

22827

ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF THE
WAZIRABAD TAHSIL
OF THE
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT

BY
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Lahore:

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No. 1323-R.

Dated Lahore, 23rd April 1926.

(Order of the Governor in Council.)

THE following orders of the Financial Commissioner have received the previous approval of Government.

C. M. KING,

Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government,

Punjab, Revenue Department.

**Orders of the Financial Commissioner on the Assessment Report of the
Wazirabad Tahsil of the Gujranwala District.**

The Wazirabad tahsil, the assessment report of which is under consideration, was last assessed by the late Mr. I. C. Lall in 1911, together with the Gujranwala and Sharakpur tahsils of what then formed the Gujranwala district. The new assessment was brought into force with effect from Kharif 1912 in the Chenab circle and with effect from Rabi 1915 in the Charkhari and Bangar circles. The orders prescribing the term of settlement are contained in paragraph 6 of the letter of the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 352-S. (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.), dated the 4th June 1915, and are a little ambiguous. The orders stated that there was some danger, lest the opening of the Upper Chenab Canal should adversely affect the Chenab Circle of the Wazirabad tahsil by lessening the supply of flood water and the Charkhari circle of the same tahsil by withdrawing tenants and cattle to the canal tract. It was, therefore, laid down that the whole position was to be reviewed after Rabi 1925 "not with a view to enhancement, but in order to afford relief by reduction or redistribution, if circumstances show the necessity for such a course." These orders have been taken to mean that the land revenue of the tahsil as a whole was not to be increased, but that, if necessary, the rates were to be varied, so as to distribute the assessment more fairly than it was distributed at the time of reassessment.

2. The two most striking facts which have to be considered are the extension of canal irrigation to the Charkhari circle for the Kharif harvest and the great increase in waterlogging in the Bangar circle and in a small part of the Chenab circle.

Canal irrigation from the newly constructed Upper Chenab Canal was extended to the Charkhari circle about the time of Mr. Lall's settlement and Mr. Lall was authorised to announce certain fluctuating rates for the assessment of such irrigation. These rates were of a somewhat tentative character and cannot be accepted as a guide to the rates which may now have to be imposed. The water-table in the Charkhari circle has risen very considerably since the extension to it of canal irrigation, but in this circle there are not at present any signs of waterlogging and as far as can be seen it is not likely that waterlogging will result, if existing precautions limiting the amount of irrigation and restricting it to the kharif harvest are continued.

3. In the Bangar Circle, however, which is traversed by the main line of the Lower Chenab Canal waterlogging had begun even at the time of last settlement, and as a consequence of it, estates had to be placed wholly under fluctuating assessment. Here there has been a great increase in waterlogging. The area affected is in the direction of the Hafizabad tahsil, which, as will be seen from the orders on the Assessment Report of that tahsil, has also suffered very considerably from the same cause. It is a tract of salinaceous soil which is apparently somewhat lower lying than the neighbouring land and which forms a large part of the Bangar assessment circle. The soil of this area is known as "kalrathi". The import of this word would appear to be *kallar*

infected, and the soil consists of a hard clay impregnated with saltpetre. This soil was capable of producing a good quality of rice crops when soaked with water on the surface. The huge mass of water contained in the main channel of the Lower Chenab Canal is for a large part above the surface of the soil and the pressure of water therefore forces moisture through the soil to the surface, where it evaporates. This water forced through the soil under pressure takes into a solution the easily soluble saltpetre and carries it to the surface where on evaporation the saltpetre is deposited as a white efflorescence, which is the characteristic mark of the land described as "thoor". This *thoor* is quite unproductive. It will not even produce inferior grazing for cattle or flocks of sheep and goats. Wherever it is found, there is or has till recently been water near the surface and, in places, the water has actually come above the surface. The mere drainage of this area will not suffice to refertilize the soil. The fine efflorescence is blown away by the wind and causes damage to wholesome soil in the near neighbourhood. The saltpetre descends like a blight which prevents all growth. The presence in the *kalrathi* soil of this characteristic saltpetre differentiates waterlogging in *kalrathi* lands from waterlogging in lands which are not salt infected. The remedy for such un-infected lands which have become waterlogged is comparatively simple, and has to some extent been carried out by the Canal Department. It is only necessary to drain these areas in order to restore them to their former fertility. It is true that there are frequent difficulties in making suitable drains and the problem has not been completely solved, but it may be said that it is well on the road to solution. It may be said here that quite recently Government have (with their consent) acquired by exchange the area of three villages on the borders of the Hafizabad tahsil where it is proposed to conduct an extensive series of experiments on the reclamation of waterlogged land. It is hoped that these experiments will show what should be done to reclaim not only sweet lands which have become waterlogged but also the bitter saline lands which, whether they now have water on them or not, have been entirely destroyed by percolation of water through them at some previous time. A part of the Chenab circle now receives less flooding than before owing to construction at Merala of the weir for the Upper Chenab Canal, but the circle as a whole, has not suffered much. Its progress has, however, been retarded. This then is the position. We have to assess adequately a considerable area of land which has benefited by canal irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal and we must afford relief to another considerable area which has unfortunately been damaged by the operations of the Irrigation Department.

4. Mr. Lall's assessment was partly fixed and partly fluctuating. The fixed portion was on *chahi*, *larani* and *sailab* lands in all three circles with two exceptions in the Bangar and Chenab circles. The fluctuating portion consisted of the assessment of *nahri* crops in all three circles; eleven estates in the Bangar circle, which had suffered from waterlogging, and 18 estates in the Chenab circle which preferred a fluctuating to a fixed system, were given entirely fluctuating assessment. The effect of placing these 11 villages in the Bangar circle under fluctuating assessment has been automatically to give relief to those areas in these villages which have suffered from waterlogging. But for this the assessment of these villages would have been very severe and might have broken down. The Settlement Officer proposes to maintain the system of fluctuating assessment in the estates of the Bangar and Chenab circles now under it, and to extend it to other villages in the Bangar circle which have also suffered from waterlogging. For the rest, the system of fixed assessment is to be continued for non-canal irrigated lands and the system of fluctuating assessment for *nahri* lands.

5. Except for the harm done by waterlogging the Wazirabad tahsil has not been adversely affected by canal irrigation. The fears, which were expressed in the orders already cited, of extensive damage resulting in the Chenab circle from loss of flood water or in the Charkhari circle from the emigration of tenants, have not been fulfilled. Therefore, the problem to be

considered is a comparatively easy one. It amounts to giving a further measure of relief to the waterlogged area and putting a fair share of the burden on the more happily situated canal irrigated land. At the same time a consideration of the difference in the expense of well and canal irrigation makes it advisable to lessen the burden on the former. It is hoped that one result of this lightening of the burden on well lands will be the stimulation of well irrigation which is a factor in the reduction of waterlogging.

6. The most noticeable fact in the chapter on general statistics is the remarkable decrease in population, which occurred between 1901 and 1921. The decrease up to the year 1911 has been attributed partly to plague, but there can be no doubt that it is chiefly due to migration to canal colonies. Between 1911 and 1921 there was a slight increase in the population of the Charkhari circle, while that of the Bangar circle remained stationary: on the other hand in the Chenab circle there was a continued decrease. The population of the Chenab circle is still by no means too small, although if the non-agricultural population of the three towns of Wazirabad, Sohdra and Ramnagar, which are in this circle, were not included, it will be very much less than 986 souls per square mile, which it is shown to have. The decrease which can only be due to migration either to the more favoured Charkhari circle or to the colonies, is not therefore a matter of concern. Another noticeable feature is the great increase in the value of land. This increase in value is shown both by the sale price and by the mortgage consideration. Undoubtedly, a part of this rise in value is attributable to the high prices in the years after the Great War. But it must also be due to improved agricultural conditions, especially in the Charkhari circle. In spite of waterlogging possibilities, canal irrigated lands are still in great demand and fetch high prices.

7. The five years chosen as a basis of crop statistics contained 3 *khari* crops above the average, 1 average and 1 poor, and 2 *rabi* crops above the average, 2 below the average and 1 average. It cannot be said, therefore, that the average figures of these five years are likely to be inflated. As might be expected there has been a very great increase in canal irrigated crops in the Charkhari and Bangar circles. The variations in the other classes of cropping do not call for comment. As a result of the great increase in *nahri* cultivation there has been a very great increase in the production of rice in the Charkhari and Bangar circles. The percentage of this crop, which does well on hard soil, even if it is saline, has more than doubled in the Bangar circle and has increased from 1 to 15.6 per cent. in the Charkhari circle.

The proportion of the area cultivated by owners is much the same as at last settlement but there is a slight decrease in the Bangar and the Chenab circles. About 2/5th of the area is now cultivated by owners. The area held by tenants paying *batai* rents is now 24 per cent. of the cultivated area and is considerably more than the area under cash rents. The common rate of *batai* appears to be $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. In the Bangar circle, however, there is a very large area of *nahri* land which pays only $\frac{1}{4}$ *batai*. Where the landlord receives a smaller fraction than $\frac{1}{2}$, the tenant, as a rule, pays the whole of the land revenue and the occupier's rate.

8. The question of the half-net assets is discussed in chapter VI of the report. The crop experiments were not sufficiently numerous to be reliable and the Settlement Officer has rightly placed his chief dependence on the figures of outturn assumed at last settlement. He has assumed for rice an outturn of 600 seers per acre for both *chahi* and *nahri* cultivation in Charkhari and Bangar circles. This is 40 seers per acre more than the rate assumed for *chahi* rice in the Bangar and Chenab circles at last settlement and 40 seers per acre less than that assumed for *chahi* rice in the Charkhari circle. I cannot help thinking that these figures are too low. In the neighbouring Hafizabad tahsil land owners admitted that the outturn of *nahri* rice was 19 maunds per acre and Mr. Lall, the Settlement Officer assumed 22 maunds per acre though afterwards he gave his considered opinion that the outturn assumed should have been 20 maunds per acre. No reason has been given for supposing that the rice on the good Charkhari lands should

be less than it is on the lands in Hafizabad tahsil. I think, therefore, that the Settlement Officer might well have assumed the rate of rice production in *nahri* land of the Charkhari circle to be 800 seers per acre, a rate indicated by such experiments as were made. I do not propose, however, to alter his calculations in this respect. It will be seen later that even at the reduced rate which the Settlement Officer has assumed the results of the produce estimate indicate a revenue far higher than it is proposed to take. The other rates of produce of crops may be accepted. I only note that the *chahi* wheat rates have been reduced from 480 seers per acre to 440 seers in the Charkhari circle and from 400 to 360 seers in the Chenab circle. Some reduction is probably justifiable in the latter circle, but I am not convinced of its necessity in the Charkhari circle. The prices assumed indicate a rise of 46 per cent. The calculation has been made according to the rules laid down in the Settlement Manual. The Settlement Officer is of opinion that the effective rise may be put at 40 per cent. at least. There can be little doubt that this assumption is certainly not excessive. The deduction of 16 per cent. on *chahi* and 12 per cent. on *nahri*, *barani* and *sailab* crops on account of menials' dues is quite sufficient. It is to be noted also that the land owner is not given any share of straw for crops grown. The half-net assets crop rates per acre, based on *batai*, are exhibited in the following table. A fourth column has been added to show the third net assets crop rates :—

Circle.		Class of crop.			Half-net assets crop rate per acre.	$\frac{1}{3}$ net assets crop rate per acre.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Charkhari	...	Nahri	...	...	6 9 0	4 6 0
	...	Chahi and other irrigated	...	...	5 1 3	3 6 2
	...	Barani	...	...	2 5 1	1 8 8
Bangar	...	Nahri	...	...	5 11 9	3 13 2
	...	Chahi and other irrigated	...	...	3 15 10	2 10 7
	...	Unirrigated	...	...	2 5 7	1 9 1
Chenab	...	Nahri	...	...	6 1 7	4 1 1
	...	Chahi and other irrigated	...	...	4 15 6	3 5 0
	...	Sailab	...	...	2 15 6	1 15 8
	...	Barani	...	...	2 1 9	1 6 6

The Settlement Officer has also worked out half-net assets based on cash and *Chakota* rents. Those based on cash rents are somewhat lower than the rates brought out by *batai* : on the other hand the *Chakota* rents, especially for canal irrigated crops are very much higher. I think the proportion of *batai* compared with other rents is so large that in framing his estimates of the value of the half net-assets, the Settlement Officer has rightly kept to the estimate based on *batai* rents. The half-net assets and $\frac{1}{3}$ net assets are exhibited below :—

Circle.	$\frac{1}{2}$ net assets.	$\frac{1}{3}$ net assets.
Charkhari	... 3.54 lakhs	... 2.36 lakhs.
Bangar	... 2.17 „	... 1.45 „
Chenab	... 1.02 „	... .68 „
Total	... 6.73 lakhs	... 4.49 lakhs.

The Settlement Officer's actual proposals are contained in chapter VII. He proposes with a few exceptions to maintain the existing system of assessment, that is to say, that wherever the assessment is now fixed, with the addition

of fluctuating assessment rate on *nahri* crops, the same arrangement will be continued and where it is a wholly fluctuating assessment, it will continue to be fluctuating. He proposes, however, to extend the purely fluctuating assessment, which, it will be remembered, was introduced for 11 waterlogged villages, to a few other villages, which have since settlement suffered from waterlogging. The other villages of the Bangar circle do not appear to want the fluctuating system and it is right not to force it on them. If however at the time of announcing the assessment the majority of the revenue payees in any village which will now be retained under fixed assessment asks for a fluctuating assessment, it should be allowed to have it.

9. The most prosperous circle is undoubtedly the Charkhari circle, which far from being damaged by the opening of the Upper Chenab Canal owing to the withdrawal of tenants has benefited greatly. Here the soil rates for the fixed assessment were somewhat high amounting to Rs. 2-1-6 on *chahi* and Re. 1-4-0 on *barani* cultivation: on the other hand the fluctuating *nahri* rate sanctioned was only Re. 2-4-0 per acre sown. Owing to the reduction in the *chahi* and *barani* area cropped since settlement (due of course to the preference for canal irrigation when this is available) the fixed demand on the non-*nahri* cropping of the selected years has risen to Rs. 2-10-0 per acre matured. The Settlement Officer rightly considers this too high. He proposes to revert to the *chahi* and *barani* crop rates sanctioned at last settlement, namely, Rs. 2 per acre for *chahi* and Re. 1-4-0 per acre for *barani*, to be applied to the average matured area. This proposal is accepted. These rates will be the Settlement Officer's guides in determining the fixed assessment of each estate, but he can go above or below the revenue brought out by these rates according to the conditions of each estate and within the margin allowed by the rules. It will be convenient if he assesses the revenue of each estate under fixed assessment in round numbers. These rates are very much less than the 1/3 net assets rates for *chahi* and other irrigated (Rs. 3-6-2) and *barani* (Rs. 1-8-8) lands respectively and they cannot be regarded as being anything but very lenient. They ought to act as an incentive to well and *barani* irrigation throughout the area and may have some effect in preventing the progress of waterlogging.

For canal irrigated crops throughout this circle the Settlement Officer proposes an average *nahri* rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per acre to be applied to all areas sown with *nahri* crops. It is intended that this rate will be applied only to *kharif* crops, irrigation being in the *kharif* harvest only. The rate is the same as that sanctioned for Gujranwala and will almost entirely fall on areas which are not assessed either to *chahi* or to *barani* fixed assessment. The *nahri* rate will vary from village to village, the lowest rate permissible in any village being Rs. 2 per acre and the highest Rs. 4-8-0 per acre. The gradations between villages will be of not less than 8 annas. These proposals are all accepted. Care must be taken to keep the average *nahri* rate of all villages to the Rs. 3-8-0 proposed and now sanctioned. This average rate is very much less than the 1/3 net assets rate (Rs. 4-6-0), but it is a great increase on the present average *nahri* rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre sown. The result of these orders is to bring out an assessment in the Charkhar circle of Rs. 1,11,700 fixed and an estimated average assessment of Rs. 44,800 fluctuating or Rs. 1,56,700 altogether. There is a very great reduction in the fixed assessment which causes the total average demand of the circle to be reduced by about Rs. 2,000.

10. In the Bangar circle the existing assessment on crops not irrigated by canals is fixed, with the exception of the assessment of 11 estates which were waterlogged at last settlement and in which a purely fluctuating assessment was imposed on all classes of crops. The Settlement Officer proposes to extend the fluctuating system to some other villages which have become waterlogged since settlement and which have asked for a fluctuating assessment. For the rest he proposes to continue the existing system. The existing rates are Re. 1-8-0 for *chahi* and Re. 1-0-0 for *barani*, these rates being slightly higher than those actually sanctioned, which were Re. 1-6-0 and Re. 0-15-0 respectively. The existing rates are used both for the determination of the revenue of the area under fixed assessment and as fluctuating rates for the area under fluctuating assessment.

Besides the fixed assessment on *chahi* and *barani* cultivation in the estates under fixed assessment, there is a fluctuating assessment on all crops irrigated by either the Upper Chenab or the Lower Chenab Canal. As in the Charkhari circle, irrigation from the canals is in the kharif only and different fluctuating rates are applied to the areas sown and irrigated by the canal in the kharif harvest in each village. These varying rates average Rs. 2-4-0 for the area irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal and Rs. 2-12-0 for the area irrigated from the Lower Chenab Canal.

The Settlement Officer proposes to retain the existing *chahi* and *barani* rates, both for the fixed and fluctuating assessments. These rates are considerably less than the 1/3 net assets acreage rates for these classes of cultivation which are respectively for *chahi* and other irrigated, Rs. 2-10-7 and for *barani* Re. 1-9-1 as against Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 respectively. The Settlement Officer's proposals are undoubtedly very lenient, but they are accepted, as it is necessary in this somewhat unfortunate circle to give all possible encouragement to well and *barani* cultivation.

In place of the average *nahri* rates of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre on the Upper Chenab Canal and Rs. 2-12-0 on the Lower Chenab Canal the Settlement Officer has proposed an average rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per acre on both Canals combined. The average rate proposed by the Settlement Officer is the same as that proposed by him for irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal in the adjacent Charkhari circle. The area irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal is more favourably situated than the area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal in the Bangar circle. The Lower Chenab area is very largely waterlogged and the soil is decidedly of inferior quality. It would be a mistake, therefore, to apply the same average rate to irrigation from both these canals in this circle. The Bangar circle is decidedly inferior to the Charkhari circle in soil, even when a village has escaped waterlogging. This inferiority suggests that the average *nahri* rate should be lower. The Settlement Officer's proposed average rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per acre for irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal is, therefore, reduced to Rs. 2-12-0 per acre. It can be graded down so as to give relief to waterlogged villages on the same scale as will be given to such villages when irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal. On the Lower Chenab Canal waterlogging has become so bad that it would be inadvisable to go as high as the average rate of Rs. 2-12-0 just sanctioned for irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. In the neighbouring Bangar circle of the Hafizabad tahsil the Settlement Officer proposed an average rate for irrigation from the Lower Chenab Canal of Rs. 2-10-0 per acre and in the orders on the assessment report of the Hafizabad tahsil this rate was lowered to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. The existing average rate on the Lower Chenab Canal in the Bangar circle is Rs. 2-12-0 per acre. It is not necessary, therefore, to go quite as low as the sanctioned average rate in the Hafizabad tahsil. It is inadvisable, however, to go higher than an average of Rs. 2-8-0, and this average rate is accordingly sanctioned. The area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal in this tract is not separately indicated either in the report or in the statements appended to it. I have ascertained from the Settlement Officer that the separate figures are:—Upper Chenab *nahri* sown area, 8,619 acres, Lower Chenab *nahri* sown area, 6,203 acres. Applying to these areas the rates now sanctioned, we get the following results:—

Rs. A. P.	Rs.
8,619 × 2-12-0=	23,703
6,203 × 2-8-0=	15,507
Total ...	39,210

The Settlement Officer estimated that the *nahri* assessment at his proposed rate of Rs. 3-8-0 would be Rs. 51,877. The result of these orders is to reduce his assessment by about Rs. 12,600.

11. The Chenab Circle is partly under fixed and partly under fluctuating assessment. A very small part of it receives canal irrigation, which is assessed at fluctuating rates varying from village to village. For the fixed

assessment on *chahi*, *sailab* and *barani* area the Settlement Officer has proposed rates of Rs. 2, Re. 1-8-0 and Re 1 respectively. The *chahi* rate is 4 annas less than that proposed at settlement on the cropped area. The *sailab* crops are divided into two classes, (1) including wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, fruit and vegetables, and (2) containing all other crops. The rate of Re. 1-8-0 is applicable only to class (1) and is 4 annas less than the rate imposed at settlement. The rate for the class (2) *sailab* crops is only Re. 1 and is the same as the *barani* rate. These proposals are very lenient. They are justifiable by the comparative poverty of this tract due in part to the construction of the weirs at Khanki and Merala. For the area wholly under fluctuating assessment, the Settlement Officer proposes a somewhat lower rate (namely, Re. 1-8-0 instead of Rs. 2) for *chahi*. The area affected is small amounting to only 415 acres and it adjoins the Chenab Circle of the Hafizabad tahsil where even lower rates have been proposed. All these proposals of the Settlement Officer for fixed and fluctuating assessment are accepted. For canal irrigated land the Settlement Officer proposes varying village rates, the average of which is to be Rs. 3-8-0 per acre as in the Charkhari circle. The whole of the canal area is irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal and the Charkhari circle rate is suitable because the villages affected are favourably situated.

12. The financial result of these orders compared with the Settlement Officer's proposals and the existing average assessment is shown in the following table:—

Circle.					Average demand of selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23) Lakhs of rupees.	Settlement Officer's proposed assessment. Lakhs of rupees.	Assessment now sanctioned. Lakhs of rupees.
Charkhari	...	...	...	...	1.59	1.56	1.53
Bangar	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.04	.92
Chenab	...	...	...	...	.52	.45	.45
Total					3.11	3.05	2.93

There will thus be a fair reduction in the total revenue taken from the tahsil and there will be a very considerable shifting of the burden. Welcome relief will be given to the owners of *chahi*, *barani* and waterlogged area. The new assessment is very lenient, but in the peculiar circumstances of a large part of this tahsil leniency is necessary.

13. The Settlement Officer's proposals contained in paragraph 49 of the report for grading the fluctuating rates in villages are all accepted.

14. The lambardari cess will remain at 5 per cent. The fixation of the local rate is not now a matter which concerns a revenue officer.

15. The new demand will be introduced with effect from *rabi* 1923. The existing arrangement for the assessment of fluctuating revenue will continue until the report promised in paragraph 56 is received. Reports are also awaited regarding rules for the grant of protective leases to new wells, etc., and alluvion and diluvion. Orders have already been passed on a separate reference regarding the dates of payment of land revenue. Orders regarding the term of settlement will be passed when the final settlement report is received.

C. M. KING,

The 13th April 1923.

Financial Commissioner and Secretary to
Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.

1224-1230

Erratum Slip to the Assessment Report of the Wazirabad Tahsil.

<i>Para.</i>		<i>Line.</i>		<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
7.	12	...	...	... inch	inches
17.	Statement, column 11, Tahsil 1928			... 162	152
27.	Sugarcane, Tahsil now	...		... 32	3·2
34.	68	...		... Crops	crop
40.	Average Assessment Tahsil	...		... 310440	310449
47.	13	...		... othe	other

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

WAZIRABAD TAHSIL

OF THE

GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. The Wazirabad tahsil is almost an exact rectangle in shape, 30 miles long from east to west, and 15 miles broad from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the river Chenab, on the east by the Daska tahsil of the Sialkot district, and on the south and west by the Gujranwala and Hafizabad tahsils of the Gujranwala district. There are 264 estates in the tahsil with a total area of 458 square miles, of which 58 per cent. is cultivated.

