

District, viz., Tehseels Sealkote and Zufferwal, and the eastern half of Pusroor, has this great benefit been conferred ; but in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska and throughout the Churkuree Mehal, of course this could not be expected, as special causes exist for the prevalence of "Bhya-chara" tenure.

Villages arranged
according to tenures.

Appendix No. 13.

348.—The villages classified according to tenures in the entire District (Bujwant excluded) stand thus : (as in Appendix No. 13.)

<i>Zemindaree.</i>	<i>Putteedaree.</i>	<i>Bhyachara.</i>	<i>Rukhs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
135	1,172	633	10	1,950

Internal assess-
ment how effected.

349.—The different modes of apportioning the Government Revenue which were adopted will be best shewn by the subjoined figures.

See also Map No.
16 in Atlas.

<i>I. By Ancestral shares,</i>		...	1,160
<i>II. By Customary modes in which shares are resorted to.</i>	{	By shares not purely ancestral,...	102
		By "Pans,"	19
		By Ploughs,	17
		By "Dehrees,"	24
		By rate on wells,	123
		Total,	285
<i>III. On possession.</i>	{	By average rate,	426
		On good and bad soils,	8
		By irrigated and unirrigated rates,	54
		Total,	488

350.—This apportionment was left to the proprietors, who settled among themselves the mode they preferred. Generally they adopted the principle, whatever it was, which regulated the division of right. The cases are rare in which the liabilities are to be paid by one rule, and the right measured by another rule. It will be here seen, what I have above remarked, that internal assessments were seldom thrown on good and bad soils ; by which we could have obtained soil rates as a guide to the new assessment.

351.—The only correct way of apportioning the Revenue in the Churkuree villages is by arranging the wells into 3 or 4 classes according to *their status at the time*. It was not until this was very discreetly done by Gopal Dass

People left to make
their own arrange-
ments.

Each thrown on
classified well in the
Churkuree.

Tehseeldar, that I was able to satisfy the requirements of distressed estates in Tehseel Duska. I have watched these villages steadily for the last five years. The improvement has been marvellous, and more speedy than I ever expected; at the same time, I cannot help thinking this system is apt to throw a great burden on industry and capital, and to encourage the idle or neglectful shareholder.

352.—As every Mehal, whether Khalsa or Jagheer, has come under Settlement, when the internal distribution came to be made, they were treated alike; only the parties were allowed to declare, whether they would abide by the money demand, or adhere to the "Kunkoot" system. Out of 340 villages held in Jagheer, I am glad to say only 18* have consented to the continuance of the "Kunkoot" system. The precise terms of these settlements are set forth in the administration paper.

The "Kunkoot" system in Jagheer estates discouraged.

* See Appendix No. 14.

353.—In the course of enquiry it came to notice that there were several uninhabited properties belonging to owners of a different caste whose liabilities were included in the Jummas of villages in which they happened to reside. In many, distinct ownership was confirmed by the existence of ("Thes") old deserted village sites. Sometimes they had paid together because the revenue was collected by some Jagheerdar; or because during an interval of absence their lands had partially or wholly been incorporated with the area of a neighbouring estate. At time of Summary Settlement these were included by the pen of the Kardar's agent in one Jumma, and so were settled under one Jumma and demarcated as one Township. Wherever again the area of 2 estates included in one Mouzah, was totally distinct the one from the other; and the communities of different castes, and having nothing in common, though their fields were intermixed; and petitions were put in for permission to engage separately;—In all such cases, separation into different Mehals was thought best for the interest both of Government, and the parties concerned.

Creation of new Mehals found indispensable.

Sub-divisions of Mehals on special grounds.

Meetranwala.
Jamkee.
Sumryal.

354.—In some places, particularly in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska, some estates were found to be so unmanageable from their large size, that division of their "Turufs" into Mehals was found to be absolutely necessary to secure easy payment of the Government Revenue.—The Jumma was collected with extreme difficulty; owing to the inability of the Putwaree to render a

punctual "Bach," and of the Lumberdars to know how to fix the same without disturbing the interests of the industrious. I have given 3 villages of this type in the margin. All the lands have been completely divided, the village site alone remaining common. Full particulars are explained in the administration papers, and separate engagements have been taken from each Mehal, with the approval of the parties interested, who clamoured for this arrangement. Some of the new Jummas were alone 3,000 and 4,000 Rs. ; and the peculiar requirements of the Churkuree have convinced me that we should extend this principle when demanded, up to a reasonable limit, say a Jumma of 1,000 Rs. The concession should be confined to estates paying Revenue above this figure.

355.—Thus then in 1,732 (townships) Mouzabs there have been formed 1,940 (estates) Mehals, in other words 208 new estates have been admitted to separate engagements, and formed into properties having a place on the Revenue Roll of the district.

Number of new
"Mehals" admitted
to engagements.

356.—In each Mehal there are two or more "Turufs," called in Punjab "Vund" or proprietary divisions. These are subdivided into Puttees.* Arbitrary divisions formed for convenience of Revenue payment are termed "Dehrees." Formerly for want of such divisions there was much trouble in distributing and collecting the quota assessed upon separate holdings. It is not uncommon to find separate "Khatas" or holdings, each belonging to two or more proprietors, all of whom conjointly are responsible for a third and fourth holding, owned in a totally distinct expression of shares. With the aid of the Pedigree table all these have been now clearly recorded, and all disputes connected with the same disposed of; so that it is believed no claims of this kind will ever come before the district Court.

Arrangement of
"Turufs" and "Put-
tees" carried out with
care.

* Appendix No. 14.

357.—Where two or more properties are intermixed, the tenure is described as "Venwee Vund" in contradistinction to "Chuck Vund," where a number of fields are contained within one ring fence. Separate khusrehs and khuteonees have been made of these outlying "Chucks," and their areas included with the areas of the parent Mehal previous to the Khewuts being fixed. In the village maps such fields, as also those of separate Mehals or estates, have been marked by distinguishing colours. Land of this description was the subject of frequent disputes.

Intermixed and out-
lying holdings duly
regarded.

358.—The Lumberdaree investigations were made with great care. Claims were very numerous. Usually one man was appointed to each "Turuf" or tribal representation. Possession of the appointment was considered the best title. Old men were seldom turned out, unless unfit or objected to as having insinuated themselves there by fraud. New men were only approved when it appeared that the estate, division, or tribe was not duly represented, or that a very strong superior title was proved. The voice of the village was respected, but appointment by election alone was found to lead to a deal of bad feeling and miscarriage of justice. There was as much litigation for these appointments as for actual possession of land. The appeals went up as far as Financial Commissioner, and some rejected candidates even paid a visit to Calcutta.

359.—I mention this to shew how valued the post is in public estimation, and the existence of this feeling will partly explain the difficulty experienced in reducing the number. There can be no doubt they are too numerous;* 3,638 have been appointed in a district containing 1,950 estates subdivided into 3,029 "Turufs;" but as old incumbents die off, opportunity might be taken to reduce them.

**The post highly
coveted.**

* Appendix No. 14.

360.—In future the succession to this appointment will be hereditary; the eldest son if fit will ordinarily succeed, failing him the next son. Where there are no sons, election will decide. Should the son be a minor, it has been inserted in the clause, that he may appoint an agent as substitute, the two to share perquisites equally; but this rule should I think be abrogated.

**Succession to, how
regulated.**

361.—The provisions of the Code requiring the liabilities of Lumberdars and joint responsibility of villages to be defined have been attended to; but I am certainly on the side of those who think, the restrictions imposed by the latter, should either be considerably curtailed or removed altogether. In the poorer or less fertile tracts; or where water being near the surface, agriculture can be maintained at a comparatively small expence; or in villages where the proprietary body are all descended from a common ancestor, rendering the interests of the individual bound up more prominently with those of the whole community; there may be some excuse for such a principle being resorted to for the better protection of the Government Revenue. But where cultivation can only be sustained by great industry and constant outlay of capital; where crops must be watered by an expensive

**Joint responsibility
felt to be injurious.**

system of well irrigation; and where village membership is comprised of separate families of different caste, and with no common interest, except that they reside in one village; it appears to me the enforcement of the principle would be *very injurious*.

362.—In the “Churkuree Mehal” it never could be enforced without serious disaster.

In the Churkuree it is an unmitigated evil.

Indeed, it seems to be admitted that it is seldom *really* enforced, in which case I think it would be better to abandon it altogether and look to other guarantees which *can* be obtained,—such as light assessment and the easy disposal of property, as security for punctual payment of the Revenue. All who have had the management of this and other irrigated tracts, think the time has come for some change, and the opinion is gaining ground every day. I should be very sorry myself to hold property in land on these terms. It must tend to discourage the flow of capital in efforts to improve property, when it is known that any day the insolvency of one idle co-partner may lead to a sudden encroachment of profits of the rest of the community. It is little satisfaction to say, “oh there is his land, the solvent partners can go in for that,” when it is known that to appropriate this there must be division; and in a tract where *water* is property, it is actually detrimental to divide land much below 20 acres, for it would scarcely be worth while to repair the well, or sink a new one, in an area offering so little encouragement for the outlay of capital.

363.—The Talooqdaree tenures that have been created scarcely deserve more than a

Talooqdaree rights.

passing mention. There have been a few entire villages in which it has been thought best to decree ownership to the cultivators; but the necessity to give compensation has not arisen from the existence of middle-men engaging for a money settlement as in North West Provinces, so much as some clan or head of a clan having the *right* to the land with no occupancy, while possession almost amounting to that of complete ownership rested with the cultivators. Some cases have arisen in smaller properties belonging to persons once in the position of Mafeedars; others where the original right was proved to have belonged to some party who had been evicted years ago, bordering close on the 12 year's period when the land was lying uncultivated; since when the present occupants have founded a village, reclaimed the land, and fulfilled all the duties of a proprietor with the approval of the Kardars.

364.—In all there were 32 cases contested, in which this allowance has been fixed at small

Commuted into cash, will be collected with Jamma. Appendix No. 14.

amounts; in one case land has been decreed and marked off, but in all the rest a *cash equivalent* in a fixed sum, which will be collected by the

Lumberdar along with Jumma, and be paid into the Tehseel to be there made over to the Talooqdar.

365.—The circumstances under which division of land can take place in estate, will depend on the tenure. In each village administration paper, it is set forth to what extent division has previously been effected, and how far it is allowable in future. A majority of votes is necessary before any division can take place. In the equalization that has been made in most estates of land and shares, land liable to division has been for the most part allotted to each shareholder. Even common land came under this arrangement, so it is anticipated future claims will chiefly refer to sections of village area within the Puttee, to joint holdings, or where the entire Puttee is held in common ownership.

366.—In general it is an acknowledged rule never to allow land once made over by formal division to be subject to future re-allotment, though of course it can itself be sub-divided if the joint owners wish it. Near a river like the Chenab where constant abrasion may occur, I find there is sometimes an exception to this rule. Re-allotment is resorted to in "Vela" lands, but close enquiry should be made as to past usage as recorded in the misl, before disturbance of possession is in any way sanctioned.

367.—Any proprietor may mortgage his land to a stranger, but the nearest of kin will have the right to sue pre-emption within the period. Internal transfers from one shareholder to another are frequent, and made without such objection being raised. There was no limit of years to bar the power to redeem. In Bujwant I have met with cases where redemption has been sanctioned by general consent 100 years after the original transfer was made, and this even when no deed could be produced to support the fact of the mortgage. Now that all transfers have been duly recorded, cases open to doubt will not come before the courts. I have seldom met with instances of that description which after a period become converted into an absolute transfer (By-ool-wufa).

368.—In all future claims to inheritance reference should be invariably made to the Pedigree table put up with each misl. One of my chief reasons for its preparation has been to obviate the necessity of sending for the village Bards, each time a dispute occurred, as seems to be the general custom. In the heat of the dispute, the fear is, that unreliable papers are given in and the chief evidence becomes weakened. In these deeds all transfers up to date of Settlement, likely to affect the title to succeed, are clearly

shewn, and with the clauses in the administration paper detailing who are barred from descent, there ought to be little trouble in coming to a decision.

369.—Equal division of property among the offspring of two or more wives is resorted to in Hindoo villages, but is apt to be objected to in tribes of purely
"Choonda Vand." Mahomedan descent. The Awans near Sealkote representing 120 estates, do not sanction the custom. The Pedigree table will generally shew if precedents can be quoted.

370.—Among Rajpoots there is a custom called "Sirdaree," which allows a superior share to the eldest son, particularly among the richer classes. Cases have come
The "Sirdaree tenure." to notice, but they are not frequent.

371.—The feeling is general that would exclude females from inheritance. Widows can
Rights of females. succeed ; if mother is alive, they are entitled to a like share. Daughters may not inherit, unless the land is bequeathed in dowry during life-time, and is supported by some written deed. If daughters have no male issue, the property reverts to father's kith and kin ; and if they wish to transfer or adopt, they must choose from some near relatives of the father. At all times provision for females must be made, and a clause for the enforcement of this has been entered in the administration papers.

372.—In co-parcenary estates where descent is traced from a common ancestor, great defer-
Rights of absentees. ence is paid to the rights of absentees. Even the parties occupying consent to re-admit them, provided they are re-imbursed expenses and losses incurred. Generally, they consider the occupancy merely that of holding in *trust*. The feeling throughout the country is favorable to re-admission ; hence in a first Settlement, succeeding one so notoriously high as the Summary Settlement is proved to have been, it has been deemed both just and politic to provide for such future claimants, that they may not lose their rights within the period of 12 years allowed by law. There is a class of absentees, who have decamped or disappeared entirely ; these have been termed "Mufroor," while the former who may have periodically visited the village, or may have
"Distinction between "Gair hazir" and "Mufroor." intermediately cultivated, or may have had some recent lien on the produce or interfered in the disposal of it, are distinguished as "Gair hazir," simply absentees.

373.—River lands are liable to re-adjustment, at any time, of the Jumma distributed on
River usages. each holding. Sometimes when land of individuals, is cut away the co-parcenary agree to make up in part or in whole. Special entry will

appear in the administration paper. Two systems prevail in the Chenab of (1) "Kuch much,"

(1) "**Kuch much**" system. which allows an estate on one side to claim increment on the opposite
(2) "**Durya bunna**" system. bank, even though the main channel may intervene ; (2) "Durya bunna,"

which refuses such claims and fixes the main channel as the fluctuating boundary. Resort to the former usage will be found more generally where the estates on either bank can trace a common descent, it being their mutual interest to hold lands on either bank without prejudice, to secure them against loss ; both estates have to measure their lands to see how much has been cut off on one side and thrown up on the other.

374.—The relative position of landlord and tenant has come under enquiry. Two

classes of tenants were discovered having the most prominent existence.

Tenants.

(1) The one for a long time resident in villages whose tenancy was not often disturbed, and who enjoyed privileges locally admitted ; (2) the other who cultivated off and on, who chiefly resided in other villages, whose lands were constantly being changed at the will either of the Kardar, his agent, the village officials, or individual proprietors. Tenants were known under such names as :—

I.—" *Hissa chook*," who shared the payment of Revenue, being resident cultivators.

II.—" *Vuryoon*," who had cultivated for several years or regularly from year to year.

III.—" *Asamee*," who had been subordinate cultivator of a particular landlord for some years.

IV.—" *Vasee*," a resident cultivator.

V.—" *Pahee* or *Pykasht*," a mere tenant at will.

VI.—" *Kama*," a farm laborer who conducted tillage for his master.

There is a class of tenants in Bujwant termed " *Opra* " same as the " *U1 rahoos* " of the

" *Opra* " "*Uprahoo*." " *Andur* " tract in Shukurgurb, who till one crop and then disappear.

They are distinguished from " *Pykasht* " as coming from a dis-

" *Vandee Asamee*." tance, and " *Vandee Asamee* " or tenants who lived in neighbouring

villages.

375.—The first two, and perhaps the fourth, in some places were allowed privileges.

Tenants having a superior position.

They shared in the payment of revenue ; their tenure was heritable. So

long as they paid the demands of the state and the village charges, they

were not molested. They might cut trees planted by others for agricultural or domestic purposes, but could not plant or sell them without asking the owner. They could not in any way

transfer their right of occupancy, and instances of sub-letting have never come to notice. With the first class, however, the right verged more into that of a subordinate proprietor; he became a co-partner for the time, not only bearing the liabilities, but enjoying all the profits as a proprietor. It has nowhere been traced that parties in the position of the first class have ever paid proprietary dues to any body, while from the other classes rent charges under the name of "Biswee," "Malikee," "Ismee," were universally taken under the grain system and made over to the proprietor at the time the Government account was struck. But proprietors openly declare that every class of tenants *could be evicted at will* when the land was required by the landowner for his own use.

376.—The third and fifth classes were essentially *tenants at will*; the latter could be ejected at any time, the only difference between the two consisted in the latter being completely at the mercy of the landlord; while to evict the former it was perhaps necessary to apply first to the Kardar. The sixth class can scarcely be accepted as tenants; but by a turn of circumstances during the absence of their masters in days of change and encroachment, they too have risen into a position of absolute management, and I have known instances where an award of arbitrators has conferred on them even the more permanent right of occupancy.

377.—Prior to Sikh rule when Runjeet Deo held sway over the upper half of the District, it is alleged that if tenants had cleared the soil and cultivated for two generations, dispossession could not take place except with the support of the authorities, and proprietors so long as they received their dues, abstained from doing so. This distinct right, however, was lost sight of during the anarchy that followed the appropriation of the country by the Bungee Sirdars. Each Jagheerdar or Kardar did what they chose, and a custom of this kind would naturally decline under a system that levelled all classes under grain payments when little attention was paid to order, and everything squeezed out of the cultivators. Still it is remarkable how numerous are the occupants who have held their land for even two and three generations, and how readily their right to hereditary occupancy has been admitted by the proprietary body in general.

378.—Enough has been shewn to establish the existence of a class of cultivators having some superior rights in the view laid down in Settlement Directions, and taken by the highest authorities. On these have been conferred a right

Pykasht or tenants at will.

Resident cultivator treated with much indulgence.

Tenants now declared to have right of occupancy.

of hereditary occupancy as in other Districts that have been settled. The usual tests required when cases were referred to, or came before me in appeal were :—(1) 12 year's possession on part of resident, and 20 years of non-resident claimants ; (2) proof of descent from father to son ; (3) unopposed appropriation or reclamation of the land ; (4) intermediate improvements ; (5) payments of revenue in cash ; (6) whether losses had been sustained ; (7) and the cutting of trees.

379.—The terms “ Mouroosee” and “ Gair Mouroosee” have been introduced with a view to uniformity with other Districts, but I regret the distinctions locally known were not kept up. Care has been taken to ascertain what rate of “ Malikana” was paid before, that no injustice might be done to the proprietors, but the decisions have naturally leaned rather towards the cultivators, from the impression that under the Sikh system which left little or no profit, proprietary dues were more nominal than real.

380.—Formerly *rent* was taken from all classes of tenants alike, and amounted to a cash charge of, on *Zubtee* crops from 8 annas to 1 rupee per ghumao for cotton, and 1 to 2 Rs. for sugarcane ; on *Nijkaree* or the less valuable produce, it was taken in grain at different rates ; thus in “ Bhurree” and “ Charwa” tracts it ranged from 8 to 10 *topas* per *manee*, (*manee*==to 12½ maunds kucha ;) in “ Neanda,” “ Jutatur,” and “ Doshahee” at 10 *topas* ; in “ Durp” and “ Degkundee,” at 12 *topas* ; in the “ Bet” and “ Vela” villages 1 anna in the rupee or 6½ per cent was the charge on *cash* leases ; and when collection was made direct under the Kham system, then 8 annas for cotton and tobacco, and 1 rupee for sugarcane, with 2 pie per “ goond” on the net out-turn of all other produce, after deducting expenses ; *i. e.*, on both the cultivator's share, and that demanded by the Kardar. Money rents for the entire produce were seldom in force anywhere.

381.—The arrangement now made has been to give hereditary tenants the privilege of paying fixed money rents, varying from 15 to 26 per cent on the Jumma, the limit suggested for adoption by Mr. Edmonstone, when Financial Commissioner, in his Circular No. 16, dated 11th May 1853. This amount includes the usual village cesses, and leaves to the proprietor 12 per cent as the maximum he can charge for “rent” during the term of Settlement. It has not been fixed uniformly the same ; for instance, in the Bhurree tract the proprietary body have been satisfied with from 6½ to 10 per cent ; in Charwa and Neanda from 8 to

Tenants of superior position pay fixed rates.

Sewal charges including Malikana limited to 26 per cent.

Malikana	12
Village charges	14
Total,	26

10 per cent; throughout Jutatur and Doshahee 10 per cent, with one exception in Zufferwal khas' where, as a special case, the parties being market gardeners, 13-4 were allowed. In Durp and Degkundee, the full amount 12 per cent has been demanded, though here and there in poorer estates, where proprietors were weak and wished to encourage their tenants, even 8 and 6 per cent have been admitted.

382.—The proportion of produce and money rates for Zubtee to be paid by tenants at will are shewn with much precision, both in the khuteonees and the clause of administration paper. **"Biswee," "Zubtee" and "Butai" rates always recorded.** "Biswee" rates are also specified. When "Biswee" is taken no additional charge for "Mulba" is made. The "Butai" rates are nearly the same as what obtained in the villages under former rule, since hereditary cultivators have preferred to keep to these old rates, while a large majority of tenants at will on the other hand have been permitted to pay at fixed money rents. The parties concerned have been left to make their own terms, and few disputes of this kind ever came before the court.

