

No. 311, dated 11th June 1867, from Settlement Commissioner enclosing copy of

No. 1,346, dated 22nd May 1867, from Secretary to Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

dars, 6 Rs. per cent lambardárs including sarpanch, varying rates from 3 to 9 per cent for patwáris, 1 per cent road fund, 1 per cent school fund, and varying rates for malba from 2 to 5 per cent. There is also a purely voluntary cess of 1 rupee for "faiz ám" or public improvements, which was reported and sanctioned in the correspondence marginally noted.

MAP NO. XII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

✓ The Gujránwála district is divided into three main sub-divisions or Divisions of the district. tahsils, to each of which a Tahsildár and his Naib are attached, viz :—

Tahsíl Gujránwála.

„ Wazírabad.

„ Háfizábád.

Each of these again consists of two or more divisions called parganahs as follows :

TAHSIL GUJRANWALA.
1. Parganah Gujránwála.
2. „ Kamoke.
3. „ Naushehrah.
4. „ Nokhar.

TAHSIL WAZIRABAD.
1. Parganah Wazírabad.
2. „ Ramnagar.

TAHSIL HAFIZABAD.
1. Parganah Háfizabád.
2. „ Shaikhupúrah.
3. „ Sukheke.
4. „ Pindi Bhatían.
5. „ Vaneke. ✓

Formerly to each main sub-division there was a kánúngo and his naib, who resided at the head-quarters of the tahsíl. Kánúngos. The importance has now been recognized of giving a naib-kánúngo to each parganah division, who will be the official agent of fiscal information in his division. Consequent on the formation of five new parganah divisions, the old divisions in tahsils Gujránwála and Háfizábád, being very large and unmanageable, that number of patwáris selected for their general efficiency will in addition to their regular work perform the duties of naib-kánúngo of the parganah in which they reside. Their pay has been made up to 15 rupees by the addition of 4 annas per cent. on the patwáris' cess in the parganah. Their appointment will it is hoped provide for that control over the patwáris and their work, and secure the assimilation and punctual preparation of their yearly papers as well as more extensive and accurate fiscal statistics of the whole district, and so materially assist its revenue administration.

It has been before stated how at commencement of the field survey the men of known influence and good service who were looked up to as chiefs over a considerable circle of villages were appointed zaildars or settlement chaudris. The office was an eagerly coveted one, the right men I believe got the position, and being a new appointment, each incumbent was on his metal to vie with the other in a zealous performance of his duty, and at every stage of the work the greatest assistance was rendered by the zaildars. Each zaildar had five or six patwáris' tappas, which formed his circle of jurisdiction. At the close of the settlement for the service then rendered and in consideration of duties for which they are made responsible affecting the general welfare as well as the revenue administration of the district, the zaildar receives an inám varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per annum, a per-centage on the jama of his zail, and a small grant of culturable land, usually about 50 acres. The appointment is not hereditary, but on the death of a zaildár the fittest man, whether a relative or not, and the man who can shew proof of having assisted the local officers in the administration of the district, will be selected for the office.

In each village a sarpanch or head lambardár was elected from the existing lambardárs by the votes of persons actually shareholders in the village, regard being had to his general fitness. In no part of this district are the lambardárs in villages numerous, and the election of a sarpanch was not easy, as where the lambardárs are few and powerful each can advance claims almost equal to his rivals. In very large villages, divided perhaps between the two races, and where there was no hope of one man being able to hold his own as head lambardár, a sarpanch was appointed for the Hindú and one for the Mahammadan element, and thus great heart-burning and bitterness was avoided; there were not 40 villages in the whole district however where this was found necessary. The appointment of sarpanch is not necessarily hereditary, but once appointed he cannot be removed except for gross neglect or incompetency. For particulars shewing the status, duties and remuneration of zaildárs and village head men, Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. 34 dated 1st January 1866, should be referred to.

The patwáris in this district are a fairly educated and intelligent body of men. In the Háfizábád tahsíl, where the former jama was very low and the per-centage for patwáris equally so, they were found inefficient, many of them Hindí writers only, combining some other profession with that of village accountant, and non-resident. Bearing in mind how much the happiness of the agricultural community and the successful working of the settlement must depend on the efficiency and ability of this class, while interfering as little as possible with the distribution of patwáris' circles hitherto obtaining, such arrangements have been made regarding remuneration and jurisdiction as to secure proper efficiency and supervision. Where it has been found necessary to remove incompetent men who having been allowed the two years while settlement was in progress to acquaint themselves with their duties and who either could not or would not learn, their place has been supplied by a better educated relative of their own. The patwáris as a body appeared to resent any subordination to, and to consider themselves independent of the lambardárs and málguzárs, and by the latter the patwári was considered a powerful incarnation of good or evil, to be caressed and deferred to in a most mischievous degree. Nothing however has tended more to bring the patwári to his proper level as the servant of proprietors than the appointment of the zaildár over a certain number of patwáris' circles and making him in a measure responsible that the latter perform their duties properly; and again, the distribution to every head lambardár of copies of the most important papers contained in the settlement misl which are for general information, stuck up on boards in the village "dairah" or "chauki," that whoever runs may read. Where there is no village record room the head lambardár, the custodian of these papers, is bound to shew them to all applicants; the patwári therefore is no longer the sole and dread repository of all information affecting the proprietary or cultivating rights of those whose paid servant he is, and who rejoice to see the patwáris' "raj" passing away. Residence within their circles has been made a *sine qua non* of the patwári's tenure of office.

The statement given below shews the number of patwáris in the district, their remuneration, &c. They are paid by a per-centage on the Government jama of their circles, which they realize themselves at the time of the half-yearly collections.

Name of tahsil.	Number of vil-lages.	Number of Pat-wáris.	Govern-ment jama.	Patwá-ri's fees.	Per-cen-tage on Govern-ment jama.	Average remuneration.	Average number of villages to each pat-wári.
Gujránwála ...	455	99	2,28,737	12,728	5-10-0	128	4½
Wazírabád ...	262	60	1,61,662	7,123	4-7-0	119	4½
Háfizabád ...	539	94	1,66,651	10,596	6-6-0	113	5½
Total ...	1,256	253	5,57,050	30,447	5-7-0	120	5

Uniformity of fiscal arrangements has as far as possible been secured by making the boundaries of tahsils, parganahs, zails and patwáris' tappas conterminous, and the changes made at this revision of settlement have been separately reported in my No. 34 dated 17th March 1868.

MAP NO. XIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police of the district are under a District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent, who reside at Gujranwála.

There are 14 police posts ;

6 *Thánas*.

Gujranwála
Kamoke
Wazirábád
Akálgarh
Háfizábád
Khangah (Masrúr)

8 *Chaukis*.

Baddoke
Killa Dídar Singh
Naushera
Nangal Dúna Singh
Pindí Bhaftián
Sukheke
Chúrkána
Shaikhúpúra

In the Háfizábád tahsíl there are 16 police zaildars. They are the leading agriculturists, and each has a number of villages not necessarily in the same circle but within easy distance of his residence, the population of which belong to the same tribe or clan and acknowledge the zaildar as their head or chief. This distribution of police zaildars was made most carefully when the system was organized, and it would certainly, in view of the somewhat lawless disposition of the people in these parts, work in no other way; but although these police zaildars are also settlement chaudris it was not found in any way practicable to make their revenue zails conterminous with their police jurisdiction; it would have caused extreme dissatisfaction to have forced such an arrangement and attained no commensurate advantage. Each zaildar knows the villages he has to look after and confusion is not likely to arise. Admirable as the institution of police zaildars in the way of promoting self-government is, I feel sure that ere long the regular police system will be extended here. The police zaildar system is unpopular with the people generally, the zaildars make an arbitrary use of power, and their natural temperament is such that it is often an open question whether they are assisting or obstructing the Government officers, and they are so sensible of the pressure they can bring to bear by combination in any matter in which their own interests are concerned that they require most careful handling. I consider in their double characters of zaildar and chaudri they will have too much power, and that it is very liable to be abused.

The strength and cost of the District Imperial Police as at present maintained is as follows:—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cost per annum.</i>
Deputy Inspectors,	7	5,180 Rupees
Serjeants, ...	27	6,328 "
Constables, ...	181	18,624 "
Total	215	30,132 "

Besides the above, in 11 (eleven) large towns or qasbahs municipal police paid from chungi funds are maintained for watch and ward.

<i>Name of Town.</i>	<i>Total cost.</i>
Gujranwála, Eminábád and Kila Dídar Singh	{ Rupees 8,773.
Wazirábád, Sohdarah, Akálgarh and Ramnaggar	
Háfizábád, Jalálpúr, Píndi Bhattian and Shaikhúpúrah	

The total number of police in the district is therefore 336, maintained at a cost of 38,905 rupees; while the population of the district is 550,576; which allows one man every 7 square miles and to 1,638 souls. From this it will be readily believed that the character of the people generally is peaceful.

MAP NO. XIV.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are few districts in the Panjab better provided with roads than Gujranwála. The most

Military road.

Staging Bangalows—

Gujranwála, Wazirabád.

Serais with European rooms—

Sadhoke, Kamoke, Gujranwála, Gakhar, Wazirabád.

Road Engineers' Bangalows—

Sadhoke, Dhillánwali, Gakhar, Wazirabád.

road is guarded by police and has rest-houses and staging bangalows at convenient distances. In the margin is shewn the accommodation provided for travellers.

Next is the road from Gujranwála to Siálkot : this road is bridged throughout and metalled in the Gujranwála district, the metalling is being carried on throughout the whole length. There is a serai with European accommodation at Daska. ✓

There are 12 commercial roads marginally noted, ~~raised and~~ bridged

Commercial roads.

