenue systems of their Sikh rulers, "shewed remarkable distaste to fixed assessments;" and a large bulk of the population, following as they did a pastoral life, and caring little for agriculture, "failed to evince much feeling for proprietary and hereditary rights, and were ever ready to abandon them on the slightest adverse pressure, and sometimes a man would dispose of his property in land in a manner which shewed he regarded it as worth less than nothing, as a burden to be got rid of rather than a possession cherished; sometimes a circle of villages would combine to offer passive resistance to the progress of the settlement; sometimes proprietors would desert their land, believing that no other occupant would be forthcoming, and that they would ultimately be re-admitted on reduced terms; sometimes they would say that they would renounce their proprietorship rather than engage for any fixed assessment."

From the fact of such opposition it is clear that Mr. Morris did not obtain that sympathy or assistance from the people necessary to secure to themselves a correct record of every man's rights, and to assist the settlement officer in arriving at the most reliable data for assessment, but on the contrary they did all in their power to falsify and mislead.

Again, when after the political convulsions of 1857 the people saw the Government emerge from that crisis victorious and more powerful than before, their eyes were opened, as they had never yet been, to the stability and moderation of British rule, and to the ample inducements held out to peaceful and industrious cultivators of the soil; it was then property in land in this part of the Panjab assumed a value the people had never before appreciated.

In the following year 1858-59, though many proprietors in the district promptly set to work to obtain concessions from Government in the way of further reduction of assessment, and a restoration of proprietary rights, Action taken by the people prove it.

which in consequence of their own contumacy Mr. Morris had been compelled to transfer to, or temporarily vest in farmers and others who would engage for the payment of the Government revenue, I believe there remained to still more of the people a feeling of regret that they had not looked more keenly after the recording of their rights and interests, and secured better terms from the settlement officer, in the way of a more equal for they could hardly expect a more moderate assessment than that fixed by Mr. Morris.

If only therefore to atone to themselves for the mischievous laches
 Grounds for revision and indifference they had exhibited previously,
 of settlement. the people were ready to welcome the revision of settlement on its commencing operations in January 1866, and I am convinced that Government was well advised in allowing this revision, seeing the changes which had occurred within a very few years—
 1st, by a double revision of assessment; 2nd, by the restoration of the rights of numerous proprietors whose lands had been transferred or given in farm at last settlement; 3rd, by the return to the district of a large number of absentees at last settlement. The consequence of these changes being, that however correct the record of rights and the entries in the village misl of last settlement were when prepared, the alterations being made in the yearly papers, a new condition of things had come about, in view of which the records of last settlement were far from representing the existing status either in individual estates or in the district generally, and an amended record and an amended survey were urgently called for.

In a previously settled district like this an officer effecting revision
 Previous data only of settlement has to his hand data for assessment
 aids to revised assess- which renders this portion of his work compara-
 ments. tively easy. In the present case there was the
 past experience of 20 years on which to form an opinion of the general condition of the district, and the net produce and gross rental of villages, and their ability to pay under a variety of circumstances both good and bad. Again, the result of the revision of rates effected only 6 or 7 years before by two officers of such experience was entitled to the greatest weight, and with this before me the task of arriving at a fair rate of assessment for the future was not a difficult one. The assistance however which all these valuable data would bring was not allowed to supersede the necessity of seeking new and corrected evidence as the basis of the revised assessments. The grand foundation of all was a careful and elaborate survey of the area of the entire district, which the well trained establishment at my disposal enabled me thoroughly to carry out.

The survey effected at last settlement is described at paras 34, 35
 Comparison of Re- and 36 of Mr. Morris' report. The one fact alone
 sent with last settle- that it did not include a survey of a large portion
 ment survey. of the Háfizabád tahsil, much of which is now
 under cultivation, would have necessitated the detailed survey now made. When it is stated that 4½ lacs of acres not included in the survey of last

settlement have now been measured, I trust the labour bestowed on this portion of the work will be readily acknowledged, and I will now proceed to give some account of how the measurements have been carried out.