General Description.

2. At the last settlement, the tahsil was divided into three assessment circles—the Chenab, the Charkhari and the Bangar. The three circles have been retained without any change, under the orders contained in the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 3109, dated 20th February 1924.

Assessment Circles.

The *Chenab* circle is the narrow lowlying strip of country along the river Chenab, 30 miles long and varying in width from one to six miles. It comprises 66 estates and an area of 81,326 acres, of which 38 per cent. is cultivated. The prevailing soil of the circle is a light loam with some *rappar* and *retli* in the lowlands, and *kalrathi* in the uplands. The estates of this circle may be divided into three groups :—

(i) 'Villages lying between the Daska boundary and Wazirabad.'

These villages do not now benefit from the floods or percolation of the river, as much as they used to do at the last settlement, owing to the construction of the weir at Merala. The *Palkhu*, however, passes through this tract and floods lands on both sides of it.

(ii) 'Villages lying between Wazirabad and Khanki weir.' These

villages suffer from the flood waters, held up by the Khanki protective works, submerging their *sailab* lands for too long a period during the summer. The upland portions of these villages get some canal irrigation from the Kot Jafar minor of the Upper Chenab Canal.

(iii) 'Villages lying west of the Khanki weir to the Hafizabad boundary.'

These villages have suffered through diminution of floods, but the main stream of the river flows to the south now, and the portions of these villages, lying between the river and the escape channel of the Lower Chenab Canal and its prolongation the *Sukhnain*, get good floods and percolation.

The three important towns of Sohdra, Wazirabad and Ramnagar lie in this circle.

The *Charkhari* circle contains 115 estates, with an area of 104,236 acres, 75 per cent. of which is cultivated. The circle occupies the eastern half of the upland tract of the tahsil, and is the most fertile and agriculturally developed of the three circles. The prevailing soils are a good *missi* producing valuable crops in the east, *rohi* and *missi* in the centre, *kalrathi* in the north, and *missi* and *maira* in the west. The circle gets canal irrigation, during kharif, from the Upper Chenab Canal.

The *Bangar* forms the western half of the upland tract of the tahsil. It consists of 83 estates, with a total area of 107,814 acres, of which 57 per cent. is cultivated. The soil of the circle in the east and south-east is *missi*, *rohi*, or *maira*, as in the adjoining Charkhari villages. Elsewhere the prevailing soil is *kalrathi*, well suited to irrigated rice.

The Lower Chenab Canal passes through the circle from the north-east to the south-west, and the Vanike and Gajargola distributaries irrigate 16 villages of the circle lying to the west of the main line of the canal during the kharif. Extension of irrigation to a dozen more villages on this side is under contemplation from the projected Manchar distributary. Fifty-four estates of the circle lying to the east of the Lower Chenab Canal get kharif irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal.

The important town of Akalgarh lies in this circle.

3. The river Chenab runs along the northern boundary of the tahsil.

River and Nalas.

Since the construction of the second weir at Merala, the usefulness of the river to the tahsil has still further diminished. It is almost dry during the winter, throughout its course in this tahsil, and rabi crops in the riverain villages mostly depend on rain and wells for maturity.

The *Palkhu nala* enters the tahsil from the Sialkot district and after traversing the eastern half of the Chenab circle nearly parallel to the river, falls into it a little above the Khanki weir. It is a perennial stream and its waters are augmented by a branch of the *Aik* falling into it, to the east of Wazirabad. The villages to the west of Wazirabad complain that these augmented waters do a lot of damage to their *sailab* lands.

The *Aik nala* enters the tahsil from the Sialkot district at the village of Arainwala in the Charkhari circle, and there bifurcates into two branches. The northern branch, after flowing for a mile or so to the west, turns towards the north, and passing under the railway line and the Wazirabad-Sialkot Road, falls into the Palkhu. The surplus waters of this branch flow further west along the Wazirabad-Sialkot Railway line, till they are held up by the main line of the North-Western Railway, and then turn south along the line and join the waters of the southern branch. The southern branch flowing south crosses the channel of the Kot Jafar minor by means of superpassages at two places, and the main line of the North-Western Railway, by means of a bridge in village Jandiala Dhabwala. It then passes over the Nokhar branch of the Upper Chenab Canal, by means of a superpassage near the Sangowali Canal Rest house, and spreads south into the Gujranwala tahsil, where it is known as the Nandanwah. The *Aik*, which is a valuable irrigating and fertilizing agent in the Sialkot district, is a source of great trouble and damage in this tahsil. Before the construction of the Upper Chenab Canal and its branches, the *Aik* waters, as they entered this tahsil, spread out and flowed in a south-western direction, causing no damage but depositing good silt where possible. With the construction of canal channels, the free flow of the waters has been checked and they are only allowed to pass through certain cuts and syphons, with the result that lot of damage is done by submersion or erosion.

The *Sukhnain* is a creek of the river branching off to the south near Ramnagar, and flowing nearly parallel to the river into the Hafizabad tahsil. The escape channel of the Lower Chenab Canal, from Chhenawan falls into this creek near its head, and replenishes it with the spare waters of the canal from time to time. Villages situated on the Sukhnain thus get the benefit of the floods and percolation throughout the year.

4. The Lower Chenab Canal takes off the river at Khanki in this tahsil,

The Chenab Canals.

and after running about 26 miles through the Chenab and Bangar circles, passes into the Hafizabad tahsil. For the first 12 miles of its course, up to village Manchar, the canal is in deep digging and its full water surface is below the ground surface. Below Manchar, the canal gradually goes into embankments, and its full water surface rises much above the ground surface level.

The Vanike and Gajargola distributaries are taken off at the 14th and 17th mile and after running west for 7 and 5 miles, respectively, enter the Hafizabad tahsil. Sixteen estates of the Bangar circle lying to the west of the main

canal get irrigation from these two branches during kharif. Lot of damage has been done by water-logging and its attendant evil, *thoor*, saltpetre efflorescence, in the south-west of the Bangar and west of the Chenab circle.

The Upper Chenab Canal which takes off the Chenab river at Merala in the Sialkot district does not pass through this tahsil, but one of its main branches, the Nokhar, which takes off the canal at Bambanwala in the Daska tahsil, after running about 7 miles to the west, enters the Wazirabad tahsil at Chak Gillan in the Charkhari circle. Before it enters the tahsil, two distributaries are taken off the Nokhar branch, one to the north, called Kot Jafar, and the other to the south called the Gakhar, which irrigate estates in the north and south-east, respectively, of the Charkhari circle. The main branch then bifurcates at Sangowali into the *Warpal* and *Kalaske* distributaries. The former irrigates the western portion of the Charkhari and the whole of the Bangar circle east of the main line of the Lower Chenab Canal and the latter after irrigating a number of estates in the south-west of the Charkhari and the south-east of the Bangar circle passes through the Gujranwala into the Hafizabad tahsil. Irrigation from the Nokhar branch is for the kharif only with first waterings for the rabi.

5. I have discussed at some length the history, causes and effects of water-logging on the Lower Chenab Canal, in my assessment report of the Hafizabad tahsil, and would invite reference to paragraphs 7 to 10 of that report. As has already been stated the canal is in the digging up to Manchar, and the country north of that village does not show any signs of water-logging. South of Manchar the effects of water-logging begin to appear, and grow worse as we go down the canal, and are worst in the border villages of Jhattanwali, Paleh and others. These villages are only six or seven miles from Hafizabad, and were among the first to show signs of water-logging, and have always been treated as part of the effected tract near Hafizabad. Two drains have been dug, one on each side of the canal to drain off the surface water, and have been joined to the Ahmadpur syphon and the system of drains emanating from that point in the Hafizabad tahsil. The area to the west of the canal has suffered more than that to the east. Beyond the Bangar circle, the lowlying lands in the south-western villages of the Chenab circle, have thrown out saltpetre and become unfit for cultivation.

The tract, irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal, does not show any signs of water-logging yet, though the water table has risen considerably since settlement, but it is still within profitable distance below the ground surface. Irrigation in this part is for the kharif only and the main canal or a branch running a perennial supply does not traverse it. Any addition to the underground water reservoir, during the summer, is drained off towards the river during the winter. Thus in this respect the eastern half of the Wazirabad tahsil has a distinct advantage over the Hafizabad and the Gujranwala tahsils, which get an addition to their sub-soil water reservoir by percolation, throughout the year.

6. The natural soils of the tahsil are *rohi*, a sweet stiff clay suited to all irrigated crops; *missi*, a good sweet loam, very fertile and suited to all crops except rice; *maira*, a light loam suited to both irrigated and unirrigated crops; *retli* or *tibba*, a loose sandy soil fitted for unirrigated crops; and *kalrathi*, a stiff sour clay suited to rice cultivation.

The natural soils are not entered in the last settlement records, which only record the classes of land according to the means of irrigation, viz., *chahi*, *nahri*, *chahi-nahri*, *sailab*, *chahi-sailab*, *abi* and *barani*. A general revision of records has not been undertaken at this settlement, and classes of soil already recorded in the revenue papers have been recognised for the purposes of assessment, under sanction of Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 591, dated 11th January 1924.

7. Statement No. I gives the monthly rainfall figures for the last 13 years, recorded at the Wazirabad rain-gauge station, and statement No. I.-A, the annual figures of rainfall at Ramnagar, Khanki and Chhanawan. The Wazirabad average comes to 22.39 inches against 23 inches at last settlement, and that of Ramnagar to 22.29 inches against 20 at last settlement, and very closely tally

with those of the other two stations, which would show that rainfall is equally distributed now throughout the tahsil. This has also been found to be the case now in Hafizabad.

Of the 22·39 inches recorded at Wazirabad, 18·11 inches were received during the summer months and 4·28 during the winter. The total rainfall of the year has varied between 8·85 inches in 1920-21 and 40·35 inches in 1917-18, and the winter rains between 11 inch in 1916-17 and 7·58 inches in 1922-23. The September rains which are so important for both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops completely failed in one year and were below average in 8 out of 13 years. The introduction of canal irrigation for the *kharif* has lessened, to a certain extent, the dependence of the *kharif* crops on rain but even now timely and well distributed rainfall is absolutely necessary for successful harvesting.

8. The Charkhari and Chenab circles are well wooded. Big *shisham*, banyan and *pipal* trees are to be found in the former; and groves of *shisham* and *kikar* trees in the latter. There are some very old and valuable gardens, containing mangoes, oranges and other fruit trees in Sohdra, Wazirabad, Ramnagar and Akalgarh towns. They are not, however, well kept, and properly looked after. Owing to the canal irrigation being for the *kharif* only, very few new gardens have been put up.

The *Bangar* circle is not very fortunate in the matter of trees and vegetation. Except on canal banks or on wells near *abadis* very few big trees are to be seen in the circle.

All available *banjar* in the uplands has been brought under cultivation, and what is still left affords very little grazing for the cattle. The *bela* lands of the riverain villages, however, afford good grazing, and considerable profit is made by grazing leases, near the towns. The most common grasses are the *Palwan*, *Khabbal*, *Dila*, *Dabh*, *Chhimbar* and *Ghooiin*.

9. Sohdra, Wazirabad, Akalgarh and Ramnagar are the more important towns in the tahsil. The first and the last are removed from the railway and canals, and have lost much of their importance as trading centres. Akalgarh is a railway station and has got a small market, which is not, however, doing much business, as the produce is mostly taken to the railway stations and exported to the bigger markets. Wazirabad is a flourishing town, and a junction of three railway lines. It has got a big timber market, but there is not much business done here in grain and other agricultural produce. There is a Municipal Committee in Wazirabad and Small Town Committees in the other three.

10. The tahsil is very well off in the matter of communications. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through it north and south and there are three stations on it in the tahsil. The Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway traverses the length of the tahsil, with four stations within its limits, and the Wazirabad-Sialkot Railway has got one station within the limits of the tahsil. There is no village which is more than 12 miles away from the Railway. The Grand Trunk Road passes through the tahsil, and the other metalled roads are the Wazirabad-Sialkot, the Akalgarh-Ramnagar, and the Mansurwali-Ahmadnagar road. A net work of unmetalled roads traverses the tahsil in all directions, but they are not kept in a very good state of repairs. Bullock carts are not much in use, except in the neighbourhood of Wazirabad, and much of the traffic is carried on by donkeys and camels.

CHAPTER II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

11. For the political and fiscal history of the tahsil before annexation, reference may be made to the assessment reports of the tahsil by Messrs. O'Dwyer and Lall. The summary settlement of the tract was made by Mr. Cocks and Major Lake in 1847-48. The total demand amounted to Rs. 2,01,567 and fell at Rs. 2-2-0, per acre, on cultivation. It was excessive and broke down utterly in 1858. The regular settlement was made by Mr. Morris, who reduced the demand by 17 per cent. to Rs. 1,67,645, falling at Rs. 1-10-6, per acre, on cultivation. The

reduction, though liberal, was inadequate in certain villages, that had suffered severely from the effects of the previous assessment, and the demand fell into arrears. Further reductions were announced in 1858, and after that the assessment worked without serious trouble till 1866.

12. The first Revised Settlement was made by Captain Nisbet with effect from kharif 1867. The new assessment amounted to Rs. 1,61,662, or a decrease of 4 per cent. on the previous year's demand, with a progressive increase of Rs. 7,808 after 15 years. The rate on cultivation was Re. 1-4-0 per acre. The assessment was considered to be inadequate and the progressive items were brought into force at once. The assessment worked fairly, though in years of bad harvest and scanty rainfall alienations of land became frequent. Suspensions and remissions of revenue were not liberally given when required, and *taccari* advances during the term of settlement were very small. The second Revised Settlement was made by Mr. (now Sir Michael) O'Dwyer and came into force from kharif 1892. The new demand amounted to Rs. 2,32,638 and fell at Re. 1-7-1, per acre of cultivation. It was an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous demand. It worked satisfactorily and was realised without any difficulty.

The following figures show the demand of the tahsil at the various settlements, before the one under revision :—

				Rs.
Summary Settlement	..	..	..	2,01,567
Regular Settlement	..	..	..	1,67,645
First Revised Settlement	..	..	..	1,61,662
Second Revised Settlement	..	..	..	2,32,638

13. The third Revised Settlement was made by Mr. I. C. Lall on the eve of the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. The new demand was introduced in the Chenab circle in kharif 1912 and in the other two circles with effect from Rabi 1915. The system of assessment sanctioned was as follows :—

(a) In the Charkhari circle the assessment of the *chahi* and *barani* lands was fixed, and *nahri* crops wherever sown pay a fluctuating revenue at the village rates, in addition to the fixed demand.

(b) In the Bangar circle, 11 of the estates, that received irrigation from the Lower Chenab Canal and had suffered from water-logging, were placed under an entirely fluctuating assessment with separate rates for *nahri*, *chahi* and *barani* crops, charged on matured area. In the rest of the circle, the system of assessment is the same as in the Charkhari circle.

(c) In the Chenab circle fluctuating assessment was sanctioned for all estates lying to the west of the Khanki weir, excepting Ramnagar, but only 18 accepted fluctuation, and the rest of the circle was put under a fixed demand. For fluctuating assessment each village was given separate rates for *chahi*, *sailab 1st class*, *sailab 2nd class*, and *barani* to be charged on matured crops.

The sanctioned rates and demand are given below :—

Assessment Circle.	Class of Soil.	SANCTIONED RATES.		Demand.
		Fixed.	Fluctuating.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Charkhari ..	Chahi ..	2 0 0	..	1,37,520
	Barani ..	1 4 0	..	..
Bangar ..	Chahi ..	1 6 0	1 8 0	69,953
	Barani ..	0 15 0	1 0 0	..
Chenab ..	Chahi ..	2 1 0	2 4 0	..
	Sailab ..	1 2 0	I 1 12 0	..
	Barani ..	1 0 0	II 1 0 0 1 0 0	52,275 ..

The average rate sanctioned for this tahsil for assessment of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal is Rs. 2-4-0 per acre sown with a minimum of Re. 1-8-0 and a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0. The average fluctuating rates sanctioned for villages irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal are *nahri* Rs. 2-12-0, *chahi* Re. 1-8-0 and *barani* Re. 1 per acre matured.

The new demand actually announced was 75, 73 and 70 per cent., respectively, of the half-net assets, in the Charkhari, Bangar and Chenab circles, and was expected to bring out an increase of 14, 25 and 14 per cent., respectively, in the three circles.

14. The following statement compares the demand of the year 1915-16, the first year of the new demand in all circles, with the average demand of the selected years and gives details of the khalsa and assigned revenue, as well as of that suspended or remitted :—

Circle.	Year.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT.				Assigned.	Suspended during the term of the expiring Settlement.	Remitted during the term of the expiring Settlement.
		Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Total.	Khalsa.			
CHARKHARI.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	1915-16	1,28,795	13,256	1,42,051	1,37,572	4,479	..	..
	Average of the selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23).	1,30,204	28,449	1,58,653	1,54,222	4,431	..	273
BANGAR.								
	1915-16	61,386	22,486	83,872	79,071	4,801	..	..
	Average of the selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23).	62,057	38,139	1,00,196	95,546	4,650	..	373
CHENAB.								
	1915-16	44,848	4,708	49,556	47,278	2,278	..	..
	Average of the selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23).	46,658	4,942	51,600	49,352	2,248	4,717	..
TAHSIL.								
	1915-16	2,35,029	40,450	2,75,479	2,63,921	11,558	..	..
	Average of the selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23).	2,38,919	71,530	3,10,449	2,99,120	11,329	4,717	646

The figures have been taken from the Revenue Accountant's registers. A sum of Rs. 4,717 only was suspended in 1920-21 in the Chenab circle, owing to drought and recovered in the following year. The remissions in the Charkhari and Bar circles were on account of hailstorm.

The assessment, though heavy, has worked satisfactorily and recoveries have been made regularly and without any difficulty. The number of processes issued annually have been very small, and the unrecovered balances at the close of a year only nominal. Prices have risen since settlement, and cultivation has extended, thanks to canal irrigation, hence the landowners have found no difficulty in paying the revenue demand.

A sum of 18 thousand rupees was advanced as *taccavi* for wells, and 12 thousand rupees for the purchase of bullocks, during the last ten years.

There are no big assignees of land revenue in the tahsil and the amount of assigned revenue is very small.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

15. Statement No. II gives details of the area of the tahsil at settlement and now. The settlement figures have been taken from the circle note-books for the year 1912-13, and the present from the Area statement for the years 1923-24. The following statement summarises the changes in cultivation since settlement :—

Details.	CHARKHARI.		BANGAR.		CHENAB.		TAHSIL.	
	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.
Total area, in acres	104,231	104,236	107,828	107,814	81,330	81,326	293,389	293,376
Percentage ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Unculturable, acres	5,437	6,085	8,148	16,508	24,780	22,929	38,365	45,522
Percentage ..	5	6	8	15	30	28	13	16
Culturable waste, acres.	28,427	19,802	40,473	30,198	26,519	27,679	95,419	77,679
Percentage ..	27	19	37	28	33	34	33	26
Cultivated, acres..	70,367	78,349	59,207	61,108	30,031	30,718	159,605	170,175
Percentage ..	68	75	55	57	37	38	54	58
Cultivated.	Nahri, acres ..	15,923	7,343	17,769	..	860	7,343	34,552
	Percentage ..	20	12	29	..	3	4	20
	Chahi and other irrigated, acres.	58,610	52,737	35,911	29,589	13,135	12,455	107,656
	Percentage ..	83	67	61	48	44	41	68
	Unirrigated, acres.	11,757	9,689	15,953	13,750	16,896	17,403	44,606
	Percentage ..	17	13	27	23	56	56	28

Cultivated area has increased in all circles, from 2 per cent. in the Chenab to 11 per cent. in the Charkhari, due to canal irrigation. Nahri forms 20, 29 and 3 per cent. of the cultivated area in the Charkhari, Bangar and the Chenab, respectively. In the Bangar circle 38 per cent. of the *nahri* area is irrigated by the Lower Chenab and the rest by the Upper Chenab Canal. *Chahi* area has decreased in all circles, but it still forms the bulk of the cultivated area, being 67, 48 and 41 per cent. in the Charkhari, Bangar and the Chenab, respectively. *Barani* forms a considerable part of the cultivated area in the Charkhari and Bangar circles and has considerably improved since settlement owing to the rise of the water table. *Sailab* forms more than half the cultivated area of the Chenab circle.

There is still lot of *banjar* left, but it is impregnated with *kallar* and hence is not of much use. The large increase from nearly two to ten thousand acres in the *shor* or *thoor* area in the Bangar circle is due to water-logging in the villages watered by the Lower Chenab Canal.

16. The following statement shows the changes in the number and efficiency of wells:—

Wells.

Emergency of wells.

Assessment Circle.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WELLS.				AVERAGE DEPTH TO WATER.		AVERAGE DEPTH OF WATER.		RECORDED CHAHI AREA PER WELL IN USE.		AREA MATURED PER WELL IN USE.	
	Fit for use.		In use.									
	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.
Charkhari ..	1,978	1,992	1,868	1,860	23	11	5	9	31	28	26	27
Bangar ..	1,098	1,092	1,039	958	16	12	6	7	34	31	27	27
Chenab ..	850	916	760	796	13	10	5	7	17	16	17	16

There has been practically no change since settlement in the number of wells in use in the Charkhari circle, while the Bangar shows a decrease of 8 and the Chenab an increase of 5 per cent. The decrease in the Bangar is due to the unprofitable wells having been abandoned on the introduction of canal irrigation, and lands on others, lying to the west of the Lower Chenab Canal, having been spoiled by water-logging. The increase in the Chenab circle is due to the decrease in the river *sailab*.

Water-table has risen in all circles, and the average depth to water in the tahsil is between 10 and 12 feet. In the vicinity of the main line of the Lower Chenab Canal, however, the water-table has risen much closer to the ground surface, and rendered a large area unfit for cultivation.

The following statement shows the depth of the water-table, below ground surface, in certain wells, situated in villages to the west of the Lower Chenab Canal, where observations are made twice every year by the Canal Department:—

AVERAGE DEPTH TO WATER IN FEET.									
1905.		1910.		1915.		1920.		1924.	
June.	October.	June.	October.	June.	October.	June.	October.	June.	October.
9.7	8.89	8.92	6.84	8.34	6.9	7.59	6.31	5.96	5.07

Irrigated area per well has slightly decreased in all circles because wells are not fully worked owing to canal irrigation, but the matured area per well is the same as at last settlement, or has slightly increased.

The number of *ghallars* in the tahsil is insignificant and none of them is working over the river or its creeks.