Gujranwála	to Ramnagar and Pind Dádan Khán.
"	to Háfizabád, Pindi Bhattián and Jhang.
"	to Shaikhúpúra and Sharrakpúr.
"	to Amritsar.
"	to Pasrúr
Wazirabád	to Siálkot.
"	to Daska.
"	to Multán.
Hafizabad	to Vaníke and Kadirabád.
"	to Shaikhúpúra and Lahore.
Kamoke	to Butála, Ramnagar and Shahpur.
Pindi Bhuttián	to Lahore.

but not metalled : they are excellent in the dry season, and generally fairly passable in the rains ; with accommodation for travellers at intervals in the way of serais and European rooms. These roads are much used by camel caravans for the transport of salt, grain, gúr, ghí &

other produce. There are 67 excellent village cross roads.

The ferries although shewn in this map for particulars map No. 5 must be referred to.

✓ The chief town and bazars in the district are Gujranwála, Eminabád, Chief towns and Kila Dídar Singh, Wazirabád, Sohdarah, Rám- markets. nagar, Akálgarh, Pindi Bhattián, Háfizabád, Vaníki and Shaikhúpúra.

The trade of the district is not important: the chief exports are grain, Trade. gúr, ghí, wool and country cotton cloth. In Gujranwála itself there is an extensive manufacture of brass and bell metal vessels. In Ramnagar are made "kúpas" or skin vessels in which ghí, oil and grain are carried about the country ; there is an important trade here in these articles. Ghí and wool are extensively exported from the Bar districts, and the trade in both is highly remunerative. Timber in considerable quantities leaves Wazirabád for

Multán. The imports are chiefly English piece goods, iron, cattle and spices. The salt consumed in the district comes entirely from Pind Dadan Khán.

There are no periodical fairs for the sale or distribution of merchandise. There is a large fair held annually at Fairs. Dhaunkal near Wazírabád in the months of May and June, but its primary object is religious: some 1,00,000 persons attend. Ploughs manufactured in the Jammu territory are extensively sold at this fair. There are Baisákhí cattle fairs at Wazírabád and Eminabád, both numerously attended, and much stock changes hands. ✓

MAP NO. XV.

GENERAL REMARKS ON EDUCATION.

This map is intended to shew the locality of schools and the state of education in the Gujranwála district. Although Education is very backward. it must be admitted that the material to work upon is of the rudest description, that the people are deplorably ignorant of all but the most ordinary matters of common life, and never having had any education themselves see little good to come of it for their children ; still the statistics prove that little progress has yet been made in the way of education, considering the length of time our rule has been extended here and the earnest desire professed by the British Government to promote the instruction of the people. In an agricultural community such as we have in this district the cultivator looks on his children as soon as they are strong enough to go afield merely as so much increase of the labour at his command ; he never learnt to read and write himself, and does not see why his son should want more than he had ; his practical view of the matter is that the boy is much better helping to plough, hoe or weed than perhaps idling away his time over books ; he never learns to read properly or never can decipher a few weeks after he has been withdrawn from the village school.

It is undeniable that efforts are making to bestow means and opportunities of education, and I can bear most favorable testimony that a number of boys in this district receive a sound and well grounded education in the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic ; but until the prejudices of the people are overcome by solid testimony of what education does for the scholar in the way of helping him to earn a livelihood, until the subordinate local officers are largely selected from persons educated in the district, the thirst for knowledge will increase but slowly. I consider scholarships, money payments as rewards for regular attendance at school, should be liberally dispensed, especially to boys who have arrived at an age when their parents are anxious to remove them from school that they may earn something towards the cost of their own maintenance. In a country where greed and ignorance go hand in hand pecuniary incentives are not only valuable but necessary aids to the dissemination of knowledge.

Below is given a detailed statement of the number of schools and scholars in the three tahsils of this district, from information furnished by the educational returns kept in the district office. From this it appears that there are 82 schools, or one in every 33 square miles of this district. The number of scholars borne on the rolls is 2,744, or about one to every two hundred of the entire population of the district. Of the scholars 1,574 are Hindus, 992 Mussalmans, and 178 low caste. Of the agricultural classes there were 1,274 pupils ; 339 are the sons of khattris and traders, and 1,131 are sons of persons of miscellaneous occupation. The number of school-masters are 96 male, and 5 female, or 101, for a population of 5,50,576.

When as the result of these figures it must be believed that only 0.50 per cent of the entire population are receiving instruction, the ignorance of the people must appear gross indeed ; although perhaps it is fairer to say that out of 2,21,863 persons found at the recent census to be below the age of 15 years only 1½ per cent attend school, still education in the district appears at a very low ebb. ✓

The amount realized by the 1 per cent school cess is Rs. 5,571, to which must be added Rs. 3,684, or thereabouts, supplied from Imperial funds or school fees, making the total educational expenditure of the district Rs. 9,255, or about 3 pie per head of population ; and certainly this pitiful outlay is little commensurate with the advantages that in all civilized communities education is acknowledged to yield. The educational cess must be trebled before a fiftieth part of the rising generation can receive instruction. I believe the day will surely and speedily come when the responsibility of Government in the matter will no longer be ignored or action deferred, and that instead of as at present having one school to every 14 villages, each village shall have its own schools, both male and female ; and the cry for instruction, weak though it is now, shall swell louder and louder till the treasures of knowledge their rulers possess shall be more liberally dispensed to the governed, and while the Government of the country find honorable reward in seeing the eager cultivation by its subjects of all arts of peace resulting in a vast extension of wealth and commercial prosperity, the people themselves shall discover, in the power that knowledge brings, greater civilization and greater domestic and social happiness than they have ever yet known.

NAME OF TAHSIL.	Number of zails.		Number of villages where the school is situated.		Detail of schools, whether town or village.		SEX.		No. AND SEX OF IN-STRUCTORS.					NUMBER OF PUPILS ACCORDING TO SEX AND CASTE.																	Grand total of pupils of all sexes.							
	Town.	Village.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of instructors.	MALE.		FEMALE.		TOTAL.	Boys.																	GIRLS.										
						Salary.	Instructors.	Salary.	Instructors.		Salary.	Mussalman.	Sikh.	Hindús.							Grand Total.	Mussalman.	Sikh.	Hindús.								Grand Total.						
														Total.	Miscellaneous.	Jat.	Rajpút.	Khatri.	Brahmin.	Mahájan.				Total.	Miscellaneous.	Jat.	Rajpút.	Khatri.	Brahmin.	Mahájan.			Sikh.	Mussalman.				
Gujranwála,	20	30	2	29	30	138	2,826	5	300	43	3,126	301	183	36	91	157	8	128	89	509	993	114	18	...	4	8	...	18	30	162	1,155							
Wazirábád,	18	23	3	23	25	129	2,517	...	...	29	2,517	267	49	33	63	232	...	63	27	419	735	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	749	
Háfizabád,	19	25	2	23	24	129	2,412	...	...	29	2,412	254	118	112	49	115	...	36	43	455	827	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	840	
Total,	57	78	7	75	79	396	7,755	5	300	101	8,055	822	350	181	203	504	8	227	160	1,383	2,555	141	18	...	4	8	...	18	30	189	2,744							

NAME OF TAHSIL.	Number of zails. Number of villages where the school is situated.		Detail of schools, whether town or village.		No. OF PUPILS ACCORDING TO AGE.										No. OF PUPILS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.									
					Boys.					GIRLS.					Grand total.	Boys.				GIRLS.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Town.	Village.	Below 6 years.	8 "	10 "	Above 10 "	Total.	Below 6 years.	8 "	10 "	Above 10 "	Total.	Agricultural.	In trade or commerce.		Miscellaneous.	Total.	Agricultural.	In trade or commerce.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
Gujránwála ...	20	30	2	29	314	227	198	254	993	32	88	42	...	162	1,155	633	141	229	993	12	43	107	162	1,155
Wazīrabād ...	18	23	3	23	5	219	312	199	735	...	8	6	...	14	749	242	7	486	735	8	...	6	14	749
Háfizabād ...	19	25	2	23	101	198	226	302	827	8	...	5	...	13	840	381	148	298	827	8	...	5	13	840
Total, ...	57	78	7	75	420	644	736	755	2,555	40	96	53	...	189	2,744	1,246	296	1,013	2,555	28	43	118	189	2,744

MAP NO. XVI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Locality of rakhs
shewn in map.

On this map is shewn the position in the district of the Government rakhs or grass preserves.

Except in rakhs Chachrah and Kikranwali near Gujranwala there is no valuable timber in the Government preserves, though, in common with the uncultivated parts of the Hafizabad tahsil the rakhs abound with a jungle of bushy shrubs, such as the pilu, farrash, jand and karrir, trees useful only as firewood.

The rakhs are the same as demarcated by Mr. Morris, and are 51 in number; they contain an area of 1,48,474 acres; the main portion being clustered on the south western corner of the Hafizabad tahsil contiguous to the Jhang district.

The leases of the rakhs are sold by the Deputy Commissioner annually to the highest bidders; the total amount of the leases for 1867 was Rs. 40,737, giving an average of 4 annas 5 pie per acre. The rakh contractors are generally khattris of Gujranwala, Lahore and Amritsar; their returns are confined to the collection of grazing dues on different kinds of cattle; these dues are fixed by the district officer, but though they cannot ask more contractors frequently take less, either because they are afraid of not getting graziers to bring cattle into the rakhs, or else a bargain is made and the whole cattle of a village are allowed to graze in the rakh for a lump sum, usually less than if the rates were assessed per head of cattle.

In every district of the Panjab the "tirni" or grazing fees for cattle widely differ. I append an abstract of the rates which either now or recently did obtain (for the rates are often changed) in the different grazing districts of the Panjab.

ANNUAL AMOUNT PER HEAD LEVIED ON EACH DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE.