The system followed was that described in volume 1 page 144 of *Selections of Public Correspondence Panjab*. For some months prior to commencement of survey the patwáris were instructed in use of the compass and plane-table, and the whole of the measurements were effected by them without the assistance of professional Amíns or foreigners.

As a body the patwáris of the district proved very efficient, except some who were too old to learn, and some in the Háfizabád sub-division, who were only Hindí writers and poorly educated.

At settlement the patwári cannot do his work single-handed; each of them therefore was allowed to associate with himself a young and active assistant; in nearly all cases a relative, usually a son or nephew, was selected. I must here pay a just tribute to the very effective training received by youths in the village schools of this district, which at once enabled patwáris to obtain from their own homes a well qualified assistant at the least possible cost to themselves. In numerous instances the assistants proved much the sharpest and best workman of the two, and not seldom has a superannuated and indolent old patwári been only able to retain his post by the efficiency of a son, nephew or other relative. Often the patwári would let his quick-sighted and steady-handed assistant draw the field map while he himself wrote the khasrah or field register; and indeed, where possible, this distribution of the work is a great saving of time, as the patwári knows the names of the proprietors and cultivators of the fields and can jot them down at once in the khasrah, whereas the assistant has to be constantly making enquiries and very often makes erroneous entries, which necessitates endless corrections afterwards. The beautiful maps drawn by lads of 15 and 16 excited the admiration of settlement officials, and also of the old greybeards of the village, who were not slow at a time like this to acknowledge the benefits of an education they themselves had missed.

Before the commencement of the measurements the appointment of settlement chaudris took place, partly by selection and partly by election of the people. These men rendered invaluable assistance during the measurements. The chaudri was usually a powerful and well-known lambardár, the acknowledged head of a tribe or a considerable circle of villages, which were then marked off as his beat or zail. Their appointment was rendered easy by the intimate knowledge the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. A. Brandreth) had of the chief men of the district, and those nominated over different circles by him were readily acknowledged by the people as their right and fitting leaders, and little or no heart-burning was subsequently displayed by disappointed candidates. In Tahsíl Háfizabád,

where a number of police zaildars already existed, they were at once accepted as settlement chaudris.

The boundaries laid down at last settlement generally remained unaltered. There were very few disputes, the Demarcation of boundaries. thákbast was prepared shewing all the boundary pillars, with their situation and distance from one another, and attested by patwáris and lambardárs of bordering villages assenting to the correctness of the boundary line. The boundary pillars were all properly erected or repaired before the internal measurements commenced. The chabútras, or platforms of pacca masonry erected at the junction of three villages, were also planted round with trees, so that a natural boundary mark might be formed. In some places these trees are growing exceedingly well; in other parts, where they are far from the village or where there is want of water, it will not be so easy to keep them up.

The local ghomáo being equal to the English acre was adopted as the unit of measurement. The outer boundary line having been laid down, the interior of the map was divided off into chaks or blocks, according to the divisions of land well known in the village, either tarafs or pattis, separate wells or classification of fields according to soil, and each division was then measured separately with the plane-table. All detached plots, such as roads, ponds, the well enclosures or uncultivated ground round them occupied with huts, cattle mangers, sugar-mills, threshing floors, and manure heaps, were separately measured and received separate numbers in the field map. In most cases as the areas occupied by these were too small to be shewn in the body of the map they were given on a larger scale in the margin. The lands and houses within the village site, excluded from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Court, were distinguished on the field map by a thick red line drawn round them.

Besides the usual entries in the khasrah, particulars were also given of the well or water-course from which each field was watered, what fields were watered from chambs, ponds or nalas, what belonged to muáfi holdings, and if a lapsed muáfi whether ex-muáfidar paid at half rates, also full remarks concerning the number, kind and ownership of every tree.