383.—It will be interesting to draw attention here to a return I have had prepared shewing the status of landed occupancy. **Cultivated land how occupied.** 33 per cent of the cultivated area is held by tenants, 12 by such as have received a right of occupancy by this Settlement, 21 by such as are essentially tenants at will. On 69 per cent of the area, held by all classes of tenants, money rates have been fixed, while the remaining 31 are in hands of tenants paying at grain rates thus :—

At $\frac{1}{2}$	at $\frac{2}{3}$	at $\frac{1}{3}$	at $\frac{1}{4}$ —Total,
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	10 p. c.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ = 31 per cent.

384.—Again out of 47,346 tenants cultivating 1,79,073 acres; from only 27,432 occupying **Proportion of land bearing rent charges.** 1,18,315 acres (a little more than one half) has the payment of "Malikana," in some shape or other, been demanded by the proprietors.

385.—The only way I can explain this is by the fact that, in the remaining tracts not mentioned in para. 267, viz : throughout the Churkuree Mehal, Kalur, **Some tenants pay no "rent," and the reason of this.** and southern villages of "Degkundee," comprising the greater part of the two Tehseels Duska and Pusroor, there was no Malikana ever levied during Sikh rule. The country is peculiar in many ways, as I have remarked before. Land without irrigation is valueless. Property consists essentially of water. It is created and maintained by a great outlay of

capital. The people are poor, weakened in numbers and reduced in circumstances. The cultivated area is in excess of the proportion of population needed to keep up its status. I am inclined to believe owing to the forced system of increasing cultivation fostered under Sikh rule, these irrigated villages were kept very much more under the direct management of Kardars and Jagheerdars, than what obtained elsewhere. We know that they constantly made deductions from the Revenue of from 25 to 50 Rs. for the repair of wells, and took $\frac{1}{2}$ Butai rates everywhere ; charging sugarcane @ 16 Rs. and even 24 Rs. per ghumao. It can easily be conceived how any one that applied received permission to restore the wells, reclaim the land, and cultivate it. Thus though the villages mainly belong to brotherhoods, and some tribe is reckoned the superior proprietor, yet several strangers came to occupy the wells, and though they were not considered proprietors in the view of *original right*, they enjoyed the same footing as that of proprietors, bearing a share of the burdens, paying no Malikana, providing for the cultivation, and sometimes even repairing the wells at their own expense.

386.—It must also be explained that it is the general usage in tracts paying $\frac{1}{2}$ Butai rates for the cultivator to defray village charges instead of paying rent, that is **Causes were en-quired into.** to say where "Mulba" is paid, it is not usual to demand "Malikana"; and where labour was more in demand than land, taxation excessive, agriculture maintained only by large and constant outlay of capital ; it is not difficult to see how help from cultivators would be readily accepted, or why the institution of Rent should not exist.

387.—The Summary Settlement being altogether excessive, further prevented proprietors putting forward their claims. When the Revised Settlement was announced, people were still reduced and careless. They were unaccustomed to demand rent, so when the Khewuts were prepared they were indifferent to assert their rights. The distribution of Jumma was left entirely to the village communities, and as they were satisfied with their tenants, if they would only continue to share the burden of money assessment, nothing came to be charged except "Mulba" as before. **Further reason given in explanation.**

388.—In this way an important difficulty soon presented itself, which threatened to perpetuate three great evils ; (1) impediments in the collection of revenue, (2) loss to proprietors, (3) and checks on the improvement of property. The parties recorded as tenants, (and these were chiefly of the hereditary class) feeling the property was not theirs, would neither repair the wells nor care to improve what belonged to another. **A remedy has since been applied.**

The proprietors discovering that they derived no benefit from what was in another's possession, were indifferent to take the responsibilities of a landlord, either in respect to the payment of Government dues, or to their own interests by improvement or the outlay of capital.

389.—On my return from England in 1858, I took occasion, when further reductions had
Proprietors encouraged to sue for rent when Jumma was further reduced. to be given, to apply a remedy for this. A greater margin was left for profits ; and it was announced that any proprietor who chose could sue for "Malikana" on the one hand, while on the other if those who had been recorded "Hereditary cultivators" or occupants (Kabiz) holding for another person, considered they had a stronger position, they could put in a counter-claim for proprietorship. This arrangement has been attended with good results, and several hundreds of these claims have been and are being disposed of whereby the question is settled, whether and what "Malikana" should be paid in case the decree is for maintenance of the old occupancy, or whether the occupant should be proprietor of his holding for the future. Nearly all the orders passed have been for Malikana, which is fixed by arbitrators at rates varying from 10 to even 15 per cent on the Jumma, and is readily agreed to by the Hereditary cultivators.

390.—I am altogether doubtful whether it would be advantageous to the public, proprietary, and occupative interest, to convert holdings situated in so peculiar
New tenure advocated of subordinate proprietorship, but objectionable. a tract—where it is of the first importance that possession and ownership should be in the same hands, and where former ownership was more nominal than real—into Talooqdaree proprietors of a subordinate character. The rent charge, it is said, might be fixed once and for ever, and be an incident of the tenure never liable to enhancement, and the ownership pass with all its duties and liabilities into the hands of the recorded cultivator, at present having merely right of heritable occupancy. If we wish to see the "Churkuree" prosper under the development of capital ; this suggests itself as one of the measures likely to secure it : but it could not be carried out without doing violence to existing rights.

391.—The ownership and shares in wells have been carefully recorded. Where they are
Rights in wells defined. numerous, separate statements are put up with the misls. In Durp, Doshahce and Degkundee, wells are not used for the Rubbee crop, but chiefly for sugarcane and cotton. Whoever has shared the expense of construction and repair is entitled to share of water. In all these tracts as well as Jutatur and Neanda, the share that regulates the measure of a man's liabilities and rights, is the rule on which water is divided. In

Jutatur irrigation is given to both Rubbee and Khureef crops. Water rent is sometimes taken and amounts to one *manee* of grain for the year, if wood work is all good ; if on the other hand it is old, for 1st and 2nd years 3 pund ; for 3rd year 2 pund, and future years 1 pund are the rates of rent paid for the loan of wells. Tenants may share expenses of the wood work ; if they fail to do this, charge of hire is debited against them usually about 16 maunds kucha per season.

392.—In the Churkuree Mehal estates elaborate well registers have been prepared. They are indispensable for classification and assessment. Every particular shewing actual status is exhibited. Separate customs prevail here. In rating the wells they are divided into "Tehaicees," "Chouhaicees" ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $\frac{1}{4}$ th) for the better distribution of Jumma. Water shares are regulated by "Warees," among co-partners 8 "puhurs" or courses of 24 hours are assigned to a "Waree" and each person takes his turn ; if any suffer or object, then lots are cast for the order in which they shall take their turn of the water. If the well is stopped, then the partner in whose "Waree" it was stopped, has the first right to take the water. It rests with the proprietor to repair the wells ; tenants cannot do so, but they must assist with their labour. They *can* restore old wells only on two conditions—(1) that the stone is kept in the side of the well with the owner's name, and he be allowed at any time to repay the expense and eject the tenant ; (2) that the real proprietor agrees to accept him as a proprietor in future. Non-proprietors can hire a well, (areeyut) but they must bring their own wood gear. The usual charge for water rent is about 8 topas of grain per ghumao for each season.

393.—In the administration papers of Bujwant full detail of the system of irrigation by "kools" and water-courses is given. So also regarding the "Chumbs" or marshes of Mungkee and Sutra. Several villages are entitled to share the water. They are associated together, and are all bound to provide labour for these repairs. The expense of repair and distribution of water is adjusted among themselves. Sometimes the duct belongs to one village, sometimes to several. Tehseeldar should always be ready to give help in time, and see to fair distribution according to recorded shares.

394.—Common lands belonging to whole estates have for the most part been divided during this Settlement. That which belongs to subdivisions remains. The desire to divide is on the increase, and should be encouraged. In the

Peculiar usages regarding wells in the Churkuree.

Irrigation from "Chumbs" how regulated.

Assessment Map No. 1 shows this irrigation system.

Common lands how and when to be divided.

Churkuree villages, however, little has been demanded in this way ; the truth is minute division among all the members of a community has its drawbacks—the area for common pasturage is reduced, and no man would care to sink a new well or repair an old one, in merely a small parcel of ground allotted. Some legislation may be needed here to fix the limit down to which partition of improveable land can be permitted. My own opinion is that division of lots of less than 20 or 30 acres should be discouraged.

395.—“Trinhee” or fees for pasturage are not resorted to. To the Kalur and vela tracts there is yearly a migration of cattle in the dry seasons from the villages situated in the centre of the Doab, and from the Bar—Sewaie items from waste lands are not known.

396.—Village sites have always been recorded under separate numbers, with a view to prevent future disputes. A khusrah and shujreh of the houses and contents of this number were prepared with great care, the map on a large scale ; but all were destroyed. They have not been replaced. According to universal usage *unoccupied* land near and about houses is available for division, but ground already built upon cannot be transferred to a claimant entitled by law, or village custom, to more than he holds without consent of occupant. Manure heaps stand in plots and the land occupied by them belongs, by general sufferance, to the owner of the manure or the proprietor whose “Asamees” use it for this purpose.

397.—The position and perquisites of village servants have been defined. The carpenter, blacksmith and potter are paid in grain at fixed though varying rates. The barber and washerman by a rate on ploughs and wells in the Churkuree ; elsewhere in grain. They are called “Kumeen” in contradistinction to the “Chooras” or sweepers and “Chumars” who supply the leather, and do all menial offices, and are termed “Sepees.” Bazaar dues or “Durt” are not levied in these days ; but Thanahputee, a fee of 1 Rupee, is the right of Brahmins and village Bards (Meerasees) on occasion of marriages. Sometimes house rent at the rate of 8 annas a house is taken by the Zemindars. All other dues and cesses exacted in Sikh times have been now abandoned.

398.—The whole of the village constabulary, their number and emoluments were enquired into by this department according to orders received. A Scale of land, cash, and grain was drawn out, under which they were to be paid.

Board of Administration, No. 1046, dated 11th June 1853.

Appendix No. 16.

The number has been increased by about 50 men. Land and grain system of payment has been found to work badly. They should all be paid in cash by a house rate. The results are given in Appendix No. 16.

Lumberdars' remuneration fixed at 5 p. c.—very small.

399.—Mode of appointment of Lumberdars has been explained. Their remuneration has been fixed at 5 per cent on Jumma which is insufficient. It seldom amounts to more than 2 Rs. per mensem, which is less than the amount the Chokedar, his subordinate, generally receives, viz 3 Rs. The whole question of the status and responsibility of headmen will shortly come under consideration, so no further mention is needed.

Putwarees.

400.—The Putwarees are altogether a new class, raised and educated by this Settlement. The old "Dulwaies" or weighmen were found useless. Where they qualified themselves, they were appointed. Wherever possible, men were selected and posted to jurisdictions in which they lived, or had some previous connection. Villagers were encouraged to bring forward the men they preferred from out of the school established for the purpose of training them. The class of men now employed are nearly all Persian writers, highly educated, and year by year they are becoming attached to their constituents, though I fear they are apt to lord it over them.

Their jurisdiction re-arranged.

Appendix No. 17.

401.—After the survey and assessment had been completed, the jurisdictions were entirely re-organized. Much pains were taken. I associated the villages as much as possible by tribes or former arrangement of Talooquas, so as to secure identity of feeling and interest in the villages included in one "Tuppa." These parishes are to be called "Tuppahs" in future, and the largest or best known village gives the name to the Tuppeh. The Putwaree is under penalties to reside there with his family, and most of them have now become associated with the people.

Their salary fixed by varying Rates.

Financial Commissioner's No. 1621, dated 3rd June 1854, page 127, Eng. Corres. Vol. II.

402.—It was found that some Putwarees had too large areas, while others were inadequately paid. The above arrangement was effected to remove inequalities. With the sanction of superior authority, I introduced varying percentages instead of the one usually adopted of 3-2. The new rates are 3-2, 3-8, 4 and 5 per cent on Jumma; in two Tuppahs situated in Pergunah Hurdo-Killa 2-6 and 2-8 have been thought sufficient. The chief object I had in view was to secure a salary so rated as not to exceed 12, and not to be less than 9 Rs. per mensem, to keep the area to about 3,000 acres, and the villages to 7 or 8 in number.

403.—In revising the external boundaries and internal divisions of the district I have so arranged that there shall be two Pergunahs to each Tehseeldaree as in some districts in N. W. Provinces. Sealkote, Zufferwal, Pusroor and Duska are the 4 Tehseels. The 3 first have been headquarters of revenue divisions, since Imperial times. Murakeewal and Sumryal were once known as "Mehals" of the old Pergunah of Sealkote, so they have been restored. The two circles of assessment, Charwa and Jutatur, belong to the same zone, and Chahur was a place of great note, so they constitute the 2nd Pergunah of Tehseel Zufferwal; while the two old Talooquas, Killa-Sobha-Singh and Soobha-Singh being, once the country held by Bhag Singh Hulloowaleea, make a good Pergunah division, which is named after the Forts built by his two sons.

404.—My chief reason for this subdivision was to secure better supervision over the Putwarees. To each Pergunah a Canoongoe was appointed either from the old families, or a clever Putwaree resident of the Pergunah was promoted to the vacancy. They had all to go through a process of training, and were therefore entertained as Settlement officials; 20 and 25 Rs. were fixed as salary, and each was to be individually responsible.

405.—These arrangements were reported and received sanction of Chief Commissioner. Four new Canoongoes were appointed, but subsequently the Commissioner thought fit to make the one man Canoongoe of the whole Tehseel, and under him was to be a deputy, which rather defeats the object at which I had been aiming viz: to establish the progressive jurisdiction and responsibility of each fiscal officer perfectly distinct as in the following series.

Their jurisdictions formed on basis of individual responsibility.

Financial Commissioner's No. 2907, dated 15th October 1854.

See map No. 12 in Atlas.

1. For the Mouzah—The Lamberdar.
2. For 7 or 8 Mouzahs or "Tuppa"—The Putwaree.
3. Over the circle of assessment or Chokhla—The Chawdree or Zaildar.
4. Two or more "Chuklas" to go to a Pergunah—The Canoongoe.
5. Over the 2 Pergunahs—The Tehseeldar.

406.—The limits of all these fiscal divisions or subdivisions have been made conterminous,

Fiscal divisions all made conterminous.

See correspondence No. 6 in vol. I English correspondence.

which for manifest reasons is much to be approved of. In revising the external limits a few changes were made by transfers to and from on the Goojranwalla, Narowal, and Shukurgurh boundaries, all of which were reported and sanctioned before the District map was finally lithographed. The Jummoo Boundary was laid down by Colonel Abbott, A. D. 1847, and is marked by substantial masonry pillars which are to be periodically inspected. On the northern boundary the Bujwant tract, containing 68 villages, was transferred from Goojrat in the early part of 1857. Ordinarily the main channel will be the boundary of the villages situated on the Chenab.

407.—Two complete maps shewing Fiscal and Police Divisions, with full particulars as

Fiscal and Police limits agree.

See map No. 13 in Atlas.

above described, are placed in juxta-position in an Atlas of the District which accompanies this report.

408.—The only class whose interests have been overlooked are the Chowdrees or "Zail-

Chowdrees, Pergunah office-bearers.

dars," whose duty in former days was to supervise the affairs of a Talloqua or cluster of villages, to help in extending cultivation, settle petty disputes, arrange for restoration of dilapidated wells, assist in checking measurements, and make themselves generally useful. They enjoyed Inams, collected fees from villages composing their circles (usually 1 per fust from each village), received presents from the Kardars, and other perquisites. I wish to restore their status and improve their present remuneration.

Their Status has yet to be considered.

By an oversight their Inams have been reduced, and they are about the only class not satisfied with the results of my Settlement. A separate report has been furnished, and I hope soon to see them content.

409.—I have now touched on all the points requiring attention as far as relates to the record

Record of Rights made by Putwarees.

23rd September 1853.

Report to Financial Commissioner. See page No. 327 of vol. I Eng. correspondence.

of Rights. I spared no pains to secure accuracy. They were prepared by the Putwarees according to Financial Commissioner's No. 2213, dated 23rd September 1853. The Putwaree drew up the administration paper in the first instance. Every conceivable check was employed to remove causes of error. I allude to some of these. (1) The Pedigrees or Title deeds, before spoken of, proved invaluable as a check against confusion of holdings or misunderstanding of the village constitution; (2) Map and measurement were twice attested on the spot before the whole

community ; (3) the Khewuts were attested three times, once by the Putwaree in the village, then by a trained Superintendent in the office, and then by Judicial officer, the whole village being present each time ; (4) Abstracts from the khuteonee were given, shewing area, number of fields and liabilities to every holder of land, that no excuse might remain of his not being informed of the entries.

410.—Several Khewuts had to be done over again. I examined many before passing them. I made a point of attesting 5 or 6 in every circle. Picked men were put into the post of computers and supervisors, who were told promotion would alone be given to those who gave honest results. On the whole I am satisfied the records in the main are to be relied on. This is the general impression, and notwithstanding the trial they have had in a period of seven years, scarcely any complaint has been raised.

411.—One good proof may be adduced of this in the fact, that when all the records were destroyed by the mutineers burning down the Kutcherry in 1857, and I was called upon on my return from England to replace them, though the Putwarees had copies only of some of the principal papers, we were able to give in a new set, and prepare many papers, such as the Pedigree tables agreeing with the former entries, without much trouble in the space of one year.

412.—These "Settlement misls," as prepared *de novo* were all made over to District office in the first quarter of 1859. I had the good fortune in finding my Extra Assistant Kayem Allie in the District. To him was entrusted this irksome duty, and he did it with his usual energy and regard for accuracy.

413.—The professional survey maps have been replaced by fresh copies received from Surveyor General's office, Calcutta. They are all bound up in volumes, and arranged according to the order of assessment circles.

414.—Fresh village Statements Nos. II, III, and IV, have been made up in the vernacular and are filed, but the assessment being over, translation into English was not thought necessary.

415.—I have however given in instead 20 volumes of Village Note Books in English, arranged according to assessment circles (Chuklawar), two open pages in juxtaposition being devoted to each village, with columns for 10 years to

shew the fluctuations of area, Jumma, and resources that may occur, and room for remarks to be filled in. Copies of these in vernacular under name of "Lall Kitab" have been sent to Tehsee¹ offices for the Canoongoe to refer to, and fill in every year. They will answer all the purposes of village statements and be useful to district officer.

Copies of records
kept by Putwarees.

416.—Transcripts of the map, khureh, and chief papers in the village records, together with administration paper, had been previously supplied to Putwarees.

417.—Lumberdars have been provided with small leather books containing the Pottahs of engagements and room to shew changes ; and each Khewutdar can shew a receipt book, in which all payments made for revenue are acknowledged by the Lumberdars, or other Collectory officers.

Lumberdars have
Pottah books, and
each owner a receipt
book.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

418.—Before concluding, I wish to touch on two points : (I.) The work done ; (II.) The expenditure incurred ; and *then* add some general remarks on the character of the Settlement effected ; in what respects it may still be considered to be wanting ; and how the exertions of District Officers can best be directed to the proper and efficient working of it.

419.—It is quite out of date to refer to work done so long time back, but without a brief allusion to this, it is feared, the rather large expenditure incurred might not be understood, or might not be ascribed to the proper causes which have combined to produce this.

Remarks about the
work done.

420.—A Statement is therefore appended showing the Comparative view of work and expenditure. The actual Settlement in Sealkote proper, that is not including any part of Bujwant, originally extended over a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years from March 1850 to October 1856. The operations were closed at the end of 1856 and the records made over to District Office. The cost of this amounted to Rs. 3,26,760 ; to this must be added the outlay incurred on subsequent restoration and for Bujwant Rs. 11,463, which gives total amount 3,38,223 Rs.

Expense of Settlement.
Appendix No. 24.

Per Centage of cost.

421.—This will no doubt be considered *high* as it amounts to 37 per cent on the revised Jumma. Compared with Settlements effected in

Goojranwalla	32 per ct.	4 neighbouring Districts, it is higher than all of them ; but it must be remembered, (1) that Summary Settlement did not require such large
Goordaspoor	27 „	
Amritsur	21 „	
Jullundur	17 „	

reductions in any one of those Districts as in Sealkote ; (2) that there was no mutiny there to destroy records and require a restoration ; (3) that it is admitted by most officers this mode of comparing cost, by striking per centage on Jamma, is not a fair one. The villages in Sealkote are in the main smaller in area, but more highly cultivated, the number of fields greater ; 2,000 estates have been brought under Settlement, and each of these required separate series of records.

422.—But the heavy outlay may be chiefly attributed to the fact of nearly one lac of Rupees having been spent in the Boundaries and early operations, when it was found the measurements owing to their having been hurried on too fast, had to be done over again. Costly Establishments were entertained to put up the boundaries, when Putware agency (not resorted to in those days) might have been employed.