Districts.	Camels.		Buffaloes.	Cows.	Goats and sheep.	Horses.
	Male.	Female.				
Lahore,	1-0-0	1-8-0	3-3-0	1-9-6	0-3-0	1-8-0
Gujranwala, { Former,	1-0-0	1-0-0	0-8-0	0-4-0	0-0-6	...
{ Present,	3-0-0		1-4-0	0-10-0	10 Rs. per	hundred
Jhang,	3-0-0		1-8-0	0-10-0	0-1-0	...
Montgomery,	1-0-0	1-8-0	0-10-0	0-10-0	0-1-0	...
Multan,	1-0-0	1-8-0	0-10-0		0-0-6	...
Derah Ghazi Khan, ...	1-0-0	1-0-0	0-8-0	0-4-0	0-8-0 per 100...	
Derah Ismail Khan, ...	1-8-0	2-0-0	0-10-0	0-4-0	0-8-0 per 100...	
Bannu,	From 8 as. to 3 Rs.		4 as. to 1 R.	2 as. to 8 as.	1 a. 3 p. to 2 as.	

The income from *tirni* in the grazing districts of the Panjab has always formed a considerable item in the revenue of the country, but under British rule the receipts are probably not a third of what they used to be under the Sikh Government, when this tax was either farmed to wealthy contractors or the

Incidence of tax differs in various localities. *lambardars* of a cluster of villages obtained for a lump sum a lease for years of grazing rights within a given area. Now the tax is collected year by year by the authorities of each district, and the practice and incidence of its realization differ in nearly every one. In one district it is the residents who are taxed according to the number of cattle they own, in another it is the cattle which are taxed according as they graze within certain limits. The inequality of rates in different districts as shewn in the abstract

No sufficient reason already given does not appear to be explained by the superiority of pasturage obtainable in different localities, and I think the rates everywhere might with advantage and without great difficulty be much nearer assimilated.

It is manifest that if the rates vary in conterminous districts the consequence of the want of uniformity. *grazier*, who cares little about driving the herds a few miles, will when grass is sufficiently plentiful take them to graze in the district where rates are lowest ; and I know for a fact that the cattle of the Bar tracts of the Gujranwála district are taken into the pasture lands of Jhang and Montgomery, because the rates are lower there than in the *rakhs* of Gujranwála or Lahore ; and again, the graziers are quite sharp enough to divide their flocks and take cows and buffaloes to one district, sheep and goats to another, as may be most advantageous.

A large cattle owner in the Shaikhupúrah *iláqua* candidly informed me that a few years ago the grazing of his cattle cost nothing: the sheep and goats he pastured in the lands of his own or adjoining villages—the cows and female buffaloes he took to a border district where the authorities exempted female kine from taxation with a view to the encouragement of the breeding of cattle, and he sent his male buffaloes and bullocks to another district near at hand where male kine were exempted because employed in agriculture. That such exemptions are a mistake is I think obvious when it is considered that milch cattle are kept more for the value of their dairy produce than for the increase of agricultural stock, and that of the male kine sent out to graze not 15 per cent are employed in the agriculture of the district where they are grazed but are sold by their owners either as draught cattle or to commissariat agents.

The lease of the *rakhs* to contractors is a source of much dissatisfaction among the *lambardars* and agriculturists ; Present system of leases requires revision. nearly every *rakh* is leased to a separate contractor, and if cattle owners are compelled to move from one *rakh* to another or the cattle stray across an invisible boundary they have to pay two or three times over. The grazing fees are high, and yet the pasture area within which such payments entitle to graze are comparatively small.

The whole of the Government preserves ought to be open to cattle owners who have once paid the fees. The contractors are usually khatrias, a hard grasping set of men, who can never realize the fees without the assistance of Government servants; and it is notorious that the grazing fees do not form above half the profits of their venture, the other half is obtained by the recovery of damages and enforced payment of fees, realized from trespassers, and the amount of false evidence given in cases of cattle-trespass is something appalling and against which the truth can make no way. A contractor has only got to let the cattle of the village lambardars graze for nothing in the rakh of which he is lessee, and those lambardars are always ready to swear that the cattle of a certain village or certain owners have grazed in the rakh, when the contractor gets a decree for the whole amount of the fees, with prompt execution. If the profits of contractors were confined solely to the income from grazing fees honestly levied, the revenue from the annual lease of rakhs might be less, but Government would be relieved from the stigma of in any degree countenancing the malpractices which now prevail, and the people of the "Bar" country would then selves compete for the leases of the rakhs, which they are very anxious to do, instead of as at present being quite shut out. The arguments on the policy of leasing grass preserves to strangers is noted at para 19 of Captain Hector Mackenzie's report on the revision of the settlement of the tirni revenue in the Leia district, and I would invite attention to them.

There are many questions regarding "tirni" which deserve the attention of Government, and none more important than the justice of taxing graziers a second time who take their cattle to graze in an adjoining district when they have already been fully taxed on the profits derived from those same cattle in their own; it is like taking license tax and income tax from the same person, making him pay twice over on the profits of the same business. I trust that an officer may be deputed to the different grazing districts of the Panjab to furnish a report of the present incidence of the "tirni" tax in the same, and to offer suggestions for an uniformity of rates and assimilation of practice as regards the grazing of cattle wherever they may come from to the different districts.

MAP NO: XVII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This map is intended to illustrate the prevailing tenures of the district and mode of internal assessment.

It is I believe notorious that in the earlier settlements effected in the Panjab considerable laxity prevailed in the mode of recording tenures. There were declared to be three classes of tenures: zamindāri, pattidāri and bhyachāra. These terms were little understood by the subordinate officers of settlement; the rights and customs prevailing amongst the people, differing perhaps in each estate, were little heeded, and no record was made of the measure of rights which regulated the division of land and the distribution of profit and loss amongst the several village communities, well understood and always acted upon by them. Every estate was declared to be held on one of the three classes of tenure before stated, and as it was easy to say that possession was the standard of every man's right and responsibility the tenure prevailing in the largest number of estates was declared to be bhyachāra." The consequence of this procedure was that the settlement record, so far from representing the existing state of things, promulgated a ridiculous anomaly for whatever the tenure recorded at settlement might be, and on which the Government revenue was distributed in the khewats furnished to the Collector's office. The people themselves as a fact always distributed and paid the revenue among themselves according to certain shares, either ancestral or customary, either on ploughs, shares in wells, or distinctions of good and bad soil, which was the ancient and acknowledged standard of every proprietor's right and responsibility in the village.

To remedy this difference in theory and practice a pedigree table has been prepared for every estate, shewing from its foundation the position of the village according to tarafs, pattis, families or clans; the names of proprietors, male or female, present or absent, minor or of full age; those who hold by gift, purchase, mortgage, or in whatever way their property has been acquired; and then is shewn the manner in which proprietors have always paid revenue or distributed revenue among themselves. Thus the extent of property and possession, together with the prevailing and acknowledged standard of every man's right and responsibility, having been accurately determined, this standard is adopted by Government, as it has always been known to the people as the common basis of proprietary right in the village, and the Government revenue is now distributed according to this measure.

The result of the preparation of pedigree tables shews that as a rule possession and shares according to the measure of right prevailing in the village agree, and the exceptions have generally arisen from the errors which were made in the earlier settlements, and it will usually be

found that where a co-parcener is in occupation of more land than his fair share according to the standard of proprietary right, he has paid his share of the Government revenue and taken his quota of village income according to the measure of right and not according to the land in his possession, and where this is so the right of co-parceners to equalize their shares is freely admitted and is in accordance with local usage. In only 595 cases occurring in this revision of settlement where shares and possession differed, and of these 214 were in holdings under 5 ghomāos, has adjustment been called for; in 389 cases the surrender of the excess has been entirely voluntary; in 206 cases the difference has with the consent of all proprietors been made up from common land. There has been no difficulty in arranging the adjustment of possession and shares; it is entirely in accordance with the ideas of the people, and their satisfaction at the recognition of the time-honored custom is immense.

The very careful preparation of a pedigree table in each village, Value of pedigree with which those filed in the ordinary course of tables generally. operations in some villages at last settlement bear no comparison, will I feel sure be accepted as a satisfactory and substantial result now obtained. This paper is in itself a key to the arrangement of the whole settlement record of each village, it will furnish an excellent check to the institution of frivolous or obsolete claims for proprietary right in our Revenue Courts, as well as against false evidence in all cases; it must prove of the greatest assistance to all officers in deciding claims to right of pre-emption in land and the appointment of zaildars or head-men of villages. Together with these village title-deeds pedigree tables for all the different tribes in the district have been prepared, to each of which is attached a code of tribal customs, shewing in detail the recognized usages of each regarding division of inheritance, transfer of landed property, rights of widows and female relatives, rights of adoption, and marriage, and all doubtful points of civil law. The examples and exceptions in each case mentioned by the representatives of each tribe, in the presence of the whole proprietary body of that tribe are recorded. Such a code read in connection with the pedigree tables of the village where dispute may arise will be of immense service in assisting the judicial officer to a right decision. To make these tribal codes and village title-deeds of their full use they ought to be furnished in English to the Collector's office, when all officers would find themselves more independent than they are now of native assistance in the decision of revenue cases; questions of land tenure would appear less abstruse and revenue work prove far less difficult and distasteful than it now is to a large number of officers who have never tried to master the subject.

From the table given below will be best seen the considerable change Statistical table of now made in recorded proprietary tenures under change made in recorded the recognized aspects of zamindāri, pattidāri and ed tenures. bhyachāra, as well as the modes of apportioning the Government demand in different villages.

There were very few disputed claims to the office of lambardar.

Lambardars.

The lambardars in villages in this district are not numerous; care has been taken to give a head man to each separate "taraf," and a few new men had to be appointed as in some cases it was found that where the number of lambardars had been reduced by not appointing the son on the death of the father care had not been taken to give representation to every tribal distinction in the estate, but two tarafs of entirely different tribe and caste had been made over to one lambardar, and this would not work, and at settlement when so much assistance is required of headmen it was found very inconvenient. The pedigree tables if referred to will shew at a glance the different tribal divisions in the village, and whether in future the lambardar it is proposed to reduce is the only representative of the clan or whether there is more than one, so that reduction can be made without hardship.