All proprietors, cultivators, occupants or other persons were required to be present during the measurement of the fields in which they were interested, and an abstract of his holding, whether as proprietor or cultivator, agreeing with the entries in the field register, was served to each on the spot. Every such abstract was signed by the patwári, and then the holder was required to inform himself of its contents and to sign it himself, and also to procure the signature of the chaudri and of some other literate friend that he was cognizant of its contents, acknowledged its correctness, or in the event of any inaccuracy to write his objection upon it. Errors or omissions as far as possible were adjusted by the superintendent of settlement on the spot. In cases of actual

dispute parties were referred to private arbitration, or failing that to the Settlement Courts.

The result of the field measurements were eminently satisfactory. It has too often happened that from want of care and cleanliness on the part of the draughtsman the field maps actually drawn on the ground have become so broken or soiled that they are not fit to form part of the new records, and have to be copied sometimes more than once, and on every occasion fresh inaccuracies creep in. With considerable difficulty, and by dint of, in the first month of the measurements, tearing up as useless those shajrahs that had begun by being blotted and soiled, the maps drawn on the spot were kept so clean and well preserved that there are not one per cent. of the maps filed with the new records which are not *bonâ-fide* originals, and I would therefore claim particular credit for this portion of the operations. I have personally tested a very large percentage of the shajrahs of each tahsil, and all of them have been compared with the professional survey maps and little or no discrepancy was found; they stood the test well, and in some cases where difference was discovered the settlement survey has been deemed more accurate than the revenue survey, so much so that all parties interested have elected to be bound by the former rather than the latter. The labour of the survey in the Hâfizabâd sub-division can only be appreciated when the size and excellent drawing of maps of villages containing enormous areas, often many thousands of acres, is looked to, and the painful nature of field operations during the hot months in such a trying climate is considered, distances being so considerable that measuring parties could not return to their homes for days together and every drop of water they required had to be carried along with them.

Area of district as ascertained by survey.

According to the survey now effected the total area of the district is 16,37,425 acres, divided as follows :—

Cultivated,	5,67,849 acres.
Land fit for cultivation, ...	7,01,761 „
Land lately abandoned, ...	43,443 „
Barren waste,	3,24,372 „

The survey of the entire district having thus been completed several months were occupied in a very careful attestation of the measurements. Each village was called upon to attend the head quarters of the settlement officer in their sub-division; the parchas or abstracts of the field registers given to parties at the time of measurement were looked to, and if as directed every man had informed himself of what the entry affecting him was and he again readily acknowledged its accuracy the same was accepted as the existing status. In all disputed cases the parties were referred to a suit in Court.

A complete register of land having been compiled and tested in the way mentioned, the information thus obtained was tabulated for every village in the form introduced

Compilation of village note-book.

by Mr. E. A. Prinsep and known as the *lál kitáb* or village note-book, containing under different headings the qualities and quantities of the cultivated and uncultivated land, and statistics regarding the resources and history of the village, as would be of use in forming a conclusion as to the amount of the Government demand which each village could fairly bear.

Previous to deciding the rates which were to rule the revised assessment each tahsíl was divided into chaks or circles of villages of kindred situation, quality of soil, facilities for irrigation either natural or artificial, nature of produce, and character of agricultural population. This was done after visiting in detail every village in each pargannah, and opportunity had been afforded of noticing the physical features and peculiarities of the country—the general appearance of the people, the cattle and the crops. Where the rates of last settlement differed in villages situated in the same neighbourhood and possessed apparently of the same advantages, particular enquiry was made into the cause on the spot, and the circumstances of each noted down. Every occasion was taken of mixing freely with the people and hearing all they had to say regarding the merits of villages; such information being very serviceable relative to estates other than those in which informants were personally interested, for though a *zemin-dár* will never admit that he is himself well off, he is ready enough to discuss the good fortune of his neighbours, who in their turn will, when his back is turned, eagerly disclose the secrets of his prosperity, and then being on the spot it is not difficult by personal inspection to test how far this information is reliable.