17. Statement No. IV gives details of the cattle enumerations made in 1909, 1914, 1920 and 1923. The enumeration of 1914 was made immediately after the last settlement and may be taken as representing the state of things prevailing then, while the figures of 1909 were used in the last assessment report. In the case of almost all important classes of animals, the figures of 1914 are much higher than those of 1909, and then a decline seems

Cattle and Ploughs.

to have set in. The following table compares the figures of 1914 with those of 1923 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assessment Circle.	Year.	Bulls and Bullocks.	Cows.	Male Buffaloes.	Buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Ponies.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Mules.	Ploughs.
CHANNHARI	1914 ..	12,478	7,489	4,329	11,119	10,610	9,946	777	2,105	6	46	8,130
	1923 ..	11,336	4,692	2,937	14,366	14,245	8,211	1,095	2,219	13	130	8,649
	Increase + or decrease — per cent.	—9	—37	—32	+29	+34	—17	+41	+5	+117	+183	+6
BANGAL	1914 ..	7,769	6,555	3,996	7,285	8,094	8,649	664	1,493	75	13	5,503
	1923 ..	6,448	4,278	3,619	9,354	11,671	9,004	867	1,719	63	69	5,545
	Increase + or decrease — per cent.	—17	—35	—9	+28	+44	+4	+31	+15	—16	+431	+1
CHENAB	1914 ..	6,047	5,465	2,212	5,506	6,263	3,946	643	1,350	45	105	3,738
	1923 ..	4,988	3,724	2,008	5,625	7,682	3,830	594	2,284	76	43	3,368
	Increase + or decrease — per cent.	—18	—32	—9	+2	+23	—3	—8	+69	+69	—59	—10
TARSIL	1914 ..	26,294	19,509	10,537	23,910	24,967	22,541	2,084	4,948	126	164	17,371
	1923 ..	22,772	12,694	8,564	29,345	33,598	21,045	2,556	6,222	162	242	17,562
	Increase + or decrease — per cent.	—13	—35	—19	+23	+35	—7	+23	+26	+21	+48	+1

Bulls and bullocks, cows and male buffaloes show a large decrease, while cow buffaloes and the young stock, a large increase in all circles. The buffalo is replacing the cow in all parts of the province as a milk animal, and the increase in the number of the young stock is due more to a change in classification than anything else. Similarly the decrease in the plough cattle may be ascribed partly to this cause, and partly to the scarcity of grazing lands. Landowners

cannot afford to keep spare cattle in this tahsil, and the present number of bullocks and male buffaloes is hardly sufficient for the existing number of ploughs. Cow buffaloes, when not in milk, are often yoked into the plough. Sheep and goat have decreased in the Charkhari and Chenab and increased in the Bangar circle. Horses and ponies, donkeys, camels and mules, all show an increase in the tahsil as a whole. There are very few descent horses in the tahsil, a greater part of the number given in the statement being pack animals or nags. Donkeys, camels and mules are mostly owned by non-agriculturists, who use them for the carrying trade.

The number of ploughs has slightly increased in the Charkhari and Bangar, but has decreased 10 per cent. in the Chenab circle. The total for the tahsil is about the same as in 1914.

18. The figures of population, according to the census of 1901, 1911 and 1921, are given in statement No. IV. The following table summarises the information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assessment Circle.	Population of 1901.	Population of 1911.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Population of 1921.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT.	
					Over 1911.	Over 1901.
Charkhari	79,949	57,294	— 28	62,371	+ 9	— 22
Bangar	47,704	38,241	— 20	38,349	..	— 20
Chenab	55,552	53,463	— 4	47,322	— 11	— 15
Tahsil	183,205	148,998	— 19	148,042	— 1	— 19

There was a decrease in population in all circles in 1911 as compared with 1901, owing to mortality by plague and migration to the canal colonies. In the census of 1921 the Charkhari circle showed an increase of 9 per cent. over the figures of 1911, the Chenab a further decrease of 11 per cent., and the Bangar no change. The population of 1921 was, however, much less than that of 1901 in all circles, the decrease being 22, 20 and 15 per cent., respectively, in the Charkhari, Bangar and Chenab respectively. The two upland circles showed an improvement during the period 1911—21, because of the stoppage of migration consequent on the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal, but the Chenab circle suffered still further from the construction of the weir at Merala. Mortality from plague was not so heavy in the second decade as in the first, but influenza took a heavy toll in 1918.

The following figures show the density of population in the tahsil :—

Assessment Circle.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Population 1921.	DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
			At Settlement.	Now.
Charkhari	122	62,371	507	511
Bangar	96	38,349	398	399
Chenab	48	47,322	1,028	986
Tahsil	266	148,042	571	556

The figures for the last settlement have been worked out on the census figures of 1911. There is not much change in the Charkhari and Bangar circles, but the Chenab shows a decrease, though a population of 986 souls per square mile is rather too much for the circle. The figure has, however, been inflated by the large non-agricultural population of Wazirabad, Sohdra and Ramnagar towns. There are 556 souls per square mile in the tahsil against 427 in Gujranwala and 376 in Hafizabad. Wazirabad is thus by far the most densely populated tahsil of the district.

19. Statement No. V shows the tribes of the landowners of the tahsil. with details of area owned by each and the revenue assessed thereon. The prevailing tenure is *Bhayachara*, wherein possession is the measure of right. The *Jats* are by far the largest owners, and are mostly Mussalmans. They own 79 per cent. of the cultivated area and pay 79 per cent. of the revenue. Rajputs, Sayads and Arains are the other agricultural tribes of the tahsil and own 1 per cent. of the cultivated area each. Most of the Rajputs are the Bahrupias, owning land in the Chenab circle. The non-agricultural owners in the tahsil are the Khatris, Aroras, Kashmiris and others.

Cheemas and Chathas are the chief clans of the *Jats*, inhabiting this tahsil. The former own a greater part of the eastern half of the tahsil and the latter of the western. The Cheemas are hardworking and good cultivators, but their holdings are small and they are generally in debt. The holdings of the Chathas are much bigger, but they are not as hardworking and industrious as the Cheemas, and are improvident and extravagant. Waraich, Ghumman, Kaler, Gil, Sial and Bagri are some of the other *Jat* clans in the tahsil.

The Bahrupias are very hardworking and industrious, and are by far the best cultivators, after the Arains. They have, however, lost most of their lands by erosion and are very poor.

20. The following statement gives figures relating to the size of holdings :—

Assessment Circle.	AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA PER OWNER.		AVERAGE CULTIVATED AREA PER HOLDING.	
	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.
Charkhari	8	8	8	9
Bangar	14	12	15	14
Chenab	6	5	6	6

Area per owner is the same as at settlement in the Charkhari circle, but has slightly decreased in the other two circles; while the area per holding has slightly increased in the Charkhari, decreased in the Bangar, and has retained the settlement proportion in the Chenab. This is due to the increase in the number of holdings and shareholders, as a result of partitions and petty sales. The area of a holding in the Chenab is hardly enough for the needs of the owner, and in the other two circles it is only barely sufficient for the purpose.

21. Statement No. VI gives details of sales since settlement, and of existing mortgages, specially collected from the revenue records. The following statement summarises the figures relating to sales :—

Circle.	Details.	SALES.					
		Last Settlement (during the period 1901-02 to 1908-09).			Since Settlement (1914-15 to 1922-23).		
		To zamindars.	To others.	Total.	To zamindars.	To others.	Total.
CHARKHARI ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	4	1.5	5.5	5	1	6
	Price per acre, rupees ..	77	82	78	190	253	199
BANGAR ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	3	2	5	3	1	4
	Price per acre, rupees ..	68	67	68	186	386	230
CHENAB ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	5	2	7	5	1	6
	Price per acre, rupees ..	81	120	93	229	525	297
TAHSIL ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	3.5	1.5	5	4	1	5
	Price per acre, rupees ..	75	88	79	197	375	229

The percentage of the cultivated area sold during the 9 years (1914-15 to 1923-24) since settlement, is slightly more than that of the area sold during the 8 years' period (1901-02 to 1908-09) before the settlement, in the Charkhari circle, but slightly less in the Bangar and Chenab circles. The proportion for the tahsil is the same during both periods, *viz.*, 5 per cent. and is not high.

22. The following table shows the cultivated area under mortgage at the close of the last settlement and now :—

Circle.	Details.	MORTGAGES.					
		At last Settlement.			Existing now.		
		To zamindars.	To others.	Total.	To zamindars.	To others.	Total.
CHARKHARI	Percentage of cultivated area ..	8	14	22	11	3	14
	Mortgage consideration per acre ..	..	..	49	134	100	127
BANGAR ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	4	8	12	5	3	8
	Mortgage consideration per acre ..	..	..	24	98	89	95
CHENAB ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	5	8.5	13.5	6	3	9
	Mortgage consideration per acre ..	..	..	41	98	109	102
TAHSIL ..	Percentage of cultivated area ..	6	11	17	8	3	11
	Mortgage consideration per acre ..	..	..	39	120	98	114

The cultivated area under mortgage and the proportion of the mortgaged area to the total cultivated area have considerably decreased in all circles, due to the increased value of land and the enhanced profits of cultivation, consequent on the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. Redemptions in most cases have been effected, not by payment of the mortgage debt, but by encumbering a smaller area with the same or a larger debt than the original, with the result that notwithstanding the decrease in the area under mortgage, the consideration money has gone up very much in all circles.

Statement No. VI-A gives details of the annual sales, mortgages and redemptions, during the 10 years period 1914-15 to 1923-24. In both halves and the total period, the area redeemed from mortgage exceeded that put under mortgage, but the debt paid off, fell far short of that incurred on new mortgages, in all circles.

23. Price of land has risen immensely since settlement, partly as a result of the general economic development, and partly due to the abnormal prices prevailing during and after the Great War. The following statement shows the price of land at various periods :—

Circle.	SALE PRICE.			MORTGAGE CONSIDERATION.		
	Last Settlement.	Since Settlement.		Last Settlement.	Since Settlement.	
		1914-15 to 1918-19.	1919-20 to 1923-24.		1914-15 to 1918-19.	1919-20 to 1923-24.
Charkhari	78	157	227	49	98	142
Bangar	68	252	298	24	59	108
Chenab	93	244	357	41	139	135

There was a big rise during the period, 1914-15 to 1918-19, due to the improvement in the value of land consequent on the introduction of canal irrigation. The second quinquennium of the period under report shows another big rise due to the war and the abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs. The rise is most marked in the Chenab circle, where prices rule highest, owing to the towns of Wazirabad, Sohdra and Ramnagar being situated in this circle. The town of Akalgarh, and the popularity of rice lands in the Bangar circle, may account for the higher prices in that circle, than in the Charkhari.

Mortgage consideration money has also risen enormously since settlement due to causes mentioned above.

Applying the test laid down in paragraph 381-B of the Settlement Manual and supposing the investor does not expect more than 4 per cent. profit on his outlay, the assessment during the period of settlement has absorbed the following proportion of the half-net assets in the various circles :—

Circle.	Per cent.
Charkhari	36
Bangar	27
Chenab	26

24. There is very little income from the sale of wood or *ghi*. The villages in the neighbourhood of Wazirabad ply bullock carts in the timber market, and make large profits. The income from the civil or police service mostly goes to Hindu non-agriculturists. The Sikh *Jats* in the south of the tahsil are the only ones who take to military service as a profession. The landowners of the tahsil have got about 120 squares of land in the canal colonies.

The amount of unsecured debt is fairly large, but not as heavy as in the Hafizabad tahsil.

CHAPTER IV.—CROPS.

25. Statement No. VII contains figures of the cultivated, sown and matured areas during the eleven years following the last settlement. The period of five years, 1918-19 to 1922-23, was proposed, and approved of in Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 3900, dated 13th March 1924, for the calculation of the produce estimate for the tahsil. The character of harvests during the period of selected years was as follows :—

Selected Years.

1918-19.—There was very little rain during the earlier part of the summer, and kharif sowings were restricted. The influenza epidemic hindered rabi sowings. Kharif was a poor harvest and rabi below average.

1919-20.—Both the summer and winter rains were good. There was some damage done to kharif crops by floods in the Aik nala. Both the crops were above the average.

1920-21.—The rainfall of the year was much below the normal. The kharif crops was average and rabi below average.

1921-22.—Rainfall was above the average. Some damage was done to the kharif crops by hailstorm and malarial fever delayed rabi sowings. Still both the crops were above the average.

1922-23.—The rainfall of the year was above the normal. Lot of damage was done to the rabi crops by rain and hailstorm. There was a severe outbreak of plague during the year. Both the crops were, however, above the average.

There were thus three kharif crops above the average, one average and one poor, and two rabi crops above the average, two below the average and one average during the period of selected years, which may be fairly taken as representing the average conditions of the tahsil.

26. The following statement gives the proportion of cropped and failed area during the period of the selected years, and compares them with the corresponding figures at settlement :—

Efficiency of Cropping.

Circle.	PERCENTAGE OF FAILED TO SOWN AREA.						PERCENTAGE OF THE CULTIVATED AREA ANNUALLY HARVESTED.	
	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.		Last Settlement.	Now.
	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.		
Charkhari ..	15	7	19	6	18	7	86	93
Bangar ..	11	6	19	8	16	7	78	88
Chenab ..	26	11	17	4	20	6	81	86
Tahsil ..	16	7	19	7	18	7	82	90

The percentage of failed area has decreased in all circles, both in the kharif and the rabi, due to the introduction of canal irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal in a greater part of the tahsil ; while kharif crops benefit directly by irrigation from the canal, rabi crops do so indirectly through the rise in the sub-soil water level. The settlement figures were very high owing to the abnormal failures in 1906-07, mentioned in paragraph 33 of the last assessment report. The fact that the Patwari is apt to underestimate *kharaba*, may also be responsible for the very low figures now.

The proportion of cropped to cultivated area has increased in all circles, as a result of the increased facilities of irrigation offered by the Upper Chenab Canal.

The following statement gives the average annual cropped area of the selected years of the last settlement and of the period now selected :—

Circle.	Class.	TOTAL AREA CROPPED.						Increase or decrease per cent. on total cropped area.
		At last Settlement.			Now.			
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	
CHARKHARI.	Nahri .. ..	..	..	..	12,285	..	12,285	+ 100
	Chahi and other irrigated.	11,487	35,413	46,900	10,269	38,332	48,601	+ 4
	Barani	7,332	7,788	15,120	2,454	9,145	11,599	—23
	Total ..	18,819	43,201	62,020	25,008	47,477	72,485	+ 17
BANGAR.	Nahri	4,909	..	4,909	14,301	..	14,301	+ 191
	Chahi and other irrigated.	7,003	20,531	27,534	5,016	20,764	25,780	—6
	Unirrigated ..	5,457	10,172	15,629	1,489	12,336	13,825	—12
	Total ..	17,369	30,703	* 48,072	20,806	33,100	53,906	+ 12
CHENAB.	Nahri .. ..	..	..	..	476	..	476	+ 100
	Chahi and other irrigated.	3,420	8,007	11,427	3,384	8,567	11,951	+ 5
	Sailab	2,254	11,648	13,902	1,438	10,860	12,298	—12
	Barani	741	864	1,605	364	1,224	1,588	—1
	Total ..	6,415	20,519	26,934	5,662	20,651	26,313	—2

While the *chahi* crops have increased 4 and 5 per cent., respectively, in the Charkhari and the Chenab circles, they have decreased 6 per cent. in the Bangar. The unirrigated and the total non-nahri crops have decreased in all circles compared with settlement, as a result of more attention being paid to *nahri* crops in the two upland circles, and of the decrease in the river floods, consequent on the construction of the weir at Merala, in the Chenab circle.

27. The following statement shows the changes in the area under the principal crops since settlement:—

Changes in Cropping.

CROPS.	CHARKHARI		BANGAR.		CHENAB.		TAHSIL.		REMARKS.
	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	Last Settlement.	Now.	
Rice	1	13.6	11.5	23.2	2.8	4.2	5	15.4	
Maize	4.1	2	1.5	.4	5.8	4.6	3.5	1.9	
Jawar	1.8	.8	2.8	.7	1.5	1.1	2.1	.8	
Bajra .. .. .	.8	2.4	.5	1.5	1.3	3.2	.8	2.2	
Pulses	3.4	1.1	4.3	.8	.6	.3	3.2	.1	
Sugarcane	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Cotton	4.6	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.8	3.9	
Fodder and Chari	10.9	6.3	8.8	6.1	5.7	2	9.1	5.5	
Others .. .. .	.3	.4	.3	.2	.5	.7	.3	.4	
Total Kharif	30.3	34.5	36.1	38.6	23.8	21.7	31	33.4	
Wheat	33.6	34.8	26.4	25.5	53	58.2	34.9	35.8	
Barley	5	2.8	4.1	2.2	5.7	4	4.8	2.8	
Gram	7.3	11.1	6.6	13.1	1.2	1.5	5.9	10.1	
Mixture	8.1	4.8	14.2	10.3	1.9	1.1	9.1	6.1	
Rabi oilseeds	2.3	1.8	2	1.2	1.3	.8	2	1.5	
Fodder	10.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	6	6.5	8.7	7.4	
Others	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.6	7.1	6.2	3.6	2.9	
Total Rabi	69.7	65.5	63.9	61.4	76.2	78.3	69	66.6	
GRAND TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

The most striking change is the increase in the area under rice from 1 to 13.6 per cent. in the Charkhari and from 11.5 to 23.2 per cent. in the Bangar circles, due to irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. Kharif crops have slightly increased in the Charkhari and the Bangar, and decreased in the Chenab circle. The great increase in rice is counterbalanced in the upland circles by a decrease in millets and pulses. The more valuable crops of sugarcane and cotton do not show any change. In the Chenab circle, also, the decrease is in the less valuable kharif crops of maize, millets and pulses, and the increase in the more valuable rabi crops of wheat. There is a slight decrease in the area under rabi crops in the Charkhari and Bangar circles, but the decrease is mostly in the less valuable and miscellaneous crops.

28. Wazirabad is a tahsil of small holdings and petty but intelligent owners. Cultivation is generally good in the tahsil, but very good in the Charkhari circle, and near the big towns in the Chenab and Bangar circles. It is much better than that in the Gujranwala tahsil, and by far superior to that in Hafizabad. Fields are properly ploughed, hoed and manured, and look clean and well kept. Except on the *maira* lands in the Bangar circle very little of the injurious weeds of *pohli* and *leh* are allowed to grow in the cultivated fields. There is lot of double

cropping in the Charkhari and Chenab circles. Cultivation of rice is mostly done by *Changar* tenants, who migrate for the season from the Sialkot district, and are very hardworking and industrious.

The principal crops grown in the tahsil are—

Rice.—Rice is the chief canal irrigated crop. It is of three varieties: *Mushkin*, the red and the white *Moonji*. *Mushkin* is a superior kind of rice but is not much grown except by some big land owners. The white *Moonji* is the commonest species grown in the tahsil. Rice is always transplanted from nurseries by *Changar* tenants, or hired labour, and is never sown broadcast.

Cotton.—Is not much in favour in the tahsil. The proportion of cropped area under cotton has slightly decreased since settlement. Mostly the *desi* variety is sown, and that also for home consumption. The *nahri* lands are generally *kalrathi*, fit for rice only, and there is not much *chahi* area to spare for this marketable crop.

Sugarcane.—Sugarcane is mostly grown on *chahi* lands in the Charkhari and the Chenab circles. A considerable part of the crop is used as fodder for the well cattle. The varieties generally sown are *dholu*, *mendku*, *katha* and *treru*. There is some *ponda* cultivated in the towns of Wazirabad and Ramnagar and sold for chewing.

Wheat.—Is the most important crop in the tahsil. It is mainly grown on wells with great care, and is well looked after. The most common varieties are the *nikki*, or the common bearded red wheat, the *ghoni* or the beardless white variety, and the *wad-danak* or the superior bearded white variety. None of the varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture is sown, but the seed is well selected.

CHAPTER V.—TENANCY AND RENTS.

29. Statement No. VIII gives details of area occupied by owners, and various classes of tenants. The following table summarises the information:—

Circle.	Period.	Cultivated by owners.	Cultivated by occupancy tenants.	Cultivated by tenants paying nominal rents or no rent.	BY TENANTS AT WILL.				Total.
					Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying Batai.	Paying cash rents.	Paying chakota rents.	
CHARKHARI	Last Settlement	39	7	2	1	11	14	26	100
	Now	39	6	1	3	18	6	27	100
BANGAR	Last Settlement	43	4	2	1	19	20	11	100
	Now	40	4	1	2	30	9	14	100
CHENAB..	Last Settlement	48	4	4	..	24	13	7	100
	Now	43	4	1	3	29	11	9	100
TAHSIL	Last Settlement	42	5	3	3	17	15	15	100
	Now	40	5	1	3	24	8	19	100

There is no change in the area cultivated by owners in the Charkhari circle, but there is a small decrease in the Bangar and Chenab circles, owing to the

deterioration of land by water-logging and river action, and the grant of land to the owners in the canal colonies. Area under occupancy tenants shows no change. There is a large increase in the area under tenants paying *batai* rents owing to the rise in prices and the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal, *nahri* lands being mostly under kind rents. Area under *Chakota* rents also shows a small increase. The area under cash rents has gone down considerably owing to the contraction of well irrigation, and to the rise in the prices of the agricultural produce.

30. The various rates of *batai* rent are now paid in the following proportions as compared with the settlement:—

Circle.	Class of soil.	Period.	Proportions								Total area paying <i>Batai</i> rents.	Average gross rent.
			One-half.	Two-thirds.	Two-fifths.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-fifth.	One-sixth.	Four-ninth.		
CHARKHARI.	Nahri ..	Last Settlement..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Now ..	2,626	..	18	2,285	1,516	..	12	..	6,457	·38
	Chahi and other irrigated.	Last Settlement..	1,335	92	561	4,132	101	126	..	..	6,347	·37
		Now ..	1,030	..	370	3,078	117	..	134	..	4,729	·37
	Barani ..	Last Settlement..	75	51	22	1,602	74	..	..	..	1,824	·35
		Now ..	118	..	39	2,299	219	..	16	..	2,691	·33
BANGAR.	Nahri ..	Last Settlement ..	1,253	..	..	..	3,052	..	..	..	4,305	·32
		Now ..	1,070	..	..	1,604	5,354	..	..	..	8,028	·30
	Chahi and other irrigated.	Last Settlement..	..	..	8	3,380	446	9	..	..	3,843	·33
		Now ..	32	..	20	4,610	505	..	..	..	5,167	·33
	Unirrigated	Last Settlement..	39	1	1	3,330	285	9	13	..	3,678	·33
		Now ..	6	..	..	4,816	73	..	..	..	4,895	·33
CHENAB.	Nahri ..	Last Settlement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Now ..	87	..	..	69	124	..	..	..	280	·35
	Chahi and other irrigated.	Last Settlement..	681	6	410	1,625	256	44	..	..	3,022	·37
		Now ..	737	..	298	1,460	372	..	..	..	2,867	·37
	Sailab and barani.	Last Settlement..	432	..	1,590	2,553	64	55	..	62	4,756	·37
		Now ..	575	..	1,444	3,511	55	..	..	..	5,585	·37

There is no change in the average *chahi* rate in any circle and the most common rate is one-third. The average unirrigated rate in the Charkhari circle has slightly gone down, but there is no change in the other circles. The most common rate is one-third. There was no *nahri* irrigation in the Charkhari and Chenab circles at settlement, and in the Bangar circle irrigation was from the Lower Chenab Canal only. Since settlement irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal has been extended to the Charkhari, the eastern Bangar, and the southern portions of the central villages of the Chenab circle. Three rates $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ prevail in the Charkhari. In the case of the first, the landlord and tenant pay the canal revenue and *abiana* by halves, and in the case of the other two, the tenant pays both the canal revenue and *abiana*. In the Bangar circle the one-fourth rate is the most common, the other two being also paid on smaller areas. There is very little *nahri* area under *batai* rent in the Chenab circle and all three rates are found in almost equal proportions.