The local customs with regard to diluvion and alluvion on the river

River usages.

Chenab have been recorded at meetings of the headmen of villages on both banks, assembled together at convenient distances in both tahsíl Wazírabad and tahsíl Háfizabad. The whole of them wished the main or navigable channel, on whichever side of the river it may happen to flow or to change to (that is, they adopted what is known as the Durya-banna system) to be considered the boundary. In only one village, viz., Kadirpur, of the same tribe as the proprietors of the village of Kala on the opposite bank, did proprietors elect to hold land on either bank without prejudice to the rights of either party.

No. 146 dated 21st October 1867,
to Secretary to Government Panjab.

No. 115, dated 21st December 1867,
to Settlement Commissioner.

No. 6 dated 10th January to Settlement Commissioner.

Investigation has been had into the status of landlord and tenant. This matter has already been reported in the correspondence marginally noted. Considerable change took place.

Name of parganahs,	Former and present tenure of estates,	Total number of villages,	ZAMINDARI.					PATTIDARI.										BHYACHARA.								
			Single proprietor.	Several proprietors descendants of one ancestor.				Perfect.					Imperfect.					No. of mahals in which common land is divided by possession.	Do. by ancestral law, or possession.			No. of mahals held by possession.				
				Several proprietors of various castes.	Several proprietors by purchase.	Total.	By ancestral share.	By customary do.	By both customary and ancestral shares.	By larris on wells.	Total.	By ancestral share.	By customary do.	By both.	By larris on wells.	Total.	Grand total.		Do. by ancestral law, customary shares and possession.	By possession from the date of purchase.	By possession from the date of cultivation.	Possession by ancestral or customary shares.	Total.	Grand Total.		
Gujranwala,	Former,	454	24	28	1	2	55	12	1	...	5	18	76	55	27	41	199	217	98	49	13	5	6	2	13	173
	Present,	448																								
Wazirabad,	Rakhs 5		19	18	2	...	39	18	6	...	6	30	107	75	41	114	337	367	28	12	...	1	...	1	2	42
	Sold 2																									
Wazirabad,	Former,	263	3	20	...	1	24	...	...	...	...	19	24	...	102	150	150	25	15	7	...	29	10	39	86
	Present,	259																								
Hafizabad,	Rakh 1		2	11	...	2	15	4	1	...	1	6	46	51	9	104	210	216	7	5	4	...	7	5	12	28
	Sold 2																									
Hafizabad,	Former,	539	21	69	12	3	105	13	11	1	6	31	23	58	15	49	145	176	75	53	32	22	9	20	51	211
	Present,	492																								
Total,	Rakhs 45		19	51	12	2	84	12	14	2	5	33	24	41	66	229	360	393	4	2	4	...	2	3	5	15
	Sold 2																									
Total,	Former,	1,256	48	117	13	6	184	25	12	1	11	49	118	137	47	192	494	543	198	117	52	27	44	32	103	470
	Present,	1,199																								
Total,	Rakhs 51		40	80	14	4	138	34	21	2	12	69	177	167	116	447	907	976	39	19	8	1	9	9	19	85
	sold to private parties 6																									

Name of Parganahs.			Former and present tenure of estate.			Total number of villages.			DETAIL OF MAHALS.												No. OF MAHALS.			No. OF MAHALS.			No. OF MAHALS.			MODE OF COLLECTION OF JAGHIR ESTATES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
									No. of mahals paying revenue by bāch.						No. of mahals paying revenue by bāch on actual possession.						In which ancient mode of "bāch" is preserved.			In which mode of bāch has been changed.			Total.			In which former tenure is preserved.			In which tenure has been changed.			Total.			In which shares and possession were found to agree.			In which equalization of shares is required but has not been made, people being satisfied.			In which equalization has been effected.			By money settlement.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
									By ancestral shares.			By customary shares.			By both (the above).			By ploughs.			By debris.			By pāo and sérs.			By larris on wells.			Total.			By summary rates.			By rate on good and bad soil.			By chahi & barani rate.			Total.			Grand total.			In which ancient mode of "bāch" is preserved.			In which mode of bāch has been changed.			Total.			In which former tenure is preserved.			In which tenure has been changed.			Total.			In which shares and possession were found to agree.			In which equalization of shares is required but has not been made, people being satisfied.			By order of Court.			By mutual consent.			Total.			Grand total.			By money settlement.			By kankūt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

FINAL REMARKS.

A considerable outlay of labour and money has been incurred in distributing to all proprietors a lithographed copy of the map of their village, as filed with the new settlement misl. The whole of the village maps have been lithographed, with the exception of the bar tracts of Tahsíl Háfizabád, where the areas being so large and proprietors not numerous it was found impossible to undertake it. These maps were very beautifully executed, the bulk of them by Múnshi Azízuddín of the Victoria Press Lahore. They will prove a most valuable title-deed to the holders, and furnish a guarantee for the correctness of the new settlement record, as each proprietor on receiving the map was asked to point out for himself the locality of his holding, he was then shewn the particulars of the area as recorded on the map, and at the same time received an abstract or copy of the entry in the settlement record regarding himself. Proprietors were much pleased with these maps, and readily acknowledged their utility and value. Twelve copies of each map have also been filed in the district office. One ought to be given out to patwáris every second year, and they should be required to illustrate thereon the changes that have occurred in property during the previous two years. In river villages the changes caused by river action could be well described on these maps, which might then be submitted to superior authority with the annual returns of diluvion and alluvion, and would prove a valuable guide in deciding what amount of relief was necessary in villages where land had been carried away. Again, in soliciting sanction for the construction of new roads in a district, if the proposed line were shewn on these maps and then submitted for sanction, the superior authorities could satisfy themselves of communications already existing and of the amount of hardship to be inflicted by interference with the cultivated land. When the railway between Lahore and Pesháwar comes to be made these maps will be most useful in illustrating the country and villages through which it is to pass, the locality of land required and the compensation payable. The preparation and examination of these maps represent very heavy labour, their value will I trust be adequately appreciated and credit given for this being the first district in which the measure was adopted and carried out.

The whole of the settlement misls will I believe be found remarkable for uniformity of neatness. Their "get up" was carefully attended to, and was framed on the model of an exemplar misl prepared by Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopál Dáss under the directions of the Settlement Commissioner. Several thousand vernacular copies of which have, under the sanction of Government, been distributed in a number of districts in the province.

Cost of the settlement,

The cost to Government of the revised settlement operations has amounted to Rs. 87,246.

I believe, whether compared with the cost of earlier settlements and

Cost of revised settlement	... Rs. 87,246	with the land revenue, with
Per-centage on revised jama,	... 15-0-0	the revised jama of this
„ on cultivated area,...	15-0-0	district, the cultivated area,
„ on total area, ...	5-5-0	the whole area, or the pop-
„ on population, ...	15-0-0	ulation, the expenditure
Average per head of population,...	0-2-6	now incurred will be de-

clared to be moderate. Earnest endeavour was made to keep down the cost of the settlement, and when the expenditure is set off against the work done and the result obtained I believe the outlay will appear very moderate. Of the good done by the settlement in furnishing a correct survey and a fairly faultless record of rights and tenures and the liabilities of every class of persons connected with the soil, and also a moderate and equable assessment, I shall appeal with confidence to officers who may be in charge of the district for the 20 or 30 years to which the term of settlement may extend. Every effort has been made to finish the work thoroughly and completely. The district office has been furnished with everything that has been placed on record during the settlement, and English note books, affording the most valuable information, and containing the fullest remarks and statistical returns, have been bound and sent in to the Deputy Commissioner.

There are many subjects I should gladly have treated at greater length, and touched upon others not noticed at all, but I fear this report may be considered already too long, and with experience limited to the settlement of only one district lengthy discussion on controversial subjects might be considered out of place.

My best acknowledgements are due to Major H. P. Babbage, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, for the ready assistance at all times given to settlement operations while in progress in the district; the withdrawal for a considerable length of time of nearly the whole staff of the collector's office places the district officer frequently at a loss, which great consideration on his part alone prevents from obstructing or delaying the operations of settlement; the officer in charge of them owes much to the kindly feeling and aid of the Deputy Commissioner, which I desire heartily to recognize.

Before closing the report it only remains for me to notice the services of officers by whose help the work was carried on and brought to conclusion. Of Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopál Dáss it is first my duty and pleasure to speak. My opinion of this officer has been already brought to the prominent notice of the Settlement Commissioner. I can only repeat that he is a gentleman of high character and education, of active habits, admirable temper, and has a way of acquiring the entire confidence of the people. His work is always thoroughly and neatly done, and he has more of an European mind and method of action in all cases than any native officer I

have ever met. As an honorable and valuable servant of Government he possesses my friendly regard, and I trust that his talents and distinguished good service will be recognized by Government as they deserve.

Of the superintendents of settlement, Nissar Ali did excellent service. I believe him to be a man thoroughly to be trusted in his conduct with natives; his opinion is at all times valuable and trustworthy, I am happy to be able to say that he has received lately opportunity of further distinguishing himself, in being appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. I do not know an officer more deserving of advancement, and I trust he may soon be substantively confirmed in the appointment.

APPENDICES.

ASSESSMENT PORTFOLIO,

TAHSIL GUJRANWALA.

FORM No. IV.

—o—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA DEG.

PARGANAH GUJRANWALA.

DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV.—Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Dég, Parganah Gujranwála, District of Gujranwála.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (<i>or Estates.</i>)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (<i>in acres.</i>)											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES			
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL. (OR NOT ASSESSED.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)							PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.			
					Waste.	Muafi or Revenue free.	Total not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total cultivated and abandoned (<i>i. e.</i> assessed.)	Per-centage of area culti- vated of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	
											UNIRRIGATED.	Total cultiva- ted.						
1	2	3	4	5														
Professional Survey, ...	...	...	..	33,755	20,068	...	20,068	5,042	730	...	...	...	...	7,915	8,645	(I) Area. Area manured	P. C. P. C.	8 13
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854.	19	...	19	33,373	17,626	602	18,228	7,114	907	6,674	74	376	450	7,124	8,031	„ irrigated	94	93
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66.	...	...	...	33,383	17,583	274	17,857	6,599	640	7,669	19	599	618	8,287	8,927	„ under "zubti" or } best crops }	8	13
New Measurement, ...	19	...	19	33,167	17,663	242	17,905	6,275	649	7,686	35	617	652	8,338	8,987	„ under "paikasht," or non-resident tenant lands	10	55
																(2) Produce. Arranged in classes, <i>See</i> "Produce Table"		
																„ of I. class value, ...	9	7
																„ II. ditto ...	68	79
																„ III. ditto ...	21	13
																„ IV. ditto ...	2	1

Assessment Report of Chakla Dég.—(Continued).

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.						(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.						(SECTION V.)	
PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.			Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED,		
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.						Rs.	R.A.P.	P. C.	Rs.
Ploughs { Taxable. Revenue free,...	816	1,253	(1) <i>Water capacity.</i>			(As Adopted at last Settlement (A. D.)					Present Jama,.....	11,327	
	52	30	Average rain-fall in inches,)			Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }					Add actual increase,	288	
Head of cattle, ...	4,572	5,918	Average depth of Wells in feet }	...	20	Well Estimate... @ Rs. per well ...	...	...	...	...	„ for Fees :—	
Population, ...	5,243	7,071	Cost of Wells Rs.	...	125	Plough Estimate, @ Rs. per Plough,	...	...	...	...	„ for headmen,...	170- 4-0
						Produce Estimate,	6,543	0-13-0	...	...	„ „ Chaudris,	112-14-0
Population per square mile of cultivation, ... }	419	505	Yoke of oxen required per well, ... }	...	4	Soil Rate Jama,	...	...	...	...	TOTAL, ...	11,898- 2-0

Wells in use.				Area well can irrigate in acres, ... }	30	Revenue Rate Jama, ... }	As per rates below,...	13,899	1-11-8	Deduct actual Decrease, ... 491- 0	
,, (old)	Taxable,	195	241	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850 ... }		14,393	1-12-8	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p.c.=111-4-0 8 acres cultivated, 4-0-0 220 acres "Ban-jar" =55 1 p.c. Chaudris, 112-14 774- 2-0 170- 4	
	Rev. free,	27	11			Regular Set. Jama 1854, }		12,671	1-9-3		
,, (new)	Taxable,	...	10	Percentage of area uncultivated, ... }		Reduced Set. Jama 1859, }		12,074	1-8-1		16
	Rev. free,	,, Waste, ... }	53						
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	25	49	,, Culturable, ... }	21	Plough Estimate,	(As now adopted.) @ 12 Rs. per plough,	15,036	1-10-9	New Jama, 11,124- 4-0	
	Rev. free.	1	1	TOTAL ... }	74	Produce Estimate ... }	{ Unirrigated, 8,541 Water tax, 3,012 }	11,553	1-4-7		
				Head of cattle per uncultivated area, }		Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }		...	...	Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates. Jama.
						E. A. Commr.'s Estimate, ... }		10,936	1-3-6	Fully cultivated, "	
REVENUE RATE FIXED.										Fairly ditto, "	
Former Settlement,	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailabi or 1st class barren.	Baráni.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates ... }	For Ratessee Pargana Map { Unirrigated, Water tax, }	12,216	1-5-9	Not fully ditto, 19 ... 11,124	
		2-0-0	1-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866 }		11,327	1-4-2	TOTAL, 11,124	
						Proposed new Jama, ... }		11,124	1-3-10	Rs.	
Fixed now,	19	1-8-0	1-8-0	0-8-0	0-8-0		Decrease,	203	or 1½	1. Initial,..... 11,124	
										2. Progressive Increase } after 10 years 153 after 15 years 305	
										11,582	
										3. Permanent,.....	

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This is a very small Chak, only 8 miles long by 5 broad, and containing only 19 estates, 3 of which have been added at this settlement, *viz.* Mahai, Kotli Dilbagh Rai, and Machrala. As its name indicates, estates in this Chak benefit by the Deg river, but irrigation therefrom is so precarious and dangerous that it is a doubtful source of fertility. The stream is so much on a level with the surrounding country that the channel in which it flows is apt to shift, and there is no certainty that lands which benefit one year will enjoy the same means of irrigation next. However, water in wells in this Chak is at a very easy depth and 4 yokes of small cattle suffice to maintain uninterrupted irrigation; in estates immediately influenced by the Deg stream the system of raising water by Jhalars is freely resorted to, and these may be seen at work in Nangal Duna Singh and Manjpur. Much excellent rice is grown in this Chak, irrigation of which is effected by dams for catching or diverting the water of the stream. Except from the proximity of water to the surface, villages in the north of the Chak receive little or no benefit from Deg irrigation. The soil of the Chak is mostly rich Rohi. There is no Barani land hardly in this Chak except in Mauzah Raja.

CAPABILITIES.—Proprietors are chiefly of the Lobana caste, they were formerly lazy, bad farmers, and the jamma of Summary Settlements being high cultivation was ill sustained and the revenue remained in balance. At last settlement considerable reduction was given, and a succession of good years and rich rice harvests have stimulated proprietors to industry, and they are now in fair circumstances. The increase in growth of zabti crops is considerable. More than half the area of the Chak is barren waste, and of the other half rather more than half is under cultivation, and 6,275 acres remain fit for cultivation, so some extension may hereafter be looked for.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA CHARKHARRI MEHAL
PARGANAH GUJRANWALA
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV.—Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Charkharri Mehal, Parganah Gujranwála, District of Gujranwála.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres.)											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES,				
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL, (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)							PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.				
					Waste.	Mafi, or Revenue free.	Total not assess- ed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total culti- vated.	Total of cultiva- ted and abandon- ed (i. e., assessed)	Per-centages of area culti- vated of	Former Settle- ment.	New Settlement.	
											UNIRRIGATED.								
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5															
Professional Survey,				1,84,591	44,425	...	44,425	33,533	5,448	...	...	...	...	1,01,185	1,06,633	(1) Area.	P, C.	P. C.
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...	158	27	185	1,82,130	53,013	10,647	63,660	33,521	8,758	64,810	23	11,358	11,381	76,191	84,949	Area manured	...	16 18	
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66, ...				1,82,147	52,012	7,889	59,901	25,596	4,316	82,274	29	10,031	10,060	92,334	96,650	„ irrigated,	...	85 89	
																„ under "zabti" or best crops, ... }	8	11	
New Measurement,	149	36	185	1,88,658	46,928	7,479	54,407	34,372	4,059	84,185	296	11,338	11,635	95,820	99,879	„ under "paikasht," or non-resident tenant lands,	29	45	
																(2) Produce.			
																Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table."			
																„ of I. class value,	...	9 14	
																„ II. ditto,	...	60 63	
																„ III. ditto.	...	13 13	
																„ IV. ditto,	...	18 10	

Report of Chakla Charkarri Mehal.—(Continued.)

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

(SECTIONS III & IV) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

(SECTION V.)

PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.			(SECTIONS III & IV) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.			(SECTION V.)		
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED.
Ploughs, { Taxable Revenue free	8,368	11,268	(I) Water Capacity.			(As Adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)		Rs.	R.A.P	P.C.	Bs.
	625	750	Average rainfall (in inches.)		20	Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }					Present Jama..... 1,12,255 Add actual increase..... 4,213
Head of cattle, ...	32,907	55,156	Average depth of Wells in feet, }		28	Well Estimate, }	@ 63 Rs. per well, ...	1,12,266	1-5-1		FOR FEES :—
Population, ...	73,296	88,291	Cost of Wells Rs.,		200	Plough Estimate, }	@ Rs. per Plough,				„ for Headmen, 1,505-2-0
Population per square mile of cultivation, }	551	584	Yoke of oxen required per well. }		5	Produce Estimate }	Unirrigated 78,017 } Water tax 34,956 }	1,12,973	1-5-3		„ „ Chaudris,..... 1,153-5-0
						Soil Rate Jama,		...	...		TOTAL 1,19,126-7-0

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres, }	32	Revenue Rate Jama, ... }	As per rates below,	1,14,854	1-5-7	Deduct actual decrease, 5,028 Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c. = 1,114-15-0 179 acres cultivation 152-7-0 } 1,505-2-0 } 7,636-7-0 1860 acres "Banjar" = 237-12-0 1 p. c. Chaudris 1,153-5-0 New Jama.....1,11,440
(old)	Taxable,	1,782	1,783	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850	1,39,079	1-10-2	
	Rev. free,	330	261	Percentage of area uncultivated, ... }		Regular Set. Jama 1854	1,16,762	1-6-0	
(new)	Taxable,	...	159	" Waste, ...	28	Reduced Set. Jama 1859	1,08,302	1-4-4	
	Rev. free	...	13	" Culturable,	18				
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	325	617	TOTAL, ...	46	Plough Estimate, @10 Rs. per plough	1,12,680	1-2-0	<i>Fitness for Permt. Settlement. Estates. Jama.</i> Fully cultivated,...36. 16,631 Fairly ditto.....12. 11,453 Not fully ditto,...137. 83,356 TOTAL 1,11,440 Rs.
	Rev. free,	50	41	Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ... }	43	Produce Estimate	1,41,505	1-6-8	
						Tahsildar's Estimate, ...	...	...
						E. A. Commr's Estimate, ... }	1,14,398	1-2-4	
						New Rates, ...	1,13,823	1-2-3	