I would here mention the constant trouble experienced from the fact of the tahsíl and pargannah boundaries of the district having been broken up since Mr. Morris wrote his report and framed his statistics. Thus the assessment circles he adopted in the different tahsils were all changed, and of course the figured statistics had to be recalculated to be of any use at all, and the double revision of his assessments made subsequently, of which there was no detailed report, complicated matters exceedingly.

A minute and detailed account of the condition, capabilities and assessment of each circle is given in the pargannah-wise assessment portfolios which form Appendices I, II, III, to this report; but it will not be out of place here briefly to state how, after division of the assessable area into cultivated or lately abandoned land, the estimates adopted in each circle were arrived at.

Beside the two sources of information which formed the most important basis on which to frame these estimates, namely the statistics furnished by an elaborate field survey and the knowledge obtained by personal inspection of the whole district, there were several standards of assessment to shew the approximate rate on the cultivated area suitable for each chak; and though these all

varied more or less, on comparison one with another, and after carefully considering the proper value to be assigned to each as a guide to assessment, it was not difficult to arrive at a suitable rate to be now adopted.

In two divisions. These standards of assessment naturally divided themselves into—first, such as were adopted at last settlement, which will be found discussed at length in Mr. Morris' report ; and secondly, those now adopted, which alone call for remark.

Adopted at last settlement :

The summary jama.

The well jama.

The yoke jama.

The produce jama.

The revenue rate jama.

The jama of last settlement.

The jama subsequently revised.

As now adopted :

The present jama.

The plough jama.

The produce jama.

The new rate jama (including well and soil jama).

The Extra Assistant Commissioner's jama.

The present jama. The assessments were fixed in 1866 and 1867, the present jama was therefore the Government demand of one of those years.

Mr. Morris had no plough jama, but the value of such a standard in estimating the ability of the people to cultivate their land according to the number of ploughs in each village cannot be doubted. Where an assessment chak has been formed with careful consideration as to similarity of soil, the area worked by each plough will be much the same in all villages, and if at the same time the wealth of the village in yokes of oxen is well proportioned to the number of ploughs, it is clear that the number of the latter is a fair guide to the amount of revenue the village can pay. The approximate plough jama of each chak was obtained by dividing the assessable area by the ascertained number of ploughs and then multiplying that result by the rate per acre of the existing jama.

This estimate was obtained by dividing the produce of the district into four classes of value and then ascertaining the proportion of each class that prevailed in the different assessment circles, the average yield per acre and the gross value of the same, one-sixth of which being taken as the value of the Government share, it gave the produce jama of the chak. Of course a produce jama depends more or less on assumptions of the average

produce, and again of the average value of the yield of land under a great variety of circumstances, such as good or bad seasons, irrigation, manure, and the skill and industry of the cultivator. Still an appraisal of the produce of land, where it can be made on anything like reliable premises, is certainly most valuable, and in the present case there could be no hesitation in its adoption. In the compilation of the new produce tables I availed myself of Mr. Morris' estimates, which however, in view of the more settled habits of the people, the increase and improvement in cultivation, the construction of roads, opening out of numerous markets, I found all rather low. I also gained much assistance and information from the valuable paper on the agriculture of this district written some years ago by Col. Clarke, late Deputy Commissioner, and published in Vol: II *Panjab Selections*. Searching enquiry was also made from zamindárs, grain-dealers, village weigh-men, kánúngos and others; all accessible price currents for a series of many years past were examined, to ascertain the average yield per acre and average market rate of every kind of crop in each assessment circle. One-sixth of the total value was taken as the share to which Government is entitled.