Batai rents have become more popular, due to the rise in prices, and are the chief rents of *nahri* and unirrigated crops. They are now paid on 24 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tahsil, against 17 per cent. at last settlement.

31. Cash rents are now paid on 8 per cent. only of the cultivated area of the tahsil against 15 per cent. at last settlement. All circles show a decrease. The following table gives the rates of rent deduced from statement No. VIII-B. and compares them with those of the last settlement :—

Circle.	Period.	AREA UNDER CASH RENT.					RATE			
		Nahri.	Chahi and other irrigated.	Sailab.	Barani.	Total.	Nahri.	Chahi and other irrigated.	Sailab.	Barani.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHARKHARI.	Last Settlement..	..	7,805	..	1,466	9,271	..	4 4 9	..	2 11 10
	Now ..	412	3,651	..	729	4,792	8 4 11	8 12 5	..	3 12 5
BANGAR.	Last Settlement..	..	9,364	..	2,958	12,322	..	3 8 0	..	2 8 7
	Now ..	513	3,692	..	1,211	5,416	7 7 9	8 9 2	..	4 1 4
CHENAB.	Last Settlement..	..	3,117	758	50	3,925	..	6 3 0	3 2 7	2 5 9
	Now ..	17	2,023	989	198	3,227	6 11 4	12 10 3	7 13 0	1 15 11

The figures for rent were taken from the *Khasra Girdawari*, and checked on the spot by Naib-Tahsildars and by me. There is a considerable rise in the rents in all circles, the rates having almost doubled everywhere since settlement. Only the *barani* rate in the Chenab circle shows a small decrease, but the area is very little. The rise in the other rents is due to the rise in prices. *Nahri* rents are almost equal to *chahi* rents in the Charkhari and Bangar, as they are rents on plots of land forming part of well areas, which are given out on lump cash rents. In the Chenab they are lower than the *chahi*, as canal irrigation in that circle is in a few inferior villages, and the higher *chahi* rents include those in the towns of Wazirabad, Ramnagar and Sohdra, which do not get canal irrigation. Due to the high cash rents charged in these towns the average *chahi* rents of the Chenab circle are nearly fifty per cent. higher than those of the other two circles.

32. *Chakota* rents are now paid on a slightly increased area of 19 per cent. against 15 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tahsil. All circles show an increase. They are primarily rents on well lands and are most common in the Charkhari circle, being paid on 27 per cent. of the cultivated area of the circle. The following table compares the present rates with the settlement figures :—

Circle.	Period.	AREA UNDER CHAKOTA RENTS.					RATES.			
		Nahri.	Chahi and other irrigated.	Sailab.	Barani.	Total.	Nahri.	Chahi and other irrigated.	Sailab.	Barani.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHARKHARI.	Last Settlement	..	18,245	..	334	18,579	..	5 3 6	..	3 12 9
	Now ..	855	18,785	..	1,387	21,027	13 13 0	8 3 2	..	5 6 10
BANGAR.	Last Settlement ..	..	5,883	..	902	6,845	..	4 13 4	..	2 3 2
	Now ..	1,590	5,839	..	1,265	8,694	20 9 9	5 14 4	..	6 4 1
CHENAB.	Last Settlement ..	..	1,526	840	19	2,385	..	6 3 2	4 7 2	3 2 6
	Now ..	23	1,599	1,074	53	2,749	14 13 3	7 0 0	8 0 4	5 14 10

There has not been much change in the rate per acre since settlement, which is generally between one and two *pands* of wheat plus Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per acre cash, and the rise in the cash value is due to the rise in prices. All circles and all classes of soil show an increase. *Nahri* lands are not generally given out on *chakota* but wherever they are, they fetch one *mani* per acre of *Moonji*, worth between Rs. 15 and Rs. 19, hence the high rate of rent on *nahri* lands.

CHAPTER VI.—HALF-NET ASSETS ESTIMATES.

33. Statements No. IX and X show the average area of each crop matured during the period of the selected years, and on these figures the produce estimate is based.

Basis of the Produce Estimate.

34. Crop experiments were carried out during *kharif* 1923 and 1924, and *rabi* 1924, and the results are given in statement No. XII-A. and XII-B. Statement No. XII gives figures for the yields assumed at the last settlement in this tahsil, and the recent settlements of the adjoining tahsils, and those that are proposed for adoption now.

Yields.

Rice.—Irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal was introduced in the tahsil in 1915, and rice has now become an important crop next to wheat only. At last settlement 640 seers were adopted for *chahi* rice in the Charkhari, 560 seers in the Bangar and the Chenab circles, and 320 seers for the *sailab* rice in the Chenab. Experiments give 835 seers for *nahri* rice in the Charkhari and 660 seers in the Bangar, and 700 seers for the *chahi* crop in the Charkhari. *Nahri* soil of the Charkhari and the Bangar is of about the same quality, a *kalrathi* loam, akin to *kallar* soil of the Charkhari circle of Gujranwala. Six hundred seers have been assumed for both the *chahi* and the *nahri* rice in the Charkhari and Bangar circles of Gujranwala. The same yield may be assumed here. In the Chenab the settlement yields of 560 and 320 may be adopted for the irrigated and unirrigated crop respectively. Any unirrigated rice in the other circles may also be put at 320 seers per acre.

Maize.—Maize is losing in popularity as a grain crop. It is now mostly used as fodder. The only experiment in the Chenab *sailab* gave 443 seers per acre. At settlement 400 seers were adopted for the *chahi* crop in the Bangar and Chenab and 480 seers in the Charkhari circle; and 320 seers for the *sailab* in the Chenab. Four hundred and eighty seers is rather too high a yield and 400 seers have been adopted in the Gujranwala for all irrigated. Hence 400 seers may now be adopted for all irrigated and 320 for all unirrigated maize in all circles.

Bajra.—*Bajra* was mainly a *barani* crop at last settlement and an outturn of 160 seers was assumed in all circles. There is considerable *chahi* and *nahri* *bajra* now. No experiments could be carried out. In the Gujranwala tahsil 200 seers have been assumed for the *nahri* and 160 seers for the *barani* *bajra*. Two hundred seers may be adopted for all irrigated and 160 seers for unirrigated *bajra* in all circles in this tahsil.

Pulses.—Area under pulses is very little. There have been no experiments. The settlement yield of 80 seers in all circles may be adopted.

Til.—No experiments. The settlement yield of 80 seers may be adopted in all circles, for all classes of the crop.

Sugarcane.—There was only *chahi* sugarcane, at settlement, in all circles and 640 seers were adopted in the Charkhari and 560 seers in the Bangar and the Chenab. Experiments give 960 seers for the *chahi* in the Charkhari. There is some *nahri* and *chahi-nahri* cane now, though very little. The settlement outturn may be adopted for the irrigated in all circles and 320 seers for the *sailab* crop in the Chenab circle.

Cotton.—Cotton is mainly *chahi* in this tahsil and of the *desi* variety. Experiments give 250 seers for *chahi* cotton in the Charkhari and 146 seers in the Bangar. At the last settlement 160 seers were adopted for the *chahi* crop in the Charkhari and the Bangar, and 120 seers in the Chenab. Two hundred

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seers have been adopted for irrigated cotton in the Charkhari and Bangar circles of the Gujranwala tahsil and the result of the experiments justifies the raising of the yield of irrigated cotton in the Wazirabad Charkhari to 200 seers. The settlement yields of 160 and 120 may be adopted in the Bangar and the Chenab. The outturn of unirrigated cotton may be assumed to be 120 seers in the upland circles, as in the Gujranwala tahsil, and 100 seers in the Chenab circle as in the adjoining Phalia tahsil. There is very little unirrigated cotton in the tahsil.

Toria.—No experiments. One hundred and sixty seers were adopted at the last settlement. The same outturn may be assumed now. It is an unimportant crop here.

Wheat.—Wheat is the most important crop in the tahsil and is mostly *chahi*. There is no *nahri* wheat, as canal irrigation is for the *kharif* only. At the last settlement 480 seers were assumed for the *chahi* crop in the Charkhari, 360 in the Bangar, and 400 in the Chenab circle, 240 seers for the *barani* in the Charkhari and the Bangar, and for the *sailab* in the Chenab circle, and 160 seers for the *barani* in the last named circle. Experiments give 488 seers for the *chahi* in the Charkhari, 570 seers for the *chahi* and 481 seers for the *sailab* in the Chenab. Average yield of 480 seers is rather too high for the *chahi* wheat and 400 seers have been adopted in the Gujranwala Charkhari. I propose 440 seers in the Charkhari, and 360 seers each in the Bangar and the Chenab, for the *chahi* wheat, and the settlement outturns for the unirrigated crop in all circles.

Barley.—Barley is losing in popularity. There have been no experiments. The settlement yields of 360 seers for the *chahi* in the Charkhari and the Chenab, and of 320 seers in the Bangar, and of 240 seers for the *sailab* in the Chenab circle may be adopted. One hundred and sixty seers may be assumed for the *barani* crop in all circles. There is very little *barani* barley in this tahsil.

Gram.—Experiments give 375 seers for *barani* gram in the Charkhari. The crops is mainly *barani* in this tahsil, and 240 seers were adopted for *barani* gram at last settlement, both in the Charkhari and the Bangar and 160 seers in the Chenab. The same outturns may be adopted now in all circles for both the irrigated and the unirrigated crop, as at settlement.

Massar.—There is very little *massar* here and no yields were proposed at last settlement. There have been no experiments now. An outturn of 120 seers may be adopted for all classes of crop in all circles, as was done in the Hafizabad Chenab at last settlement.

Cash values for the following crops were sanctioned by the orders on the commutation prices report :—

						Per acre.
						Rs.
Chari and jowar	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fodder	..	..	..	..	..	30
Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fruit, vegetables including tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	120

In the orders on the Gujranwala report, however, the Financial Commissioner reduced the value of fruit, etc., from Rs. 120 to Rs. 60, and the reduced value will be adopted in this tahsil also.

35. The following statement compares the prices adopted at the last settlement, with those now sanctioned, by the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 182-S., dated 28th May 1924 :—

Crops.		At last settlement.	Now.	Rise per cent.
Rice	.. ..	28	45	61
Bajra	.. ..	27	35	30
Gur	.. ..	57	80	40
Cotton	.. ..	74	120	62
Wheat	.. ..	34	48	41
Gram	.. ..	28	40	43
Rabi oilseeds	.. ..	52	75	44

The general rise in prices would appear from the calculations made below :—

CROPS.				Percentage on total area of crops.	Yield per acre in maunds.	Total yield in maunds.	Rise of price per cent.	Multiple of column 5 by column 4.
Rice	..	..	..	15	15	225	61	7,725
Bajra	..	..	..	2	5	10	30	300
Gur	..	..	..	3	16	48	40	1,920
Cotton	..	..	..	3	5	15	62	930
Wheat	..	..	..	39	11	429	41	17,589
Gram	..	..	..	13	6	78	43	3,354
Oilseeds	..	..	..	1	4	4	44	176
Total	..	..	..	76	..	809	46	31,994

The effective rise may be put at 40 per cent. at least.

36. At last settlement the following deductions were made, on account of payments to the carpenter, potter and the blacksmith, from the gross produce—6 per cent. on *chahi* and 3 per cent. on *barani* crops in the Charkhari, 8 and 3 per cent. respectively in the Bangar, and 7, 4 and 3 per cent. respectively on the *chahi*, *barani* and *sailab* crops in the Chenab circle, the deductions from the *barani* being in the rabi only. No deductions were made on account of payments to reapers and winnowers. Payments from the common heap, to these labourers, amount to a good deal, and should be included in the deductions. A winnower of wheat takes about 5 per cent. of the gross produce, and is employed on all farms big or small. He is usually the village sweeper. A reaper takes one of the 12 or 15 bundles of wheat, that he cuts in a day, and nearly half the crop is cut by hired labour. Rice is mainly cut and cleaned by labourers who take 20 *topas* per *mani* or 10 per cent. of the gross produce.

The carpenter, potter and blacksmith are generally paid by the well in this tahsil, the first two at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ *mani* and the third at $\frac{1}{4}$ *mani* per well. These three, thus take away $1\frac{1}{4}$ *mani* of wheat per well, which at the assumed rate of yield, would absorb 6, 8 and 7 per cent. of the gross produce, respectively in the Charkhari, Bangar and Chenab circles, as calculated by Mr. Lall, assuming that only half the number of wells work every year in the Chenab circle. Where payments are made by the plough, in the case of *nahri* and unirrigated lands, each of these menials takes 16 *topas* per plough in the Bar and Bangar, and 8 *topas* in the Chenab circle. Pickers of cotton get from $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th, or on the average of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the gross produce. Similarly those engaged in pressing and condensing sugarcane take about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the produce. Taking all these factors into account, I have made deductions of 16 per cent. on *chahi*, and of 12 per cent. on *nahri*, *barani* and *sailab* crops in all circles. These compare very favourably with the deductions of $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on *chahi*, *nahri* and *barani* crops respectively made by me in the Gujranwala tahsil, and much more so with those made by Mr. Lall in this tahsil at last settlement. They are, however, fully justified by the great rise in wages and the numerous demands made on the threshing floor, at the division of the produce.

37. No share of straw is taken by the landlord in this tahsil, but he takes his usual share of all fodder crops, including *chari* and turnips. The value of straw has not therefore been taken into account in framing the produce estimate, but all the fodder crops have been included like the other crops.

38. The produce estimate has been worked in statement No. XIV on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, and the results are summarised in the following statement:—

Circle.	Soil.	Area cropped.	HALF-NET ASSETS.	
			Total amount.	Rate per cent.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
CHARKHARI ..	Nahri	12,285	80,628	6 9 0
	Chahi and other irrigated	48,601	2,46,860	5 1 3
	Barani	11,599	26,858	2 5 1
	Total	72,485	3,54,346	4 14 3
BANGAR ..	Nahri	14,301	82,020	5 11 9
	Chahi and other irrigated	25,780	1,02,883	3 15 10
	Unirrigated	13,825	32,447	2 5 7
	Total	53,906	2,17,350	4 0 6
CHENAB ..	Nahri	476	2,902	6 1 7
	Chahi and other irrigated	11,951	59,370	4 15 6
	Sailab	12,298	36,531	2 15 6
	Barani	1,588	3,351	2 1 9
	Total	26,313	1,02,154	3 14 1

39. The various half-net asset rates are compared below. The rates derived from cash and *chakota* rents, given in paragraphs 31 and 32 have been worked out on matured areas to facilitate comparison with the produce estimate half net assets rates:—

Circle.	Soil.	HALF-NET ASSET RATE PER ACRE OF MATURED CROPS DERIVED FROM		
		Batai.	Cash.	Chakota.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
CHARKHARI ..	Nahri	6 9 0	5 6 4	8 15 6
	Chahi and other irrigated	5 1 3	4 12 3	4 7 3
	Barani	2 5 1	1 9 2	2 4 2
BANGAR ..	Nahri	5 11 9	4 10 10	12 14 1
	Chahi and other irrigated	3 15 10	4 14 11	3 6 3
	Unirrigated	2 5 7	2 0 4	3 1 6
CHENAB ..	Nahri	6 1 7	6 1 9	13 3 5
	Chahi and other irrigated	4 15 6	6 9 5	3 10 4
	Sailab	2 15 6	4 14 2	5 0 3
	Barani	2 1 9	1 4 0	3 11 3

Batai rents are paid on 84, 18 and 56 per cent. respectively, of *nahri*, *chahi* and unirrigated area under tenants-at-will in the Charkhari circle, on 79, 35 and 66 per cent. respectively in the Bangar, and on 88, 44 and 71 per cent.

The general rise in prices would appear from the calculations made below :—

CROPS.	Percentage on total area of crops.	Yield per acre in maunds.	Total yield in maunds.	Rise of price per cent.	Multiple of column 5 by column 4.
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The carpenter, potter and blacksmith are generally paid by the well in this tahsil, the first two at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ *mani* and the third at $\frac{1}{4}$ *mani* per well. These three, thus take away $1\frac{1}{4}$ *mani* of wheat per well, which at the assumed rate of yield, would absorb 6, 8 and 7 per cent. of the gross produce, respectively in the Charkhari, Bangar and Chenab circles, as calculated by Mr. Lall, assuming that only half the number of wells work every year in the Chenab circle. Where payments are made by the plough, in the case of *nahri* and unirrigated lands, each of these menials takes 16 *topas* per plough in the Bar and Bangar, and 8 *topas* in the Chenab circle. Pickers of cotton get from $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th, or on the average of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the gross produce. Similarly those engaged in pressing and condensing sugarcane take about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the produce. Taking all these factors into account, I have made deductions of 16 per cent. on *chahi*, and of 12 per cent. on *nahri*, *barani* and *sailab* crops in all circles. These compare very favourably with the deductions of $12\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on *chahi*, *nahri* and *barani* crops respectively made by me in the Gujranwala tahsil, and much more so with those made by Mr. Lall in this tahsil at last settlement. They are, however, fully justified by the great rise in wages and the numerous demands made on the threshing floor, at the division of the produce.

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	Total	26,313	1,02,154	3 14 1

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	Barani	2 5 1	1 9 2	2 4 2
BANGAR ..	Nahri	5 11 9	4 10 10	12 14 1
	Chahi and other irrigated	3 15 10	4 14 11	3 6 3
	Unirrigated	2 5 7	2 0 4	3 1 6
CHENAB ..	Nahri	6 1 7	6 1 9	13 3 5
	Chahi and other irrigated	4 15 6	6 9 5	3 10 4
	Sailab	2 15 6	4 14 2	5 0 3
	Barani	2 1 9	1 4 0	3 11 3

Batai rents are paid on 84, 18 and 56 per cent. respectively, of *nahri*, *chahi* and unirrigated area under tenants-at-will in the Charkhari circle, on 79, 35 and 66 per cent. respectively in the Bangar, and on 88, 44 and 71 per cent.

respectively in the Chenab circle. Cash rents are paid on 5, 13 and 15 per cent. respectively of *nahri*, *chahi* and unirrigated area under tenants-at-will paying rents in the Charkhari, on 5, 25 and 16 per cent. respectively in the Bangar, and 5, 31 and 15 per cent. respectively in the Chenab circle. The corresponding figures for the *chakota* rent are 11, 69 and 29 in the Charkhari, 16, 40 and 18 in the Bangar, and 7, 25 and 14 in the Chenab. Thus the *batai* rents are the most common form of rent on *nahri* and unirrigated crops in all circles, and *chakota* on *chahi* crops, while cash is paid in a smaller degree. *Chakota* rents on *nahri* crops are paid on a few selected plots, and are very high. The *chahi* and *sailab* rates derived from cash rents in the Chenab circle are rather high due to the high rents charged in the towns of Wazirabad and Ramnagar. It is not easy to reject one set of half-net assets rates in favour of the other, but it appears more safe to take the produce estimate rates as a guide. The half-net assets given by the *batai* rates are as follows :—

Circle.	Rs.
Charkhari	3,54,840
Bangar	2,17,350
Chenab	1,02,150
Total tahsil ..	6,73,840

CHAPTER VII.—REVENUE RATES AND FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The principal statistics bearing on the assessment of the tahsil are collected in the following statement :—

Summary of Statistics.

Particulars.	Charkhari.	Bangar.	Chenab.	Tahsil.
Percentage of total area cultivated	75	57	38	58
Increase or decrease per cent. in cultivated area since settlement.	11	3	2	7
Percentage of cultivated area irrigated by canal ..	20	29	3	20
Percentage of cultivated area irrigated by wells ..	67	48	41	56
Increase or decrease in the number of wells in use per cent.	—4	—8	+5	—1.4
Average <i>chahi</i> area per well in use	28	31	+16	26
Percentage of cultivated area annually harvested ..	93	88	86	90
Percentage of crop failure	7	7	6	7
Percentage of cultivated area bearing harvests of rice, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, gram and rabi oilseeds.	76.4	80.5	74.6	78.2
Population per square mile cultivated	511	399	986	556
Average cultivated area per owner	8	12	5	8
Percentage of cultivated area sold since settlement ..	6	4	6	5
Average price per acre during (1919-20 to 1923-24) ..	227	298	357	276
Percentage of cultivated area now under mortgage ..	14	8	9	11
Average consideration per acre (1919-20 to 1923-24) ..	142	108	135	131
Percentage of cultivated area mortgaged to non-agriculturists.	3	3	3	3
Rise in cash rent per cent.	72	128	89	..
Rise in <i>chakota</i> rent per cent.	59	89	34	..
Rise in prices per cent. .. .. .	..	..	..	46
Average assessment of selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23)	1,58,653	1,00,196	51,600	3,10,440
Estimated half-net assets	3,54,340	2,17,350	1,02,150	6,73,840

There has been an increase of 7 per cent. in the total cultivated area since settlement, due mainly to the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. Twenty per cent. of the total cultivated area is canal irrigated. Prices have risen 40 per cent. and cash and *chakōta* rents have gone up. The number of wells has, however, decreased, and there was an increase in the water rates only last year.

41. The system of assessment in force in the tahsil is described in paragraph 13 *ante*.

System of Assessment.

With the exception of a few Bangar villages, lying in close vicinity to the main line of the Lower Chenab Canal and which have suffered from water-logging, but have not yet been given an entirely fluctuating assessment, no other village in the tahsil is for a change in the present system of assessment. These Bangar villages are for an entire fluctuation in their assessment. Canal irrigation is for the *kharif* only, and the water is mainly put on to the once waste lands that paid no fixed assessment. There is no complaint in this tahsil, as there was in Gujranwala, of double assessment on *chahi* and *barani* lands, because there are no such spare lands and much less spare water to be put on to them. Any *chahi* and *barani* lands which have permanently changed to *nahri* will be exempted from the fixed assessment. The present system which is the same, as that sanctioned for the villages of the Gujranwala tahsil, which get canal irrigation during *kharif* only may be continued in the Charkhari and the Bangar circles. In the latter circle the entirely fluctuating system may be continued in the villages that have already got it and extended to the few others in the vicinity of the main canal, that have suffered from water-logging, and ask for it.

In the Chenab circle, too, the present system may be continued, *viz.*, entire fluctuation in villages west of the Khanki weir, that have already got it, and fixed in the rest of the circle. Owing to the construction of the weir at Merala, river floods have very much decreased in villages east of Khanki and a stable condition of agriculture depending mainly on wells, or *sailab* from local *nalas* has resulted, for which a lenient fixed assessment would be most suitable. Changes in the annual demand due to alluvion and diluvion are almost negligible.