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

Former Settlement.	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailabi or 1st class barren.	Bárání.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates, ...	For Rates see Pargana Map. (Unirrigated, 78,867 Water tax, 34,956)			
		I. 2-0-0		0-12-0	0-8-0					
	185	II. 1-8-0		0-12-0	0-8-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866 }		1,12,255	1-2-0	
		III. 1-4-0		0-8-0	0-8-0			1,11,440	1-1-10	
Fixed now,	185	Rs. 18 per well		0-13-0	0-4-0	Proposed new Jama, ... }	Decrease, ...	815	or	

1. Initial,.....	1,11,440
2. Progressive Increase	after 3 years 230 after 5 " 207 after 10 years 5,471 after 15 years 2,922
	1,20,270
3. Permanent.....	21,625

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—The Charkharri Chak of Tahsil Gujranwālah is an oblong strip of country some 25 miles long and 12 broad, it adjoins the Charkharri Chak of Tahsil Wazirābād on the west and runs to the boundary of the district on the east. The Chak is intersected in its entire length by the grand trunk road; it represents nearly two-fifths of the area of the whole Tahsil, and consists of 185 estates, all of which were included in this Chak at last Settlement with the exception of Kila Meān Singh, which has now been added. The first class estates are found mostly on the north-west side, Firozwāla, Jandiālā, Bāghwāla, Sahnsra and Butala deserve special mention; the soil being superior Rohi and Dosāhi and first class crops, consisting of cotton, wheat and sugar-cane, are grown in great profusion; there are some excellent estates also towards the S. W. among them Dogrānwāla; the soil is superior "Rohi" and the wheat crops are unusually heavy. On the S. E., the Hāfizābād side, inferior estates are found, soil sandy and crops light; around Eminābād also the soil in estates will be found hard and much mixed with kalar. Resources of the Chak in the way of irrigation have largely increased, 159 additional wells are now at work; these wells are all excellent, the water is near the surface, 30 feet on the average, and the supply is abundant all the year round; the cost of each well is about 200 Rs. The wells have generally 5 yokes attached to them, for the most part superior cattle, worth 60 Rs. per pair, and the cattle are all in good order. Some good "Chamb" land is found in several estates; among those most fortunate in this respect are Jalāl, Abdāl, Butala and Murālewāla. The Chak is deficient in natural irrigation from ponds, though some estates benefit by streams. There is a "Nala" which, entering from the Siālkot side at Chak Joya, fertilizes Firozwāla, Jandiālā, Bāghwāla and Butāla, while Sahnsra, Etāwāh and other estates are watered by the "Aik" Nala, from which however occasionally injury occurs. There is also a "Nala" entering from the Wazirābād side which fertilizes Kot Bhawāni Dās and other estates. At times "Nalas" do much harm; more might be made of the water and injury from excessive flooding¹ avoided by a judicious disposal of "bands." The amount of abandoned land in this Chak is not large; cases here and there have been brought to notice in the remarks on the estates itself. There is an increase of 8 per cent under I and II class produce, attributable to the great demand and ready sale there has been for cotton of late years; the cultivation of sugar-cane has slightly fallen off. The increase under the head of resources generally is slight.

CAPABILITIES.—There is an increase of 14,930 acres in the assessed area of the Chak; of this 3,168 acres is due to Māfi lapses, the increase moreover is in the irrigated area, still this Chak has not worked up to the prosperity it enjoyed at the time of professional survey: 43 per cent of the total area of the Chak is still uncultivated. In the villages where much "Myrah" prevails, good Barāni land is found and excellent rain crops may be seen throughout the Chak. The proprietors as a body in the Chak are certainly industrious; the tribal distinctions are very various, the "Gurāya" estates call for more particular notice from the excellence of their cultivation.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM NO. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA BANGAR

PARGANNA GUJRANWALA

DISTRICT GUJRANWALA

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

NO. IV.—Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Bangar, Parganah Gujranwála, District of Gujranwála.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates.)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres)											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES			
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)								PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.		
					Waste.	Muafi, or Revenue free.	Total not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total of cultivated and abandoned (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area culti- vated of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5														
Professional Survey				1,11,715	23,851	...	23,851	17,580	5,400	...	...	...	...	64,884	70,284	(1) Area. Area manured, ...	P.C. 14	P.C. 16
Settlement Survey... A. D. 1854 ...				1,10,428	22,530	3,534	26,064	25,364	7,590	41,935	33	9,442	9,475	51,410	59,000	„ irrigated, ...	83	82
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66				1,10,427	21,671	2,549	24,160	19,478	2,480	52,686	20	11,603	11,623	64,309	66,789	„ under "zabti " or best crops, ... }	8	10
New Measurement...	90	27	117	1,12,127	17,730	2,631	20,361	23,273	4,036	51,582	99	12,776	12,875	64,457	68,493	„ under "paikásht," or non- resident tenant lands,	17	41
																(2) Produce. Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table."		
																„ of I. class value, ...	31	14
																„ II. ditto ...	54	62
																„ III. ditto, ...	11	7
																„ IV. ditto, ...	24	17

Assessment Report of Chakla Bangar.— (Continued.)

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.						(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.					(SECTION V.)	
PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.			Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to Soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED.	
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.						Rs.	R.P.A
Ploughs, {	Taxable	3,841	6,074	(1) Water capacity.		(As Adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)						
	Revenue free	225	284	Average rainfall (in inches,)		Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }					Présent Jama,.....	58,732
Head of cattle, ...	23,869	33,839	Average depth of Wells in feet }		30	Well Estimate, }	@ well, Rs. per ...	...	...	...	Add actual increase,	5,556
Population ...	42,550	50,420	Cost of Wells Rs., ... }		250	Plough Estimate,	@ Plough, Rs. per ...	...	...	...	FOR FEES :—	
Population per square mile of cultivation ... }	463	485	Yoke of oxen required per well, ... }		6	Produce Estimate }	Unirrigated 53,863 }	70,567	1-3-2	...	„ for Headmen,...	848 5 0
						Soil Rate Jama,	Water tax 16,704 }				„ „ Chaudris,	613 9 0
											TOTAL, ...	65,749 14 0

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres }	35	Revenue rate Jama ... }	As per rates below ... }	69,537	1-2-10	Deduct actual decrease, 950
„ (old)	Taxable,	911	974	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850, ... }	67,401	1-2-3	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c.=629-9-0, 123 acres cultivation 100 } 848-5-0
	Rev. free	84	71	Per centage of area uncultivated, ... }		Regular Set. Jama 1854, ... }	59,651	1-0-2	550 acres "Banjar" = 118-12-0, 1 p. c. Chaudris, 613-9-0
„ (new)	Taxable,	12	70	„ Waste, ... }	20	Reduced Set. Jama 1859, ... }	59,167	1-0-1	New Jama..... 63,338-0-0
	Rev. free	...	3	„ Culturable, ... }	23	(As now adopted.)			
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	158	337	TOTAL, ... }	43	Plough Estimate, @ 10 Rs. per plough	60,740	0-14-2	
	Rev. free,	22	18	Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ... }	37	Produce Estimate { Unirrigated, 71,850 Water tax, 16,704 }	88,554	1-4-8	
					Tahsildar's Estimate ...	...	...
REVENUE RATE FIXED.					E. A. Commr.'s Estimate ...	59,480	0-13-11		
Former Settlement.	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailabi or 1st class barren.	Baráni.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates ... { For Rates see Pargana Map Unirrigated, 53,381 Water tax, 16,704 }	70,085	1-0-4	
		1-8-0		0-8-0	0-4-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866. }	58,732	0-13-7	
Fixed now,	Rs.	117	16 per well	0-13-0	0-4-0	Proposed new Jama ...	63,338	0-14-9	
						Increase ...	4,606	or 8 p. c	

Fitness for Permt. Set.	
Estates Jama.	
Fully cultivated, ...	21. 9,354
Fairly ditto,	4. 3,139
Not fully ditto, ...	92. 50,845
TOTAL, ... 117. 63,338	
Rs.	
1. Initial,	63,338
2. Progressive Increase { after 3 years 40 after 6 „ 20 after 10 „ 3,563 after 15 „ 875	
67,836	
3. Permanent,	10,519

(87)

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This Chak is 18 miles long by 12 broad it contains 117 estates and represents nearly one fourth of the whole Tahsil. It adjoins the Charkharri Mehal of Gujranwála, to which in its general features there is much similarity; the condition of estates is excellent and proprietors are in good circumstances. Villages to the north, where this chak adjoins Tahsil Wazirábád, are very good, such as Udhowali, Hammoke, Butala Jhanda Singh, and Kot Bhawani Das, the soil here is first class Dosáhi, irrigation well maintained; the sugar-cane grown here is much esteemed, and all the best crops are seen in profusion. Villages towards the south, such as Budha Guraya, Thábal, Nokhar, and Chahal though the quality of the soil is not quite so good still the sugar-cane, wheat and cotton in all of them is very superior. In some estates, such as Pipnakha, Kot Qází, Chak Ugú and Quila Didar Singh, there is much inferior Myráh and Tibbá soil, and superior crops are not so much grown; however, these are exceptions to the general condition, found in every Chak. Villages in the western boundary, such as Jallan, Hardo Bhirri partake somewhat of the Bár features, the soil and produce however are good. The cultivation in this Chak is largely protected by well irrigation, 82 per cent. being irrigated; the wells are generally first class and with an average of 6 yokes, though in many estates the number is much higher; water is found at an average depth of 30 feet; this average is increased by the great difference in the depth of a small proportion of the wells in villages bordering on the Háfizábád Tahsil. There is a Nala which enters this Chak from the Wazirábád Tahsil at Dhindsa and fertilizes after favorable rains Nurpur, Chahal, Thabal and other villages. There are small patches of Chamb land in Pipnakha and Kot Bhawani Das. Buprah also gets water from the Chamb in Muraliwala (Charkharri Mehal) and all these villages grow a little rice; some villages also irrigate with "Jhattahs" from large ponds. The extent of Baráni cultivation in this Chak is very important, and the rain-crops are most excellent. There is a most favorable increase in all produce of I and II class value, as much as 11 per cent; this is due mainly to demand for cotton of late years.