423.—If however the results are compared, I think it must be admitted that the work performed has been very heavy. Including the several branches under the head of Judicial, and the manifold operations that had to be undertaken from the commencement of Field Survey to the last stage of preparing the Record of Rights ; the elaborate statistics that have been collected ; and the peculiar way in which the assessment data have been compiled and utilized ; the remeasurements that had to be made, and the checks to be employed to secure accuracy,—I calculate that there have been no less than 2,79,770 different operations as a set-off for the Rs. 3,38,223 outlay incurred.

424.—Under head of Judicial alone, disputes for proprietorship of land amounted to upwards of 6,000 cases ; claims to Lumberdaree 2,500 ; Rent-free grants 15,000 ; adjustment of the position of landlord and tenant 17,000 ; investigation into village title-deeds, tenures, separation of estates, and equalization of possession and right 2,300 ; while the miscellaneous comprised some 15,600 cases. The aggregate of Judicial work is expressed in the figure of 82,000 cases !

425.—The greater portion of this work was performed by my Extra Assistants, Kaim Allee and Fyzool Hussun, both of whom have been promoted to 2nd grade, and Ahmed Hussein Superintendent who was made Tehseeldar in Rawul Pindee. The two former have repeatedly received the thanks of Government, by whom their services have ever been duly appreciated.

The Settlement has turned out several very promising Revenue officials.

Mirza Azim Beg.
Gopal Dass.
Kaim Hussein.
Shunker Dass.
Yar Mohamed Khan.
Kedar Nath.
Nisar Aleo.
Luchmun Dass.
Bukhtawur Lall.

426.—I received great assistance from other officials, for all of whom I have taken care to secure promotion in some form or other. Two have been made Extra Assistant Commissioners ; seven have been and still are Tehseeldars, and some 10 others, occupy posts of Serishtedars, Sudder Canoongoes, &c. Altogether a body of 30 Revenue officials have been raised and educated, and are now serving the Government

in different parts of the Province, while even 4 men, the scions of respectable families, were sent by His Highness the Maharaja of Jummo, who were educated in this Settlement under my control. This too is a beneficial result, which should not be overlooked in estimating the cost incurred.

427.—My one object has been to give *bonâ fide* results. I have striven to prepare correct records, and to compile statistics that shall be useful for all future purposes, independent of the fixation of a light and equal taxation, which I believe has to a great extent been realized.

Pains taken to give a light assessment and correct results.

428.—Since the year 1858 when, on my return from England, this Settlement was re-opened for reasons explained in the remarks offered in preceding chapter on assessment, I have had the best opportunities for ascertaining the state of the country and watching over the working of the Settlement, first as Deputy Commissioner from 1858 to 1860, and as Commissioner of the Division from 1861 to close of 1862. I have traversed the District over and over again, and been in frequent communication with the Tehseeldar and people. The Jumma has been collected from year to year with ease. There is one feeling expressed, and it is confirmed by Mr. Macnabb who succeeded me in the District ; that the settlement has been a *light one, and has given universal satisfaction.*

The new Settlement has worked well.

429.—The anomaly, however, that will be apparent is that the term of settlement has expired before this Report has been submitted. The term was fixed for 10 years only, under the idea that irrigation schemes might be introduced which would alter the productive capacity of Districts in Rechnab Doab. It was far too short. Though Settlement operations were commenced in 1850, it was not till 1853 that the new assessment could be brought out for several reasons ; and though the new Jummas were then taken up it was not till 1856 that the records were first completed and made over to the District Office :

Term of Settlement too short, only 10 years.

so that what with mutiny that occurred the year after, when the entire District Records were burnt, and the restoration that became inevitable, half the term had expired while Settlement operations may be said to have been proceeding.

430.—The circumstances, however, of this Settlement are such as to facilitate extension of the period, without any revision worth mentioning, and I beg strongly to recommend that no period short of 50 years be adopted. The people are happy and contented, they are fast recovering from former over-taxation; it will still take 5 years to enable them to recover their old status, and the pitch of the present assessment is light enough to enable them, after recovering to become very prosperous.

431.—Within the last 4 years I have frequently had occasion to visit villages on the spot, which were once broken down, to compare the increased cultivation with the rate of Jumma, and my impression is that on the whole former inequalities have been well adjusted. I do not go so far as to say inequality here and there does not exist, still if enquiry be made or data be referred to, it will invariably be found there is some good reason for this, either in point of productive capacity or even present condition. I am led to hope that very little will be required to be done in respect to alteration of the demand fixed and now reported.—As for the records, they are stated to work capitally; few disputes are brought into court relating to ownership of land, because of the care taken to draw up proper Title deeds and Pedigrees in Putteedaree villages, (the chief tenure prevailing) so that in this point of view, I do not anticipate much alteration will be needed.

432.—The chief points, however, that may require attention are; (1) admission of claims on the part of absentee proprietors; (2) improvement of the relative position of Landlord and tenant, particularly such as have received the right of a permanent occupancy; (3) the division of common lands in "Zemindaree" and "Bhyachara" Estates,—in "Putteedaree" villages this has been very generally effected before the Settlement records were completed; (4) re-consideration of the status of Lumberdars, one man to be responsible for each township; and (5) improvement of status and emoluments of Chowdrees (or "Zaildars.")

433.—I would also urge the importance of giving encouragement to the construction of wells in the Churkuree Mehal—Every facility should be afforded by Government—Tuccavee is allowed and has, during my incumbency and

Recommends extension of term to 50 years.

Opinion as to character of settlement.

Points deserving special attention of Deputy Commissioner.

Tuccavee should be encouraged.

supervision, been liberally given, but the period for repayment might be extended with advantage to at least seven years.

434.—There are several places where canals might be encouraged. One might be cut from the Tavee to water the dry tracts of Bhurree and Pusroor. Another from the Aik at Dheensa to protect the rice fields of Pathanwalee, Gohna, Koohar, &c.—The irrigation system at the Munjee and Sutra "Chumba," as well as that supported by ducts from the Aik near Bopalwala, might be enlarged, so as to protect more villages. A cut might be taken to carry the superfluous water of the Aik to the Duska reservoir. Another canal cut from the Deg at Kot Dodoo, if connected with the Loonda Nullah at Arakee, would water several estates near Pusroor. In Kalur tract there are several low dips, in which perhaps the Loonda inundation might be collected. In Neanda there is the old Aleo Murdan Canal which could, I am sure, be restored; while the villages near Rorus would better their condition if they were to draw upon the Pulkoo Nulla.

435.—The Deg difficulty should not be overlooked by Deputy Commissioner. The first opportunity that presents itself should be embraced to secure sanction of Government to some skilled Engineer being sent to survey and report what would be the most effectual way of regulating the division of the flood-water at Dhoda, where the stream takes two channels. If this is not done, frequent complaints may come from the lower villages in Pergunah Hur-do-killa for remission or reduction of Revenue. Indeed the changes of this stream should be watched, and always be reported by Tehseeldars.

436.—Then I would suggest with a view to stimulate the ready application of capital to improvement of land, in the Churkuree especially; that every encouragement be afforded and the way be made clear, to urge landlords to give long leases to their tenants, to sink wells, and protect their land against dry seasons. So long as right is acknowledged by payment of equitable rent, and occupancy is in the hands of a non-proprietary class, it is expedient that some such arrangement be come to; and I think, if the object be properly explained, the custom of resorting to leases might and should be introduced, with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

437.—I have said before that as 2 Canoongoes have been appointed in each Tehseel, and villages have been arranged into Pergunahs, two for each Tehseel, their jurisdictions should be separate, and the individual responsibility be

insisted upon, if we wish to have anything like a real control over Putwarees. It is a farce to expect one man to supervise 300 or 400 villages, and we know how work is done, when left to Deputies. I should like to see the principle I am here advocating carried out generally in every District, and if as suggested by Financial Commissioner, Perguneh councils could be formed, I believe a step in the right direction will be taken towards facilitating the supervision of village registration.

438.—I must now bring the report to a close. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred. I deserve great blame. It has been a pang to me to reflect that operations in the main completed 5 years ago have not been faithfully placed before Government before this, I cannot exonerate myself. My only answer is, that nobody can regret it more sincerely than I do. It has not been from want of industry. The Report and papers which accompany will shew whether I have shirked my duty in this respect. Various causes have combined to lead me to postpone, and I feel it due to myself to place them on record; not so much to justify my conduct, as to *explain* it.

439.—There was the fact that just as I was completing operations in 1855-56, I was called upon to undertake the charge of Goojrat Settlement agreeably with request of the Chief Commissioner. I exerted myself to push on the Settlement there, in addition to my duties at Sealkote, and 2 Pergunahs out of the 3, (containing 700 villages) were measured and assessed under my supervision. In one of these, 300 villages were (every one) visited and assessed by myself, at a time when my presence was most needed at Sealkote. It prevented me from arranging and collecting the materials for this Report. My furlough had been granted, and I was obliged to take the papers to England. It was there I read an announcement in "The Times" of the District Kutcherry having been set fire to, on the memorable 9th July 1857, *and my whole work of five years was annihilated!* To write a description of the upper story of a building raised as it were by my hands, when the foundation had been washed away, appeared to me an unprofitable exercise, knowing as I did that it must all be done over again, and I should have to do it.

440.—On my return in 1858, I was placed in charge of the District as well as the Settlement. Owing to the effects of the mutiny everything was confusion. A portion of Bujwant had to be settled; bad years had set in, further reduc-

tions had to be given. My hands were very full, and when at the commencement of 1859 the records had been restored, and the second stage of completion arrived at, I was compelled to go home. Much of the statistical information and the maps were there prepared. The labor of re-totalling and re-casting statements prepared once before was very great. I found I had undertaken a much heavier task than I had expected. My health gave way, and medical advisers insisted on my availing myself of the leisure afforded by furlough, and so the Report was still not completed.

441.—On my return again in 1860 I had scarcely resumed charge of Sealkote intending
 Submits in conclusion an Atlas of the District. to complete what I had begun when I was called away to the Commissioner-
 Appendix No. 25. ship of the Division, in which post I found I could not secure *any leisure whatever*. The omission has now been supplied, and with the Report I beg to forward a statistical Atlas of the District, which, if Government approves, can be printed for general use, and I need not add, shall be very happy to superintend the printing of it.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD A. PINSEP,

Late Settlement Officer.

Assessment Portfolio.

OF

SEALKOTE DISTRICT.

CONTENTS.

General Abstract of Assessment Data.

Explanatory Remarks or Principles of Assessment.

Settled by Mr. Edward A. Prinsep, Settlement Officer, in A. D. 1854-55, and reviewed in 1858-59.

Report on Assessment of Chukla Charwa.

Ditto	ditto	„	Jutatur.
Ditto	ditto	„	Bhurree.
Ditto	ditto	„	Pusroor.
Ditto	ditto	„	Doshahee.
Ditto	ditto	„	Durp (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Durp (Pusroor.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Neanda.
Ditto	ditto	„	Bet (Murakeewal.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Bet (Sumryal.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Vela.
Ditto	ditto	„	Degkundee (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Degkundee Hur-do-killla.
Ditto	ditto	„	Aikwala.
Ditto	ditto	„	Churkuree No. 1 (Sealkote.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Do. No. 1 (Sumryal.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Do. No. 2 (Duska.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Do. No. 2 (Pusroor.)
Ditto	ditto	„	Kalur.

Report on Assessment of Bujwat (Khalsa and Jageer) as originally submitted by Captain H. Mackenzie, in A. D. 1858-59.

Ditto ditto of Bujwat (Jageer) reviewed and settled by Mr. J. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote in 1860-61.

Appendix to same, showing Assessment Data.

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the Basis of the revised

Sec. I. Detail of Cultivated Area classified

Zone of fertility.	Name of Chukla.	No. of Classes.	Total No. of Me- hals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA IN ACRES.										Irrigated and Area under differ- unirrigated in ent kinds of soil in percentages.				
						Area actually assessed.					Total malgoo- zaree area.									
			Culturable.	Lately aban- doned.	Cultivated.		Total.													
					Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.														
HIGH CENTRAL (Dependent on Rain.)	Charwa,	3	132	18	150	4,774	815	30,620	465	31,085	36,674	32	4	64	21	16	28	35		
	Jutatur,	3	60	39	99	6,739	1,410	27,396	1,167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	20	26	27	27		
	Bhurree,	3	127	49	176	9,211	4,066	36,895	514	37,409	47,686	8	6	86	9	14	28	50		
	Pusroor	3	107	23	130	4,065	841	33,131	620	33,751	38,657	13	2	85	10	17	38	35		
LOW EASTERN (Sugar tracts.)	Doshahee,	3	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21	23	32	24		
	Durp Zufferwal,	3	83	19	102	4,034	216	24,285	261	24,546	28,796	24	5	71	19	25	15	41		
	Durp Hurdokilla,	3	42	17	59	2,717	269	14,203	723	14,926	17,912	25	4	71	21	24	20	35		
LOW-WATERED BY STREAMS (Dep valley): (Chenab Alluvial.)	Neanda,	3	95	16	111	3,813	262	21,773	256	22,029	26,104	49	10	41	17	25	17	41		
	Bet Sealkote,	3	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	20	13	39	28		
	Bet Sumryal,	1	15	...	15	4,652	202	5,109	31	5,140	9,994	5	91	4	10	1	66	23		
	Vela,	2	31	4	35	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	53	30	17	14	12	43	30		
	Degkundie Zufferwal, ...	3	91	18	109	2,674	528	27,072	1,054	28,126	31,328	25	49	26	22	22	30	26		
	Degkundie Hurdokilla,	4	116	20	136	8,110	689	36,494	1,419	37,913	46,712	24	46	30	13	28	32	27		
HIGH IRRIGATED (Dependent on Wells.)	Aikwala,	3	36	7	43	2,194	228	16,385	578	16,963	19,385	96	1	3	33	27	30	10		
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote,	3	148	45	193	7,335	1,293	49,024	2,282	51,306	59,934	82	1	11	27	24	29	20		
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal,	3	82	24	106	8,802	2,033	41,382	2,146	43,528	54,363	94	2	4	22	25	38	15		
	Churkuree, No. 2 Duska,	3	109	26	135	19,176	5,263	44,065	1,939	46,004	70,443	91	4	5	19	24	37	20		
	Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor,	3	91	22	113	15,970	2,793	35,289	1,693	36,982	55,745	80	6	14	19	30	30	21		
	Kalur,	2	34	1	35	6,907	303	10,480	353	10,833	18,043	80	11	9	10	58	22	10		
	Bujwant (Khalsa,) ...	1	23	3	26	3,850	1,083	6,607	378	6,985	11,918	14	60	26	...	...	...	...		
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	55	1590	386	1,976	132,075	20,431	5,22,707	17,041	5,39,748	6,92,254	48	16	36	18	23	32	27		

Assessment in Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53.

In different ways.								Sec. II. Agricultural Resources.								Sec. III. Pressure and working of Summary Settlement.					
Area under different occupancies in percentages.				Area under produce in percentages.				DETAIL OF WELLS.						No. of Ploughs.		No. of mekals assessed.			Amount of Tucca-vee granted.		
								In use.		Out of use.		Fit for use.									
Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value	II. ditto.	III. ditto.	IV. ditto.		Of old.	Lately constructed.	Of old.	Recently.	Requiring Repairs.	Cost per do.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	Balance re-mitted in Sumbut 1909.	Up to Sumbut 1909.	From Sumbut 1910 to Sumbut 1912.
71	18	11	12	68	15	16		559	3	274	8	23	...	3,537	4,340	32	62	38	...	...	55
76	8	16	7	57	17	18		672	58	185	1	68	...	3,341	2,827	29	24	7	670	...	610
80	8	12	8	58	14	19		226	3	35	...	79	...	3,788	3,952	40	43	44	148	...	260
78	7	15	9	52	15	24		308	53	209	5	220	...	3,441	3,291	91	15	1	3,526	...	880
65	11	24	7	62	16	15		181	7	44	..	5	..	2,385	2,241	21	23	18	369	...	320
83	3	8	11	60	14	11		495	4	69	4	16	...	2,474	3,063	37	39	5	478	...	127
73	12	15	13	53	11	23		246	49	86	1	123	...	1,518	1,601	28	11	4	2,612	...	325
80	9	11	8	60	12	10		591	19	40	..	65	...	2,227	3,247	33	43	19	726	30	...
56	27	17	18	65	11	6		200	114	43	39	2	...	2,774	4,429	38	35	35	113	...	...
67	16	16	8	80	7	5		...	12	5	...	..	...	445	511	8	4	3	2,365	...	...
64	10	26	14	75	13	6		168	99	37	...	5	..	1,230	898	17	9	5	1,090	230	230
78	8	14	13	63	13	11		350	2	39	...	16	...	2,864	3,673	28	30	34	117	...	360
75	11	14	12	62	12	14		431	121	163	4	173	...	3,861	3,535	82	28	9	3,690	180	815
56.	8	36	20	66	10	4		594	185	38	...	2	...	2,123	1,952	32	8	2	9,321	4,025	3,335
63	14	23	13	71	10	6		1,579	392	342	7	201	12,132	6,575	6,492	89	44	15	4,405	2,240	1,050
59	12	29	13	70	10	7		1,212	361	380	5	30	8,261	5,678	3,932	64	16	2	17,759	1,775	3,025
59	15	26	12	65	12	11		980	403	328	23	69	12,830	6,407	3,824	58	41	10	13,491	2,825	2,350
61	11	28	9	57	11	23		765	380	45	12	302	8,998	4,871	3,446	65	23	3	12,126	1,326	4,337
61	15	24	6	68	13	12		197	133	28	10	40	..	1,623	1,117	19	6	9	2,483	285	1,070
55	11	34	20	...	80	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	806	855	18	5	...	219	...	..
70	12	18	12	63	12	13		9,756	2,398	2,490	119	1,459	42,221	61,968	59,226	829	509	263	75,768	14,061	19,149

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the basis of the revised Assessment

Zone of fertility.	Name of Chukla.	Sec. IV. Proposed Jumma worked out from the estimates.								Sec. V. Financial					
		Estimate given by Chowdree.	Estimate worked out on Ploughs.	Estimate worked out on wells.	Estimate deducted at 1/4 of gross Produce.	Jumma by Revenue Rates.	Summary settlement jumma of Sumbut 1909.	Proposed Jumma now fixed.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.		NET DECREASE.		
									No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage on Summary Settlement Jumma.	
HIGH CENTRAL (Dependent on Rain.)	Charwa,	40,803	52,080	45,213	62,625	42,960	43,533	40,980	78	3,705	62	6,874	2,553	6.0	
	Jutatur,	43,820	42,404	41,050	58,341	42,652	51,382	45,347	22	2,404	74	9,892	6,035	12.0	
	Bhurree,	37,467	39,120	..	49,724	38,286	42,199	37,362	63	3,393	101	8,801	4,837	11.0	
	Pusroor	48,205	52,656	..	56,066	48,570	68,998	51,507	14	1,990	110	20,345	17,491	25.0	
LOW EASTERN (Sugar tracts.)	Doshahee,	27,605	31,585	27,163	38,576	31,101	30,125	27,949	30	2,582	47	5,720	2,176	7.0	
	Durp Zufferwal, ..	44,925	50,152	49,673	65,025	46,957	56,720	47,464	17	2,648	73	12,865	9,266	16.0	
	Durp Hurdokilla, ...	24,895	25,694	29,860	37,663	25,754	32,943	24,230	11	1,644	45	11,511	8,713	26.0	
LOW-WATERED BY STREAMS (Deg valley): (Chenab Alluvial.)	Neanda,	35,730	38,893	34,305	43,374	38,893	40,669	37,240	45	2,666	62	4,537	3,429	8.9	
	Bet Sealkote,	54,670	66,405	...	75,872	49,010	61,969	59,607	28	6,102	45	9,172	2,362	4.0	
	Bet Sumryal,	6,930	7,665	...	11,417	7,939	9,089	7,128	5	392	9	2,394	1,961	21.0	
	Vela,	13,300	11,639	15,349	16,132	13,414	15,830	12,619	9	831	23	4,290	3,211	20.0	
	Degkundie Zufferwal, ...	50,790	57,884	53,552	73,136	56,696	51,301	50,355	56	4,051	48	6,860	946	2.9	
	Degkundie Hurdokilla,	64,450	56,597	64,529	73,098	66,376	85,541	63,983	20	2,787	113	26,558	21,558	25.0	
HIGH IRRIGATED (Dependent on Wells.)	Aikwala,	46,310	68,500	58,139	70,842	49,497	64,581	45,710	2	725	41	20,967	18,871	29.0	
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote,	1,09,228	1,33,458	1,44,740	1,19,445	1,13,781	1,33,740	1,10,921	59	7,644	57	35,347	22,819	15.0	
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal,	91,585	77,636	1,20,971	1,37,554	99,421	1,24,061	92,487	12	1,318	88	37,018	31,574	25.0	
	Churkuree, No. 2 Duska,	81,785	79,764	99,375	1,11,500	97,531	1,05,060	85,658	44	4,318	84	26,890	19,402	18.0	
	Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor,	65,125	70,454	81,415	72,961	69,998	90,630	68,583	16	3,620	89	28,494	22,047	24.0	
	Kalur,	17,136	15,329	15,590	15,232	16,151	23,230	16,135	7	899	25	8,539	7,095	30.0	
Bujwant (Khalsa,) ...		11,403	...	...	12,416	10,760	12,164	9,840	...	...	..	...	2,324	19.0	
GRAND TOTAL, ...		9,16,162	9,79,955	8,80,924	12,00,999	9,65,747	11,43,765	9,35,105	538	53,719	1,196	2,86,074	2,08,660	19.0	

in Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53. *Continued.*

Results.			Remarks descriptive of Assessment circles and showing chief data on which they were formed.												
Further reduction given in A. D. 1858-59.	New Juma as now finally reported.	Rate of reduced new Juma on assessed area.	Average fall of rain.		Average depth of water in wells.	Average cost of pukta well.	POPULATION.		YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.		KHAM RATES TAKEN BY SIKHS.		Money rates per Ghumao		
			Inc.	Cub.			Per square Mile of cultivation.	No. of agriculturists per estate.	On Irrigated land.	On unirrigated land.	Grain rates.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.		
103	40,877 1	3 9 36	25	150	634	59	30	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$	7	3-8	Average soil, poorly irrigated, and dependent on rain.			
381	44,966 1	8 2 32	30	150	604	55	30	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	4-0	Average soil, somewhat dry, and requiring rain; irrigation being neither easy nor abundant.			
...	37,362 0	15 6 35	60	300	433	34	21	17	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	3-0	Indifferent dry soil, entirely dependent on rain.			
753	50,754 1	7 1 30	50	250	554	43	24	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	4-0	Indifferent light soil without irrigation, and dependent on rain.			
443	27,506 1	5 6 36	10	80	649	71	32	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	Good soil, low, and receives natural drainage.			
3,752	43,712 1	9 1 32	15	100	576	57	36	21	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	Low and rich country, famous for its productiveness.			
...	24,230 1	9 6 30	20	125	584	44	36	20	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	Ditto ditto ditto.			
...	37,240 1	1 9 36	17	100	622	41	26	19	$\frac{2}{3}$	5 & 7	$\frac{2}{3}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$	Low and moist, receives drainage of uplands, and is of good fertility.			
325	59,282 1	1 5 38	12	80	438	91	20	18	$\frac{2}{3}$	5 & 7	3-0	Low alluvial of the Chenab, and of good fertility.			
...	7,128 1	4 11 34	10	80	379	75	27	23	$\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$	5 & 7	4-0	Ditto ditto, but of indifferent fertility.			
...	12,619 1	4 6 32	17	100	397	68	20	13	$\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$	4 & 6	2 & 3	Part high, part low and sandy, of indifferent fertility.			
6,732	48,623 1	1 7 35	10	80	680	66	33	23	$\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$	10 & 16	4 to 7	Valley of the Deg. very fertile, but troubled by the fitful action of the stream.			
8,131	55,852 1	7 3 25	15	100	591	45	30	24	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 to 7	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.			
...	45,710 2	1 8 32	20	150	870	116	40	24	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	7-0	Richest tract in the Doab, watered both by wells and Aik Nudae.			
984	1,09,937 2	1 3 34	35	300	800	57	25	16	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	7	Good firm soil, dependent on an expensive system of well irrigation.			
7,088	85,399 1	1 11 30	30	250	674	96	25	16	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	7	Ditto ditto, but soil not quite so good.			
18,166	67,492 1	5 3 23	35	200	542	56	26	18	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	6	Ditto ditto and of average fertility, water being deeper and wells very expensive.			
10,331	58,252 1	7 5 23	35	200	634	59	25	16	$\frac{1}{4}$	12	6	Ditto ditto ditto ditto			
452	15,683 1	6 6 18	25	200	626	47	24	18	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	5	Of indifferent fertility, marshy, and produces Rice, but has little rain.			
...	9,840 1	6 10 38	10	80	534	130	..	...	..	..	..	Rich low alluvial delta, watered by Canals.			
52,641	*8,82,464 1	9 4 26	20	150	582	62	28	19	..	..	...				

*Or 23 per cent reduction.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

Explanatory Remarks.

Column 1.	The detail of villages belonging to each class, is shown by Roman Numerals in the Purgh. (No. V.) Registers, as well as on the face of the Assessment Map.
„ 2, 3 & 4.	All Mehals whether “ <i>Kholsa</i> ” or “ <i>Jugheer</i> ,” have been brought under Settlement.
Sec. I. Col 5.	Land not cultivated for 3 years and upwards, has been classified as “Culturable,” and has been exempted from assessment altogether.
Column 6	Land not cultivated for 2 years only, has been classified as “Lately abandoned;” but has been assessed either along with “ <i>Burane</i> ,” or at rates somewhat more nominal.
„ 7, 8, 9 & 10.	Under head of “Cultivated,” it has been found necessary to separate such “ <i>Mafe</i> ” land, as from being now resumed, has to be added to the new Jumma, so as to arrive at a more useful comparison between the pressure of old Jumma, and that which is to be now imposed. The area of each denomination of soil, which forms the basis of assessment in each class, is given below, as detail of column 9.
	From columns 11 to 24 (inclusive), the entries are expressed in percentages, in order to facilitate comparison.
„ 11	“ <i>Irrigated</i> ”—means irrigated either from wells or streams.
„ 12	“ <i>Silabre</i> ”—is that, which is moist throughout the year, from vicinity to Rivers, Streams, or Marshes.
„ 13	“ <i>Burane</i> ”—represents all other land dependent entirely on periodical rains.
„ 14	“ <i>Gohera</i> ”—is any soil, that actually receives manure.
„ 15	“ <i>Rohee</i> ”—indicates clay of any kind.
„ 16	“ <i>Doshare</i> ”—includes what its name indicates (दोशारे) soil, about which there may be “two opinions”—neither entirely clay nor light earth.
„ 17	“ <i>Meyra</i> ”—is a light pulverised soil, with a mixture of sandy particles in it.
„ ...	“ <i>Tibbal</i> ”—is confined to very high, dry and sandy tracts, sometimes poor unfertile soil, known to have saltpetre in it.
„ 18, 19 & 20	Show productive capacity and state of tillage. The sum of the two latter columns is also exhibited below in fresh detail of tenants who live on the spot, or at a distance. Wherever the latter class prevail, it is usually a sign of weakness and inferior tillage.
„ 21 to 24	Contain entries taken from the “ <i>Chuklawar</i> ” Produce Table (accompanying the Report), in which has been worked out the “Produce Estimates” of each class embodied in this statement. The crops have been classified according to local estimation in which they are held, and then arranged in the order of value they represent; thus:— I. Class Value, or “<i>Zubtee</i>” includes Sugarcane, Tobacco, Vegetables, Turnips, Poppy, Pepper, Cotton, Melons, Kuchaloo. The three other classes comprise what are called “<i>Jinsee</i>,” <i>e. g.</i> :— II. Class—Wheat, Basmuttee (Rice), Rice (ordinary), Saffron, Gram, Indian Corn, Juar, Gojee (wheat and barley mixed). III. Class—Sirsuff, Linseed, Baira, Mussoor, Barley, Bajra, Hemp, Mundul, Kalna (coarse rice). IV. Class—Till, Mash, Moti, Moong, Taramcera, Kungnee, Kodra, Sawank, Chural, Toreea. Under each heading certain specifications are given below, to show the prevailing crops, as a close scrutiny of these, helps much the consideration of what rates should be improved.
Sec. II. Cols. 25 to 33.	(Inclusive) are intended to show what deterioration has taken place with respect to artificial irrigation. If the wells “Recently out of use” are numerous, or exceed those lately made to take their place, or if large assistance is required from Government to aid in their restoration, it may be a sign of impoverishment, and may be a warning for timely relief to be given. Columns 31, 32 and 33, are only applicable to the “ <i>Churkure</i> ” Mehals tracts, where everything depends on the condition of wells, before a fair assessment can be arrived at. These entries are taken from 5 volumes of Well Registers now made over to the District Office, which were prepared by the Village Accountants, and give a minute account of every well in the tract.

Explanatory Remarks—(Continued.)

Cols. 34 & 35.

It has been found advisable to compare the number of Ploughs *in existence*, with the number which a glance at the area shows to be *required* for the full development of agriculture. This last is arrived at by dividing the cultivated area by some standard of area, that an average yoke of Bullocks is locally known to cultivate; but to make the result of use for comparison, it is important to deduct a proportional number of Ploughs for exemption on account of Rent-free area, the detail of which is given under this heading.

Sec. III.
Cols. 36, 37, 38.

Are filled in from the reports of Tehseeldars, checked by the Balance Sheets of years, and by personal local inquiry. Jagheer Villages not having been hitherto under money Settlements are not specified.

Cols. 39, 40,
41 & 42.

Were made up from the district returns. I have entered only the balances of one year that preceding the Settlement. The "*Tuccavee*" information is here inserted, more particularly with a view to scrutinize the requirements of the "*Churkuree Mehal*" tracts.

Sec. IV.
Cols. 43 to 48.

These estimates are worked out in different ways, *e. g.* :— The *Choudree Estimate* was collected for each village from two or more local sources, chiefly from men, who occupied a leading position among agricultural classes, or from those who had appraised the crops, and collected the Revenue in former days.

The "*Plough Estimate*" is worked out by applying a fixed rate for each class, on the number of (Khalsa) Ploughs actually in existence.

The "*Well Estimate*" is deduced by applying similar rates, to the sum of two columns 25 and 26, plus the amount resulting from applying the Revenue Rates to the unirrigated areas, if there be any.

The "*Produce Estimate*" is calculated by deducing money rates from the application of a 30 years' price current, to the average yield per ghumao of each article of produce, on the different denominations of soils selected for assessment, and then multiplying them by the corresponding area for such crop, the result of which is assumed to represent the Gross Produce; one-fourth of the gross produce thus gives us a *Maximum* estimate, wherewith to test the trial Jummas. The produce table separately given, shews how this has been worked out in all its details.

The rates entered in columns 44, 45, 46 and 47, are worked out by a back process from applying Summary Settlement Jumma, and the deduced estimates to the area of each denomination of soil, according to the proportion assumed after much local inquiry to be fair for such denomination. Wherever "*Silabee*" is blank, it is to be remembered that it has been rated the same as "*Burānee*."

And thus, by comparing the estimates, and the deduced rates one with the other, Revenue Rates are elicited as a standard of assessment, and are applied to the area of each village; and the aggregate amount is then entered here to shew how far above or below it, the "*Proposed Jumma*" may appropriately be fixed.

Sec. V. Cols.
49 to 54.

Need no explanation. They shew the exact amount of relief afforded, and the exact nature of qualization that has been effected. It is easy to infer, in how many villages the assessment has remained pretty even, that is to say up to 5 per cent. Which is the margin that has been allowed.

Column 55.

Gives the rate not on cultivated area; but the sum of "Cultivated area" and "Lately abandoned," including any "Mafee" land now resumed and brought under Settlement.

Concluding
Note.

The several letters affixed to the percentage entries such as G, B, &c., are intended to point out striking merits or defects in the units of comparison, *e.—g.* G means Good: B means bad V. G. means Very Good: V. B. means Very Bad, and so on.

This Portfolio merely shews the totals of classes and circles of assessment—similar information was prepared for each village, which was recorded very carefully. (the remarks being written by my own hand), in a new form of village statement, (known as Nos. II, and III.), and made over in 25 volumes to the District Office; but I regret to say they were all destroyed by the Mutineers. By dint of hard personal labor, however, I have since been able to re-produce very nearly as complete information in English, in my Village Note Books (arranged "Tuppawai" and Chuklawar), which comprising 20 volumes are now in the District Office.

Chukla CHARWA: Purgunah CHAHUR:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																				(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.													
TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS				MALGOOZAREE AREA.												DETAIL OF WELLS.						NUMBER OF PLOUGHS.											
				Area actually assessed.				Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.																		
Classes.	Khalisa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.	Total Malgoozaree.									Irrigated.	Silabee.	Burane.	Gohra.	Kobee.	Doshabee.	Meyra & Tuhia.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.
I.	50	353	2,025	310		12,707	158	12,865	15,200	41	257	21	15	31	33	75	13	12	13	57	15	15	308	2	117	5	18	...	...	...	1464	2,040	G.
				Detail of Col. 9.				{ Chahee. 5,345 Silabee. 288 Burane. 7,232					Resident 21... Non-Resident 4...				{ 8 Sugarcane 38 Wheat 13 Gojee 13 Barley 7 Fallow								{ On Khalsa area, On Mafee do., Total,				2,040 120 2,160				
II.	51	758	1,541	335		11,569	228	11,797	13,673	33	463	22	19	27	32	72	17	11	12	53	19	16	87	1	135	2	4	...	...	...	1348	1,563	G.
				Detail of Col. 9.				{ Chahee. 3,898 Silabee. 484 Burane. 7,417					Resident, 18... Non-Resident, 10...				{ 6 Sugarcane, 38 Wheat, 12 Gojee 17 Barley 8 Fallow								{ On Khalsa area, On Mafee do., Total,				1,563 72 1,635				
III.	30	939	1,208	170		6,344	79	6,423	7,801	17	182	17	14	27	42	63	24	13	10	62	18	10	64	...	22	1	1	...	...	...	725	737	
				Detail of Col. 9.				{ Chahee. 1,091 Silabee. 79 Burane. 5,253					Resident, 19... Non-Resident, 18...				{ 6 Sugarcane 44 Wheat 13 Gojee 16 Barley								{ On Khalsa area On Mafee do., Total,				737 23 760				
Total.	132	18	4,774	815		30,620	465	31,087	36,676	32	464	21	16	28	35	71	18	11	12	68	15	16	559	3	274	8	23	...	...	...	3527	4,340	
				Detail of Col. 9.				{ Chahee. 10,334 Silabee. 851 Burane. 19,902					Resident, 20... Non-Resident, 9...				{ 6 Sugarcane 51 Wheat 12 Gojee 13 Barley 6 Fallow								{ On Khalsa area, On Mafee do., Total,				4,340 214 4,554				

REMA

This border tract, so called from a large village of this name, is also locally designated "*Doogul*," from the prevalence of (*degu*) two dialects.

Fertility.—It is a high and poor tract nearly entirely dependent on rain. A third of the area is irrigated from wells, but water is deep and the supply barely Charwa, whence the water is drawn off for villages across the boundary, and though it appears again near Chobara, and flows onward towards

Prevailing Castes.—The Villages are chiefly owned by 4 clans; Awan near Bajra; Bajwa, about Chahur; Poolurwan near Pindee Bhagoke, and Silarea from

Criminal Character of Villages.—The people are inferior cultivators and of lawless habits. The Silarea clan in particular have long been reputed for thieving: a show of pride, and still more strange to say, these predatory habits have left a stamp on the country, in the continuance of the me as a fact, and certainly the denuded state of the wells would appear to confirm it.

Tillage.—As may be expected, tillage is conducted in a slovenly way; 30 per cent of the area is under tenants, of whom 9 per cent. live at a distance, some even

Population and its Migratory Propensities.—There is no lack of ploughs, or population. The latter spread over the cultivated area stands at 634 Souls when seasons and rates are alluring to reside on this side, and who return immediately there is less pressure

Produce—Produce is certainly indifferent, 30 per cent of the crops are of 3rd and 4th order of Value, much Barley and Gojee being sown instead of wheat. I gar-cane ranges from 6 to 8 per ghonia, of which the Proprietor only gets 1 Rs. as "rent," or about half the amount taken elsewhere.

Fall of rain and prices.—The fall of rain (35 inches per year) is the only good feature, it enables the area to be sown with wheat, but banker's papers though the yield per acre (24 maunds Kucha per unirrigated acre), may be pretty fair from abundant rain, still this deteriorating climate

Former Management.—As for former Revenue systems, the greater part of this Chukka had long been held in jagheer by the Cheena and Kulawalea families, in grain @ Kunkoot rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ from Proprietor; but only one-third from tenants and outsiders.

Summary Settlement.—Summary settlement has been working for nearly 6 years, the collections come in easily, there have been no balances or symptoms and with whom I had frequent opportunities of conversing, assured me more than once, that it was purposely fixed light by him. estates, the Tehsildar reports only 32 to be heavily settled, 62 moderately, and 38 lightly; inequalities which will now be adjusted.

Classification.—To do this I have divided the circle into 3 classes. In the first class will come some fine villages near the frontier at the east of Bajra, Mehals, Pindee Chotee, and Charwa are the best estates of this class. The third class is composed of small villages bordering on the Pindee Bhagoke, and some newly formed uninhabited estates known as Ghoon, Chuk Meerdah, Jumbean, and Dhundhal represent this Class.

Present Settlement.—In the first and second classes though the plough and produce jummas come out high, and indicate perhaps, that there is room for Revenue Rates, I have accordingly followed those eliminated from Summary Settlement. In the third class, the soil is very poor; 42 per cent under Barley. As the Revenue Rates and Chowdrie's opinion agree in showing the Summary Settlement to be too high, I have here

RESULT—The result will be a total relief of Rs. 2,656, or 6 per cent. One Village, Mouzah Joomcan, was subsequently found to be over-assessed.

situated in the high Central or Dorsal Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.						(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.						(Section V.) Financial Results.							
No. OF MEHALS ASSESSED.			BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.		AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.		SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.		NET DECREASE.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chabee.	Silabee.	Burabee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.	
B.				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.	
12 24 14	...	...	...	...	...	20	Chowdree Est....	1 14 10	...	1 4 6	...	18,380						(Decrease)	
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			24,480							
							Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs. per well,...			22,907	33	2,153	16	2,795	1,408	7 0	1 7 8
							Produce Est., ...	2 15 4	...	1 13 4	...	29,670							
							Revenue Rates,...	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	8 0	19,543							
							Summary Sett.,...	2 2 9	...	1 6 6	...	19,863							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	18,455							
11 27 13	...	...	...	...	...	25	Chowdree Est.,...	1 15 9	...	1 1 10	...	16,208						(Increase)	
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			18,756							
							Well Estimate,...	@	35 Rs. per well,...			15,636							
							Produce Est., ...	2 11 4	...	1 8 7	...	23,046	29	1,218	26	2,176	354	2 0	1 5 11
							Revenue Rates, ...	2 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	8 0	16,817							
							Summary Sett.,...	1 15 6	...	1 0 0	...	16,294							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	16,648							
9 11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chowdree Est., ...	1 10 8	...	0 13 10	...	6,265						(Decrease)	
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,			8,844							
							Well Estimate ...	@	30 Rs. per well,...			6,670	16	336	20	1,903	1,499	20 0	0 14 3
							Produce Est. ...	2 6 0	...	1 3 0	...	8,967							
							Revenue Rates, ...	1 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	8 0	6,000							
							Summary Sett. ...	1 15 4	...	0 15 8	...	7,376							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	5,877							
32 62 38	...	...	...	...	...	45	Chowdree Est. ...	...	...	...	...	40,853							
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	52,080							
							Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	45,213	78	3,075	62	6,874	2,553	6 0	1 3 9
							Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	62,625							
							Revenue Rates, ...	...	...	...	...	42,960							
							Summary Sett. ,	...	...	...	...	43,533							
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	40,980							
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	...	40,877							

R K S

in the language of the people, who belong partly to the hills and partly to the plains.

sufficient even for the better crops—the springs being bad (“Seer”). There are no streams except the Dhumala, which loses itself in a marsh near Pusoor, its nature is of a deep brook, imparting no good to the estates on its banks.

“Chobara” to the Jummo boundary.

whole villages, such as Chuk Lalla, Chowbara, Euko Buttee, Sungeal and Mustpoor, are a terror to the country. Great deeds of brigandism are recounted with custom of removing the wooden apparatus of the wells to the Villages, for fear of their being made away with by unscrupulous neighbours. This was told

come from across the border.

per mile, a little above the average: still I have reason to think this may fluctuate, as there is now and then a rush of tenants who migrate from Jummo on the other side of the border.

find 12 per cent of Zubtee; but I see from the Patwarie's papers that both crops and yield are rated lower than elsewhere, *e. g.* the average rent rates of Su-

show that in Sikh times they could only realize prices from 3 to 6 per cent below the average of the District, and this is an average struck for 30 years, so that ment must be considered.

who turning rebels, lost their possessions in St. 1904, when for the first time a money settlement was fixed. By them the Revenue was always collected

of distress. The jumma is on the whole undoubtedly light. One of the old Kardars who had a minute acquaintance with this part of the district, inquiries on the spot confirm this, as do also all the estimates that have been made out. The only fault is unevenness of assessment. Out of 132

and Maharajke; some finer bordering on the richer tract of Degkundee, and some which from position command a low “chumb” soil. The Bajra Jummo Territory to the east of Charwa, others bordering on the poor Bhurree tract to the south of Bajra, a colony of Brahmin properties near The remaining villages necessarily go to make up the second class.

enhancement, all the other estimates bear out the current belief that the Summary Settlement though high, is on the whole fair. In framing the is of the worst kind; 37 per cent of area is under tenant cultivation; 18 per cent of which is conducted by non-residents, and there is a large area given large reduction.

I visited it and took off another 103 Rupees, which leaves Proposed Jumma at Rs. 40,877, with rate on Cultivation of Rupees 1-3-9.

Chukla Jutatur, Purgunah Chahur, situated

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.