The new rate jama was calculated on the same principle as has been clearly explained by Mr. Prinsep in his report on Siálkot: it included a rate on water and land revenue, *first* by applying to the irrigated area a well rate, higher or lower according to the fertility of the circle to be assessed, calculated on the assumed average profit of the area watered by a well in that locality after deduction of all expenses, and then adding to this a moderate rate on the whole assessable area as "unirrigated." The well rate multiplied into the whole number of wells in use, care being taken to see that there was no want of yokes or able-bodied population, and the baráni rate multiplied into the whole assessed area gave the new rate jama of the chak, and the standard thus obtained was then applied to each village area and the result shewed how the general rate for the chak would affect that estate.

This jama was fixed by Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopál Dáss, after making a tour of each assessment circle, and his great experience in the neighbouring districts and acquaintance with the general principles of assessment enunciated by the Settlement Commissioner, added to a good knowledge of the district formerly when Tahsildár of Wazirabád, entitled his opinion to considerable weight, and it always proved most valuable. His jama was usually rather low, but this was a fault on the right side, and easily accounted for from his having known the district when suffering great distress from over-assessment.

Having explained the different standards of assessment and the way they were arrived at, the map No. 10 must be referred to shew the revenue rates finally adopted in the different circles.

Revenue rates adopted
shewn in map No. 10.

The preceding remarks refer to the assessment of the cultivated portion of the district, and some allusion here, is now called for to a matter more fully explained in the remarks on the assessment of Chak Bar (*vide* portfolio), which is, the mode in which portions of the culturable area of certain circles in the Háfizabád tahsíl or conterminous to it were dealt with.

If reference be made to the statistics given in No. IV of assessment portfolio it is evident that the cultivated condition of Chaks Bar and Adjoining Bar of Háfizabád and Adjoining Bar of Gujránwála has since last settlement extended proportionably less than any other part of the district.

At pages 33, 34 of his report Mr. Morris has stated how villages in the Bar tract were allowed to define their own boundaries. The consequence of which liberal measure was that, not only were the waste lands, fairly the sole property of Government, largely curtailed, but the people obtained proprietary right in areas so extensive that they never could and never hoped to cultivate, but which they have turned to the best account in pasturing enormous herds of cattle, on the dairy and sale proceeds of which proprietors live and grow rich.

One advantage that has been gained by the careful and laborious survey now made of the entire district is to discover that out of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of acres recorded under the general head of waste at last settlement, no less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ lacs is culturable, being excellent soil, and with industry and irrigation capable of becoming fully cultivated. The immense value of these estates for grazing. What a mine of wealth the ownership of these lands, even in their natural condition, represents can only be appreciated by a sight of the prairies of luxuriant grass with which this large area is covered after a season of even moderate rain, and by a rough estimate of the number of cattle which constitute the fortune of the bulk of the population.

The question which presents itself in a part of the country like this, where the rearing and production of stock and the exportation of lacteous produce in the shape of ghee is the chief employment of the people, is, whether in waving its proprietary right in favour of the landlords of these great estates Government intended always to limit their demand on account of land revenue merely to the land under cultivation, and this tax on land or the profits of land was only to be enhanced as unwilling agriculturists chose to break up the soil, and whether a people averse to the more arduous labours of agriculture and given up entirely to a pursuit which, costing no physical exertion, draws from the soil in its unimproved state and from its spontaneous produce in the way of grass, wood, fodder and fuel a far larger profit than they would gain by bringing it under the plough;—whether for the undisturbed enjoyment of these benefits the people were to pay nothing to Government.

The obvious and only answer I think is, that in alienating proprietary right in the soil in favour of a certain class, and endowing them gratuitously with so large a capital, subject only to the payment of a moderate tax in the shape of land revenue, Government intends that such tax shall be a per-centage on the profits which proprietors draw from the "arable land," including in that term not merely land brought under the plough but all land which is profitably employed for the general purposes of agriculture, whether in growing crops or as pasture ground for cattle. Any other explanation would, contrary to every principle of political economy, exempt from taxation a large portion of the population who, unmindful of all interests but their own, are, by keeping back the land from cultivation, raising a barrier to the welfare of the country and the Government by obstructing the development of its agricultural resources.