CAPABILITIES.—Cultivation has extended since last settlement, 9,493 acres being added; but of this, 903 is due to muáfi lapses; this extension is also mainly in the irrigated area, still the cultivated area has not worked up to that existing at time of professional survey; there are 4,036 acres lately thrown out of cultivation, but the abandoned area is mainly in the Baráni lands, and the consequence of a want of rain last year (1866), and the advent of revised settlement. 37 per cent. of the area of the whole Chak is uncultivated, but only 16 per cent. of this is culturable, the remainder being barren waste, village sites, roads &c. The prosperity of this Chak is assured by the great increase in the number of ploughs, which being 3,841 at last settlement are now 6,074; hereafter a considerable portion of the available culturable area will be worked up.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner

FORM NO. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA MYRAH
PARGANAH GUJRANWALA
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV. Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Myráh Parganah Gujranwala District of Gujranwala.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates.)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres).											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES				
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MEHAI. (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)							PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.				
					Waste.	Mâfi, or Reve- nue free.	Total not assessed	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.				Total of cultiva- ted and abandon- ed (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area cul- tivated of	Settle- ment.	New Settlement.	
											UNIRRIGATED.	Total culti- vated.	Sailâbi.	Barâni.					Total.
1	2	3	4	5															
Professional Survey,	46	6	52	54,392	18,083	...	18,083	13,188	2,185	...	...	...	...	20,936	23,121	(1) Area.	P.C.	P.C.
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...				54,046	15,804	1,134	16,938	14,595	3,521	14,679	...	4,313	4,313	18,992	22,513	Area manured, ...	14	13	
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66, ...				54,046	15,532	870	16,402	13,012	1,508	17,370	5	5,749	5,754	23,124	24,632	„ irrigated, ...	77	75	
New Measurement,	8	44	52	54,872	15,046	870	15,916	14,112	1,542	16,431	288	6,583	6,871	23,302	24,844	„ under "zabti" or best crops, ... }	7	10	
																„ under "pâikâsht," or non-resident tenant lands,	22	40	
																(2) Produce.			
																Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table."			
																„ of I. class value, ...	6	12	
																„ II. ditto, ...	58	59	
																„ III. ditto, ...	9	11	
																„ IV. ditto, ...	27	18	

Assessment of Chakla Myrah.—(Continued.)

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.		
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
Ploughs, { Taxable Revenue free	1,296	2,086	(1) <i>Water capacity.</i>		
	100	120	Average rainfall (in inches, ...)		
Head of cattle,...	9,292	13,181	Average depth of Wells in feet, ...		40
Population, ...	13,455	15,742	Cost of Wells Rs., ...		250
Population per square mile of cultivation, ...	384	409	Yoke of oxen required per well, ...		8

(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Percentage of reduction.
<i>(As adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)</i>				
Tahsildar's Estimate, ...				
Well Estimate, @ Rs. per well,		...	...	...
Plough Estimate, ...	@ Rs. per plough.	...	...	...
Produce Estimate, ...	Unirrigated 17,824 Water tax 5,265	23,089	1-0-5	
Soil Rate Jama,		...	...

(SECTION V.)

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.
Present Jama.....	19,064
Add actual increase...	971
FOR FEES :—	
„ for Headmen, ...	285- 7-0
„ „ Chaudris ...	253- 7-0
TOTAL, ...	20,573-14-0

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres	35	Revenue Rate Jama, ...	As per rates below, ...	22,607	1-0-0	Deduct actual decrease... 722 Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c. = 192-15 36 acres cultivation, 20-4 579 acres "Ban-jar" = 72-4 1 p. c. Chaudris, 253-7 New Jama, 19,313- 0-0
(old)	Taxable,	305	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850. ...		22,714	1-0-2	
	Rev. free,	32	Per-centage of area uncultivated ...		Regular Set. Jama 1854, }		19,594	0-13-11	
„(new)	Taxable,	...	„ Waste ...	29	Reduced Set. Jama 1859, }		18,938	0-13-5	
	Rev. free,	...	„ Culturable,	27	(As now adopted.) Plough Estimate, @ 8 Rs. per plough,		16,688	0-10-10	
Well out of use.	Taxable,	77	TOTAL ...	56	Produce Estimate, ...	Unirrigated, 22,421 Water tax, 5,265	27,686	1-1-10	Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates Jama. Fully cultivated 2 ... 615 Fairly ditto, 1 ... 280 Not fully ditto, 49 ... 18,418 TOTAL, ... 19,313 Rs. 1. Initial, 19,313 2. Progressive increase } after 3 years 80 after 7 years 20 after 10 years 1,355 after 15 years 100 3. Permanent, 20,868 0
	Rev. free,	10	Head of cattle per uncultivated area ...		Tahsildar's Estimate, ...		...
REVENUE RATE FIXED.					E. A. Commr's Estimate, ...		19,302	0-12-5	
Former Settlement,	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Bárání.	Tately abandoned.	New Rates, ...	For Rates see Pargana Map. Unirrigated, 13,493 Water tax, 5,265	18,758	0-12-1
		1-5-4	...	0-8-0	0-4-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866, }		19,064	0-12-2
	Fixed now,...	52	Rs. 15 per well. ...	0-9-0	0-4-0	Proposed new Jama, ...		19,313	0-12-5
						Increase, ...	249	or 1 p. c.	

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This chak is 14 miles long by 5 broad, forming one-9th of the whole tahsil, and contains 52 estates, of which 19 have been newly added at this Settlement. Those villages on the "Bar" side, such as Mari Bhindran, Hardo Ude and Panghala have superior soil, and the produce is excellent. All the best crops, sugar-cane, cotton, and wheat are largely grown. Villages in the centre and southern side of the Chak have mostly Myrah and Tibba soil, cultivation poor and the best crops little raised. Irrigation in the Chak is from wells, but in some villages, such as Garhi Mustfa, Mari Khurd, the wells are old and water bad. There are 27 new wells constructed since last settlement at work and in good order, water, which is at average depth of 45 feet, is plentiful. The wells have 8 yokes on the average; good strong cattle; buffaloes are much used in this Chak, being stronger and more enduring than other cattle, qualities which are required by the increased depth of wells in this tract. There is a small Nalah by Salehpur and Newlaawali coming from Kamoki, which does more harm than good, and I have seen much damage done by it, especially when a band which was thrown across it within the Kamoki limits to dam up the water burst and flooded the lands of neighbouring villages. In Malhi there is a small Chamb and rice is grown. In Ratala Kalan and Mari Bhindran there is pond irrigation by baskets.

CAPABILITIES.—Cultivation has extended since last Settlement by 2,331 acres, of which 264 are due to mafi lapses. Of the assessed area 1/4th is under Barani cultivation. Excellent crops of Moth and Mash are grown throughout the Chak. Of the whole area of the Chak 53 per cent is uncultivated, half of which is however fit for cultivation, and as proprietors are generally in easy circumstances a large extension of cultivation may be expected during the currency of revised settlement. There is an increase of 7 per cent in crops of I and II class value, chiefly due to the impetus given to cotton cultivation of late.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA ADJOINING BAR
PARGANAH GUJRANWALA
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV.—*Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chak Adjoining Bar, Parganah Gujranwala, District of Gujranwala.*

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres)												(SECTION II) RESOURCES			
	Khalisa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI (or not assessed)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)									PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRO- DUCE		
					Waste.	Mafi or Revenue free.	Total not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total of cultivated and abandoned (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area cul- tivated of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.		
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.					Total cultiva- ted.	
																			UNIRRIGATED.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Professional Survey...				1,01,538	39,424	...	39,424	30,187	2,866	...	...	...	...	29,111	31,977	(1) Area. Area manured, ...	P.C. 11	P.C. 10
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...	67	8	75	98,989	31,523	3,062	34,585	33,183	5,703	16,659	2	8,857	8,859	25,518	31,221	„ irrigated, ...	65	59	
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 65-66,				98,989	30,072	2,193	32,265	29,756	3,138	20,129	2	13,699	13,701	33,830	36,968	„ under "zabti" or best crops, ... }	5	9	
New Measurement,	11	64	75	1,00,613	15,928	2,994	18,922	43,915	2,912	30,920	...	3,944	3,944	34,864	37,776	„ under "páikásht," or non- resident tenant lands,	7	3	
																(2) Produce, Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table," }			
																„ of I class value,...	9	14	
																„ II. ditto, ...	44	60	
																„ III. ditto. ...	16	10	
																„ IV. ditto, ...	31	16	

Assessment Report of Chakla Adjoining Bar.—Continued.

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

PLOUGHES, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.

PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.

(SECTIONS III. & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

(SECTION V.)

Number of	Former Settlement.		Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.		Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED,
Ploughs, { Taxable Revenue free	1,553	3,166	(1) Water capacity.			(As adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)		Rs.	R.A.P.	P. C.	Rs.
	135	183	Average rain-fall (in inches,)			Tahsildars's Estimate, ... }					Present Jama,..... 20,627 Add actual Increase, 3,070
Head of cattle, ...	12,255	19,708	Average depth of Wells in feet }		55	Well Estimate, @ well, Rs. per ...					FOR FEES :—
Population, ...	19,929	24,133	Cost of Wells Rs.,		400	Plough Estimate, @ Plough, Rs. per ...					„ for Headmen,... 348 1 0 „ „ Chaudris, 302 8 0
Population per square mile of cultivation, ... }	407	416	Yoke of oxen required per well.		9	Estimate Produce } Unirrigated 25,059 } Water tax 4,020 }	29,079	0-14-11			TOTAL, ... 24,347 9 0
						Soil Rate Jama,	...	...	