(Sec. II.) Agricultural

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																												(Sec. II.) Agricultural			
Total No of Mehals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA.										DETAIL OF																		
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Latey aban- doned.	Area actually assessed.			Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.					Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.			Area under produce expressed in per- centages.				DETAIL OF							
						Cultivated.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.		Irrigated.	Silabee.	Baranee.	Gehera.	Bohera.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tib- la.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Latey made.	Of old.	Recently	No. requiring re- pairs	Money required for repairs		
I.	14	7	21	1,486	298	7,805	286	8,091	2,875	57	4	39	26	23	22	28	90	5	5	9	60	15	15	255	12	6	...	26	...		
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 4,832	Resident, Non-Resident,										7	6 Sugarcane,											
								Selabee, ... 224											3	42 Wheat,											
								Baranee, ... 3,035												11 Barley,											
																				6 Fallow											
II.	22	14	36	2,550	402	10,572	606	11,178	14,130	33	6	61	19	28	29	24	90	9	B. 11	B. 7	60	19	14	255	5	116	...	21	...		
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 3,822	Resident, ...										16	4 Sugarcane, ...											
								Selabee, ... 667	Non-Resident, ...										4	45 Wheat,											
								Baranee, ... 6,689												14 Barley,											
																				5 Jowar,											
III.	24	18	42	2,703	740	9,019	275	9,294	12,707	B. 25	5	70	13	24	31	32	72	12	B. 16	B. 5	63	15	16	152	41	63	1	21	...		
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 2,576	Resident, ...										17	3 Sugarcane,											
								Selabee, ... 475	Non-Resident, ...										11	50 Wheat,											
								Baranee, ... 6,243												12 Barley,											
																				6 Jowar,											
Total.	60	39	99	6,739	1416	27,396	1167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	26	26	27	27	76	8	B. 16	B. 7	57	17	18	672	58	185	1	68	...		
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 11,230	Resident, ...										16	5 Sugarcane,											
								Selabee, ... 1,366	Non-Resident, ...										8	41 Wheat,											
								Baranee, ... 15,967												30 Barley,											
																				6 Jowar,											

REMA

This tract takes its name from the number of Jut Villages which it contains. It differs from "Bhurree" in possessing a far better soil in every respect, and

Prevailing tribes.—Nearly all the properties belong to a very ancient clan of Bajwa Juts, who are said to have been amongst the earliest settlers in this District, the Khanwalee Talloqua which still bear the name of "Bojoo Khal," or "Bojoo's Hollow", although there is no trace of the canal. Near

Large Jagheers.—There are two Talloquas here, held by influential Jagheerdars; Chewinda, comprising 10 villages, released to Sirdar Jhunda Singh Bottadeen, and

Condition of villages.—Jutatur is peopled by cultivators of average industry, few of whom seem to be thriving. Population does not appear to be deficient, but a are better off than in other Talloquas held by him in this District, they are neither contented nor prosperous.

Criminal Character.—Some of the villages, such as "Ulhur" "Bosra," "Gill" and "Gudgor" have a very bad name for thieving, and I have reason to know that

Fertility.—The productive power of land is only up to the average of the District. The soil is of mixed kinds, and without water is apt to dry soon, but an of 150 Rupees per well, and the supply from springs is not bountiful. Fifty eight new wells have been made lately, but this has only been in the extent falls off to 1/4th and the supply of water becomes poor; 20 per cent of the area is manured.

Streams.—Two small nullahs intersect the tract. One of these, which rises in the low lands of "Chahur" flows by "Budeana" and "Bun Bajwa" till it joins the "Gudgor" and running past "Chewinda," is joined by a little brook, which after watering the "Degkundie" villages, fertilizes some villages

The Marsh of Munjee.—In the lands of Munjee also, there is also a large reservoir to catch the drainage water of the surrounding high country, and from

Produce.—Is of a fair description, except in part of the large area of Chewinda, and its off-shoots to the south east where the soil is drier. Crops of 3rd the average; Zutte crops are small, only 7 P. C. and sugarcane is not only less grown, but inferior in value to that grown in the "Durp" tract.

Markets and Prices.—"Chewinda", "Gudgor" "Chahur" and "Budeana," are the principal villages. Produce is bought up by merchants from the two former price of wheat has hitherto ranged from 3 to 5 P. C. below the district average, but this I fancy is not the case since prices have come

Former Management.—This tract consisted of jagheer domains during Seikh rule. Chahur was held by Sirdar "Esur Sing"; Soodreekee by Peshora Sing and in the possession of Jhageerdars (vide above,) all of whom collect their revenue on the Kham system of one-half rates for grain in Talloquas Budeana and Khanowalee by General Avitable, and then only for one year when it fairly broke down.

Summary Settlement.—Has been tested for 6 years, but only in two-thirds of the villages the rest being jagheer. It has worked indifferently. Balances have been called for.

Classification.—It is necessary here to have 3 classes. The 1st Class contains estates with better soil and better kind of tillage, such as exist to the north of East of "Chewinda," also some which border on and partake of, the features of the "Bhurree". The 2nd Class will necessarily consist of the

New Settlement.—For the plough and well estimates I have adopted uniform rates in all classes, excepting the 1st which (irrigation being of a superior kind) midway between "Charva" and "Doshabee" rates. The jumma deduced therefore shows Summary Settlement to require only slight jagheer villages, which have now to come under Settlement for the first time, and this may partly explain why Summary Settlement Chowdree, ploughs, and wells, assessing in 2nd class somewhat above, and in 3rd class fully down to a level with the rate jumma.

RESULT.—The result stands thus:—Old Jumma Rs. 51,382. New jumma Rs. 45,347. Reduction Rs. (6,035) or 11 per cent. A further reduction of Rs. 381 Jumma at Rupees 14,966, with rate on cultivation 1-3-3.

in the High Central or Dorsal tract.

[illegible]

R K S.

from "Charwa" in being better irrigated and better cultivated.

In memory of "Bajoo" the founder of this colony, and to whom local tradition assigns the credit of having cut a canal from "Charwa," there are 18 villages in "Budeam," there are a few villages held by Mullee Juts, and near "Gudgor" some in the hands of Selarees.

Khanowalee comprising 14 villages to Raja Tej Sing, both of whom have some trouble in collecting their revenue.

want of Ploughs and cattle is apparent in the 2nd and 3rd class villages. The Jagheer estates of Chewinda, are sadly impoverished, and though Raja Tej Sing's

intercourse with neighbouring Selareea tract has led to a connivance at crime, towards the suppression of which severe measures have been lately directed. average fall of rain equal to 34 inches, soon makes up for this. Irrigation from wells is neither easy nor cheap, water being 30 cubits deep, necessitates an outlay way of replacement. The area irrigated amounts to 39 per cent, and in the 1st Class to 57 per cent, which is pretty fair considering; but in the 3rd Class the

"Sutra" Marsh. It merely carries off the drainage of the villages through which it passes, but imparts little benefit. The other called "Loonda," entering at here.

this, irrigation is supplied by cuts to some 13 villages, 5 of which are in this tract, the rest in the churkuree of Pusroor.

and 4th class value prevail, occupying 35 P. C. of area, of which Juar and Barley form the staple. Only 41 P. C. is under wheat, yield of which is about

and is taken to Sealkote. Meera-shah of "Chewinda," and Maya and Ghuseeta of "Gudgor" are the leading grain dealers. The selling to one dead level, and ready sale is found at Sealkote.

Cashmeera Sing, both of whom turning rebels in St. 1904, lost their jagheers. "Moondeke" was farmed to Raja "Golab Sing". Chewunda and Khanowale are still and for zubtee crops thus, Sugar-cane from 8 Rs. to 10 with 2 for rent, cotton 4 Rs. with 1 Rupee for rent per ghomao. Money Settlement was on y once fixed

nominal only 670 Rs., but jumma is too high. Out of 60 estates nearly one-half are heavily taxed, and in small 3rd class properties relief is loudly

the Zufferwal public road, also some which benefit by irrigation from the "Munjkee Chumb". The 3rd Class consist of villages with poorer soil south remainder.

requires a higher rate, "Silabee" and "Buranee" lands are rated the same, as the distinction is more nominal than real. My revenue Rates I have taken decrease in 1st class, which I have allowed quite down to the limit of rates as all the estimates come out low. In the 2nd and 3rd classes are several stands higher than rate jummas. Relief is required in both of these, so I have fixed my jumma down to what is recommended by the three estimates of

was subsequently found to be necessary, and was accordingly given. In other respects the jummas have been working well. This leaves proposed

Chukla BHURREE: Purgunah SEALKOTE:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																			(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS			MALGOOZAREE AREA.																DETAIL OF WELLS.				NUMBER OF PLOUGHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Area actually assessed.						Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different capacities expressed in percentages	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

REMA

This is the poorest tract in the District, its very name meaning dry and unproductive. I consider it less fertile than the Bhurree tract of Purgunah Shukur Desolate Aspect.—Its aspect is that of a bleak plain without water or trees. The villages look ill-conditioned, devoid even of agricultural comfort; stacks of cow land, so they are compelled to send their cattle to graze in the low-lands on the banks of the Chenab.

Traces of recent reclamation.—The whole country is said to have been recently reclaimed. Being in its northern portion the common territory lying between with political disturbances, vicinity to a military outpost, dry soil, and fluctuating seasons, cultivation could not be carried on in deserted villages, most of which have however since been re-occupied.

Castes.—The prevailing castes are Awan in the north of the "Aik;" Bajwa Juts about Bhagowal; Mullee Juts in the southern villages, and a few rich Labanas Population.—The people are a quiet race but lazy; since the cantonment has been established they appear to be in better circumstances; they have made many from which they are able in bad seasons to meet taxation. Population however is scanty, only 433 souls to a cultivated square mile, against

Fertility.—In itself the soil is not poor, except from the want of moisture; water lies very deep, some 60 cubits. On wells the cost is about 300 Rs. Three keeps a deep channel and seldom overflows its banks in this high tract. It is therefore quite dependent on rain: now the average fall is 35 inches, they can pull through the year, but such is the dryness of the soil, that if there is a failure the loss more than over balances the gain of good

Produce.—Produce consists of the poorer kinds. Zubtee, or crops of the 1st Class order of value are very inferior and 34 per cent of the area is under cent Barley, and 10 per cent Joar, it is clear that very light rates must be imposed to allow for the accidents of weather.

Markets.—Shit Dyal banker of Kala deals largely in grain, and Bhagowal has a small local mart, but all produce find its way to the city and cantonments. Bhurree can in good years afford to under-sell the producers of the irrigated tracts, which accordingly suffer in consequence.

Former Management.—Being a poor tract, the villages were generally given away in Jagheer. Out of the 5 Talloquas which constituted Jagheer domains, collected the Revenue in grain, at Punjdoe rates from Proprietors, and 1rd from cultivators; half rates were seldom taken.

Summary Settlement.—Has worked well, there have been no balances excepting 148 Rs. in the 3rd class. Still the Tahseeldar reports great inequality Jagheerdar of note is Raja Tej Sing, to whom belong 15 villages and 1 Rukh.

Classification.—I have made 3 classes. The 1st comprises some villages on the bank of the "Aik" which have a superior soil, manure, and irrigation, and poorer properties lying on the high ridge of the "Pulkoo," also some bleakly situated estates in the south of the tracts, which are thinly

Present Settlement.—The estimates have been framed as before, only the well estimate being dispensed with. In the plough estimates I have adopted the Revenue rates and other estimates shew 1st Class to be fairly assessed, so I make no alteration. The 2nd Class is high with like this where land is without value, production uncertain, and population scanty, taxation cannot be too low. Mr. Temple

RESULT.—The result then stands thus:—Summary Settlement Rs. 42,199: proposed Jumma, 37,862: Reduction, 4,837, or 11 per cent. No further

situated in the High Central or Dorsal Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.					(Section V.) Financial Results.					
No. of MEHALS ASSESSED.	BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.		AMOUNT OF TUCCAVER GRANTED.		SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &C.				Jummas deducted therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.		NET DECREASE.
	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages		Chaltee.	Silabee.	Burabee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentage.
						R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs. R. A. P.
4 9 8...					Chowdree Est. ... Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate, ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett. ... Proposed Jumma, ...	1 12 0 ... (This being a dry tract.) 2 3 6 1 12 0 1 12 2 ...	... 10 Rs. per plough, 1 5 0	1 4 9 ... 1 10 8 5 00 1 5 6 ...	 8 0	9,222 7,940 (Nil.) 11,681 9,188 9,380 9,055	10	1,152	15	1,833	325 3 01 3 11
20 16 18...					Chowdree Est. ... Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate, ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett. ... Proposed Jumma, ...	1 6 0 ... (This being a dry tract.) 1 13 3 1 9 0 1 11 0 ...	... 10 Rs. per plough, 1 2 0	0 15 0 ... 1 4 11 2 00 1 3 5 ...	 8 0	15,920 18,900 (Nil.) 21,402 18,145 19,625 17,625	17	1,632	50	3,744	2,000 4 01 1 8
16 18 18...					Chowdree Est. ... Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett. ... Proposed Jumma, ...	1 8 7 ... (This being a dry tract.) 2 1 5 1 6 0 1 10 6 ...	... 10 Rs. per plough, 12 00	0 13 5 ... 1 2 2 12 00 0 14 5 ...	 8 0	12,325 12,380 (Nil.) 16,641 10,953 13,194 10,682	36	609	36	3,224	2,512 11 00 10 9
40 43 44...					Chowdree Est. ... Plough Estimate, ... Well Estimate, ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett. ... Proposed Jumma, ... Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59, ...					37,467 39,120 ... 49,724 38,286 42,199 37,362 (Nil.)	63	3,393	101	8,801	4,837 11 00 15 6
											Decrease in 1858-59. 0 Total relief, ... 4,837 11 00 15 6				

R K S.

gurb, though perhaps better off in being close to a large city like Sealkote. It includes the cantonments, but none of the villages south of the Bhed Nullah, dung, blocking up door ways, and Churree stalks leaped on the roofs, encourage the inquiry, if this alone constitutes their wealth. There is little pasture

the outpost city of Sealkote, and the possession of hill chieftains, it has been the arena of constant disputes. The past history of Sealkote shows that what comfort; land was not worth the cultivation very often. A glance at the map gives proof of this, in the existence of no less than 35 "Thes," or sites of

who may be found near Koondunpoor. The remaining villages are held by miscellaneous castes chiefly Mousalmans.

carts, in which you may see them taking their produce, or cow dung, or green fodder for sale. Hundreds find employment in the public works, with the earnings 582 the District average. There is a want of ploughs and cultivators, especially in the 3rd Class Villages.

Nullahs intersect the tract, the "Pulkoo" and "Bhed" which form the limits of the cantonment, but impart no benefit, and the "Aik" which and in this respect one would suppose it to be better off than Duska or Pusoor. If the season has been good, and the fall not less than 18 inches, then seasons and good crops. If the fall of rain reaches, or exceeds the average, then the crops are very fine; but this is the difficulty to be got over.

wheat; the average yield of wheat has been estimated at 17 maunds Kucha, which is not large and when we see 18 per cent under Gojee, and 13 per

It is remarkable, that whereas in former days they could only get prices for their wheat from 3 to 5 per cent below the district average, the

only two, viz. Puthanwallah and Bhagowal were (for a short time) Khalsa. These were farmed out to Rajas Golab Sing and Heera Sing, who Money Settlement was unknown, even fixed money rates for Zabtee were lower here than any where else, viz: 5 Sugarcane and 4 Tobacco per ghomao. to exist, and the collections, though easy in good seasons, have sometimes pressed in bad ones. Many estates are still held "Jagheer," but the only

some to the north of Kala, where a good Doshabee soil prevails.—Bhagowal, Koloo-Pyara, and Kala for instance. In the 3rd Class must come the populated, and have scarcely enough water for drinking purposes. The 2nd Class includes all the rest.

a uniform rate for all classes and 10 Rs. per Plough is as as much as can be demanded. In all 3 Classes it shows summary settlement to be high, reference to all the estimates so I allow a decrease, while in the 3rd Class, relief being greatly required, I unhesitatingly give it. In a tract expresses the same opinion when he says:—"The new rates will do as they are the same as in Shukurgurbhurree."

relief has been called for, and the people are prospering, as the assessment is light. Rate on cultivation stands 0-15-5.

Chukla PUSROOR: Purgumah PUSROOR: situated

[illegible]

REMA

This is a poor tract, because high and without irrigation, being a continuation of "Bhurree." It differs however from Bhurree in this, that although it has no connection to the adjoining "Churkuree" tract, which has a rather similar soil, but is dependent on Wells.

Caste of Proprietors.—Most of the villages are held by a powerful tribe of "Bajwa Jats", who claim to have been the first emigrants to introduce agriculture. Kalawala are the centres of this clan. To the South there are some 9 villages of "Jathol," near "Rattta" Jathol, and 6 belonging to a colony

Condition of villages.—The people are first rate cultivators, especially the Bajwa Jats, but are much impoverished by over assessment. In the 1st and 3rd class estates

Special causes of Distress.—This tract has suffered severely. During one year extensive damage was done to the crops by hail, and twice during the period of which we can learn, no relief was given in time, or to a sufficient extent to prevent deterioration, which has resulted.

Fertility.—The prevailing soil is a mixture of high earth and sand, in which the former preponderates. In itself it is rather good, but from the rapidity with which it is exhausted, it is obliged to treat it as a tract of indifferent capacity.

Absence of water explained.—The only stream intersecting this high division of the Tehsil is the "Loondah," which runs in a deep bed, imparting no benefit except to irrigation from wells is limited to 10 per cent of the area, and is not likely to increase, water being 60 cubits deep and the cost of wells Rs. 300 through the heart of this dry tract, but without success.

Produce.—Productive power not being yet fully developed, crops are neither good in kind nor quality; 39 per cent. of area is under crops of 3rd and 4th class, of want of water, and occupies 9 per cent; but of this only 4 per cent. is sugar-cane, and that of a poor kind.

Markets and Prices—Pusroor absorbs all the grain not only of this, but of all the Chuklas in this Tehsil. The dealers are men of substance, and export largely to show that in the larger town of Pusroor, they ranged 2 per cent below; while in Kalawala where competition was not so great, and capitalists could (in bad seasons), corn fetched prices even 7 per cent above a district average.

Former Management—In Sikh times most of the estates formed part of 3 Taluquas, Pusroor, and Punwana, and Kulalwala, all of which were held Jageer, the first against us in Sumbat 1904. Neither money Settlement nor even direct management by Ranjeet Singh's officials were ever tried. The Cotton with 1 for "Rent" per Ghumao. These rates confirm my estimate of productive capacity as explained above.

Summary Settlement.—Is known to press very heavily. Balances are large and amount to Rs. 3,526. In A. D. 1850, I was obliged to make large temporary remission reports 91 out of 107 Khalsa estates heavily taxed, and thinks time must be given for injured properties to recover.

Classification.—This being a large tract 3 classes are necessary. In the 1st, I place such estates as are better off from being near Pusroor, being thereby better tillage, of which "Alkurah," "Nuggul Ram Chund," Maleepoor," "Nonee" and Booler are specimens. The 3rd class will contain some confer where inferiority of soil is caused by the greater slope of the country. All estates not included in these 2 classes will go to form the 2nd.

Summary Settlement.—A well estimate is of course not required here, and a uniform rate on Ploughs is deemed sufficient for a minimum test. "Silabee" and "Baranee" Doshabee, only the "Chabee" lands being inferior, bear a lower rate. The Jummas deduced therefrom show Summary Settlement, 1 test comes out considerably lower than Summary Settlement, which shows the propriety of my giving large relief. In the 1st and 2nd drees recommend, which will give ample relief.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Jumma 68,998. New Jumma 51,507. Reduction 17,491. A further abatement has since been required in 3 villages in This Settlement has given general satisfaction, and is working well.

in the HIGH CENTRAL, or DORSAL TRACT.