From the figured statistics of Chak "Bar" given in Appendix No. III, it is evident that of the whole arable land, amounting to 3,80,410 acres, only 12 per cent is under the plough; and of this only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent has been added in 10 years or since last settlement, leaving 88 per cent uncultivated in the shape of pasture lands. In Chak Adjoining Bar of Háfizabád and Adjoining Bar of Gujránwála the cultivated area has extended in an equally slow ratio.

Many villages of the Háfizabád tahsíl have hitherto, in addition to the regular jama, paid a tax on their banjar land in lieu of tirni which in "Chak Bar" comprising nearly all such villages amounts to only 2,180 Rs. or a little over 1 pie per acre, a sum quite disproportionate to the profits gained by proprietors and the extraordinary increase in the value of live stock during the last few years. On what estimate the tax, as at present paid, was based I have been unable to ascertain, as it is not a per-centage on the banjar area, nor does it bear any proportion to the population or number of cattle in different estates. With reference to this tax, locally known as "tirni," Mr. Morris states as follows :

"In framing the assessment the question of 'tirni' was decided. As before stated, in the Háfizabád tahsildári it had been virtually included in the summary jama at the time of assessment; but in the tahsildári of Shaikhupúrah no 'tirni' whatever was fixed: the reason of this omission is not very clear. However, the revival of this impost as a direct tax did not appear to me advisable: it is apt to become vexatious, and is opposed to our general principle of revenue."

The arrangements now made are as follows:—The condition of each village in these "Bar" tracts with reference to population and number of cattle has been carefully examined; where the cultivable area is very extensive, the population strong, the cattle numerous, the tirni has been remitted, and after

Rates still very low: allowing a most liberal margin of from treble to six-fold the cultivated area, according to the size of the village, for the grazing of well and plough cattle, the remaining arable land has been assessed at an average initial rate of 9 pie, rising progressively to 1 anna 6 pie per acre. That this rate is still absurdly low is evident by comparison with the rate per acre, often as much as from 3 annas to 6 anas, paid for merely a yearly lease of the Government grazing rakhs in this district where lessees have nothing to look to but the profits of grass during a twelve months' tenancy. It was necessary however to fix such a moderate rate, that in good and bad years alike, whether grass crops were scanty or abundant, and whether, as it never has done yet, murrain broke out and carried off half the cattle, there should be no difficulty in realizing this addition to the regular jama.

It must always be borne in mind that though this assessment of the excess arable land is to a certain extent calculated on area, yet in no case has such tax been levied unless the whole assets and resources of the estate warranted it. Tentative as the measure is, yet being a perfectly distinct item from the regular assessment on the cultivated area, if circumstances should ever arise to require its reduction or remission, either can be done without anything like a general revision of assessment being necessary. It is however quite certain that the class it affects, who as before stated have hitherto paid nothing to the State for the immense profits they draw from the land, will, on the slightest pretext, ever be ready to clamor for its reduction ; but knowing the district well I can hardly realize that condition of things which shall induce Government lightly to abandon a valuable and increasing source of revenue, and which so far from being a burden to any section of the agricultural community shall promote in each habits of greater industry and economy, which the enjoyment of advantages hitherto costing nothing offered no incentive to.

In circles of assessment where applied the jama on banjar chaks Result of banjar gives a present total addition of Rs. 11,475, and assessment. progressively 23,234 Rs. to the regular jama of the district.