42. The Charkhari circle contains 115 estates with an area of 104,236

Assessment of the Charkhari Circle.

acres. The cultivated area of the circle has increased 11 per cent. since settlement and forms 75 per cent. of the total area. Twenty per cent. of the cultivated area is *nahri*, 67 per cent. *chahi* and 13 per cent. *barani*. Canal irrigation is for the *kharif* only and 98 out of the 115 estates of the circle benefit by it. Rice forms 80 per cent. of the *nahri* crops. The circle is pre-eminently a well tract, but the *chahi* area has decreased 10 per cent. and the number of wells in use has gone down slightly owing to more attention being paid to the less costly and more paying *nahri* cultivation. *Barani* area has also decreased 18 per cent. compared with settlement. *Chahi* crops have increased 4 per cent. and *barani* gone down 23 per cent., so that there is a small decrease in the total *non-nahri* cropping compared with settlement. Ninety-three per cent. of the cultivated area crops annually and the percentage of *kharaba* is 7. Rice, wheat and other more valuable crops form 76.4 per cent. of the total crops. Population has decreased since settlement but still the tract is fairly thickly populated. Holdings are small and the average cultivated area per owner is only 8 acres. The proprietary body consists mostly of hardworking and industrious Cheemas, who are, however, very much in debt. Six per cent. of the cultivated area has been sold since settlement and the area under mortgage is 14 per cent. Cash and *chakota* rents have risen 72 and 59 per cent. respectively but there has been no change in the kind rent rates, though the average *batai* rate charged on *nahri* crops is pretty high, *viz.*, 38 per cent. The demand of the selected years was Rs. 1,58,653—Rs. 1,30,204 fixed and Rs. 28,449 fluctuating. The incidence of the fixed demand on the *non-nahri* cropping of the selected years was Rs. 2-10-0. This is rather high considering the fact that one-fifth of the cropping is unirrigated.

The above resume of the prevailing conditions of the circle would show that it has not suffered any loss owing to the opening of the Upper Chenab Canal, as was apprehended at the last settlement, but has benefitted by the change.

43. The rates sanctioned for the fixed assessment of the Charkhari circle at the last settlement were Rs. 2 and Re. 1-4-0 per acre of cultivation for the *chahi* and *barani* respectively, but in actual assessment rates of Rs. 2-1-6 and Re. 1-4-0 were employed (paragraph 63, Final Settlement Report). The average *nahri* rate sanctioned was Rs. 2-4-0 per acre sown. The half-net assets rates by produce estimate come to Rs. 6-9-0, Rs. 5-1-3 and Rs. 2-5-1 per acre matured respectively for *nahri*, *chahi* and *barani* crops. The *nahri* rate per acre sown would come to Rs. 6-4-9.

The following rates are recommended for sanction :—

	Rs.
Nahri	3-8-0 per acre sown.
Chahi and other irrigated	2-0-0 per acre matured.
Barani	1-4-0 ditto

The *nahri* rate proposed is the same as that sanctioned for the Kalar and Charkhari circles of the Gujranwala tahsil, where too, irrigation is mostly for the *kharif*, and rice is the chief *nahri* crop. The proposed rate would absorb only 56 per cent. of the half-net assets, though it would give an enhancement of 56 per cent. on the existing average rate. The *nahri* soil of Wazirabad Charkhari is, however, in no way inferior to that of Gujranwala Charkhari, and rice forms 80 per cent. of the *nahri* crops. The increase in revenue brought out by the proposed *nahri* rate would be more than counterbalanced by the decrease worked by the proposed *chahi* and *barani* rates, hence there should be no hesitation in putting the *nahri* rate at Rs. 3-8-0.

The proposed *chahi* and *barani* rates are eight annas and four annas higher respectively than those sanctioned for the Charkhari circle of the Gujranwala tahsil. The Charkhari circle of Wazirabad is admittedly superior to that of the Gujranwala tahsil. The rates sanctioned at the last two settlements were four annas higher in Wazirabad, than those in Gujranwala, in the case of both the *chahi* and the *barani* lands. The proposed rates absorb only 40 per cent. of the half-net assets in the case of *chahi* and 54 per cent. in that of *barani*. These rates will bring out an assessment of Rs. 1,56,500, as follows :—

Soil.	Fluctuating.			Rs.
	Acres.	Rs.	A. P.	
Nahri	12,800 ×	3	8 0	44,800
	(sown).			
Chahi	48,601 ×	2	0 0	97,202
	(matured).			
Barani	11,599 ×	1	4 0	14,498
	(matured).			
	Total fixed			1,11,700
	Total Assessment			1,56,500

The proposed *non-nahri* assessment will be 14 per cent. less than the *non-nahri* demand of the selected years, and the total assessment will fall short of the total demand of the selected years by a couple of a thousand rupees. The proposed demand will absorb only 44 per cent. of the half-net assets. The reduction in the fixed assessment and the low proportion of half-net assets taken are justified by the decrease in the *non-nahri* cropping, and by the great need for the encouragement of well irrigation, as a safeguard against water-logging.

44. The Bangar circle contains 83 estates with an area of 107,814 acres. Only 57 per cent. of the total area is cultivated. The western portion of the circle, specially the estates lying across and west of the main line of the Lower Chenab Canal have suffered badly from water-logging and a lot of area has been thrown out of cultivation. The opening of the Upper Chenab Canal has, however, added a good deal to the cultivated area which, notwithstanding the loss mentioned above, shows an increase of 3 per cent. compared with settlement. Irrigation from both the canals is for the *kharif* only, and the canal irrigated area forms 29 per cent. of the total cultivated area. About 38 per cent. of the *nahri* area is on the Lower Chenab and the rest on the Upper

Assessment of the Bangar Circle.

Chenab Canal. Wells have decreased 8 per cent. since settlement, as a result of the spread of canal irrigation and *chahi* area has decreased 18 per cent. compared with settlement and now forms only 48 per cent. of the cultivated area against 61 per cent. then. The *barani* area has decreased 15 per cent., some of it having been turned into *nahri*. *Chahi* crops have decreased 6 per cent. and *barani* 12 per cent. compared with settlement. The unculturable area of the circle has more than doubled as a result of water-logging.

Eighty-eight per cent. of the cultivated area crops annually, and the percentage of failures is 7 only. The more valuable crops of rice, wheat, etc., form 80·5 per cent. of the total crops. Population has decreased since settlement and the circle is the most thinly populated one in the tahsil. The proprietary body is very weak consisting mainly of *Chathas*, who are very much in debt. Average cultivated area per owner is 12 acres. Four per cent. of the cultivated area has been sold since settlement and 8 per cent. is under mortgage. Plough cattle have decreased, but the number of ploughs have slightly increased since settlement. Cash and *chakota* rents have risen very much, but there is no change in *batai* rates on *non-nahri* crops, and that on *nahri* crops shows a small decrease.

The average annual demand of the selected years was Rs. 1,00,196—Rs. 62,057 fixed and Rs. 38,139 fluctuating.

45. The sanctioned rates for the fixed assessment of the circle were Re. 1-6-0 and Re. 0-15-0 per acre of cultivation for *chahi* and *barani* lands respectively, but in actual assessment rates of Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 were employed (paragraph 63 of the Final Report). The average rate for fluctuating assessment on *nahri* crops on the Upper Chenab Canal is Rs. 2-4-0 per acre and on the Lower Chenab Canal Rs. 2-12-0 per acre and on *chahi* and *barani* crops Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1 respectively.

The half-net assets rates of the circle based on the produce estimate are as follows:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Nahri	5	11	9 per acre matured.
Chahi and other irrigated	3	15	10 ditto
Barani	2	5	7 ditto

The *nahri* rate per acre sown would amount to Rs. 5-8-5.

The following rates are now proposed for sanction:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Nahri	3	8	0 per acre sown.
Chahi and other irrigated	1	8	0 per acre matured.
Barani	1	0	0 ditto

The proposed *nahri* rate though 56 and 27 per cent. higher respectively than the present rates of Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-12-0 absorbs only 64 per cent. of the half-net assets rate based on *batai* rents. It is equal to that sanctioned for the Gujranwala Charkhari and proposed for the Wazirabad Charkhari, but higher than the rate sanctioned for the Bangar circle of Gujranwala. The greater part of the latter circle gets irrigation for both harvest and the proportion of rice to the total *nahri* crops is only 22 per cent., much smaller than that in the Wazirabad Bangar. The *nahri* soil of the circle is good *kalrathi* and *rohi*, well suited to rice cultivation, which forms 85 per cent. of the total *nahri* crops, hence the higher rate is justified. The proposed *chahi* and *barani* rates are the same as were sanctioned for the fluctuating assessment of certain villages of the circle at the last settlement, and absorb only 37 and 42 per cent. respectively of the produce estimate half-net assets. The *barani* rate is the same as that sanctioned for the Bangar circle of the Gujranwala tahsil, and the *chahi* is four annas higher, but then the *chahi* rate of the Wazirabad Bangar has always been higher than that of the Gujranwala circle of that name. At Mr. Lall's settlement the rates sanctioned were Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-6-0 respectively in the Gujranwala and Wazirabad Bangar, and in the settlement previous to that Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-5-0 respectively.

The proposed rates applied to the crops of the selected years would yield an assessment of Rs. 1,04,380, thus :—

		<i>Fluctuating.</i>			
<i>Class of crops.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Nahri .. ..	..	14,822 × 3	8	0	51,877
		(sown).			
Chahi (already under fluctuating assessment).		1,798 × 1	8	0	2,697
Barani (already under fluctuating assessment).		1,012 × 1	0	0	1,012
Chahi (proposed to be put under fluctuating assessment).		1,776 × 1	8	0	2,664
Barani (proposed to be put under fluctuating assessment).		624 × 1	0	0	624
Total fluctuating					58,874
		<i>Fixed.</i>			
Chahi .. ..	..	22,206 × 1	8	0	33,309
Barani .. ..	..	12,189 × 1	0	0	12,189
Total fixed					45,498
Total assessment					1,04,372 or 1,04,380.

The proposed assessment would absorb only 48 per cent. of the half-net assets and give only a nominal increase of 4 per cent. on the demand of the selected years. The proposed total *non-nahri* assessment would be 15 per cent. less than even the fixed *non-nahri* demand of the selected years, owing to the decrease in the *non-nahri* cropping, and no increase having been made in the rates.

46. The Chenab circle contains 66 estates, of which 18 are under entirely fluctuating assessment, and the rest pay a fixed demand. A few of the latter villages get canal irrigation and pay fluctuating revenue on *nahri* crops.

The total cultivated area of the circle has increased 2 per cent. compared with settlement and now forms 38 per cent. of the total area. Three per cent. of the total cultivated area of the circle is *nahri*, 41 per cent. *chahi*, and 50 per cent. *sailab* and 6 per cent. *barani*. Notwithstanding an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of wells, the *chahi* area of the circle has decreased 5 per cent., *sailab* has increased 5 per cent. and *barani* decreased 9 per cent. since settlement. *Chahi* crops have, however, increased 5 per cent., while *sailab* and *barani* have decreased 12 and 1 per cent. respectively compared with settlement.

Eighty-six per cent. of the cultivated area bears a crop annually and the percentage of failures is 6 only. The more valuable crops form 74·6 per cent. of the total cropping. Holdings are very small and the proprietary body is rather weak. Population has gone down, and cattle and ploughs have decreased considerably since settlement, due to migration to the canals, and to the heavy mortality. Density of population is still very large owing to the towns of Wazirabad, Sohdra and Ramnagar being situated in the circle. Six per cent. of the cultivated area has been sold since settlement and 9 per cent. is under mortgage. Cash and *chakota* rates have risen very high, but there has been no change in the *batai* rate.

The average annual demand of the circle during the selected years was Rs. 51,600—Rs. 46,658 fixed, and Rs. 4,942 fluctuating. The half-net assets of the circle amounts to Rs. 1,02,150.

47. The rates sanctioned at last settlement were—

Proposed Rates:

			<i>Fixed assessment per acre of cultivation.</i>	<i>Fluctuating assessment per acre of crops.</i>
			<i>Rs. A. P.</i>	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>
Chahi .. ..	..	..	2 0 0	2 4 0
Sailab, 1st Class ..	..	..	1 2 0	1 12 0
Sailab, 2nd Class ..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Barani .. ..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0

The average *nahri* rate for the circle is Rs. 2-4-0 per acre sown as in the other circles. The half-net assets rates derived from the produce estimate are—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Nahri	6	1	7 per acre matured.
Chahi	4	15	6 ditto.
Sailab	2	15	6 ditto.
Barani	2	1	9 ditto.

The *nahri* rate worked on sown area would amount to Rs. 5-11-8 per acre.

The following rates are recommended for sanction :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Nahri	3	8	0 per acre sown.
Chahi	2	0	0 per acre matured.
Sailab I	1	8	0 ditto.
Sailab II	1	0	0 ditto.
Barani	1	0	0 ditto.

At the last settlement wheat was classed as *sailab* I and all the other crops as *sailab* II. Having regard to the high prices fetched by cotton, sugarcane and rice and to the large profits made in Wazirabad and Ramnagar from the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables, the following classification would now be suitable :—

Sailab I.—Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and fruit and vegetables.

Sailab II.—All other crops.

The proposed *nahri* rate is the same as that recommended for the other two circles of the tahsil. It absorbs only 61 per cent. of the half-net assets and in view of the fact that rice forms 86 per cent. of the *nahri* cropping, is not too high. The proposed *chahi* and *sailab* I rates are four annas lower each than the last settlement rates sanctioned for fluctuation. They absorb only 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the half-net assets. The *sailab* II and *barani* rates are equal to those sanctioned for fluctuation at last settlement, but lower than those sanctioned for fixed assessment, converted to rates on matured area. They absorb only 33 and 47 per cent. respectively of the half-net assets. The villages under entire fluctuation are inferior to those under fixed assessment. At last settlement although an average *chahi* rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre of crops was sanctioned yet the rates announced amounted to Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8-0 only (paragraph 65, Final Settlement Report). These villages adjoin the Hafizabad Chenab, where a rate of Re. 1-4-0 for *chahi* and *sailab* I has been proposed. I would therefore only take an average rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre on *chahi* crops in these villages. This would cause a decrease of Rs. 208 on 416 acres of *chahi* crops, which could easily be made up by an addition to the fixed assessment of the superior villages.

The proposed rates applied to the crops of the selected years will yield an assessment of Rs. 44,550, as follows :—

				Fluctuating.			
				Acres.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.
Nahri	..	..	..	509 ×	3	8 0	1,782
Chahi	..	..	..	416 ×	1	8 0	624
Sailab I	..	..	..	1,888 ×	1	8 0	2,832
Sailab II	..	..	..	661 ×	1	0 0	661
Barani	..	..	..	146 ×	1	0 0	146
Total fluctuating				..			6,045
				Fixed.			
Chahi	..	..	..	11,535 ×	2	0 0	23,070
Sailab I	..	..	..	8,069 ×	1	8 0	12,104
Sailab II	..	..	..	1,680 ×	1	0 0	1,680
Barani	..	..	..	1,442 ×	1	0 0	1,442
Add Rs. 208 less taken on <i>chahi</i> fluctuating				..			208
Total fixed				..			38,504
Total Assessment				..	Rs. 44,549 or 44,550		

The proposed assessment will absorb only 44 per cent. of the half-net assets, and would be 14 and 10 per cent. respectively less than the average demand of the selected years and that of the year 1905-06. The reduction in the demand is justified by the reduction in the river floods, owing to the construction of the weir at Merala, the decrease in the *chahi* area and the *sailab* cropping and the great fall in population, ploughs and plough cattle.

48. The results of the foregoing proposals are summarised in the attached table :—

Results for the Tahsil.

Circle.	Demand of 1915-16.	Average demand of the selected years (1918-19 to 1922-23).	Half-net assets.	Assessment brought out by proposed rates.	Percentage of half-net assets absorbed.	INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT OF PROPOSED ASSESSEMENT ON THAT OF	
						1915-16.	Selected years.
Charkhari	1,42,051	1,58,653	3,54,340	1,56,500	44	+ 10	—1
Bangar	83,872	1,00,196	2,17,350	1,04,380	48	+ 24	+ 4
Chenab	49,556	51,600	1,02,150	44,550	44	—10	—14
Tahsil	2,75,479	3,10,449	6,73,840	3,05,430	45	+ 11	—2

The total proposed assessment of the tahsil falls short of the average demand of the selected years by 2 per cent., and exceeds that of the year 1905-06 by 11 per cent. It absorbs only 45 per cent. of the half-net assets. The decrease is all in the *non-nahri* assessment, is justified by the decrease in the *non-nahri* cropping, and is calculated to give relief to well lands and encourage *chahi* cultivation.

49. The average fluctuating rates sanctioned for the circle, at the last settlement, were varied by the Settlement Officer from village to village according to the circumstances. The *nahri* rates were multiples of four annas with a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 and a minimum of Re. 1-8-0 per acre on the Upper Chenab Canal, and of Rs. 3-8-0 and Re. 2 respectively on the Lower Chenab Canal. There were three rates for the *chahi* in the Bangar circle, viz., Re. 1-8-0, Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1; and four for the *barani*, viz., Re. 1-4-0, Re. 1, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-12-0; three for *sailab* II in the Chenab Circle namely, Re. 1-4-0, Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1; three for *sailab* I, Re. 1-12-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-4-0 and two for the *chahi*, viz., Rs. 2 and Re. 1-8-0. Variations are still required both in the *nahri* and *non-nahri* fluctuating rates, and the following gradation is recommended for sanction :—

Nahri Rs. 4-8-0, Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2 (all circles).

Chahi (Bangar and Chenab) Sailab I (Chenab). Re. 1-12-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-4-0.

Sailab II (Chenab) and barani (Bangar and Chenab). Re. 1-4-0, Re. 1, Re. 0-12-0.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. Cesses are at present recovered at the rate of Rs. 15-6-8 per cent. of land revenue, viz.:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Local rate	10	6	8 per cent.
Lambardari	5	0	0 ditto.

The District Board has recently sanctioned the raising of the local rate from Rs. 10-6-8 to Rs. 12-8-0 with effect from *kharif* 1925. Cesses will therefore be recovered in future at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 per cent. of land revenue.

51. A report about the rules for the grant of protective leases to new wells, and of exemption certificates to fallen out wells, will be submitted later, for all the tahsils of the district together.

52. Certain modifications would be necessary in the existing Alluvion and Diluvion rules and a separate report will be submitted later.

53. The dates of payment of land revenue are the 1st of February for the *kharif* instalment and 1st of July for the *rabi*. The corresponding dates for the payment of the water rate are the 28th February and the 31st July respectively. It is now proposed to have one date for the payment of both the land revenue and water rate instalments, each harvest, viz., the 15th of February and the 15th of July. A separate report on the subject will be made through the Commissioner.

54. The orders of Government on the Final Settlement Report directed that "the whole position should be renewed after *rabi* 1925." The new demand will be introduced in *kharif* 1925.

55. Canal irrigation has almost reached the maximum, and there are no prospects of large extensions in the future. The Chenab and Charkhari circles have undergone all the possible changes consequent on the construction of weirs in the river, and the introduction of canal irrigation. A thirty years' period would be suitable for the settlement.

56. Fluctuating revenue is assessed by the Canal Patwaris in villages irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal, and elsewhere by the Revenue Patwaris. The assessment of fluctuating revenue on non-canal crops by Canal Patwaris is not satisfactory. A report on the assessing agency will be submitted later, for the whole district.

57. Orders are required on the following points :—

Points requiring orders.

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6.	Cesses	50
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8.	Term of settlement	55

GUJRANWALA :

The 31st July 1925.

KHURSHAD MOHAMMAD,

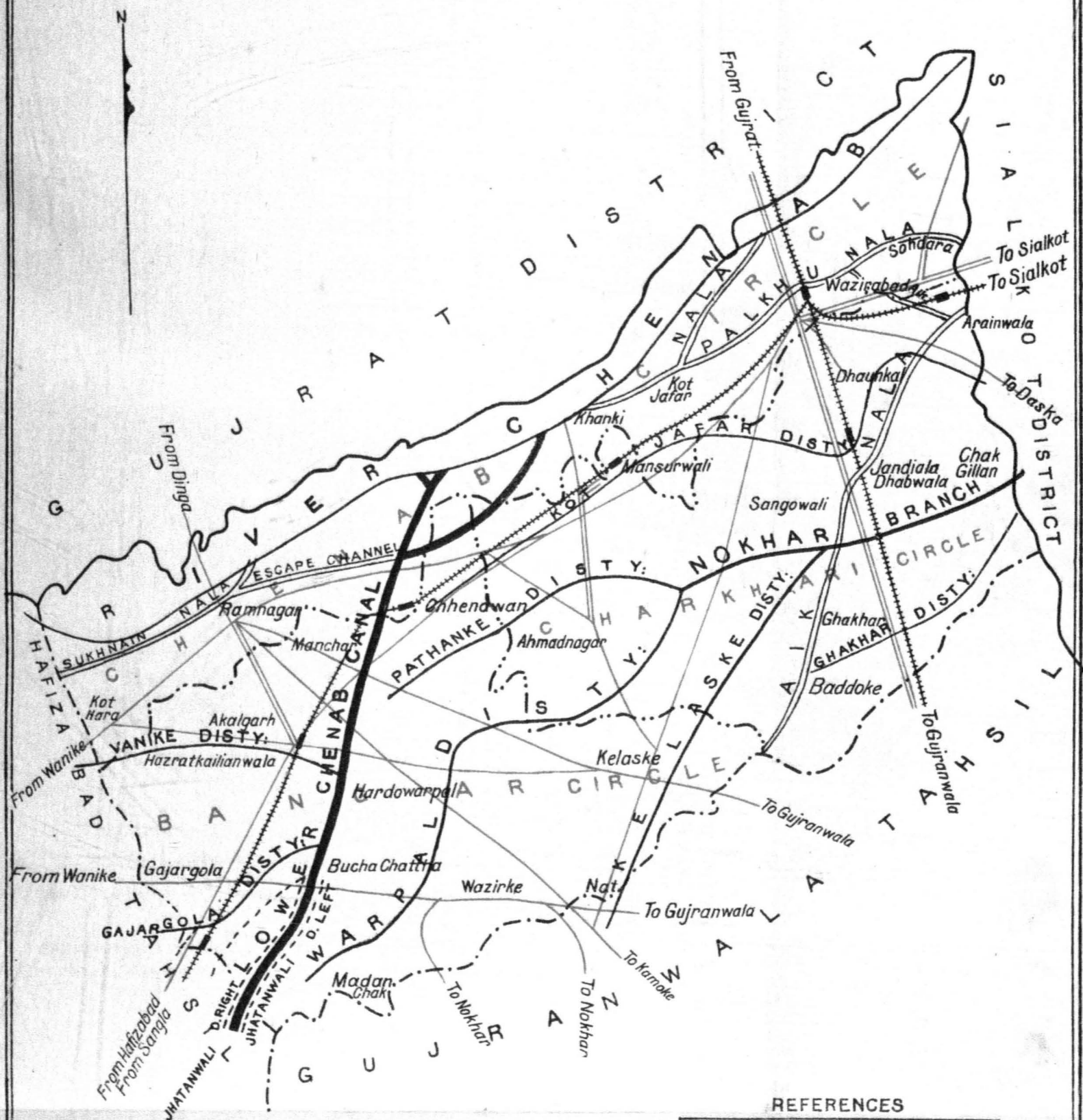
Settlement Officer, Gujranwala.

GLOSSARY OF THE VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN THE REPORT.