(Section III.) Pressure and working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.										(Section V.) Financial Results.						
Number of Mehals assessed.			Balance remitted in St. 1909.		Amount of Tuccave granted.		Specification of estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jummas deducted therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.				
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to sumbut 1910.	From 1910 to Sumbut 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Burabee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.					
B.				Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		R	A	P	R	A	P	R	A	P	Rupees		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees		
B. 30	4	...	...	558	150	475	Chowdree Est.,...	2	4	10	...	1	13	4	...	...	16,885	1	141	34	7,361	6,955	28-0
							Plough Estimate,	@	16	Rs.	per	plough.					18,720						
							Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)									Nil.						
							Produce Estimate	2	4	9	...	1	12	2	...	...	18,862						
							Revenue Rates,	2	4	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	17,377						
							Summary Sett.,...	3	0	7	...	2	5	2	...	...	22,880						
							Proposed Jumma,	...			...				...	...	17,925						
B. 38	6	1	..	2,328	783	125	Chowdree Est.,...	1	13	5	...	1	4	3	...	...	21,005	6	1,118	49	8,762	7,205	23-0
							Plough Estimate,	@	16	Rs.	per	plough.					21,840						
							Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)									Nil.						
							Produce Estimate,	2	7	5	...	1	14	1	...	...	25,544						
							Revenue Rates,	2	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	10	0				
							Summary Sett.	2	14	6	...	2	3	6	...	...	31,372						
							Proposed Jumma,	...			...				...	...	24,167						
B. 23	5	...	...	648	212	280	Chowdree Est.,...	1	13	7	...	1	7	5	...	...	10,315	7	731	27	4,222	3,331	26-0
							Plough Estimate,	@	16	Rs.	Per	plough.					12,006						
							Well Estimate,...	(This is a dry Tract.)									Nil.						
							Produce Estimate,	2	1	10	...	1	10	5	...	...	11,660						
							Revenue Rates,	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	8,362					
							Summary Sett,	2	6	1	...	1	12	10	...	...	12,746						
							Proposed Jumma,	...			...				...	...	9,415						
B. 91	15	1	...	B. 3,526	1,145	880	Chowdree Est.,...										48,205	14	1,990	110	20,345	17,491	25-0
							Plough Estimate,										52,656						
							Well Estimate,...	...									...						
							Produce Estimate,										56,066						
							Revenue Rates,										48,570						
							Summary Est. ...										68,998						
							Proposed Jumma,										51,507						
							Finally Revised A. D. 1858-59,										50,754						

R K S.

less rain, the soil, tillage, and character of villages are certainly of a better description. Locally it is described as "Amree", or dependant on rain, in contra-distinction, and whose ancestors founded the town of Pusroor, and who therefore consider themselves the rightful lords of the Purgunah. Punwana Secenderpoor, and of "Jujee" Jats; while in the North the properties belong to mixed Jat Communities. there is great distress, and every body seems in debt; Population is about the average. Summary Settlement it has been visited by murrain, which did great havoc: hundreds of cattle being carried off by it, and though few villages escaped, as far as I

it dries, the total want of water, and the fact that owing to its being lower down in the "Doab" it receives less rain, (viz. only an average of 26 inches), I am

some 8 villages on the confines of the "Churkurree", before emptying itself into the "Suttra" Marsh. A few villages are watered from the "Munjkee" Chumb. Ir- with the constant chance of their failing from scarcity of good springs. Attempts have been made to bring water from the Deg to the garden-lands of "Pusroor"

value; barley, moth and juar, being grown instead of wheat, which only occupies 40 per cent. in al. 3 classes. Zubtee is grown as much as it can be in spite

Lahore, Umritsur, and Sealkote. In Kulwala there are some petty dealers too. The price of wheat fluctuated considerably in Sikh times at least. Inquiries not make their own bargains with the producers (perhaps because these lower villages were nearer the irrigated tracts, which may have been above the exigencies

and largest by Atareewala Sirdars for nearly half a century; the two latter by Sirdar Jhunda Sing and his mother, who lost their Jagheers for turning rebels. Jagheerdars were their own masters, and collected the Revenue by Kham system, viz: for grain at 4 rates, and for Zubtee at 8 Rs. Sugarcane, and 4 Rs.

to prevent deterioration from loss of stock and cattle, which was fast spreading: 2000 Rs. Tuccavee were given to help them through their difficulties. Tehseeldar

manured, and nearer a ready market, also such as are benefitted by irrigation from the "Loondah" Nullah, the "Munjkee" marsh, or by superior soil and sedly poor properties, North of Loondah Nullah; some on the extreme South where they have less rain, and others conterminous with the Degkundee limits class.

will be rated the same, as the distinction here recorded is more nominal than real. I have fixed my rates pretty much on the same scale as in "Chukla" expected, very high in all 3 classes, in spite of my rates being far from low when compared with other Chuklas. The produce estimate which is a maximum. Classes therefore, I shall give full reduction demanded by the rate Jummas; but in 3rd Class, I shall not assess quite so low, but keep nearer what the Chow.

jured in the murrain year. 753 were taken off,* which leaves proposed Jumma 50,754 with rate on cultivation 1-7-1, and affords total relief of 27 per cent

Chukla Doshahce: Purgunah Zufurwal,

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																										(Sec. II.) Agricultural								
Classes.	Total No of Mehals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA.										Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	DETAIL OF																
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Area actually assessed.			Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	G. Chra.					Rebee.	Doshahce.	Meyra and Tib-la.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.	
						Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.																										
																																		Cultivated.
I.	17	3	20	757	24	5,519	96	5,615	6,396	19	2	79	G.	30	16	23	31	78	2	B	30	7	54	14	B	25	54	1	14	...	2	...		
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 1,091											Resident, ... 19	13 Sugarcane,														
								Selabee, ... 111											Non-Resident, ... 13	42 Wheat.														
								Baranee, ... 4,413															11 Barley											
																										8 Fallow								
II.	31	7	38	1,710	157	18,250	436	10,686	12,553	10	3	87	18	21	35	23		58	15	B.	27	8	60	18	14	99	4	26	...	...	...			
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 1,040											Resident, ... 24	4 Sugarcane,...														
								Selabee, ... 296											Non-Resident, ... 18	42 Wheat,														
								Baranee, ... 9,350															13 Gojee,											
																										15 Barley,								
III.	12	7	19	362	49	3,861	50	3,911	4,322	7	3	90	G	14	31	36	19	62	15	B.	23	6	69	15	10	28	2	4	...	3	...			
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 274											Resident, ... 18	3 Sugarcane,														
								Selabee, ... 117											Non-Resident, ... 20	52 Wheat,														
								Baranee, ... 3,520															10 Gojee,											
																										12 Barley								
Total.	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21	23	32	24		65	11	24	7	62	16	15	181	7	44	...	5	...				
				Detail of Col. 9				Chahee, ... 2,405											Resident, ... 21	4 Sugarcane,														
								Selabee, ... 524											Non-Resident, ... 14	3 Cotton,														
								Baranee, ... 17,283															47 Wheat,											
																										10 Gojee,								
																										13 Barley,								

REMA

This small Chukla is a continuation of the tract in Shukurgurh Purgunnah, and takes its name from the principal soil in it being such as may nor so highly productive, and it is peopled by Rajpoot instead of by Jat communities.

Castes of Proprietors—The villages are owned by 3 tribes, "Munhas" to the north; "Selarees" to the South; and "Deowneean" at and in the vicinity of

Condition of Villages—The people seem "well to do", plentifully provided with means and cattle; their homesteads compact and clean, and physical comfort

Criminal Habits—Formerly this tract had a bad reputation for thieving, especially in the "Selaree" estates. During our rule, they are taking more to this bad propensity.

Traces of Improvement—Tillage is improving, every available acre being brought under the plough. A redundant population will very soon turn to good account

Elements of weakness—The point in which they may be said to be deficient is the large area (35 per cent) under tenant cultivation, showing that proprietors are 3 Classes 18 or 20 per cent area is shown to be under non-resident cultivators.

Fertility—Throughout the tract, land is of a fine quality, owing to its low position between the Deg and Busunter streams, and the supply of rain which it re which I have always found employed in an appreciating sense. Manure is largely applied, and is not confined to the "Zubtee" crops. In the

Irrigation—There are no streams or Nullahs, unless I mention the "Malwan," which waters 3 or 4 properties before it passes through the lands of Zufurwal, surface, and a well costs 80 Rupees; but they are not much wanted except for "Zubtee" crops, which explains why there is at present only 10

Produce—Produce stands in quality of yield a little better than the average. The better crops preponderate, 69 per cent of the area consisting of 1st and Notwithstanding this, however, the Goor of some estates, such as "Roopo Chuk," "Pindee Amoluk," and "Rajeean," is much prized. Wheat, Gojee, Markets and Prices.—Grain and "Goor" find their way at once to "Zufurwal," which is the only local market, and thence it is sent to Sealkote, Amritsur, consumption, pressing on scanty production, the price of Wheat keeps about the average.

Former Management—The Morara and Zufurwal Taluqa included most of the estates in this Chukla. During Sikh rule both were held Jagheer, and afterwards broke down, causing much distress, which was relieved by the farm being transferred to Raja Heera Sing. The data of money Settle viz at half rates for grain, and Zubtee thus, from 6-8 to 10 Rs. for Sugarcane per Ghomao, with 2 for rent, cotton from 4 to 5 Rs.

Classification—On this account I have fixed 3 Classes, the 1st to contain properties highly manured, densely peopled, and famous for Sugar crops, such as sandy, as in some villages south east of Zufurwal; the 2nd Class contains all not included in the 1st or 3rd.

Summary Settlement—Is reported easy. Balances are nominal and amount only to 369 Rs. The Tehseeldar thinks Jumma pretty fair, but his report shews

New Settlement—I have adopted varying rates for all 3 classes on plough, wells, and soils; but the "Silabee" and "Buranee" area will be treated as one and does not prove Summary Settlement to be at all high, I shall retain the old Jumma, which agrees with the estimate given by made out by the remarks or by other estimates, all of which show no reason for change. I have therefore given but a slight decrease, high; all the other estimates demand large reduction which I am prepared to give.

RESULT—Stands thus:—Old Jumma Rs 30,125; New Jumma 27,949; Decrease, 2,176 or 7 per cent. Subsequently during 1858-59 complaints of over-asses cultivation, 1-5-6.

situated in the Eastern tract.

Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.			(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.					(Section V.) Financial Results.									
WELLS.			Number of Ploughs.	No. of meahs assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Taccavee granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deducted therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase. Decrease. Net Decrease.							
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.						Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.		Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	No. of Meahs.	Amount.	No. of meahs.

R K S.

admit of "two opinions":—(देमाही). In features and fertility it is similar to the Durp, with this important difference, that it is not so highly cultivated,

Zufferwal. Some scattered properties belong also to an indefatigable race of "Senecses," prevailing in most of the villages.

quiet habits, but the facility of evasion afforded by its isolated situation, and by its being on the borders of 3 Districts, tends rather I fear, to encourage every acre of the area that remains.

scarce. It is reported that many of these tenants come from the Jummo territory, driven thence by oppression or over taxation, and certainly in the 2nd and

ceives, viz. 34 inches. The principal soil is the "Doshahce," which comprises one third of area, it is also locally described as "Do-rungee" of two colors, a term 1st Class estates nearly one third of area is subjected to this beneficial process.

to fall abruptly into the "Deg" at "Hunjee," but irrigation from wells is cheap and capable of any extension; water lies only 10 Cubits from the per cent of the area irrigated.

2nd Class value crops. The percentage of area under Zubtee is small. Sugarcane being grown only to the extent of 3 and 4 per cent in all three classes and Barley are the staple crops.

and Lahore. The merchants of Morara and Booda-pind are large purchasers. Whether owing to distance from any large mart, or to heavy local

farmed, the former to Fakcer Azeezooddeen, the latter to General Aitabale. Money Settlement was introduced for 3 years by General Aitabale, but it ment is not to be had, nor would it if available, be of any use for fiscal purposes. The Jagheerdars always collected Revenue by Kham Management, with 1 per cent, which shows there were degrees of productiveness.

Roopo Chuk, Pindes Amoluk, Rajeean and others. The 3rd class to contain the poorer estates, uninhabited or lately founded, or where the soil is dry and great unevenness of taxation, which must be rectified.

the same. The Revenue rates in the 1st Class shows Summary Settlement to be fair, the Plough estimate comes out high, still as the produce estimate the Chowdrees and wells. The same may be said of the 2nd Class, the Rates and Produce estimates demand an increase; but no sufficient reason has been following the rates as nearly as I could. In 3rd Class Summary Settlement and Produce Estimate confirm popular reports that Summary Settlement is too

ment in three villages reached me. Finding them to be correct, I took off another 443 Rupees, which leaves proposed Juma at 27,506 Rs. with rate on

Chukla DURP: Purgunah ZUFURWAL:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.														(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.																								
MALGOOZAREE AREA.														DETAIL OF WELLS.																								
TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS	Area actually assessed.													Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages	Area under different kinds of Soils expres- sed in per- centages.	Area under different oc- cupancies expressed in percentages	Area under pro- duce expres- sed in per- centages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.	NUMBER OF PLOUGHS.																
	Culturable.	Lately abandon- ed.	Cultivated.			Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated	Silabee.	Buranee.	Gohera.	Rehee.	Doshabee.	Meyra & Tibba.										Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring re- pairs	Money required for repairs.	In capital order. In good order. In bad order.	Required accord- ing to average.	In existence.
			Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.																																	
I. 25	126	1,477	103	9,836	72	9,908	11,488	22	573	20	22	15	42	86	2	12	16	54	14	14	222	...	12	...	8	...	...	...	1000	1,298								
Detail of Col. 9.				{			Chahce.	2,179					Resident		8	...	45	Wheat,												On Khalsa area,		1,298						
				{			Silabee.	499					Non-Resident		6	...	10	Barley.												On Mafee do.,		43						
				{			Buranee.	7,230																					Total,		1,341							
II. 40	115	1,586	81	9,869	172	10,041	11,708	30	367	24	29	12	35	92	4	4	10	62	16	12	204	4	24	4	8	...	...	...	...	1012	1,293							
Detail of Col. 9.				{			Chahce.	3,012					Resident,		8	...	14	Barley.												On Khalsa area,		1,293						
				{			Silabee.	317					Non-Resident,		0															On Mafee do.,		83						
				{			Buranee.	6,712																					Total,		1,376							
III. 18	725	971	32	4,580	17	4,597	5,600	23	176	15	27	14	44	91	2	7	8	66	14	9	69	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	472							
Detail of Col. 9.				{			Chahce.	1,045					Resident,		4	...	14	Barley.												On Khalsa area		472						
				{			Silabee.	39					Non-Resident,		5	...	...													On Mafee do.,		23						
				{			Buranee.	3,512																					Total,		495							
Total.	83	192	103	4,034	216	24,285	261	24,546	28,796	24	571	19	25	15	41	83	3	8	11	60	14	11	495	469	4	16	...	...	...	2474	3,063							
Detail of Col. 9.				{			Chahce.	6,236					Resident,		7	...	3	Rice,												On Khalsa area,		3,063						
				{			Silabee.	85					Non-Resident,		4	...	12	Barley.												On Mafee do.,		149						
				{			Buranee.	17,455																					Total,		3,212							

REMA

This is one of the most productive tracts in the district, and is so called either because it lies between the Deg and Busuntur rivers, or, what is Purgunnahs "Narowal" and "Shukargurh."

Distinctive Features.—It is very highly cultivated, and manure is largely used. Tillage shows a marked superiority, from the fact that nearly the whole area reputation for industry. They possess cattle and ploughs, and even try to cultivate in other estates.

Prevailing Castes.—Villages are held by three dominant clans, "Kalon," near "Dhumthul" and "Boodapind," a colony of "Bajwa" near "Ferozepoor," and

Fertility.—The soil is very good and requires little irrigation. "Meyrah" prevails; but is of a superior kind, and is recognized as different from ordinary and 24 per cent., is manured.

Irrigation.—There are no streams intersecting the tract; but one-fourth of the area consists of a fine "Rehee," which is watered by drainage from two small lary the country between "Tapyala" and "Sungoutia." Irrigation is cheap and easy of extension; water lies 15 cubits deep, and wells cost maturity without it.

Produce.—Is certainly very superior. Sugarcane abounds, and in the 1st class occupies even 9 per cent. of area. At Ferozepoor, Moon-de-Bajwa, Booda-pind, yield is second only to that grown in the better land of the "Churkuree Mehal", giving 36 maunds Kucha in irrigated, and from 20 to 25 in

Markets.—The chief grain dealers are "Bag Mull Shah," of "Jussowalla," "Kunaya Shah," of "Sungeal," and "Goolab Sing," of "Sungkutra," who export the local marts of Sungkutra and "Killa Soba Sing." Bag Mull Shah buys largely, and sometimes sends to Sialkote. Wheat usually

Former Management.—In Runjeet Deo's time, Revenue was collected by ("Bhowlee") division of grain. Since then the tract has been separated into three collections were made in grain and always at the higher rate of one-half for the Government share, with Zubtee rates at times Cotton ranged at from 4 to 5 Rs. with 1 for rent. Money Settlement was once attempted by General Aitavale in the Dhum only by returning to the grain system.

Summary Settlement.—Has certainly been paid; the Tehseel papers show only Rs. 478 balances; but it is well known to be pitched too high and distress half the villages to be taxed too high, and only 5 estates seems lightly assessed. The Chowdree's opinion confirms this. My own which are certainly richer than this, therefore no apology is required for similar justice being done here.

Classification.—Three classes are necessary as there are first rate villages with superior advantages of better soil, better tillage, and excellent crops in lands, which are the type. There are some newly formed properties with poorer soil, in some parts sandy and yielding considerably less than the average, 3rd class. All average villages forming the remainder, make up the 2nd class.

New Settlement.—The difference in fertility in these classes being great, I have adopted varying rates for both Plough and Well Estimates. The Revenue, and 3rd, the Chowdree's estimate requires this, and Summary Settlement is shown by the produce juma being too high. I have, there even gone below as I wished to keep on the safe side.

RESULT.—The result would have stood thus. Old Juma 56,720; New Juma 47,464, Reduction, 9,258. A clamour for reduction in Narowal has since been made, but now incorporated in this District. I visited each village, and the result has been a reduction of Rupees 3,752, which has been sanctioned by the the fault lay in over-assessment at the time of Summary Settlement. My rates are as high as could be adopted, according to the scale tract which, however productive, has every acre cultivated, without room for expansion as other tracts possess.

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of MEHALS ASSESSED.			BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.			SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deducted therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.			
Heavyly.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.		Amount.	Percentage.	
B.				Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.		
1211	2	...	261	...	...	...	Chowdree Est....	2 4 6	...	1 8 4	...	16,760								
							Plough Estimate,	@	18 Rs. per plough,			21,364								
							Well Estimate,...	@	60 Rs. per well,			25,125	4	150	17	4,618	3,053	12-02 5 8		
							Produce Est., ...	3 9 1	...	2 6 1	...	30,438								
							Revenue Rates,...	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	22,213								
							Summary Sett.,...	3 6 8	...	2 4 5	...	25,386								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	22,333								
B							Chowdree Est.,...	3 2 4	...	2 6 2	...	22,610								
1423	2	...	...	...	50		Plough Estimate,	@	16 Rs. per plough,			20,688								
							Well Estimate, .	@	50 Rs. per well,			18,215	10	977	38	5,193	4,128	18-01 14 9		
							Produce Est., ...	3 15 2	...	2 5 11	...	27,253								
							Revenue Rates,...	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	17,854								
							Summary Sett. .	3 2 5	...	2 6 2	...	23,001								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	18,873								
11	5	1	...	217	...	77	Chowdree Est.,...	1 9 11	...	0 12 11	...	5,555								
							Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,			7,980								
							Well Estimate .	@	40 Rs. per well,			6,333	3	159	18	2,254	2,075	24-01 5 5		
							Produce Est. ...	2 6 4	...	1 8 0	...	8,334								
							Revenue Rates, .	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	6,890								
							Summary Sett. ...	2 6 4	...	1 8 0	...	8,333								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	6,258								
37	39	5	...	478	...	127	Chowdree Est...	...	...	...	...	44,925								
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	50,152								
							Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	49,673	17	2,648	73	12,865	9,256	16-01 15 8		
							Produce Est. .	...	...	...	...	66,025								
							Revenue Rates, .	...	...	...	...	46,957								
							Summary Sett.,	...	...	...	...	56,720								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	47,464								
							Finally revised in	A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	43,712								
												Decrease in 1858-59. 3,752								
												Total relief, ... 13,008 22-0 1 9 1								

R K S.

more likely, from "Dur," a good retentive soil, which holds moisture, and therefore yields excellent crops. The greater and richer part of it is included in is in the proprietors' own hands, and everywhere there are signs of large returns. Villages are very old, and land minutely sub-divided; the people have a

"Deo" round and about "Sunkutra." The last is the largest, and nearly all are hard working Hindoo Juts.

light soils by being called "Do-rungee," of two colors; sometimes so rich as to produce Sugarcane in the unirrigated lands. In the 1st and 2nd classes, 20

brooks, the one rising at "Al" flows by "Monanwallie" to Alloo-lal; the other is called the "Dhumthul Nullah," and overflows and fertilizes particularly 100 Rupees to build; but these are only required for autumn crops; the fall of rain being 22 inches and the soil retentive Rubee crops come to

and Daoowala, the yield of Goor is superb. Again two-thirds of area are under produce of 1st and 2nd order of value, one-half is under wheat, which in point of unirrigated land. Good flax crops might be grown with advantage.

to Lahore and Umritsur. The "Goor" and "Rab," of Durp are articles of trade for which Merchants from "Peshawur" and "Pothwar" even, come to fetches prices about the average of the district, with a tendency to exceed it by 1 or 2 per cent.

Talloquas, "Dhumthul," "Sungkutra" and "Ball Jussowala;" the last has been held by Jageerdars, the two former were farmed out by "Runjeet Sing," shamefully high, viz:--from 10 to 12 Rs. for a Ghumac of Sugarcane, with 2 as rent. In Ferozepoor, Doolle, and Daoowala 16 Rs. even have been demanded. thul Villages; but it not only broke down, but caused such impoverishment that the country was made over to Raja Suchet Sing, who restored confidence

was showings itself; actual impoverishment was only stayed by giving up all that industry could produce. The Tehseeldar's classification shows nearly one-inquiries point to the propriety of giving liberal relief. Reduction has been necessitated by the fall in prices in the Durp tracts of Shakurgurh and Narowal,

can produce even without irrigation. These form the 1st class of which Ferozepoor, "Doolle," "Moondie-Bajwa," "Tuppyala" and "Daoowala" where tillage is new and the people ill-conditioned. These of which Alum-yannah, Geedrawala, and Chuk Gujjan are specimens, must go to form a separate and

rates have been fixed with reference to, but lower purposely than, the Shakurgurh and Narowal rates. In all 3 classes a large decrease is called for. In 1st fore, reduced in the 1st class to the full limit of rates; in the 2nd class partially, keeping somewhat below the Chowdree's estimate; and in the 3rd I have

and its justice being admitted, I was called on to give similar relief to 34 estates near "Sungkutra," assessed by Mr. Morris, belonging to that Purgunnah, Commissioner. This leaves proposed Juma at 43,712, allowing total relief of some 22 per cent, with a rate on cultivation of 1-9-1. This seems very large; but selected for the district, and proposed juma does not fall below the amount given by them. Moreover, I wish to remove this high pressure on industry in a

Chukla DURP: Purgunah PUSROOR:

[illegible]

REMA

This is part of a tract of the same name in Purgunah Zuffurwal and much of the description there given will equally apply here; on the whole it is as *Classification*.—I have, therefore, selected only 5 estates for the first class; the remainder, though above the average are more appropriately placed in the 2nd by surplus water from the drainage of the uplands, and inundations of the river Deg. The villages where this difference is apparent.