In estates where considerable improvement called for enhancement Incidence of banjar of jama on the cultivation, any addition on assessment. account of pasture chaks has been deferred for three or four years. In cases where this was done favorable testimony was afforded that this assessment of excess banjar lands was not at all ill received by the people, but that rather the consideration shewn them was too lenient, by a general request that though the Government demand on account of grazing jama was deferred, the proprietary body might be allowed to commence its collection on their own account from persons grazing cattle within their estates. Although it must be understood that the amount payable to Government on account of banjar jama is a fixed sum assessed on the area of grass lands in different estates, and not calculated solely on an enumeration of the cattle, always uncertain and extremely obnoxious to the people, proprietors have entered in the record

of village customs the pasture fees they will collect amongst themselves, a difference in most cases being made between the cattle of those who are cultivators in the village and those who are merely graziers ; the amount of fees is almost the same for all villages, the fees are lighter than those charged in the Government grass preserves, and having been laid down by a large number of people heavily interested in grazing might form a fair guide as to the fees which should be charged on cattle taken into the rakhs.

It has been before shewn how short a reprieve from settlement operations the people of this district had enjoyed before the present revision of settlement commenced. On arriving at the assessment stage it was therefore felt that in a very large number of estates, where in a few years cultivation had improved and there was everything to justify a larger jama, the people had not been allowed a reasonable time to reap the fruits of their own industry, the bringing more land under the plough, or repay themselves for the capital expended in construction of wells, the purchase of well and plough cattle, and that a longer respite from enhanced assessment was not only desirable but just. Again, in estates where improvement despite ample resources and available area was less apparent, it seemed, as prosperity was still a novelty, better to defer a part of the full increase of jama that was fairly admissible. Although there may be difference of opinion as to the policy of progressive jamas, I believe, under the peculiar circumstances of this district and considering the very short term of last settlement, it will be declared both sound and absolutely necessary.

MAP NO. XI.

✓ The total revenue of the district in 1866, including a small amount realized in lieu of "tirni," was Rs. 5,28,554. Total fiscal results of assessment. The revenue now assessed on the cultivation is initial Rs. 5,45,575, and progressive Rs. 5,85,827, to which must be added the jama assessed on the banjar land, which is Rs. 11,475 initial and Rs. 23,234 progressive. The grand total increase in the land revenue of the district being Rs. 28,496 or $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent initial and Rs. 80,507 or $15\frac{1}{6}$ th per cent progressive. The progressive increase is generally taken in the 10th year of settlement. ✓ Full details of the assessment by pargannahs or circles, with the jamas and their enhancement progressively, are given in the assessment fortfolios which form the appendices to this report, and the particular history of every estate, its assets and general resources, are given in the village note books.

The total cultivated area of the district, including fallow, is 5,93,830 acres, while the population is 5,50,576, Population an uncertain guide to cultivating ability. which gives 593 souls per square mile of cultivation, which is a very dense population; but though the district is in no way under-handed the grazing or non-cultivating class form such a large proportion of the agricultural community in one third of the district that this gross estimate of population is not altogether a fair guide to its cultivating power or ability to bear a high assessment. ✓ For the details of the population Map No. 8 must be referred to.

The announcement of the new assessments was received everywhere Revised assessment with the greatest satisfaction. Coercive measures gave great satisfaction. had in no instance to be resorted to. Even in Tahsil Háfizabád, where the actual increase was largest, not a single village declined to engage. And in those estates where two jamas in separate pattahs were announced, one on the cultivation and one on the assessed banjar, both were readily taken by proprietors, and in no instance was any representation of hardship made. There is no doubt whatever that the assessment everywhere is extremely moderate, and the absence of even a semblance of dissatisfaction would lead to the belief that it might have been higher.

The new assessment came into force in Tahsil Wazirabád and the New assessments take effect. Charkari Mahál of Gujranwálah from the kharif kist S. 1,924, corresponding with December 1867; in the rest of the district from the rabbi kist of S. 1,925, corresponding with July 1868.

Sewai charges. In addition to the Government demand, the cesses to be paid on muáfi holdings of more than 10 rupees value, and khálsa villages alike amount from 14 Rupees 12 annas per cent to 25 Rs. 4 annas per cent; and are made up of 8 annas per cent to 2 Rs. per cent for zail-

No. 29, dated 30th March 1867, from Assistant Settlement Commissioner to Settlement Commissioner.