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres	55	Revenue rate Jama ... }	As per rates below ... }	24,596	0-12-7	Deduct actual decrease; 175		
,, (old)	{ Taxable,	337	352	(2) Capacity for expansion.	Summary Settlement Jama 1850, ... }		27,185	0-13-11	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c.=235-1 } 825-9-0 904 acres "Ban-jar" =113-0 } 1 p. c. Chaudris, 302-8 }		
	{ Rev.free,	40	30								
,, (new)	{ Taxable,	...	50	Percentage of area uncultivated, ... }	Regular Set. Jama 1854.... }		20,636	0-10-8	New Jama,.....23,522-0-0		
	{ Rev.free,	...	4		Reduced Sett. Jama 1859,... }		20,504	0-10-6		25	
						(As now adopted.)					
						Plough Estimate @ 8 Rs. per plough	25,328	0-11-9			
Wells out of use.	{ Taxable,	102	323	TOTAL, ...	65	58	Produce Estimate	{ Unirrigated, 38,680 Water Tax, 4,020 }	42,700	1-2-1	Fitness for Permt Set. Estates Jama. Fully cultivated..... " Fairly ditto, " Not fully ditto ... 75, 23,522
	{ Rev.free,	21	15								
				Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ... }							TOTAL, ... 75, 23,522
					Tahsildar's Estimate ... }		...	...	

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

Former Settlement,	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Báráni.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates ...	For Rates see Parganah Map. Unirrigated, 18,160 Water Tax, 4,020	22,180	0-9-5	1. Initial,.....	Rs. 23,522
		1-2-0		0-8-0	0-4-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866. }		20,627	0-8-10	2. Progressive increase	after 3 years 1,065 after 5 years 90 after 6 years 490 after 7 years 80 after 10 years 2,480 after 15 years 335
						Proposed new Jama	Increase ...	23,522	0-10-0	3. Permanent,.....	0
Fixed now.		Rs. 75 10 per well		0-8-0	0-4-0			2,895	or 14 p. c.		

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This Chak is 16 miles in length and 10 broad, being about one-sixth of the whole Tahsil ; it contains 75 estates, of which 10 only are newly included at this Settlement, by adding 3 from Bár, 5 from Myráh, 2 from Charkharri mehal. The general character of estates is good, the best perhaps are Dogránwala, Chack Chaudri, Jágowala, Shamsa, Mangoki, Khan Musalman and Baddo Ratta, which all have fine rohi and dosá-hí soil ; the wheat crops are very superior and produce unusually heavy. Thattah, Mánuk, Argan, Múttú and Tatle Hakímki may be taken as the poorest estates, but in them even improvement is manifest. In this chak there is good irrigation from wells, of which 54 have increased since last settlement; the water, though deep, at an average of 55 feet, is sweet and plentiful; a well costs about 350 rupees, and they are worked by 9 yokes, mostly buffaloes, fine strong cattle worth about 80 rupees per pair. There is some excellent chamb land in Phamé Suráy, Danni chack and Dogranwala, where munji is grown, in the low lands of Mangoki and Khan Musalman rice is produced in favorable rains. In Naushera and Baddo Ratta pond irrigation is much resorted to. Cultivation has greatly increased throughout the chak. Zabtí crops have increased from 5 to 9 p. c. and cotton is extensively grown, indeed the increase of 21 p. c. in the per-centage of produce of I and II classes only (*vide* Produce Table) speaks favorably for agricultural prosperity in this Chak. Of the present cultivation 11 p. c. is under Baráni crops, which are very superior, especially gram; formerly rain crops were seldom grown, but the people now find them most profitable. There is a very remarkable improvement in the style of agriculture in these parts, the seed being all sown in drills though by a very rude process *viz.*, a hollow bamboo behind the tongue of the plough into which the seed is poured; this way of sowing known as "Nali Khera" may be seen in operation in Kunjal, Garmulla Randhír, Jágowala, Khán Musalmán, and surrounding villages, Proprietors are very industrious, land seldom or never changes hands, sales and transfers for balances are unknown.

CAPABILITIES.—There is an increase of 6,555 acres in the area assessed over that found at last settlement; the abandoned area is considerable, 2,912 acres, but in this chak much of the land lies fallow; some years half the area of a well is uncropped, and allowance must be made for this in fixing the new rates; there is however great room for extension of cultivation, as half a lakh of acres is Banjar land; the depth of water from the surface and the expense of building wells and the very considerable outlay of capital required is a great drawback to agricultural progress in this chak.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. V.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

AREA, RESOURCES, JAMA AND RATES

OF

PARGANAH GUJRANWALA.

DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(*REVISED SETTLEMENT.*)

**No. V.—General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of "Deg," Pargannah Gujranwála,
District of Gujranwála.**

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statement compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.												(SECTION II.) RESOURCES AND							
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	TOTAL.	MINHAL, (OR NOT ASSESSED.)			MALGUZARI, (OR ASSESSED.)							Total of cultivated and abandoned.	PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (arranged in classes; see produce table for detail.)				
						Total area.	Waste,	Muafi, or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.		TOTAL.		Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikasht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
													Sailabi.	Barani.											
DEG.																									
	Former ...					33,373	17,626	602	18,228	7,114	907	6,674	74	376	7,124	8,031	8	94	8	10	9	68	21	2	
	Present ...	19 ...	19			33,167	17,663	242	17,905	6,275	649	7,686	35	617	8,338	8,987	13	93	13	55	7	79	13	1	
	Difference,					-206	+ 37	-360	-323	-839	-258	+ 1,012	-39	+ 241	+ 1,214	+ 956	+ 5	-1	+ 5	+ 45	-2	+ 11	-8	-1	

Assessment Circle of "Deg".—(Continued.)

Serial Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Former ...	Present ...	Number of		No. of entire head of cattle.		Plough.		Cultivator.		Number of		Per square mile of cultivation.		Old.		New.		Out of use.		Average rain-fall (in inches.)		Average depth of wells (in feet.)		Cost of wells.		No. of oxen required.		Area one well can irrigate.		Percentage of area uncultivated.		Head of cattle per area uncultivated.		Summary Settlement Jama of 1907.		Revenue Rate jama of last Settlement.		Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.		Jama of last Settlement subsequently reduced in S. 1915.		Per-centage of reduction on Summary Settlement.		Of last Settlement Jama.		Of Summary Settlement jama.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Assessment Circle of Deg.—Continued.

		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
(SECTION IV) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.												
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present settlement compared.	RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.				ESTIMATE ADOPTED.				Present jama of Sambat 1923, with rate on cultivated area.	New jama of Sambat 1923 with rates on cultivated area.
			On ploughs.	On cultivated area.		Abandoned	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On plough.	On produce @ one-sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.		
				Irrigated.	Unirrigated							
1	Deg	Former, ... Present, ... Difference, ...	12	2-0 1-8	1-8 1-8	0-8 0-8	0-8 0-8	10,936	15,036	6,543 11,553	12,216	11,327 1-4-2 11,124 1-3-10

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—As stated before, summary jama was very heavy, and it is only recently that proprietors have evinced much agricultural industry; the actual area under cultivation has not extended, the term of the former settlement has not been 10 years; time must be allowed and reduction be given before this Chak can be held to be in good condition; the present jama is Rs. 11,327, and this is quite sufficient, no increase can be looked for.

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Charkharri, Parganah Gujranawála,
District of Gujranawála.*

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present state-ment compa- red	NUMBER OF MEHALS.		(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.										(SECTION II.) RESOURCES &									
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	TOTAL.	MINHAI (OR NOT ASSESSED).			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)					Total of cultivated and abandoned.	PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (ar- ranged in clas- ses; see produce table for detail.)					
						Total area.	Wate.	Mafee or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.		Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikasht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.		
													Sailabi.										Barani.	TOTAL.
2	CHARKHARI MEHAL.	Former ...				1,82,130	53,013	10,647	63,660	33,521	8,758	64,810	23	11,358	76,191	84,949	16	85	8	29	9	60	13	18
		Present ...	149	36	185	1,88,658	46,928	7,479	54,407	34,372	4,059	84,185	297	11,338	95,820	99,879	18	89	11	45	14	63	13	10
		Difference				+6,528	-6,085	-3,168	-9,253	+851	-4,699	+19,375	+274	-20	+19,629	+14,930	+2	+4	+3	+16	+5	+3	...	-8

Assessment Circle of Charkhari.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Name of Chukla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statement compared.	CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.																			(SECTION III.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED.									
			PLOUGHS AND CATTLE.			POPULATION.		WELLS.			WATER CAPACITY.				Capa- city for expan- sion.		Summary Settlement Jama of 1907.	Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.	Jama of last Settlement subsequently reduced in S. 1915.	Percentage of reduction on Summary Settlement.	Of Summary Settlement Jama.	Of last Settlement Jama.	RATES ON CULTIVATION.							
			Number of	Number of	Average per	Number of	Per square mile of cultivation.	In use.	Out of use.	Average rain-fall (in inches).	Average depth of wells (in feet).	Cost of wells.	No. of oxen required,	Area one well can irrigate.	Percentage of area uncultivated.	Head of cattle per area of uncultivated.															
			27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49						
		Former	8,368	32,907	10	1	73,296	551	1,782	...	325	46	...	1,39,079	1,14,854	1,16,762	1,08,302	16½	1-10-2	1-6-0						
		Present	11,268	55,156	9	1	88,291	584	1,807	151	603	28	200	532	43	...	...												
		Difference,	+ 2,900	+ 22,249	-1	...	+ 14,995	+ 33	+ 25	151	+ 278	...	...	...	...	...	-3	...								