Principal Castes.—There are no large tribes, unless I mention a colony of "Goorya" near Noonar, of "Hoondul," near Killa Soba Sing; and some 6 Bajwa estates.

Condition of Villages.—The people are good cultivators, but sadly impoverished. The properties are small, and do not seem to thrive. "We can save nothing"

Condition of Villages.—The people are good cultivators, but sadly impoverished. The properties are small, and do not seem to thrive. “We can save nothing”
On the contrary a large area is under proprietary occupancy; still weakness was apparent in many estates, specially in the 3rd class,

Fertility.—The prevalent soil is "Meyrah" of a good kind. 21 per cent is richly manured, and there is a large area of "Robee," in which rice is grown; plentiful, but only required for autumn crops; 20 per cent is irrigated; but this quantity could easily be extended, water being only 22 cubits deep, untouched, and yet capable of repair.

Produce.—Excellent crops are grown; in the 1st and 2nd classes, as much as 14 and 16 per cent. of the area is under produce of prime value; 10 per cent. being in the vicinity of Killa Soba Sing garden stuffs abound, and tobacco occupies 4 per cent. in the 1st class. The Durp tract is famous for its

Markets.—The only mart of note within the tract is Killa Soba Sing, which is a thriving town. Goor and wheat are exported largely to Lahore, Umritsar, and Feroor. **Management**.—There have been 2 Taluquas here, viz: "Nopar," which has long been and still is the Jagir of the Sirdarwalah, Sirdar: "Jalla,"

Former management.—There have been *Larodius* here, viz. *Rozar*, which has long been, and still is, the Jagir of the Sindhawalees Sirudars:—Lada grain system of collection at half rates, and Zubtee, at from 10 to 12 Rs. for Sugarcane with 2 Rs. for "Rent," and from 4 to 5 for trace whatever of money Settlement to serve as a guide.

Summary Settlement.—Has worked far from well, the balances amounting to 2,612 appear chiefly in the 3rd class. The Tehseeldar reports Jumma to be too where apparent, and since the falling off in prices, the people are loud in their complaints.

New Settlement.—The rates I have adopted are the same as in Durp, (Zuffurwal). It was quite out of the question to take higher ones, and for lower ones requiring an increase, I see no necessity for this when the Chowdree Estimate comes out low. Moreover, there are only 5 villages and by all the rates and estimates, and which must be given.

RESULT.—The result accordingly stands thus; old Jumma 32,943. New Jumma 24,230, Total decrease 8,713, or 26 per cent. Rate 1-9-6. This revised

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
NO. OF MEHALS ASSESSED.			BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.			SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.			
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.				No. of Mehals.	Amount.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentage.
B.				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.		
3	2	...	...	57	...	...	Chowdree Est....	2	10	3	...	1	12	3	...	3,050				
							Plough Estimate,	@	18	Rs.	per plough,	4,068								
							Well Estimate,...	@	60	Rs.	per well,...	4,989	1	162	3	1122	750	24-01		
							Produce Est., ...	4	15	2	...	3	4	7	...	5,764				
							Revenue Rates,...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	01	8	0	3,495	
							Summary Sett.,...	3	1	4	...	2	0	10	...	3,625				
							Proposed Jumma,					2,875								
B.							Chowdree Est....	2	9	2	...	1	8	6	...	16,485				
11	6	4	...	334	...	...	Plough Estimate,	@	16	Rs.	per plough,	16,016								
							Well Estimate,...	@	50	Rs.	per well,...	17,727	6	977	25	6,812	5,052	28-01		
							Produce Est., ...	3	9	7	...	2	2	6	...	23,454				
							Revenue Rates,...	2	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	16,117			
							Summary Sett....	3	3	2	...	1	14	9	...	20,477				
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	15,425								
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	1	12	2	...	1	7	8	...	5,360				
14	3	...	...	2,221	...	325	Plough Estimate,	@	15	Rs.	per plough,	5,610								
							Well Estimate ...	@	40	Rs.	per well,...	7,142	4	505	175	3,577	2,911	35-01		
							Produce Est. ...	2	11	10	...	1	11	4	...	8,448				
							Revenue Rates,	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	6,142			
							Summary Sett. ...	2	12	1	...	1	12	3	...	8,841				
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	5,930								
B.							Chowdree Est....					24,895								
28	11	4	...	2,612	...	325	Plough Estimate,					25,694								
							Well Estimate,...					29,860	11	1,644	45	11,511	8,713	26-01		
							Produce Est. ...					37,663						9		
							Revenue Rates,...					25,754								
							Summary Est., ..					32,943								
							Proposed Jumma,					24,230								
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,					(Nil)								

R K S.

highly cultivated and nearly as productive—excepting in villages above the average, which are not so thriving, and possess fewer resources.

class; but in the extreme South fertility declines, the soil becomes a hardish clay, much impoverished by the growth of a coarse grass, and apt to be damaged naturally from the 3rd class.

in the extreme south. Most of the villages are held by miscellaneous Jat communities, chiefly Hindoos.

was the cry of discontent that met me every where. There is no scarcity of population. The number of souls per cultivated square mile stands about the average. from want of stock and tenants.

but in the 3rd class villages though this amounts to 35 per cent, I must repeat that it is of an inferior kind. There are no streams whatever. Irrigation is The fall of rain, 22 inches per year, renders irrigation unnecessary; although it costs nothing, as can be inferred from the fact of numberless old wells being left

Sugarcane. The yield of wheat is as fine as in some parts of the Churkurree; but the area falls off partly to allow of the cultivation of 9 per cent. under rice.
"Goor."

Peshawur. For the last 30 years wheat has fetched prices 5 per cent below the district average.

has also been held Jagir by a series of Jageerdars; and "Killa Soba Sing," which belonged to Bhag Singh, "Hullowallea." In all these, has prevailed the Cotton, with 1 for rent, which rates are high, but as this was a paying tract, and Sugarcaue was the paying crop, the Sikhs managed to enforce it. I can find no

high, collections have always been made with trouble. I have seen the effects of its pressure in the extent of the indebtedness and impoverishment every

there was no need. From these it appears that in the first class, summary settlement is pretty fair, and though produce, plough, and well estimates agree in 3 of these are in a bad way, I therefore deem it prudent to allow slight relief, and to go below rates. In the 2nd and 3rd classes large decrease is called for

assessment has now been working 6 years. It has given general satisfaction, and no further changes whatever have since been required.

Chukla NEANDA: Purgunah MURAKEEWAL:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																				(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
TOTAL No. OF ME- HALS		MALGOOZAREE AREA.													DETAIL OF WELLS.							NUMBER OF PLOUGHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Area actually assessed.					Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages	Area under different kinds of Soils expres- sed in per- centages.	Area under different oc- cupancies expressed in percentages	Area under pro- duce expres- sed in per- centages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Culturable.	Lately abandon- ed.	Cultivated.		Total.										Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently	No. requiring re- pairs	Money required for repairs.			In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required accord- ing to average.	In existence.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

REMA

Between the tract immediately affected by moisture of the Chenab, and the high "Bhurree," is a stretch of low country, the main feature of which is, that one-half of the area is not irrigated, and yet from its low position, can produce even better crops with less effort and expenditure. The very name *Alluvial Character*—It is clear, from the high banks separating it from the "Bhurree," from the soil being mixed with sand, and from the presence of *Classification*.—The lands of villages situated on this bank partake of the features of both tracts, but as the Revenue is chiefly paid from the lower and richer villages watered by Nullahs, which are rich in rice lands, or where superior tillage acting on superior soil produces Sugarcane in lands not *Caste of Proprietors*.—The Awan tribes are very powerful here, and own nearly two-thirds of the villages. In Mogul times they were strong enough to Pinjoran, and a few "Munhas" near Chuprar. The South eastern extremity is occupied by Miscellaneous Juts.

Condition of Villages.—The people are very well to do, having plenty of cattle and ploughs. The vicinity of the Cantonment has added materially to their carts, so as to do a good business by job work in the Cantonment. Population being above the average (622 souls to the square of earning a living. Except in the third class villages, instances of poverty are, I am happy to say, rare.

Fertility.—The soil being low and moist, is certainly better than the average. In the first class estates it is very good, but in the third class light earth, high lying immediately under the high ridge benefit by accretions of new earth, washed down during the rains from the high tract, and improving the *Irrigation*.—The command of water is very great. First, one-half the area is irrigated from wells, which cost less than 100 Rs. Water lies only 17 cubits Nullahs, and produce excellent crops of Rice and Wheat. The villages south of Kotlee Lohar are very dependent on irrigation. Then there system of damming, and over-flowing nearly one-third of the estates.

Allee Murdan Khan's Canal.—An attempt was made by the celebrated "Allee Murdan Khan," to convey the water of the Tavee by a cut to the Traces of the Canal still exist at Roomal, Zahoor, and Kotlee Lohar, and the popular belief is that it could easily *Produce*.—The productive power of this tract might be turned to good advantage, but hitherto the people have not grown the better crops, as much as they as old Settlement was fair, and new Settlement was about to be imposed, they were careless to improve. The yield of Wheat is about the average, *Markets and Prices*.—In this respect they are well off, being close to a large city and Cantonment. Local produce is brought up by the dealers of "Kotlee Nugwal. Sometimes "Goor" and Wheat are taken down by river to Multan. Wheat is ascertained to have fetched prices about 5 per *Former Management*.—Formerly this tract constituted of six Talooquas:—"Murakeewal," and "Kunnah," were held by "Ameer Sing "Muhyaleea;" "Chuprar" viz. grain at one-half in the better, two-fifths in the average, and one-third in the high lands; and zubtee thus: three rates for Zahoor and Kotlee Lohar, a money Settlement was once taken by General Avitabile, but fairly breaking down, the former was *Summary Settlement*.—Has worked well in spite of low prices. The Jumma is said to be fair on the whole; a little oppressive on some of the 1st Class, but too *New Settlement*.—Uniform rate on Ploughs, and a varying rate on wells have been fixed, Silabee and Buranee will be rated the same, I consider this "Baranee" of Bet, so are rated the same. Revenue rates show summary settlement in 1st and 3rd Class to be too high, which is confirmed given down to limit of rates, but in the 3rd I deem it prudent, all circumstances considered, to assess below them.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Jumma 40,669 Rs. New Jumma 37,240 Rs. Decrease 3,429 Rs., or 8 per cent. Rate on cultivation Rs. 1-10-2, since

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of MEHALS ASSESSED.			BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.			SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.		NET DECREASE.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.		
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.		Percentage.	
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.			
8	10	4	...	572	30	...	Chowdree Est....	2 2 10	...	1 6 1	...	8,090								
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs.	per plough,		7,590								
							Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs.	per well,		9,047	5	310	16	1,879	1,373 13-02 2 11			
							Produce Est., ...	2 14 2	...	1 13 7	...	11,061								
							Revenue Rates,...	2 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	0 0	9,598								
							Summary Sett.,...	2 14 2	...	1 13 0	...	10,815								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,442								
15	24	12	...	...	...	...	Chowdree Est.,...	2 3 9	...	1 4 3	...	20,430			(Increase.)					
							Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs.	per plough,		20,985								
							Well Estimate,...	@	30 Rs.	per well,		17,739	30	1,646	29	1,641	+147 0-01 10 9			
							Produce Est., ...	2 8 8	...	1 9 5	...	23,717								
							Revenue Rates,...	2 4 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 0	20,985								
							Summary Sett. ...	2 2 7	...	1 4 0	...	20,188								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	20,335								
B.							Chowdree Est., ...	1 8 5	...	0 14 11	...	7,210								
10	9	3	...	154	...	...	Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs.	per plough,		8,310								
							Well Estimate ...	@	30 Rs.	per well,		7,519	10	710	17	1,017	2,203 22-01 4 7			
							Produce Est. ...	1 12 10	...	1 2 6	...	8,596								
							Revenue Rates,	1 14 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 0	8,310								
							Summary Sett. ...	2 0 6	...	1 3 2	...	9,666								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	7,463								
33	43	19	...	726	30	...	Chowdree Est. ...	...	...	...	...	35,730								
							Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	38,893								
							Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	34,305	45	2,666	62	4,537	3,429 8-01 10 9			
							Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	43,374								
							Revenue Rates, ...	...	...	...	...	38,893								
							Summary Sett., ...	...	...	...	...	40,669								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	37,240	Decrease in 1858-59. ...							
							Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	...	(Nil.)	Total relief, ... 3,429 8-01 10 9							

R K S

is that, it receives the drainage of those uplands, and from water lying near the surface, is capable of being easily irrigated. It differs from the "Churkuree" (Neewa), meaning low lands, distinguishes it from these two tracts.

Nullahs, that the whole country was once under the river.

lands, I have placed them in the "Neanda." Such properties together with few others, will form the third class. The first class will be composed of always irrigated, such as "Hamoo Gakkur," "Burtanwalee," "Roomal," and "Booloowal." All other properties will go to form the second class.

represent a fiscal division, which was called "Mehal Murakeewal," from their principal village. There is also a small colony of Pinjor, about Pindee

prosperity, by providing ready demand for the labor of their hands, and the produce of their land. There is hardly a village, which has not constructed mile), agriculture being cheap, and rain abundant (36 inches), the crops are quickly sown and harvested, and the leisure thus obtained, is turned to new modes

and dry, prevails. A quarter of the area is composed of low "Rohee" tracts, which command plenty of water, and 17 per cent is richly manured. Villages growth, especially of cotton crops.

deep, and everywhere the springs are good. Then there are "Chumba," or loamy reservoirs, which either catch the drainage, or are supplied by cuts from is the "Neelwah" Nullah, which seems specially adapted for affording water accommodation, not only from its many windings and channels, but from its

"Pulkoo" at Sundwala, to water the gardens of Sealkote and Shahdura. The undertaking was successful for some years, and then neglected, be re-opened.

might have done. The staple crops are Wheat 33, Rice 9, Gojies 15. Zubtee occupies a small area, and of this only 2 per cent is under Sugarcane, which so long viz. 26 and 27 mds. (Kucha) in watered, and 19 in unwatered land. In the third class, 32 per cent of the poorer crops are grown, owing to the land being high.

Lohas," "Kanpoor" and "Chuprar," but soon finds its way to Sealkote. The chief dealers are "Sohna," and "Jwahir," of Kanpoor; "Deals" of cent below district average; even now it is so quickly and cheaply brought into the market, that the producers in the irrigated tracts find themselves under-sold. and "Rungpoor," by Baba Sahib Sing of Oona; "Kotlee Lohar" by Sudda Sing Mah; all of whom were Jagheerders and collected Revenue by Kham system, Sugarcane, Rupees. 4-8, 5, and 7, with 1 R. for rent; two rates for cotton, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-8, with 8 annas for rent, which rates are somewhat low. In taken from him and transferred to Raja Heera Sing, who resorted to the grain system.

high in the 3rd, causing a balance of 726 in these two classes. On going through every village I find about 4 requiring abatement, the remainder equalization. tract more productive than the Bet in respect to irrigated lands; so I have adopted "Chahee" rates a little higher. The irrigated is about the same as by all the estimates including produce. In 2nd Class both Rate Jumma and estimates go to show no alteration is required. In the 1st Class full relief is

which no further changes has been required, and I know the assessment has given universal satisfaction.

Chukla BET: Purgunah MURAKEEWAL: situated

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																								(Sec. II.) Agricultural														
Classes.	Total No of Mehals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA.										Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	DETAIL OF																				
	Khalsa.	Jageer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Area actually assessed.			Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.					Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No. requiring repairs.	Money required for repairs.								
						Kholaa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.					Gohra.																		Rohra.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	7 Sugarcane.	70 Wheat.	4 Rice.
I	35	4	39	2,322	35	11,508	124	11,632	13,989	6	90	4	G. 21	17 42	20	59	26	15	11	G. 79	6	4	52	G. 32	8	12	...	...										
						Detail of Col. 9			Chahee, 730 Selabee, 10,347 Baranee, 555									Resident, 30 Non-Resident, 11			7 Sugarcane, 70 Wheat, 4 Rice, 11																	
II	53	9	62	1,947	182	16,486	251	16,737	18,866	5	89	6	G. 21	9 36	24	55	28	17	G. 25	50	18	7	92	G. 47	19	22	2	...										
						Detail of Col. 9			Chahee, 852 Selabee, 14,972 Baranee, 913									Resident, 29 Non-Resident, 16			16 Sugarcane, 7 Cotton, 1 Melon, 32 Wheat, 4 Rice, 11 Gojee, 16 Barley																	
III	20	5	25	1,236	138	5,752	35	5,787	7,161	12	78	10	G. 16	13 44	27	59	24	17	G. 24	48	19	8	56	G. 35	16	5	...	...										
						Detail of Col. 9			Chahee, ... 717 Selabee, ... 4,449 Baranee, ... 621									Resident, 27 Non-Resident, 14			12 Sugarcane, 9 Cotton, 1 Melon, 26 Wheat, 5 Rice, 12 Gojee, 15 Barley																	
TOTAL	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	G. 26	13 39	28	56	27	17	G. 18	65	11	6	200	G. 114	43	39	2	...										
						Detail of Col. 9			Chahee, ... 2,299 Selabee, ... 29,768 Baranee, ... 2,089									Resident, 30 Non-Resident, 14			11 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 52 Wheat, 3 Rice, 8 Gojee, 10 Barley																	

REMA

This is a fine alluvial tract containing not only Villages affected by the action of the "Chenab," but all properties drawing advantage of moisture Flood & Alluvial areas marked off.—Owing to changes caused by the River, requiring frequent changes in the Government demand, I have had three divisions secure from damage. The limits of these are shown in the District and in the Village Maps.

Varying Features.—The Northern and the Southern portions present different aspects. The former is studded with Rajpoot villages, possesses superior dwindles down to a narrow strip liable to inundation, where the properties are smaller and occupied by Jats.

Classification.—Three classes are required in this straggling Chukla. The 1st class will comprise Sugar properties in the North, and all villages richly manured, or weak in population, or exposed to the river. The remainder will form the 2nd class.

Caste of Proprietors.—The principal tribes consist of "Munbas" around "Chuprar," "Bajoo" (the same as in "Bujwant"); near "Punjgeraien;" "Awan" from Condition of Villages.—The people are prosperous and contented; instances of distress are rare, occurring only in properties damaged by the river or otherwise the cheapest Bullocks, and Ploughs are most abundant; more than needful for its full development.

Advantages of Pasture.—In respect of pasture this chukla is the best off in the District, for besides abundant grass in the uncultivated lands, which are kept fresh by cattle belonging to proprietors at a great distance.

Elements of Weakness.—Are seen in the character of the Tenures, in the population being small (433 souls to the square mile), and 44 per cent being occupied even the Rajpoots.

Fertility.—The soil has superior advantages. It is a light clay, which when watered and manured gives a capital return, but if covered by sand near the river, abundance of manure, render the productive capacity of the villages worthy of special notice.

Command of water.—Besides the natural moisture which fertilizes 89 per cent of the area, there are many nullahs and brooks which benefit cultivation. The "Dhun" of wealth to the sugar properties between "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The Wah enters the tract at "Durya Bidur," and by its flood fertilizes is all flooded over yearly.

Irrigation.—Irrigation from wells has been little resorted to, though the water is close to the surface, and wells cost only 80 Rs. During British rule 114 new

Produce.—The crops are excellent, except in years of flood or heavy rains. The better crops of 1st and 2nd class value occupy 83 per cent of area, of which 18 and 12 per cent is sugarcane; wheat is the staple, and occupies full share of area, but in yield is below the average. Mukaie, melons, and 3 per cent

Markets and Prices.—The chief places are "Chuprar," "Gondul," and "Kooloolwal," whence produce is taken to Sealkote. Goor and wheat some- soon sold in the city and the Cantonments.

Former Management.—There were 4 Talloquas here all held in jagir, viz: Chuprar Bala by Sahib Sing, (Oon); Bahadurpoor, by Sirdar Hurreesing (Gooranwala.) In the three last Revenue was collected by Kham system, viz: River lands at 2.5ths for grain, and 5 Rs. Sugarcane, with 1 Rupee for rent. 5 Rs. Tobacco; 4 Rs. Cotton per Ghumao. The two last Talloquas were once farmed to General Avitabile, who fixed a money Settlement

Summary Settlement.—Is undoubtedly right. Balances never occurred till summit 1909, and then only nominal. Collections have been made with ease, but of 108 villa-

New Settlement.—Owing to the Buranee area being small in extent and differing little in quality from "Silabee," I have rated them the same, and put uniform classes but a little higher in 1st, as being better off for rain. My rates give a Jumma below Summary Settlement in all 3 classes, which is alone. In the 2nd class the same Estimates show Summary Settlement to be a little high, which is confirmed by Chowdree. I shall make only 1 purpose to take off 11 per cent. yet keeping above my rates.