Vernacular.			English Equivalent.
Abadi	..	..	Village site.
Abi	..	..	Land irrigated by flow or lift, from a <i>nala</i> , <i>chhamb</i> or pond.
Abiana	..	..	Dues paid for canal irrigation (water rate).
Bhayachara	..	..	A form of tenure where possession is the measure of right.
Banjar	..	..	Waste land.
Barani	..	..	Land dependent upon rainfall.
Batai	..	..	Rent paid by division of produce.
Chahi	..	..	Land irrigated from a well.
Chakota	..	..	A lump grain rent consisting of a fixed amount of grain with, sometimes, a fixed amount of cash.
Chari	..	..	Great millet when grown as fodder.
Chhimbar	..	..	A kind of grass.
Dabh	..	..	A coarse deep-rooted grass.
Desi	..	..	Indigenous.
Dholu	..	..	Variety of sugarcane.
Dila	..	..	A coarse grass.
Ghooin	..	..	A kind of grass.
Ghoni	..	..	Beardless variety of wheat.
Jhallar	..	..	A Persian wheel by which water is raised from a stream or canal.
Jowar	..	..	Great millet (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).
Kalrathi	..	..	A stiff sour clay with <i>kallar</i> in it.
Katha	..	..	A variety of sugarcane.
Khabbol	..	..	A kind of grass.
Kharif	..	..	Autumn harvest.
Kikar	..	..	A tree (<i>Acacia Arabica</i>).
Maira	..	..	Light loam.
Mani	..	..	A local measure of bulk containing about 8½ maunds of wheat or 6¼ maunds of rice.
Mendku	..	..	A variety of sugarcane.
Missi	..	..	A good loam.
Moonji	..	..	Unhusked rice.
Mushkin	..	..	A superior kind of rice.
Nahri	..	..	Irrigated from canal.
Nala	..	..	Drain or ravine.
Nikki	..	..	Small.
Palwan	..	..	A kind of grass.
Pand	..	..	A local measure of bulk equal to 2 maunds in weight nearly.
Patwari	..	..	Village Revenue Accountant.
Pipal	..	..	A tree (<i>Ficus religiosa</i>).
Penda	..	..	A kind of sugarcane.
Rabi	..	..	Spring harvest.
Rappar	..	..	Sandy soil covered with thin layer of clay.
Retli	..	..	Sandy soil.
Rohi	..	..	A sweet clay very hard to work.
Sailab	..	..	Land moistened by flood or percolation from a river or torrent.
Shisham	..	..	A tree (<i>Dalbergia sissu</i>).
Tahsil	..	..	Revenue sub-division of a district.
Thoor	..	..	A white efflorescence of saltpetre.
Tibba	..	..	A loose sandy soil.
Topa	..	..	A measure of bulk, 200 to one <i>mani</i> .
Toria	..	..	A kind of oilseed.
Treru	..	..	A variety of sugarcane.
Waddanak	Large grained wheat.
Zamindar	A landowner—generally a peasant proprietor.

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MAP
OF
WAZIRABAD TAHSIL
SHOWING ASSESSMENT CIRCLES
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH



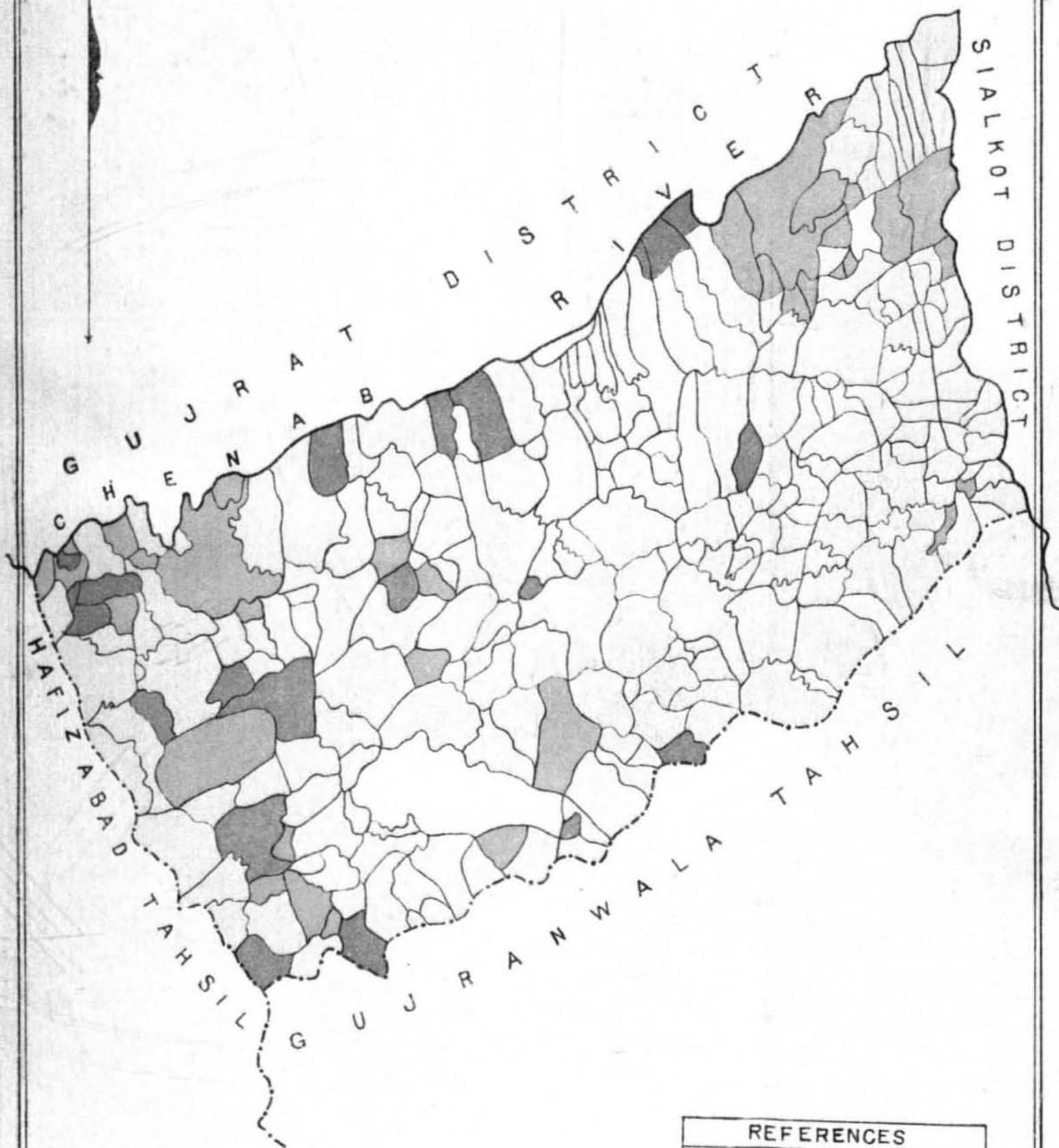
REFERENCES

DISTRICT BOUNDARY	---
TAHSIL	Do
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATIONS	---
METALLED ROADS	---
UNMETALLED	Do
ASSESSMENT CIRCLES	---
CANAL WITH BRANCHES etc.	---
DRAIN	---






KHURSHAD MOHAMMAD,
Settlement Officer, Gujranwala.

MAP
OF
WAZIRABAD TAHSIL
SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH

N.



KHURSHAD MOHAMMAD,
Settlement Officer, Gujranwala.

REFERENCES	
JAT	
RAJPUT	
KHATRI & ARORA	
OTHER AGRICULTURIST	
OTHER NON AGRICULTURIST	

22827.

STATEMENTS RELATING
TO THE
ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF THE
WAZIRABAD TAHSIL
OF THE
GUJRANWALA DISTRICT

BY
SHEIKH KHURSHAID MOHAMMAD, M.A., P.C.S., K.S.,
Settlement Officer.



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1926.

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17	Charkhari	25	1515	1545
ib.	Chenab	8	13	137
25	Charkhari, Total	18	77101	7710
26	Bangar, Nahri	...	...	...	...	...	8	10391	1039
ib.	Price of pulses and fodder (kharif)	...	...	...	...	...	9 & 13	As. 40 & Rs. 80	As. 48 & Rs. 30
ib.	Chabi and other irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	21	2629	2029
27	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	2 (Laudlord's hare).	53 %	33 %
ib.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	20	42	41
ib.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	4464	40464
ib.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	22	1108-10	110820

STATEMENT No. I.—RAINFALL AT WAZIRABAD.

YEAR.	SUMMER.							WINTER.							Total of the year.	REMARKS.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.		
1912-13	·79	·29	·32	5·58	6·91	..	13·89	..	..	·25	·10	1·31	·74	2·4	16·29	
1913-14	·17	1·07	5·21	4·99	8·41	1·11	20·96	..	·87	1·29	·11	1·87	1·06	5·2	26·16	
1914-15	2·07	1·22	·50	7·8	·58	1·62	13·79	2·43	·46	·48	·13	2·65	1·69	7·84	21·63	
1915-16	·47	·32	·42	2·41	2·53	2·13	8·28	·80	..	·25	..	1·87	·80	3·72	12	
1916-17	..	·56	2·1	8·17	14·25	1·66	26·74	..	..	..	·55	..	·11	·66	27·40	
1917-18	1·13	·86	5·64	5·56	13·85	8·2	35·24	·80	..	·27	·20	·07	3·77	5·11	40·35	
1918-19	2·97	..	·86	·39	5·85	·32	10·39	..	..	·36	·19	1·26	·42	5·23	15·62	
1919-20	·93	·16	·09	8·56	9·05	1·05	19·84	..	..	1·6	·56	1·07	2·50	5·73	25·57	
1920-21	·05	·64	·66	3·60	3·11	·19	8·25	..	..	..	·07	·37	·16	·60	8·85	
1921-22	..	..	·72	7·35	8·49	2·87	19·43	1·52	..	·31	·63	·30	·13	2·89	22·32	
1922-23	·07	..	1·99	3·15	3·86	6·46	15·53	..	..	2·05	3·03	1·74	·76	7·58	23·11	
1923-24	0·49	1·67	0·03	8·71	11·76	0·09	22·75	0·56	..	0·72	1·64	1·79	0·35	5·06	27·81	
1924-25	0·27	0·56	..	3·84	9·49	6·22	20·38	..	..	2·60	0·81	0·12	0·13	3·66	24·04	
Total	9·41	7·35	18·54	70·11	98·14	31·92	235·47	6·11	1·33	10·18	11·02	14·42	12·62	55·68	291·15	
Average	·72	·57	1·43	5·39	7·55	2·45	18·11	·47	·10	·78	·85	1·11	·97	4·28	22·39	

STATEMENT No. I-A.—RAINFALL AT RAMNAGAR, CHHENAWAN AND KHANKI.

YEAR.	AMOUNT OF RAINFALL RECORDED AT			REMARKS.
	Ramnagar.	Chhenawan.	Khanki.	
1912-13 .. ..	..	20.4	18.4	
1913-14 .. ..	..	22.5	20.9	
1914-15	23.82	18.3	21.7	
1915-16	12.98	17.85	11.8	
1916-17	27.47	27.7	26.97	
1917-18	41.48	42.98	38.77	
1918-19	15.12	17.45	15.80	
1919-20	30.25	19.41	21.01	
1920-21	10.18	10.04	7.83	
1921-22	21.52	23.54	25.48	
1922-23	23.83	22.92	25.28	
1923-24	26.44	28.65	30.82	
1924-25	12.55	..	..
Total ..	245.14	271.74	264.26	
Average ..	22.29	22.65	22.02	

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA (IN ACRES).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	DETAILS.	CULTIVATED.								UNCULTIVATED.					Total of columns (Nos. 10 and 15).	CROPS (AVERAGE OF THE SELECTED YEARS).		
		Chahi.	Nahri.	Chahi-nahri.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Gardens.	Total.	Jadid.	Qadim.	Ghair Mumkin.		Total.		Total crops harvested.	Total crops failed.	Total crops sown.
												Thoor.	Other.					
CHAKKHAR.	Last Settlement ..	58,535	..	..	62	..	11,757	13	70,367	671	27,756	..	5,437	33,864	104,231	60,367	6,693	67,060
	Now (1923-24) ..	52,641	15,463	460	75	..	9,689	21	78,349	1,492	18,310	..	6,085	25,887	104,236	72,485	5,197	77,682
	Increase + decrease — per cent.	—10	+ 100	+ 100	+ 21	..	—18	+ 62	+ 11	+ 122	—34	..	+ 12	—24	..	+ 20	—22	+ 16
BAYGAR.	Last Settlement ..	35,712	7,254	89	190	..	15,953	9	59,207	1,606	38,867	1,773	6,375	48,621	107,828	48,958	5,167	54,125
	Now (1923-24) ..	29,547	17,107	662	31	..	13,759	11	61,108	1,351	28,847	10,302	6,206	46,706	107,814	53,906	4,283	58,189
	Increase + decrease — per cent.	—17	+ 136	+ 644	—84	..	—14	+ 22	+ 3	—16	—26	+ 481	—3	—4	..	+ 10	—17	+ 8
CHENAB.	Last Settlement ..	13,067	..	..	17	14,796	2,100	51	30,031	526	25,993	..	24,780	51,299	81,330	25,899	3,383	29,282
	Now (1923-24) ..	12,382	852	8	4	15,475	1,917	80	30,718	1,159	26,520	..	22,929	50,608	81,326	26,313	1,646	27,959
	Increase + decrease — per cent.	—5	+ 100	+ 100	—76	+ 5	—9	+ 57	+ 2	+ 120	+ 2	..	—7	—1	..	+ 2	—51	—5
TAHSIL.	Last Settlement ..	107,314	7,254	89	269	14,796	29,810	73	159,605	2,803	92,616	1,773	36,592	133,784	293,389	135,224	15,243	150,467
	Now (1923-24) ..	94,570	33,422	1,130	110	15,475	25,356	112	170,175	4,002	73,677	10,302	35,220	123,201	293,376	152,704	11,126	163,830
	Increase + decrease — per cent.	—12	+ 361	+ 1,170	—59	+ 5	—15	+ 53	+ 7	+ 43	—20	+ 481	—4	—8	..	+ 13	—27	+ 9

STATEMENT No. III.—WELLS AND IRRIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	DETAILS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF WELLS.				AVERAGE DEPTH.		Average irrigated area (in acres) per well.	AVERAGE CROPPED AREA IRRIGATED PER WELL.			JHALLARS.		REMARKS
		In use.	Others.		Total.	To water.	Of water.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	In use.	Irrigated area in acres.	
			Usable.	Unusable.										
CHARKHARI.	Last Settlement	1,868	110	8	1,986	23	5	31	6	20	26	..	..
	Now	1,860	132	53	2,045	11	9	28	6	21	27	2	10	
BANGAR.	Last Settlement	1,039	59	26	1,124	16	6	34	6	21	27	..	..
	Now	958	134	38	1,130	12	7	31	5	22	27	1	8	
CHENAB.	Last Settlement	760	90	9	859	13	5	17	4	13	17	..	..
	Now	796	120	69	985	10	7	16	4	12	16	..	..
TAHSIL.	Last Settlement	3,667	259	43	3,969	19	5	29	6	18	24	..	..
	Now	3,614	386	160	4,160	11	8	26	5	19	24	3	18	

STATEMENT No. IV.—CATTLE AND POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE	YEARS.	CATTLE.														POPULATION.			REMARKS.
		Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Carts.	Boats.	Ploughs.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
CHARKHAR.	1909	10,063	6,524	4,521	8,463	9,712	7,897	602	26	1,740	3	34	..	7,486	79,949	57,294	62,371	
	1914 .. ..	..	12,478	7,489	4,329	11,119	10,610	9,946	777	46	2,105	6	34	..	8,130			
	1920	2	10,575	4,435	2,769	12,182	11,927	6,649	773	42	1,923	4	38	..	7,849				
	1923	1	11,335	4,692	2,937	14,366	14,245	8,211	1,095	130	2,219	13	53	..	8,649				
BANGAR.	1909	7,353	5,901	3,583	6,377	7,163	7,535	512	21	1,142	147	56	..	5,106	47,704	38,241	38,349	
	1914 .. ..	..	7,769	6,555	3,996	7,285	8,094	8,649	664	13	1,493	75	50	..	5,503			
	1920	2	6,278	4,075	3,125	7,686	10,998	6,072	684	15	1,476	83	34	..	5,327				
	1923 .. ..	..	6,448	4,278	3,619	9,354	11,671	9,004	867	69	1,719	63	58	..	5,545			
CHENAB.	1909	4,788	4,395	2,271	3,975	4,989	2,527	404	37	844	89	167	..	3,240	55,552	53,463	47,322	
	1914 .. ..	..	6,047	5,465	2,212	5,506	6,263	3,946	643	105	1,350	45	35	41	3,738			
	1920	3	4,629	3,357	1,620	4,898	6,321	2,418	582	40	1,308	40	45	31	2,950				
	1923	4	4,984	3,724	2,008	5,625	7,682	3,830	594	43	2,284	76	34	11	3,368				
TARSIL.	1909	22,204	16,820	10,375	18,815	21,864	17,959	1,518	84	3,726	239	257	..	15,832	183,205	148,998	148,042	
	1914 .. ..	..	26,294	19,509	10,537	23,910	24,967	22,541	2,084	164	4,948	126	119	41	17,371			
	1920	7	21,482	11,867	7,514	24,766	29,246	15,139	2,039	97	4,707	127	117	31	16,126				
	1923	5	22,767	12,694	8,564	29,345	33,598	21,045	2,556	242	6,222	152	145	11	17,562				

STATEMENT No. V.—OWNERSHIP.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Details.	Jat.	Rajput.	Sayed.	Other agriculturists.	Total agriculturists.	Khatri.	Arora.	Other non-agriculturists.	Total non-agriculturists.	Shamlat.	Abadi.	Government.	Total (columns 7 and 11 to 14.)	NUMBER OF MORTGAGERS.		Number of Khatauni holdings.	Average cultivated area per owner.	REMARKS.
															Of the same village.	Of other villages.			
CHAKHAR.	Number of Hissadars ..	7,712	..	19	69	7,800	115	204	1,699	2,018	..	..	..	9,818	1,894	1,201	32,863	8	
	Number of Khewats ..	7,372	..	11	73	7,456	103	161	894	1,158	101	113	82	8,910					
	Total area (acres) ..	82,472	..	153	414	83,039	2,277	1,860	7,322	11,459	6,525	827	2,386	104,236					
	Cultivated area (acres) ..	66,910	..	72	308	67,290	1,689	1,634	5,677	9,000	2,027	..	32	78,349					
	Land Revenue, Rs. ..	1,33,960	..	143	544	1,34,647	3,532	3,102	10,866	17,500	3,446	..	..	1,55,593					
BAGAR.	Number of Hissadars ..	3,770	..	167	..	3,937	275	76	774	1,125	..	..	..	5,062	580	430	19,163	12	
	Number of Khewats ..	3,199	..	198	..	3,397	208	106	543	857	60	79	80	4,473					
	Total area (acres) ..	72,635	..	4,950	..	77,585	6,275	2,683	8,127	17,085	9,779	529	2,836	107,814					
	Cultivated area (acres) ..	47,391	..	2,759	..	50,150	3,132	1,613	4,720	9,465	1,476	3	14	61,108					
	Land Revenue, Rs. ..	74,975	..	4,682	..	79,657	5,652	2,959	8,003	16,614	1,943	..	10	98,224					
CHENAR.	Number of Hissadars ..	3,137	791	70	555	4,553	182	54	1,106	1,342	..	..	..	5,895	797	542	15,253	5	
	Number of Khewats ..	2,873	378	24	474	3,749	145	45	731	921	61	61	40	4,832					
	Total area (acres) ..	39,723	3,836	532	4,106	48,197	3,593	728	6,641	10,962	16,264	530	5,373	81,326					
	Cultivated area (acres) ..	20,341	1,077	282	2,059	23,759	1,388	345	3,308	5,041	1,888	1	29	30,718					
	Land Revenue, Rs. ..	33,268	1,267	365	4,655	39,555	2,911	603	7,060	10,574	2,535	..	..	52,664					
TAHSIL.	Number of Hissadars ..	14,619	791	256	624	16,290	572	334	3,579	4,485	..	..	..	20,775	3,271	2,173	67,279	8	
	Number of Khewats ..	13,444	378	233	547	14,602	456	312	2,168	2,936	222	253	202	18,215					
	Total area (acres) ..	194,830	3,836	5,635	4,520	208,821	12,145	5,271	22,090	39,506	32,568	1,886	10,595	293,376					
	Cultivated area (acres) ..	134,642	1,077	3,113	2,367	141,199	6,209	3,592	13,705	23,506	5,391	4	75	170,175					
	Land Revenue, Rs. ..	2,42,203	1,267	5,190	5,199	2,53,859	12,095	6,664	25,929	44,688	7,924	..	10	3,06,481					

STATEMENT No. VI-A.—ANNUAL MORTGAGES, REDEMPTIONS AND SALES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	YEAR.	MORTGAGES.			REDEMPTIONS.			SALES.			REMARKS.
		Cultivated area.	Mortgage money.	Average consideration per acre.	Cultivated area.	Redemption money.	Average consideration per acre.	Cultivated area.	Value.	Average consideration per acre.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
CHARKHAR.	1914-15 ..	836	88,553	106	1,257	71,290	57	349	41,901	120	
	1915-16 ..	867	82,150	95	1,036	60,029	58	427	77,546	182	
	1916-17 ..	858	85,382	100	1,082	51,251	47	750	1,09,811	146	
	1917-18 ..	636	63,555	100	633	47,795	76	276	46,303	168	
	1918-19 ..	1,030	95,362	93	926	58,409	63	429	74,751	174	
	Total 5 years ..	4,227	4,15,002	98	4,934	2,88,774	59	2,231	3,50,312	157	
	1919-20 ..	1,272	1,75,057	138	2,242	1,87,104	83	511	92,826	182	
	1920-21 ..	1,256	87,722	70	2,230	1,59,174	71	544	1,19,760	220	
	1921-22 ..	1,600	2,46,601	154	2,194	1,64,707	75	443	1,22,405	276	
	1922-23 ..	1,228	2,47,660	202	957	80,148	84	326	91,394	280	
	1923-24 ..	1,239	1,77,131	143	1,263	83,026	66	569	1,17,896	207	
	Total 5 years ..	6,595	9,34,171	142	8,886	6,74,159	76	2,393	5,44,281	227	
	Total 10 years ..	10,822	13,49,173	125	13,820	9,62,933	70	4,624	8,94,593	193	
BANGAR.	1914-15 ..	476	34,231	72	612	19,104	31	224	32,720	146	
	1915-16 ..	227	14,832	65	300	7,927	26	273	1,16,909	428	
	1916-17 ..	556	13,619	25	494	18,295	37	271	44,849	165	
	1917-18 ..	275	21,987	80	280	7,939	28	256	33,623	131	
	1918-19 ..	508	35,671	70	747	25,244	34	185	52,066	281	
	Total 5 years ..	2,042	1,20,340	59	2,433	78,509	32	1,209	2,80,167	232	
	1919-20 ..	513	55,433	108	894	75,537	84	330	73,063	221	
	1920-21 ..	462	45,252	98	627	41,615	66	226	75,466	334	
	1921-22 ..	655	75,544	115	665	43,616	66	197	60,951	309	
	1922-23 ..	687	71,958	105	475	25,150	53	189	75,939	402	
	1923-24 ..	874	98,030	112	709	35,896	51	262	73,341	280	
	Total 5 years ..	3,191	3,46,217	108	3,370	2,21,814	66	1,204	3,58,760	298	
	Total 10 years ..	5,233	4,66,557	89	5,803	3,00,323	52	2,413	6,38,927	265	
CHENAB.	1914-15 ..	239	39,680	166	301	14,092	47	149	29,174	196	
	1915-16 ..	203	22,551	111	217	17,893	82	163	35,967	221	
	1916-17 ..	226	20,726	92	288	19,442	68	243	56,495	232	
	1917-18 ..	63	9,990	159	145	9,384	65	71	28,296	399	
	1918-19 ..	278	47,327	170	353	24,997	71	158	41,033	260	
	Total 5 years ..	1,009	1,40,274	139	1,304	85,808	66	784	1,90,965	244	
	1919-20 ..	211	24,572	116	297	15,417	52	119	37,305	313	
	1920-21 ..	163	21,609	133	446	35,567	80	266	95,185	358	
	1921-22 ..	290	35,959	124	291	27,284	94	337	93,299	277	
	1922-23 ..	286	46,485	163	300	25,033	83	172	97,771	568	
	1923-24 ..	213	28,442	134	181	16,529	91	221	74,614	338	
	Total 5 years ..	1,163	1,57,067	135	1,515	1,19,830	79	1,115	3,98,174	257	
	Total 10 years ..	2,172	2,97,341	137	2,819	2,05,638	73	1,899	5,89,139	310	

STATEMENT No. VII.—CHARACTER OF HARVESTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
YEAR.	K HARIF.							Percentage of area failed.	RABI.						Percentage of area failed.	TOTAL.						Percentage of area failed.	REMARKS.
	Sown.			Matured.			Sown.			Matured.			Sown.			Matured.							
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
CHARKHARI.																							
1912-13 ..	13,243	8,775	22,018	12,297	5,832	18,129	17	39,636	5,406	45,042	38,270	3,968	42,238	6	52,879	14,181	67,060	50,567	9,800	60,367	9		
1913-14 ..	13,370	8,999	22,369	12,508	7,267	19,775	11	40,928	10,102	51,030	39,751	7,522	47,273	7	54,298	19,101	73,399	52,259	14,789	67,048	8		
1914-15 ..	13,366	7,042	20,408	12,224	4,354	16,578	18	43,175	14,695	57,870	42,221	4,144	46,365	19	56,541	21,737	78,278	54,445	8,498	62,943	19		
1915-16 ..	18,093	2,114	20,207	16,053	1,275	17,328	14	43,151	14,053	57,204	40,925	6,300	47,225	17	61,244	16,167	77,411	56,978	7,575	64,553	16		
1916-17 ..	26,867	9,165	36,032	24,599	8,055	32,654	9	39,337	7,559	46,896	37,643	5,746	43,389	7	66,204	16,724	82,928	62,242	13,801	76,043	8		
1917-18 ..	16,952	8,601	25,553	14,821	5,537	20,358	20	37,549	16,113	53,662	35,933	13,327	49,260	8	54,501	24,714	79,215	50,754	18,864	69,618	12		
Total ..	101,891	44,696	146,587	92,502	32,320	124,822	15	243,776	67,928	311,704	234,743	41,007	275,750	12	345,667	112,624	458,291	327,245	73,327	400,572	13		
Average ..	16,982	7,449	24,431	15,417	5,387	20,804	15	40,629	11,322	51,951	39,124	6,835	45,959	12	57,611	18,771	76,382	54,541	12,221	66,762	13		
1918-19 ..	18,007	736	19,343	17,061	333	17,394	10	41,871	6,736	48,607	41,079	5,146	46,225	5	60,478	7,472	67,950	58,140	5,479	63,619	6		
1919-20 ..	22,954	5,375	28,329	21,853	4,583	26,436	7	38,881	10,370	49,251	38,206	9,010	47,216	4	61,835	15,745	77,580	60,059	13,593	73,652	5		
1920-21 ..	24,286	2,229	26,515	23,002	1,033	24,035	9	40,000	8,852	48,852	37,827	3,824	41,651	15	64,286	11,081	75,367	60,829	4,857	65,686	13		
1921-22 ..	26,538	3,667	30,205	25,482	2,850	28,332	6	38,030	14,838	52,868	37,424	12,984	50,408	5	64,568	18,505	83,073	62,906	15,834	78,740	5		
1922-23 ..	26,365	3,998	30,363	25,372	3,472	28,844	5	37,718	16,360	54,078	37,125	14,762	51,887	4	64,083	20,358	84,441	62,497	18,234	80,731	4		
Total ..	118,750	16,005	134,755	112,770	12,271	125,041	7	196,500	57,156	253,656	191,661	45,726	237,387	6	315,250	73,161	388,411	304,431	57,997	362,428	7		
Average ..	23,750	3,201	26,951	22,554	2,454	25,008	7	39,300	11,431	50,731	38,332	9,145	47,477	6	63,050	14,632	77,682	60,886	11,600	72,486	7		
Total 11 years.	220,641	60,701	281,342	205,272	44,591	249,863	11	440,276	125,084	565,360	426,404	86,733	513,137	9	660,917	185,785	846,702	631,676	131,324	763,000	10		
Average ..	20,058	5,518	25,576	18,661	4,054	22,715	11	40,025	11,371	51,396	38,764	7,885	46,649	9	60,083	16,890	76,973	57,425	11,919	69,364	10		

STATEMENT No. VII.—CHARACTER OF HARVESTS—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
YEAR.	KHARIF.						Percentage of area failed.	RABI.						Percentage of area failed.	TOTAL.						Percentage of area failed.	REMARKS.
	Sown.			Matured.				Sown.			Matured.				Sown.			Matured.				
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
BANGAR.																						
1912-13 ..	14,058	5,516	19,574	13,177	3,587	17,764	14	23,368	11,183	34,551	22,738	9,456	32,194	6	37,426	16,699	54,125	35,915	13,043	48,958	9	
1913-14 ..	14,558	6,326	20,884	13,918	5,168	19,086	8	23,745	13,932	37,677	23,231	11,705	34,936	7	38,303	20,258	58,561	37,149	16,873	54,022	7	
1914-15 ..	13,936	6,449	20,385	12,362	5,032	17,394	14	22,445	17,366	39,811	22,008	11,295	33,303	16	36,381	23,815	60,196	34,370	16,327	50,697	15	
1915-16 ..	13,986	1,929	15,915	13,402	1,178	14,580	5	22,920	18,857	41,777	22,314	14,414	36,728	12	36,906	20,786	57,692	35,716	15,592	51,308	11	
1916-17 ..	15,603	8,043	23,646	15,170	7,067	22,237	5	22,400	12,141	34,541	21,582	9,908	41,490	8	38,003	20,184	58,187	36,752	16,975	53,727	7	
1917-18 ..	16,397	4,850	21,247	15,573	3,299	18,872	11	19,504	18,009	37,513	18,896	15,928	34,824	7	35,901	22,859	58,760	34,469	19,227	53,696	8	
Total ..	88,538	33,113	121,651	83,602	25,331	108,933	10	134,382	91,488	225,870	130,769	72,706	203,475	10	222,920	124,601	347,521	214,371	98,037	312,408	10	
Average ..	14,756	5,519	20,275	13,934	4,222	18,156	10	22,397	15,248	37,645	21,795	12,118	33,913	10	37,153	20,767	57,920	35,729	16,340	52,069	10	
1918-19 ..	14,879	756	15,635	14,114	261	14,375	8	23,321	9,542	32,863	22,747	7,308	30,055	9	38,200	10,298	48,498	36,861	7,569	44,430	8	
1919-20 ..	20,244	3,212	23,456	19,410	2,277	21,687	7	21,110	14,177	35,287	20,982	12,925	33,907	3	41,354	17,389	58,743	40,392	15,202	55,594	5	
1920-21 ..	20,437	1,545	21,982	19,655	958	20,613	6	21,024	14,620	35,644	20,556	6,912	27,468	23	41,461	16,165	57,626	40,211	7,870	48,081	17	
1921-22 ..	22,738	2,666	25,404	21,902	2,185	24,087	5	20,753	15,952	36,705	20,533	14,456	34,989	4	43,491	18,618	62,109	42,435	16,641	59,076	5	
1922-23 ..	22,149	2,100	24,249	21,503	1,764	23,267	4	19,090	20,631	39,721	19,001	20,080	39,081	1	41,239	22,731	63,970	40,504	21,844	62,348	3	
Total ..	100,447	10,279	110,726	96,584	7,445	104,029	6	105,298	74,922	180,220	103,819	61,681	165,500	8	205,745	85,201	290,946	200,403	69,126	269,529	7	
Average ..	20,089	2,056	22,145	19,317	1,489	20,806	6	21,060	14,984	36,044	20,764	12,336	33,100	8	41,149	17,040	58,189	40,081	13,825	53,906	7	
Total 11 years.	188,985	43,392	232,377	180,186	32,776	212,962	8	239,680	166,410	406,090	234,588	134,387	368,975	9	428,665	209,802	638,467	414,774	167,163	581,937	9	
Average ..	17,180	3,945	21,125	16,380	2,980	19,360	8	21,739	15,128	36,917	21,326	12,217	33,543	9	38,969	19,073	58,042	37,707	15,196	52,903	9	

CHENAB.

1912-13 ..	3,756	3,959	7,715	3,506	2,857	6,363	18	9,402	12,165	21,567	9,070	10,466	19,536	9	13,158	16,124	29,282	12,576	13,323	25,899	11
1913-14 ..	4,128	3,693	7,821	3,861	2,975	6,836	12	9,663	13,786	23,449	9,441	12,748	22,189	5	13,791	17,479	31,270	13,302	15,723	29,025	7
1914-15 ..	1,956	3,868	5,824	1,793	2,635	4,428	24	9,971	15,202	25,173	9,786	13,973	23,759	6	11,927	19,070	30,997	11,579	16,608	28,187	9
1915-16 ..	3,783	2,598	6,381	3,575	1,973	5,548	13	10,345	15,281	25,626	9,992	12,709	22,701	11	14,128	17,879	32,007	13,567	14,682	28,249	6
1916-17 ..	4,034	3,957	7,991	3,844	2,943	6,787	15	9,977	13,992	23,969	9,467	11,858	21,325	11	14,011	17,949	31,960	13,311	14,801	28,112	12
1917-18 ..	3,164	3,868	7,032	2,781	1,929	4,710	33	7,890	16,400	24,290	7,568	14,189	21,757	10	11,054	20,268	31,322	10,349	16,118	26,467	15
Total 6 years	20,821	21,943	42,764	19,360	15,312	34,672	19	57,248	86,826	144,074	55,324	75,943	131,267	9	78,069	108,769	186,838	74,684	91,255	165,939	11
Average ..	3,470	3,657	7,127	3,227	2,552	5,779	19	9,541	14,471	24,012	9,221	12,657	21,878	9	13,011	18,128	31,140	12,448	15,209	27,657	11
1918-19 ..	3,528	1,306	4,834	3,176	966	4,142	14	9,679	10,859	20,538	9,472	10,238	19,710	4	13,207	12,165	25,372	12,648	11,204	13,852	7
1919-20 ..	4,118	2,474	6,592	3,927	1,999	5,926	10	8,314	12,822	21,136	8,223	12,605	20,828	1	12,432	15,296	27,728	12,150	14,604	26,754	3
1920-21 ..	4,424	1,604	6,028	4,178	1,024	5,202	14	9,772	8,729	18,501	9,068	7,047	16,115	13	14,196	10,333	24,529	13,246	8,071	21,317	13
1921-22 ..	4,093	3,241	7,334	3,948	2,520	6,468	11	8,667	14,528	23,195	8,577	13,976	22,553	2	12,760	17,769	30,529	12,525	16,496	29,021	5
1922-23 ..	4,219	2,743	6,962	4,072	2,501	6,573	5	7,579	17,096	24,675	7,494	16,553	24,047	2	11,798	19,839	31,637	11,566	19,054	30,620	3
Total ..	20,382	11,368	31,750	19,301	9,010	28,311	11	44,011	64,034	108,045	42,834	60,419	103,253	4	64,393	75,402	139,795	62,135	69,429	131,564	6
Average ..	4,076	2,271	6,350	3,861	1,802	5,662	11	8,802	12,807	21,609	8,567	12,684	20,651	4	12,879	15,080	27,959	12,427	13,886	26,313	6
Total of 11 years.	41,203	33,311	74,514	38,661	24,322	62,983	15	101,259	150,860	252,119	98,158	136,362	234,520	7	142,462	184,171	326,633	136,819	160,684	297,503	9
Average ..	3,746	3,028	6,774	3,515	2,211	5,726	15	9,205	13,715	22,920	8,923	12,397	21,320	7	12,951	16,743	29,694	12,438	14,608	27,046	9

STATEMENT NO. VIII.—CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Details.	Area cultivated by owners.	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent.	Occupancy tenants.	TENANTS-AT-WILL.				Total area held by tenants-at-will.	Total cultivated area.
					Paying at revenue rate with or without Malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind.			
							Batal.	Chakota.		
CHARKHARI.	Number of holdings ..	11,614	1,270	2,365	1,494	1,329	8,093	6,698	17,614	32,863
	Nahri ..	7,527	198	269	205	412	6,457	855	7,929	15,923
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	19,279	517	4,128	1,648	3,651	4,729	18,785	28,813	52,737
	Unirrigated ..	4,074	202	319	287	729	2,691	1,387	5,094	9,689
	Total ..	30,880	917	4,716	2,140	4,792	13,877	21,027	41,836	78,349
	Average area per holding ..	3	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	2
	Percentage of cultivated area.	39	1	6	3	6	18	27	54	100
BANGAR.	Number of holdings ..	6,459	505	900	776	1,175	7,205	2,143	11,299	19,163
	Nahri ..	6,992	126	115	405	513	8,028	1,590	10,536	17,769
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	11,672	273	2,031	915	3,692	5,167	5,839	15,613	29,589
	Unirrigated ..	5,689	187	242	261	1,211	4,895	1,265	7,632	13,750
	Total ..	24,353	586	2,388	1,581	5,416	18,090	8,694	33,781	61,108
	Average area per holding ..	4	1	3	2	5	3	4	3	3
	Percentage of cultivated area.	40	1	4	2	9	30	14	55	100
CHENAB.	Number of holdings ..	5,696	607	775	921	1,270	4,671	1,313	8,175	15,253
	Nahri ..	512	19	4	5	17	280	23	325	860
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	4,866	123	619	358	2,023	2,867	1,599	6,847	12,455
	Unirrigated ..	7,929	314	549	712	1,187	5,585	1,127	8,611	17,403
	Total ..	13,307	456	1,172	1,075	3,227	8,732	2,749	15,783	30,718
	Average area per holding ..	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
	Percentage of cultivated area.	43	1	4	3	11	29	9	52	100
TAHSIL.	Number of holdings ..	23,769	2,382	4,040	3,191	3,774	19,969	10,154	37,088	67,279
	Nahri ..	15,031	343	388	615	942	14,765	2,468	18,790	34,552
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	35,817	913	6,778	2,921	9,366	12,763	26,223	51,273	94,781
	Unirrigated ..	17,692	703	1,110	1,260	3,127	13,171	3,779	21,337	40,842
	Total ..	68,540	1,959	8,276	4,796	13,435	40,699	32,470	91,400	170,175
	Average area per holding ..	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	3
	Percentage of cultivated area.	40	1	5	3	8	24	19	54	100

STATEMENT No. VIII-A.—BATAI RENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Details.	One-half.	One-half + fluctuating revenue — $\frac{1}{2}$ abiana.	Two-fifths.	Two-fifths + fluctuating revenue.	One-third.	One-third + fluctuating revenue.	One-fourth.	One-fourth + fluctuating revenue.	One-fifth.	One-sixth.	Total area under batai rent.
CHAKKHAR.	Nahri	38	2,588	0	12	287	1,998	372	1,144	..	12	6,457
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	1,009	21	352	18	2,947	131	111	6	..	134	4,729
	Unirrigated	105	13	39	..	2,104	195	217	2	..	16	2,691
	Total	1,152	2,622	397	30	5,338	2,324	700	1,152	..	162	13,877
	Percentage of cultivated area	2	3	1	..	7	3	1	1	..	..	18
BANGAR.	Nahri	9	1,061	..	..	476	1,128	22	5,332	..	..	8,028
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	30	2	20	..	4,488	122	466	39	..	..	5,167
	Unirrigated	6	..	..	..	4,649	167	54	19	..	..	4,895
	Total	45	1,063	20	..	9,613	1,417	542	5,390	..	..	18,090
	Percentage of cultivated area	..	2	..	..	16	2	1	9	..	..	30
CHENAB.	Nahri .. ..	..	87	..	..	11	58	..	124	..	..	280
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	734	3	298	..	1,460	..	372	..	..	..	2,867
	Unirrigated	575	..	1,444	..	3,499	12	55	..	....	..	5,585
	Total	1,309	90	1,742	..	4,970	70	427	124	..	..	8,732
	Percentage of cultivated area	4	1	6	..	16	..	1	1	..	..	29
TAHSIL.	Nahri	47	3,736	6	12	774	3,184	394	6,600	..	12	14,765
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	1,773	26	670	18	8,895	253	949	45	..	134	12,763
	Unirrigated	686	13	1,483	..	10,252	374	326	21	..	16	13,171
	Total	2,506	3,775	2,159	30	19,921	3,811	1,669	6,666	..	162	40,699
	Percentage of cultivated area	2	2	1	..	12	2	1	4	..	..	24

STATEMENT No. VIII-B.—CASH RENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESS- MENT CIRCLE.	Class of soil.	SINGLE SOIL RENTS.			MIXED SOIL RENTS.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Rent.	Rate per acre.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
CHAREHAR.	Nahri	28	261	9 5 2	384	..	..	412	3,422	8 4 11	
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	2,331	22,974	9 13 8	1,320	..	..	3,651	32,048	8 12 5	
	Unirrigated	273	1,157	4 3 10	456	..	..	729	2,753	3 12 5	
	Total ..	2,632	24,392	9 4 3	2,160	13,831	6 6 5	4,792	38,223	7 15 7	
BANGAR.	Nahri	64	527	8 3 9	449	..	..	513	3,840	7 7 9	
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	1,818	17,147	9 6 11	1,874	..	..	3,692	31,654	8 9 2	
	Unirrigated	430	1,931	4 7 10	781	..	..	1,211	4,942	4 1 4	
	Total ..	2,312	19,605	8 7 8	3,104	20,831	6 11 5	5,416	40,436	7 7 5	
CHENAB.	Nahri	2	16	8 0 0	15	..	..	17	114	6 11 4	
	Chahi and other irrigated ..	1,207	18,270	15 2 2	816	..	..	2,023	25,574	12 10 3	
	Sailab	562	5,257	9 5 8	427	..	..	989	7,727	7 13 0	
	Barani	51	122	2 6 3	147	..	..	198	395	1 15 11	
	Total ..	1,822	23,665	12 15 10	1,405	10,145	7 3 6	3,227	33,810	10 7 8	

STATEMENT No. VIII-C.—CHAKOTA RENTS.

Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	SINGLE SOIL RENTS.				Rate per acre.	MIXED SOIL RENTS.					TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Area.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.		Area.	Cash.	Value of grain.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Area.	Total rent.	Rate per acre.	
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
CHAKHAR.	Nahri	5	15	55	70	14 0 0	850	..	..	..	..	855	11,808	13 13 0	
	Chahi and other irrigated	3,075	3,133	22,428	25,561	8 5 0	15,710	..	..	..	..	18,785	154,036	8 3 2	
	Unirrigated	6	..	33	33	5 8 0	1,381	..	..	..	..	1,387	7,526	5 6 10	
	Total ..	3,086	3,148	22,516	25,664	8 5 1	17,941	23,301	124,405	147,706	8 3 9	21,027	173,370	8 3 11	
BANGAR.	Nahri	167	300	3,078	3,378	20 3 8	1,423	..	..	..	..	1,590	32,773	20 9 9	
	Chahi and other irrigated	239	880	503	1,383	5 12 7	5,600	..	..	..	..	5,839	34,427	5 14 4	
	Unirrigated	31	37	155	192	6 3 1	1,234	..	..	..	..	1,265	7,982	6 4 1	
	Total ..	437	1,217	3,736	4,953	11 5 4	8,257	12,000	58,229	70,229	8 8 1	8,694	75,182	8 10 4	
CHENAB.	Nahri	4	12	38	50	12 8 0	19	..	..	..	..	23	341	14 13 3	
	Chahi and other irrigated	247	262	1,199	1,461	5 14 7	1,352	..	..	..	..	1,599	11,197	7 0 0	
	Sailab	74	9	492	501	6 12 4	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,074	8,614	8 0 4	
	Barani	10	..	50	50	5 0 0	43	..	..	..	..	53	314	5 14 10	
	Total ..	335	283	1,779	2,062	6 2 6	2,414	1,797	16,607	18,404	7 10 0	2,749	20,466	7 7 1	