RESULT.—The result stands thus: Old jumma Rs. 61,969; jumma new Rs. 59,607; decrease Rs. 2,362, or 4 per cent. The general impression was that the Settlement- irrigation. Pressure has since been found in only one Brahmin village, where I have taken off Rs. 325, leaving proposed Jumma at 59,282, with

in the low Tract watered by the CHENAB River.

Resources.		(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.			(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.						(Section V.) Financial Results.					
WELLS.		Number of Ploughs.	No. of meahls assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccurce granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deducted therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase. Decrease. Net Decrease.				Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
In capital order.	In good order.						Chabee.	Silabee.	Burabee.	Lately abandoned.		Amount.	No. of meahls.	Amount.	Percentage.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	R. A P.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.
...	...	972	1,748	14 11 10	...	Chowdree Est. 2 4 92 4 91 10 9	20,925				20,925	9 2,642	9 3,009	133	...	Rs. 1-15-9
On Khalsa area,...	...	1,748				Plough Est. @ 15 Rs. per Plough.	26,220				26,220					
On Mafee area,...	...	9				Well Estimate, (Irrigation scarcely needed.)	36,790				36,790					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Produce Est. 4 4 54 4 53 1 7	19,185				19,185					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue Rates, 2 4 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 0	23,272				23,272					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Summary Sett. 2 11 6 2 11 6 1 15 6 0 7 0	23,139				23,139					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Propd. Jumma, ...										
Total, ...	...	1,757														
...	...	1,309	2,137	16 18 19	113	Chowdree Est. 2 2 62 2 61 7 5	24,640				24,640	15 2,672	21 4,351	1,249	4-0	Rs. 1-10-11
On Khalsa area, ..	...	2,137				Plough Est. @ 15 Rs. per Plough.	32,055				32,055					
On Mafee area, ..	...	115				Well Estimate, (Irrigation scarcely needed.)	30,606				30,606					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Produce Est. 2 10 102 10 10 113 5	22,799				22,799					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue Rates, 2 0 0 1 6 6 1 6 0 1 0 0	29,877				29,877					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Summary Sett. 2 10 92 10 6 1 13 4	28,628				28,628					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Propd. Jumma, ..										
Total, ..	...	2,252														
...	...	493	542	8 6 6	...	Chowdree Est. 2 1 62 1 61 7 2	9,105				9,105	4 788	15 1,812	980	11-0	Rs. 1-5-6
On Khalsa area, ..	...	542				Plough Est. @ 15 Rs. per Plough.	8,130				8,130					
On Mafee area, ..	...	10				Well Est (Irrigation scarcely needed.)	8,476				8,476					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Produce Est. 1 15 21 15 21 5 7	7,026				7,026					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue Rates, 1 10 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	8,820				8,820					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Summary Sett. 1 15 6 1 15 6 1 5 9	7,840				7,840					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Propd. Jumma, ...										
Total, ..	...	552														
...	...	2,774	4,427	38 35 35	113	Chowdree Est. ...	54,670				54,670	23 6,102	45 9,172	2,362	4-0	Rs. 1-11-8
On Khalsa area, ..	...	4,427				Plough Est. ...	66,405				66,405					
On Mafee area, ..	...	134				Well Estimate, ...	75,872				75,872					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Produce Est. ...	49,010				49,010					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue Rates, ...	61,969				61,969					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Summary Sett. ...	59,607				59,607					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Propd. Jumma, ...	59,282				59,282					
Total, ..	...	4,561				Finally revised A. D. '58-59.										
						Total Relief, ..	2,687				2,687					

R K S.

from this river, or from any of the Nullahs immediately flowing into it.

of area made out for Villages liable to such changes;—(1) lands subject to Increment and Decrement; (2) Lands apt to be flooded; (3) Lands altogether

soil famous for the growth of sugar, has a denser population, and its lands are more highly cultivated, especially about "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The latter

watered by streams, yielding better crops, or where "Rice" and "Dofasli" prevail. The 3rd class will comprise poorer properties damaged by sandy deposits,

"Durya Bidar" to "Koolooval," and "Goornun" from "Koolooval" southwards. The central estates belong to miscellaneous communities of "Rajpoots" and "Jats"

of feeble capacity. On the whole, I perceive visible signs of improvement in many places. Agriculture is not expensive, the land easily tilled, with even

and green by natural moisture, there are islands recently reclaimed from the river, which are thickly covered with pasture, and in certain seasons occupied

by tenants, many of whom live either across the river, or beyond the Jummo boundary. Although the proprietors are few, they are first rate agriculturists,

it is less fertile, though still giving good crops. 39 per cent is "Doshahce" and 13 per cent "Rohee." To the north of Sealkote road, the superior tillage and the

Nalah" runs down the whole tract, but ere reaching the "Chenab" in "Koolooval," spends itself in irrigating the countries south of "Gondul," and is a mine

the villages between it and the river. So with these two "Nullahs" and the low bank of the "Chenab," the whole country from "Zindah" to "Majrah"

ones have been made.

per cent is under "Zubti." Much Sugarcane is grown and of excellent quality. "Gondul," Rudgal," and Chuprar are famous for goor. In 2nd and 3rd Classes 16

rice are also grown.

time go by boat to Mooltan. River exportation is on the increase. Wheat used to sell at about 5 per cent below the average, but being cheaply grown, is

The first formed part of the Jummo dominions. Gondul was held by Ameer Sing (Munhyalee); and Koolooval by Sirdar Jodh Sing (Wuzeerabades.)

Sometimes in the Vela at 3rd for grain and 3 Rs. cotton, with 8 annas for rent. For lands away from River at 1 for grain, and zubtee at 7 Rs. Sugarcane;

for 5 years, but which broke down every where, and induced Runjeet Sing to take away the farm and give it to Raja Heera Sing, who went back to grain payment,

ges about 3rd require to be altered. The Tehsildar thinks "Jumma will do," as they have much land capable of being reclaimed, and Sugarcane can be grown cheaply.

rates on Ploughs for all 3 classes. The Rev. rates have been selected after comparison with those of "Goojrat" and "Phaleean." About the same in 2nd and 3rd

certainly low. In the 1st however, I see no necessity to reduce or take the increase recommended by Plough or Produce estimate. I therefore leave well

a small reduction. In 3rd class most of the Estimates call for relief, and as the villages are weak, with a large tenant population, and exposed to the river

would be raised, but when prices are so low, I consider this impolitic, in a tract with a weak population. I wish also to encourage the extension of well

rate on Cultivation, 1-11-5. Beyond this the Settlement works capitally, and no change is required.

Chukla BET: Purgunah SUMRYAL: situated in the

Classes.		(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.														(Sec. II.) Agriculture.													
		MALGOOZAREE AREA.														DETAIL OF													
Total No. of Mehals.		Area actually assessed							Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soil's expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.		Area under produce expressed in per- centages.		In use. Out of use. Fit for use.											
Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.			Total Malgoozaree.		Irrigated	Silabee.	Burane.	Gohera.	Rellee.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tib- ba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently.	No requiring re- pairs.	Money required for repairs.
15	15	4,652	202	5,109	31	5,140	9,994		5	91	4	10	166	23	67	16	16	8	80	7	5	...	12	5	...	...	...	...	
		Detail of Col. 2.					Chahee, 245						Resident, 28				1	Sugar cane,											
							Silabee, 4,717						Non-Resident, 4				5	Cotton,											
							Burane, 188										1	Melon,											
																	67	Wheat,											
																	10	Mukate,											
																	1	Rice,											

REM

This tract contains only 15 villages along the river bank, being a continuation of the Bet in Purgunnah Murakewal. It is certainly inferior in fertility have been recovered, which in Sikh times were hunting grounds, but are now being brought although very slowly, under cultivation.

Caste of Proprietors.—There is a colony of (Bagree) Juts about Rundheer, which is the only old village, miscellaneous. Jats settlers occupy the remaining

Condition of villages.—The people, as cultivators are lazy and worthless; some of them (Bshroopees) by caste, are remnants of a vagrant race, who settled here looking properties. Rundheer is hopelessly broken down. One Estate in which they are joint proprietors with Husenpoor, although

Elements of Weakness.—Throughout the tract much land is lying untouched, partly from its having no value, partly from the want of population, 32

Fertility—Although land is moist and well watered, the constant exposure to invasion and the risk of sandy deposits render it of no great value, enabling Kothiyala, Bukuryalee, and Kotla Chusty to produce even a Dofuslee crop. The fall of rain is good, 30 inches in the year. Wells

Produce.—Produce is rather below the average, a large area of 88 per cent. is under 1st and 2nd class orders of value, but the yield is not great, there being for this they grow 10 per cent Mukai, and 1 per cent Rice with 67 per cent. Wheat forms their staple crop, the yield of Wheat is good, estimated

Market.—There are no large villages possessing shops, except perhaps Runder. Produce is bought and taken to Sumryal or Sealkote; sometimes the whole

Former Management.— Since its reclamation the villages have either belonged to Jagheers on this, or on the opposite bank of the river. No money settlement per cotton; but in higher and better lands @ two-fifths grain, and 7 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs. for cotton per Ghumao, deducting 1

Summary Settlement.—As no classes are required here, I have adopted rates for 3 soils keeping "Silabee" separate from "Chahee" and "Buranee". I consider "Buranee" are less productive, the revenue rates must be fixed lower. The Jumna deduced shows Summary settlement to be high, then a low Jumna, so I have fixed the new assessment below rates.

RESULT.—The result stands thus, Old Jumma 9,689 Rs. New Jumma 7,128 Rs. Reduction 1961. Rs., or 21 per cent. with rate on cultivation 1-4-11. As Jwahir Mail of Wuzcerabad; Rhuundeer Khar to Thakeur Dass of Wuzcerabad; Husenpoor Runduher to both conjointly; Junalpoor to Chowdree

low Tract watered by the "Chenab" river.

ral Resources.				(Sec. III.) Pressure & work- ing of Summary Sett.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.					
WELLS.		Number of Ploughs.	No. of Melahs assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccance granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma deducted therefrom and that of new Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.	
Number of Wells.	In capital order. In good order. In bad order.				Required accord- ing to average.	In existence.		Heavily. Moderately. Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910. From St. 1,910 to 1,912.						Chahce.

ARKS.

having been reclaimed only within the last 30 years. The main channel of the Chenab having formed along the Goojerat bank, new lands, and island properties.

attracted by the abundance of grass and Tamarisk, of which they make rope and baskets for sale. Bukryalee and Kothyalee are the only two healthy good moist land, newly recovered from the river, they leave uncultivated.

per cent of area is under Tenant cultivation, generally a sign of weakness.

Doshahce, the prevailing soil, is pretty fair, but little manured. 3 nullahs fed chiefly by the Chenab keep it moist, of these the "Wah" does most good are not required, so there is little irrigated land.

much sand in the soil. Zubtee consists of 8 per cent and only 1 per cent is under Sugarcane. For the same reason, Cotton does not flourish, but to make up at from 20 to 23 maunds (Kutchia) per acre; but I consider this a high average.

sale merchants from Wazeerabad buy Wheat, Goor, and Flax which they send by boat to Mooltan.

has been fixed. The revenue was always collected "Kham" @ 1/4d or 1/2d rates for "Vela" or new land, with a rate of 5 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs. Rs. and 8 annas respectively for rent; which clearly indicates that these river villages were looked upon as of little fertility, even during Sikh rule.

the tract to be not quite so good, and yet of similar capacity as the 2nd Class Villages of "Bat" Marakeewal. "Chahce" I shall rate the same, but as "Silabee", which is further confirmed by Chowdree and plough estimates, though not by produce estimate. Considering the condition of the people, I feel it right to give

some of the Jummas were not taken up, 5 estates were farmed with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, viz: Bahroopgurh and Hoosenpoor to Mahomed Khan of Jelalpoor in Goojerat. Since which arrangement the settlement is working well, and no further changes have been required.

Chukla VELA: Purgunah SUMRYAL:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.																				(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.										
MALGOOZAREE AREA.										DETAIL OF WELLS.																				
TOTAL NO. OF MEALS.			Area actually assessed.					Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.		Area under produce expressed in percentages.		DETAIL OF WELLS.				NUMBER OF PLOUGHS.									
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.		Silabee.	Burane.	Gohra.	Robee.	Doshahee.	Meyra & Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.	Required according to average.	In existence.			
I. 14	115	3,816	162	5,718	161	5,879	9,857	61	22	17	13	12	39	36	64	10	25	14	56	13	6	129	61	24	...	4	...	755	621	
or (Oothar.)				Detail of Col. 9.		{ Chahee. 3,675 Silabee. 1,296 Burane. 908								Resident 28 Non-Resident 7				4 Sugarcane, 8 Cotton, 42 Wheat, 10 Rice, 5 Mukai, 11 Barley.								On Khalsa area, On Mafce do.,			621 39	
II. 17	320	4,902	390	3,403	9	3,412	8,704	40	42	18	14	15	60	21	64	9	27	9	71	16	2	39	38	13	...	1	...	475	277	
or (Hethar.)				Detail of Col. 9.		{ Chahee. 1,388 Silabee. 1,445 Burane. 579								Resident 26 Non-Resident 10				2 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 56 Wheat, 5 Rice, 6 Mukai, 10 Barley, 5 Bajra.								On Khalsa area, On Mafce do.,			277 61	
Total.	31	435	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	53	30	17	14	12	43	30	64	10	26	14	75	13	6	168	99	37	...	5	...	1230	898
				Detail of Col. 9.		{ Chahee. 5,063 Silabee. 2,741 Burane. 1,487								esi R dent, 28 Non-Resident, 8				3 Sugarcane, 7 Cotton, 57 Wheat, 5 Rice, 5 Mukai, 9 Barley.												

REMA

This is a small tract partly high, partly low, situated between the "Aik" Nullah, and the "Wah" Nullah. The two divisions are clearly marked by "Oothar" division; that to the North of the "Pulkoo" (called in contradistinction Hethar) is a poor lowland tract, in many parts sandy, and everywhere

Classification.—There being a marked difference in the characteristics of the two divisions, I have grouped the villages into 2 classes. Those in the higher of the lowlands will form the 2nd class.

Castes of Proprietors.—The southern and better class of estates belong nearly entirely to Goomun Juts, the lowlands to "Behroopees," and vagabond

Condition of people.—As may be supposed the Jut villagers have some pretension to be considered cultivators, but they are one and all much depressed, owners a needy and thriftless band, who live as much by the sale of thatching-grass, baskets as by agriculture.

Elements of Weakness.—Population is scanty, (397 souls to the cultivated square mile). The number of ploughs also shows a deficiency of nearly 1 and seen in 6 per cent of the cultivated land lying abandoned, and only 1/4 of the culturable surface being now under plough.

Fertility.—Inferiority of soil is the prominent feature in both divisions, for as in the high tract it is naturally dry, requiring much labour and capital, so in grass, which impedes proper tillage. The 30 per cent. of 4th class soil is very poor.

Command of Water.—The only remedy for this is water. With regard to rain no complaint can be made, the fall being 30 inches in the year; with regard to not irrigation, while the third is of uncertain benefit to a few estates of the 2nd class, for this reason, that the supply of water depends cultivation of rice, and if properly supplied with water, are a great resource to proprietors, otherwise poor, but if the supply fail, dis- only cost 100 Rs. to construct, but the springs are not good. Efforts have been made to take full advantage of this means of irriga-

Produce.—The better sort of crops occupy the larger extent of area, and even 14 per cent., is under Zubtee, but in quality and yield they are about the cent. The yield of Wheat is estimated @ 20 maunds (Kucha), for watered, and 13 maunds for unwatered land. Sugarcane is of a very poor kind

Markets.—The only village of note in the tract is "Kopra." Produce is bought up by the dealers from "Sumryal," or "Sohdura," sometimes lately by

Former Management.—These villages were mostly included in the two Talloquas of "Sumryal" and "Koprah." Both were held in Jagheer, the latter by fixed a money Settlement for five years, which fairly broke down, and caused so much distress, that Rajah Suchet Sing. could only Sugarcane, with 1 rupee rent, and 3 rupees cotton with 8 annas rent. In lowlands one-third and one-fourth for grain, and for estimation the "Vela" was held.

Summary Settlement.—Is felt to be very high. Collections are reported difficult, leaving balances of Rupees 1,090. I have gone over their area, and affairs, and

New Settlement.—With a view to give full relief, I have adopted varying rates for both plough and well estimates, and there being little difference between rain. As respects the 1st class, I have adopted similar rates taking also Bet Sumryal as my guide. The "Chahee" being equal to "Sila- estimate comes out high, but I wish to assess below it and also below rates so as to give relief. In the 2nd class, I have adopted light give relief.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus;—Old jumma Rupees 15,830; new jumma rupees 12,619; Decrease rupees 3,211, or 20 per cent. with rate on area of

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.							(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.							(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. OF MEHALS ASSESSED.		BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.		AMOUNT OF TUCCAYEE GRANTED.			SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deducted therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.		NET DECREASE.		Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.	
Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.		Chahee.	Silabee.	Burane.	Lately abandoned.		No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Amount.	Percentage.		
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P.		
B.							Chowdree Est....	1 11 0	...	0 13 6	...	8,075								
8	4	2	...	841	200	330	Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,		8,315									
							Well Estimate,...	@	40 Rs. per well,		9,885	4	457	11	2,003	1,304				
							Produce Est., ...	2 4 8	...	1 2 4	...	11,158								
							Revenue Rates,...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	8 0	9,633								
							Summary Sett.,...	2 3 4	...	1 1 8	...	10,410								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,106								
B.							Chowdree Est.,...	2 6 7	...	0 13 9	...	5,225								
9	5	3	...	249	30	...	Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,		3,324									
							Well Estimate,...	@	35 Rs. per well,		5,464	5	374	12	2,287	1,907				
							Produce Est., ...	1 14 11	...	0 12 5	...	4,974								
							Revenue Rates,...	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	4 0	3,781								
							Summary Sett.,...	2 6 10	...	0 13 11	...	5,420								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	3,513								
B.				B.			Chowdree Est....	...	...	...	...	13,300								
17	9	5	...	1,090	230	330	Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	11,639								
							Well Estimate,...	...	...	...	...	15,349	9	831	23	4,290				
							Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	16,132								
							Revenue Rates,...	...	...	...	...	13,414								
							Summary Sett.,...	...	...	...	...	15,830								
							Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	12,619	Decrease in 1858-59. ...							
							Finally revised in	A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	(Nil)	Total relief, ...				3,211			
															20-01	4 6				

R K S.

an intermediate Nullah called "Pulkoo." Both divisions are equally wild, bleak and unfertile; the Southern portion represents the high, locally called covered with long grass. It has evidently at no distant period been reclaimed from the river, and has thus received its local name of "Vela".

or southern division, being older and of a better stamp, the land better cultivated, and the irrigation more profitable, are placed in the 1st class, while those settlers.

and I could find nothing to indicate even ordinary prosperity. As for the miscellaneous settlers, their villages are small and recently built, and their another sign of weakness is 34 per cent. of the area being under Tenants, 10 per cent of whom in the 2nd class are non-residents. The result of this is

the lowlands which were once alluvial, (the soil formerly productive,) has owing to the river having receded, become dry, sandy, and intermixed with thick

streams, there are three, the "Pulkoo," the "Wah," and the "Aik." The first runs in a deep channel, and is useless, the second imparts moisture, but on the requirements of estates in the Eykwala tract higher up, who are apt to embank it. These lands on either side of this Nullah are set apart for the purposes arise which lead to much expense and distress. Irrigation from wells is more certain, half of the area being watered from this source. The well situation, as is seen from 99 new wells having been made.

worst in the District, as the grain and Zubtee rates taken by the Sikhs, and quoted below, clearly show. Wheat and Mukaie are the staple, and Rice 5 per

Wazirabad Merchants, who, export it by boat to Mooltan. Wheat being of an inferior kind fetches 2 or 3 per cent. below District average.

"Bala Sing Cheema," and the former for two generations by the family of "Sirdar Jugut Sing." They were then farmed to General Avitabile, who restore it by having recourse to a grain system, when the old rates were resorted to, thus:— In uplands two-fifths for grain, and for zuttee @ 6 Rs. zuttee @ 4 rupees sugarcane and 1 rupee for rent, and 2 rupees for cotton, and 8 annas for rent, half rates were never taken, which shows, in what low

find 17 estates over-assessed. The Tehseeldar urges liberal relief, especially in the lowlands which have suffered since the fall in prices.

"Silabee" and "Buranee," I have rated them the same. I consider the tract of similar capacity to the Bet of Phaleean in Goojrat, except that it has more bee" can bear a rate of 2 Rupees. The revenue rate jumma agrees with the produce estimate in showing Summary Settlement to be too high. The well rates, and as all the estimates show over-assessment, and the "Plough" and "Produce" both come out low, I have resolved to assess below rates, so as to

rupees 1-4-5. This assessment has worked well, and has given satisfaction, so no change is requisite.