STATEMENT NO. IX—KHARIF CROPS. AVERAGE OF THE SELECTED YEARS, 1918 TO 1922.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Assessment Circle.	Details.	Rice.	Maize.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Kangri and China.	Swank.	Mandal.	Moth.	Mung.	Mash.	Til.	Chillies.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Fruit and vegetable.	Chari.	Fodder.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Total crops failed.	Total crops sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance correct area sown.	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON TOTAL CROPS ON TOTAL HARVESTED AREA OF BOTH HARVESTS.		REMARKS.
																											Crops.	Percentage.	
CHANNAY.	Nahri ...	9,618	56	191	209	...	28	7	108	1	...	...	...	163	468	2	17	4	1,204	165	44	12,285	515	12,800	1	12,799	Rice ...	14	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	178	1,399	234	708	26	57	47	486	2	...	...	31	2,426	2,619	47	43	47	1,693	201	72	10,269	681	10,950	5	10,945	Maize ...	2	
	Barani ...	50	28	175	797	...	40	3	32	18	...	3	...	...	1	...	10	80	950	199	69	2,454	747	3,201	...	3,201	Sugarcane ...	4	
	Total ...	9,846	1,483	600	1,714	26	125	57	576	21	...	3	31	2,589	3,088	49	70	131	3,850	565	184	25,008	1,943	26,951	6	26,945	Cotton ...	4	
	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest ...	39	6	3	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	1	16	2	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BANGAR.	Nahri ...	12,212	15	177	108	...	17	...	61	5	...	...	...	159	355	2	...	2	904	276	8	14,301	521	14,822	15	14,807	Rice ...	23	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	204	199	180	359	18	41	10	107	3	...	2	3	1,338	1,233	16	2	17	1,083	233	18	5,016	251	5,267	5	5,262	Maize ...	...
	Barani ...	104	1	87	349	...	17	3	97	40	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	36	481	237	32	1,489	567	2,056	...	2,056	Sugarcane ...	3	
	Total ...	12,520	215	394	816	18	75	13	265	48	...	3	3	1,497	1,589	18	5	55	2,468	746	58	20,806	1,339	22,145	20	22,125	Cotton ...	3	
	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest ...	60	1	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	12	4	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHENAB.	Nahri ...	409	...	12	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	1	...	7	13	2	478	33	509	...	509	Rice ...	4	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	565	804	86	140	4	6	27	13	...	...	...	23	792	549	4	...	126	211	12	22	3,384	183	3,567	6	3,591	Maize ...	5	
	Sailab ...	121	407	180	542	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	69	38	...	2	8	111	2	6	1,438	363	1,801	...	1,801	Sugarcane ...	3	
	Barani ...	5	7	49	141	...	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	13	79	26	31	364	109	473	...	473	Cotton ...	2	
	Total ...	1,100	1,219	277	835	4	8	27	24	1	2	4	23	864	602	4	5	142	408	53	61	5,662	688	6,350	6	6,344	...	...	...
TABSIL.	Nahri ...	22,289	71	380	329	...	45	7	178	6	...	...	...	325	838	4	18	6	2,115	454	54	27,062	1,069	28,131	16	28,115	Rice ...	15	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	947	2,402	450	1,207	48	104	84	556	5	...	2	57	4,556	4,401	67	45	190	2,990	446	112	18,669	1,115	19,784	16	19,768	Maize ...	2	
	Sailab ...	121	407	180	542	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	69	38	...	2	8	111	2	6	1,438	363	1,801	...	1,801	Sugarcane ...	3	
	Barani ...	159	36	311	1,287	...	58	6	133	59	...	4	...	...	4	...	15	129	1,510	462	131	4,307	1,423	5,730	...	5,730	Cotton ...	3	
	Total ...	23,463	2,916	1,271	3,365	48	208	97	865	70	2	10	57	4,950	5,279	71	80	328	6,726	1,364	303	51,476	3,970	55,446	32	55,414	...	...	...
TABSIL.	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest ...	46	6	2	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	13	3	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. X.—RABI CROPS. AVERAGE OF THE SELECTED YEARS, 1919 TO 1923.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Assessment circle.	Details.	Wheat.	Barley.	Wheat and barley.	Gram.	Wheat and gram.	Masur.	Peas.	Sarraf.	Taramira.	Toria.	Linseed.	Carrots and turnips.	Tobacco.	Cucumber and melons.	Others.	Fruit and vegetables.	Chari.	Fodder.	Others.	Total crops harvested.	Total crops failed.	Total crops sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance correct area sown.	Total of both harvests and percentage on total cultivated.	PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON TOTAL HARVESTED AREA OF BOTH HARVESTS.		
																											Crops.	Percentage.	REMARKS.
CHAKHAB.	Nabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,245	Wheat ...	37	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	25,061	1,791	992	741	1,274	12	...	278	53	774	33	648	340	470	58	241	1,208	3,878	992	38,332	968	39,300	1,515	37,785	48,111	Barley ...	4	
	Unirrigated	148	249	72	7,370	1,139	...	...	62	45	89	2	39	...	1	17	2	2	6	2	9,145	2,298	11,443	1	11,430	11,509	Gram ...	13	
	Total	25,209	2,040	1,064	8,011	2,413	2	...	340	98	863	35	687	340	471	75	243	1,208	3,884	994	47,477	3,254	50,731	1,516	49,215	72,465	Oilseeds ...	2	
	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest.	53	4	2	17	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	7	2	100	...	...	...	...	93			
BAGAR.	Nabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,301	Wheat ...	31	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	13,028	1,001	242	552	879	...	...	307	7	244	...	296	232	138	1	155	634	2,721	527	20,744	298	21,060	728	20,332	25,780	Barley ...	3	
	Unirrigated	716	204	219	6,699	4,200	1	15	68	29	27	...	14	...	...	...	1	7	103	33	12,338	2,648	14,984	2	14,982	13,825	Gram ...	17	
	Total	13,744	1,205	461	7,051	5,079	1	15	375	36	271	...	310	232	138	1	156	641	2,824	560	33,100	2,944	36,044	730	35,314	53,906	Oilseeds ...	1	
	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest.	42	4	1	21	15	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	9	2	100	...	...	...	...	88			
CHESAB.	Nabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	Wheat ...	58	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	5,214	395	71	50	49	2	2	25	6	21	4	843	250	243	63	242	226	909	452	8,667	285	8,952	518	8,434	11,911	Barley ...	3	
	Sallab	9,489	550	57	13	13	137	58	5	20	4	101	66	14	118	37	31	36	46	32	10,860	527	11,387	55	11,332	12,105	Gram ...	1	
	Barani	652	100	14	335	89	8	...	1	17	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	1,224	196	1,420	...	1,420	1,588	Oilseeds ...	1	
	Total	15,355	1,045	142	398	151	144	88	31	43	25	105	413	264	363	100	276	269	969	435	20,651	954	21,605	603	21,006	26,313			
SALAB.	Nabri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,063	Wheat ...	39	
	Chahi and other irrigated ...	43,303	3,187	1,305	1,443	2,202	4	2	610	66	1,039	37	1,287	822	851	122	638	2,068	7,008	1,971	67,693	1,490	69,183	2,821	66,361	86,332	Barley ...	3	
	Sallab	9,489	550	57	13	13	137	58	5	20	4	101	66	14	118	37	34	38	48	32	10,860	527	11,387	55	11,332	12,294	Gram ...	13	
	Barani	1,516	553	305	14,304	5,428	6	15	131	94	116	2	57	...	3	17	3	10	112	36	22,705	5,130	27,835	3	27,832	27,012	Oilseeds ...	1	
	Total	54,308	4,290	1,667	15,460	7,643	147	103	746	177	1,159	140	1,410	838	972	176	675	2,112	7,168	2,039	101,228	7,155	108,384	2,879	105,505	152,704			
SALAB.	Percentage of crops on area cropped for the harvest.	54	4	2	15	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	7	2	100	...	...	...	...	90			

*Sallab I, 9,967 (fixed 8,093, fluctuating 1,888).
Sallab II, 2,341 (fixed 1,680, fluctuating 661).

STATEMENT NO. XI.—REVENUE DEMAND.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Year.	CHANKHARI.							BANGAR.							CHENAB.							TANGIL.							
	Total Assessment.			Khalsa.	Assigned.	Suspended.	Remitted.	Total Assessment.			Khalsa.	Assigned.	Suspended.	Remitted.	Total Assessment.			Khalsa.	Assigned.	Suspended.	Remitted.	Total Assessment.			Khalsa.	Assigned.	Suspended.	Remitted.	
	Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Total.					Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Total.					Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Total.					Fixed.	Fluctuating.	Total.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	1,20,288	...	1,20,288	1,15,143	5,145	...	...	55,560	21,605	77,165	72,666	4,499	...	...	45,534	4,522	50,056	47,442	2,614	...	...	2,21,982	26,127	2,47,609	2,35,251	12,258	...	...
1913-14	1,18,950	...	1,18,950	1,13,682	5,068	...	...	53,512	22,442	75,954	71,303	4,561	...	...	43,391	4,996	48,387	46,294	2,093	...	...	2,15,853	27,436	2,43,291	2,31,569	11,722	...	...
1914-15	1,18,983	604	1,19,587	1,14,670	4,967	...	...	53,512	22,529	76,041	71,375	4,666	...	...	43,494	4,596	48,090	46,388	1,702	...	...	2,15,936	27,729	2,43,668	2,32,433	11,235	...	...
1915-16	1,28,765	13,266	1,42,051	1,37,672	4,479	...	...	61,395	22,486	83,872	79,071	4,801	...	...	44,848	4,708	49,556	47,273	2,278	...	...	2,35,029	40,450	2,75,479	2,63,921	11,558	...	...
1916-17	1,28,820	31,637	1,60,507	1,55,562	4,945	...	...	61,538	25,984	87,522	83,287	4,235	...	...	44,954	4,691	49,645	47,417	2,228	...	...	2,35,312	62,862	2,97,674	2,86,266	11,408	...	...
1917-18	1,28,931	17,549	1,46,540	1,41,810	4,730	...	...	61,558	28,168	89,726	85,578	4,148	...	...	45,604	3,102	48,706	46,490	2,218	...	...	2,36,153	48,819	2,84,972	2,73,578	11,094	...	...
1918-19	1,29,217	14,715	1,43,935	1,39,363	4,567	...	...	61,742	24,644	86,386	82,354	4,032	...	...	45,924	2,944	48,868	46,855	2,013	...	...	2,36,883	42,306	2,79,189	2,68,577	10,612	...	...
1919-20	1,29,937	27,321	1,57,258	1,52,888	4,370	...	273	61,966	28,265	1,00,231	95,662	4,562	...	...	46,505	4,917	51,422	48,934	2,486	...	...	2,36,408	70,503	3,06,911	2,97,491	11,420	...	273
1920-21	1,30,278	28,969	1,59,247	1,54,913	4,334	...	...	62,091	37,659	99,750	95,148	4,602	...	...	46,719	4,830	51,549	49,114	2,435	4,717	...	2,39,068	71,458	4,10,546	2,99,175	11,371	4,717	...
1921-22	1,30,744	34,719	1,65,463	1,61,233	4,230	...	...	62,131	45,732	1,07,863	1,02,961	4,902	...	373	46,919	5,610	52,529	50,598	1,931	...	...	2,39,794	88,061	3,25,855	3,14,792	11,063	...	373
1922-23	1,30,845	38,515	1,69,360	1,62,706	4,654	...	...	62,353	44,396	1,06,749	1,01,699	5,150	...	...	47,224	6,468	53,692	51,257	2,375	...	...	2,40,422	87,319	3,27,741	3,15,562	12,179	...	...
Total of selected years (1912-19 to 1922-23).	6,51,021	1,42,242	7,93,263	7,71,108	22,155	...	273	3,10,283	1,90,696	5,00,979	4,77,731	23,248	...	373	2,33,291	24,709	2,58,000	2,46,758	11,242	4,717	...	11,94,595	3,57,647	15,52,242	14,95,597	56,645	4,717	646	
Average	1,30,204	28,449	1,58,653	1,54,222	4,431	...	273	62,057	38,139	1,00,196	95,546	4,650	...	373	46,558	4,942	51,500	49,352	2,248	4,717	...	2,38,919	71,530	3,10,449	2,99,120	11,329	4,717	646	

STATEMENT No. XII.—COMPARISON OF YIELDS.

Circle.	Details.	RICE.					MAIZE.					BAJRA.				PULSES.				TIL.		
		Nahri.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Nahri.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Nahri.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Nahri.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.
CHARKHARI.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now	835	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Charkhari II Circle of Daska Tahsil at last Settlement.	..	720	..	..	600	..	440	..	..	320	..	200	..	160	..	80	..	80	80	..	80
	Assumed in Charkhari Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement.	600		..	280	..	400	400	..	..	320	200		160		80				80		
	Assumed at last Settlement .. ..	..	640	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
	Proposed now	600	600	..	320	..	400		..	320		200		160		80				80		
BANGAL.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now	660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	880	880	..	..	..	320	360	..	..	..	200	160	..	160	100	..	..	80	..	..	80
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement	600		..	280	..	400	400	..	..	..	200		160		80				80		
	Assumed at last Settlement .. ..	..	560	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
	Proposed now	600	600	..	320	..	400		..	320		200		160		80				80		
CHENAB.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bet Chenab Circle of the Phalia Tahsil at last Settlement.	..	..	..	480	..	..	400	..	280	280	..	200	200	200	..	120	120	120	120	120	120
	Assumed in Chenab Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	..	640	..	480	..	..	360	..	280	200	..	200	160	120	..	120	120	..	80	80	80
	Assumed at last Settlement .. ..	..	560	..	320	..	..	400	..	320	..	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	80	..	..	80
	Proposed now	560		..	320	..	400		..	320		200		160		80				80		

STATEMENT NO. XII—COMPARISON OF YIELDS—continued.

Circle.	Details.	SUGARCANE.					COTTON.				TORIA.		
		Nahri.	Chahi-Nahri.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Nahri.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.
CHARKHARI.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	228	..	..
	Produce experiments now .. ..	..	..	960	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Charkhari II Circle of Daska Tahsil at last Settlement.	..	..	840	..	..	..	200	..	160	200	..	200
	Assumed in Charkhari Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement.	640				300	200	120	..	..	200	..	160
	Assumed at last Settlement	640				..	160	..	..	..	160	..	..
	Proposed now	640				..	200	120	..	..	160	..	160
BANGAR.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	141	..	..
	Produce experiments now .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	640	..	..	..	..	160	200	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement.	640				300	200	120	..	..	200	..	160
	Assumed at last Settlement	560				..	160	..	..	..	160	..	..
	Proposed now.. ..	560				..	160	120	..	..	160	..	160
CHENAB.	Produce experiments at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..
	Produce experiments now .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bet Chenab Circle of Phalia Tahsil at last Settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	100	100	120	120	120
	Assumed in Chenab Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	..	..	320	..	320	..	160	120	80	160	120	120
	Assumed at last Settlement .. ..	..	..	560	..	..	..	120	..	..	160	..	..
	Proposed now	560				320	120	100	100	..	160	..	..

STATEMENT No. XII—COMPARISON OF YIELDS—*concluded.*

Circle.	Details.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				GRAM.			MASSAR.		
		Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Chahi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.	Chahi.	Sailab.	Barani.
CHARKHARI.	Produce experiments at last Settlement..	450	..	..	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	..	..	375	..	..	..
	Assumed in Charkhari II Circle of Daska Tahsil at last Settlement	360	..	..	200	360	..	..	200	280	..	240	240	..	200
	Assumed in Charkhari Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement	400		..	240	400		..	240	320	320		160	160	
	Assumed at last Settlement	480	..	..	240	360	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..
	Proposed now	440	..	..	240	360	..	..	160	240	..	240	120		
BANGAR.	Produce experiments at last Settlement..	511	..	..	..	580	..	..	..	..	..	308	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	360	..	..	160	400	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bangar Circle of Gujranwala at this Settlement.	400		..	240	400		..	240	320	..	320	160	..	160
	Assumed at last Settlement	360	..	..	240	320	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..
	Proposed now	360	..	..	240	320	..	..	160	240	..	240	120		
CHENAB.	Produce experiments at last Settlement..	408	..	301	267	..	..	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce experiments now	570	..	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assumed in Bet Chenab Circle of Phalia Tahsil at last Settlement.	..	360	280	180	360	..	280	180	240	240	240	120	120	120
	Assumed in Chenab Circle of Hafizabad at last Settlement.	320	..	200	160	320	..	200	160	200	240	240	120	120	..
	Assumed at last Settlement	400	..	240	160	360	..	240	..	..	..	160	..	..	..
	Proposed now	360	..	240	160	360	..	240	160	240	160		120		

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—CROP EXPERIMENTS, KHARIF 1923 AND 1924.

1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.				RICE.				MAIZE.				SUGARCANE.											COTTON.				REMARKS.
					1924.				1924.				1923.				1924.				Total.			1924.				
					Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	
						K. M.	Seers.	Seers.		K. M.	Seers.	Seers.		K. M.	Seers.	Seers.		K. M.	Seers.	Seers.	K. M.	Seers.	Seers.		K. M.	Seers.	Seers.	
CHARKHARI.	Nahri	2	16 0	1,670	835
	Ohahi	..	..	..	1	8 0	700	700	..	..	..	..	1	8 0	840	840	1	8 0	1,080	1,080	16 0	1,920	960	3	24 0	749	250
	Barani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANGAR.	Nahri	2	16 0	1,320	660
	Ohahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16 0	292	146	
	Barani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHENAB.	Nahri
	Ohahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7 0	388	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XII-B.—CROP EXPERIMENTS, RABI 1924.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment Circle.	Class of soil.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				GRAM.				REMARKS.
		Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	Number of experiments.	Area experimented.	Total produce.	Average yield per acre.	
			K. M.	Seers.			K. M.	Seers.	Seers.		K. M.			
CHARKHARL	Nahri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ohahi	1	8 0	488	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	8 0	475	475	1	7 15	363	375	
BANGAB.	Nahri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ohahi .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barani .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHENAB.	Nahri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ohahi	1	8 0	570	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sailab	1	6 15	406	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INCOME AND FLOATING DEBT.

Assessment Circle.	DETAILS OF DEBT.			MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.											
	of Amount debts.	Due to Zamin- dars.	Due to others.	Sale of wool.	Sale of milk.	Sale of Ghi.	Sale of cattle.	Sale of wood.	Civil Service.	Police Service.	Military Service.	Sale of fruit.	Leases for salt- petre.	Miscellaneous.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oharkhari	10,38,293	2,32,862	8,05,431	176	794	1,225	1,700	200	90,744	6,007	24,598	1,700	..	6,922	
Bangar	7,30,059	1,31,097	5,98,962	100	100	510	..	..	36,900	2,580	4,508	470	465	6,636
Ohenab	3,02,916	95,861	2,07,055	260	..	..	..	..	1,51,652	2,368	6,579	3,633	..	9,472

STATEMENT No. XIV.—PRODUCE ESTIMATE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Soil.	Details of calculations.	Kharif.											Rabi.										
		Rice (unhusked).	Cotton.	Gur.	Maize.	Jowar and chari.	Bajra.	Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables including oilseeds.	Hemp.	Fodder.	Total Kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables including tobacco and other garden produce.	Pulses (masur).	Chari.	Fodder.	Total Rabi.	Total of both harvests.

"CHAKKHARI."

	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.		
	45	120	60	35	20	35	48	75	60	20	30	...	43	35	40	75	60	48	20	30	...	...
Annas per maund or Rs. per acre.																						
Average area in acres ...	9,618	469	163	56	1,395	209	144	...	4	19	209	12,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,285
Outturn in maunds per acre.	15	5	16	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total outturn in maunds ...	144,770	2,340	2,608	560	...	1,045	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value, Rs. ...	4,05,759	17,550	13,940	1,225	27,900	2,383	864	...	240	380	6,270	4,75,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,75,514
Deduct for kamin's dues at 12 per cent., Rs.	48,691	2,106	1,561	117	3,318	274	101	...	23	46	752	27,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,062
Balance, Rs. ...	3,57,068	15,444	11,479	1,078	24,582	2,012	763	...	211	334	5,518	4,48,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,48,452
Landlord's share at 38 per cent., Rs.	1,35,663	5,989	4,361	410	9,331	764	290	...	89	127	2,097	1,59,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,012
Add Rs. 19,004 on account of revenue paid by the tenant and subtract Rs. 7,761 on account of abiana paid by landlord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+10,018 - 7,764 = +2,254
Net share of landlord, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,256
Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,628
Rate per acre harvested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 6 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 6 9 0
Average area in acres ...	178	2,619	2,126	1,399	1,930	708	568	...	78	90	273	10,269	26,194	2,287	1,378	1,138	1,109	2	1,206	5,018	38,332	48,601
Outturn in maunds per acre	15	5	16	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total outturn in maunds ...	2,670	13,095	38,816	13,990	...	3,540	1,138	...	...	...	...	...	269,134	23,583	8,268	4,552	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total value, Rs. ...	7,509	98,213	1,94,080	30,603	38,800	7,744	3,408	...	4,680	1,800	8,190	3,94,827	8,64,402	45,025	20,670	21,338	68,540	18	24,130	1,50,540	11,92,658	15,97,490

CHART AND OTHERS	Deduct for kamin's dues at 16 per cent., Rs.	1,201	15,714	31,063	4,897	6,176	1,230	545	...	749	288	1,310	63,172	1,38,304	7,204	3,307	3,414	10,647	3	3,459	24,086	1,90,824	2,53,996
	Balance, Rs.	6,308	82,499	1,63,027	25,706	32,424	6,505	2,863	...	3,931	1,512	6,880	3,31,655	7,26,098	37,821	17,363	17,924	55,683	15	20,261	1,26,454	10,01,829	13,33,484
	Landlord's share at 37 per cent., Rs.	2,334	30,525	60,320	9,511	11,997	2,407	1,059	...	1,454	519	2,546	1,22,712	2,68,656	13,994	6,424	6,032	20,680	6	7,497	46,788	3,70,677	4,93,389
	Add Rs. 330 on account of revenue paid by the tenant, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+330	+330
	Net share of landlord, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,71,007	4,93,719
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,504	2,46,860	
	Rate per acre harvested.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 5 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 4 13 5	Rs. A. P. 5 1 3	
UNDEVELOPED.	Average area in acres	50	1	...	28	1,125	797	93	3	80	10	267	2,454	753	285	7,540	198	20	...	2	47	9,145	11,599
	Output in maunds per acre	8	3	...	8	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total output in maunds	400	3	...	224	...	3,168	196	6	...	...	...	...	4,518	1,140	47,040	792	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs.	1,125	23	...	490	27,500	6,974	558	28	4,500	200	8,010	44,708	13,554	2,494	1,17,600	3,713	1,200	...	40	1,410	1,40,011	1,84,719
	Deduct for kamin's dues at 12 per cent. Rs.	135	3	...	59	2,700	837	67	3	576	24	961	5,365	1,626	199	14,112	446	144	...	5	169	16,861	22,166
	Balance, Rs.	990	20	...	431	19,800	6,137	491	25	4,324	176	7,049	39,343	11,928	2,295	1,03,468	3,267	1,056	...	35	1,241	1,23,210	1,62,553
	Landlord's share at 33 per cent., Rs.	327	7	...	142	6,534	2,025	162	8	1,394	58	2,326	12,983	3,936	724	34,151	1,078	348	...	12	410	40,659	53,642
	Add Rs. 75 on account of revenue paid by the tenants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+75	+75
	Net share of landlord, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,734	53,717
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,267	26,558
	Rate per acre harvested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2 3 8	Rs. A. P. 2 5 1	
TOTAL.	Average area in acres	9,546	3,088	2,589	1,483	4,450	1,714	805	3	162	119	749	25,008	26,947	2,572	9,218	1,336	1,129	2	1,208	5,065	47,477	72,485
	Total output in maunds	1,47,340	15,438	41,424	14,774	...	7,773	1,610	6	...	...	...	...	292,652	21,723	55,308	5,344	...	6	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs.	4,14,393	1,15,786	2,07,120	32,318	89,000	17,004	4,830	28	9,720	2,380	23,470	9,15,049	9,77,956	47,519	1,38,270	25,051	67,740	18	24,160	1,51,950	13,32,664	22,47,713
	Deduct for kamin's dues, Rs.	50,027	17,823	32,618	5,103	12,224	2,350	716	3	1,354	358	3,093	1,25,599	1,32,930	7,503	17,419	3,860	10,791	3	3,664	24,255	2,07,625	3,34,224
	Balance, Rs.	3,64,366	97,963	1,74,502	27,215	76,776	14,654	4,114	25	8,366	2,022	19,447	7,90,450	7,38,026	40,016	1,20,851	21,191	56,949	15	20,296	1,27,695	11,25,039	19,14,489
	Landlord's share at Rs.	1,38,347	36,401	64,680	10,063	27,861	5,196	1,510	8	2,928	744	6,969	2,94,707	2,72,592	14,718	40,575	7,710	21,028	6	7,509	47,168	4,11,336	7,06,043
	Add Rs. 10 443 on account of revenue paid by the tenant and subtract Rs. 7,764 on account of abiana paid by landlord, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+465	+10,413
	Net share of landlord, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,96,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,11,741	7,06,692
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,05,871	3,54,346
		Rate per acre harvested	Rs. A. P. 5 15 0	Rs. A. P. 4 5 5	Rs. A. P. 4 14 3

STATEMENT NO. XIV—PRODUCE ESTIMATE—continued.

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		Kharif.										Rabi.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Details of calculations.		Rice (unhusked).		Cotton.	Gau.	Maize.	Lower and eharf.	Rajm.	Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables including chillies.	Romp.	Fodder.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables including tobacco and other garden produce.	Pulses (masoor).	Chari.	Fodder.	Total Rabi.	Total of both harvests.
		As.	Rs.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Annas per maund or Rs. per acre.	...	12,212	365	169	16	1,081	108	35	40	75	20	2	284	14,301	48	35	40	75	60	...	...	...	...	...
Average area in acres	...	15	4	14	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outturn in maunds per acre	...	189,180	1,420	2,228	160	...	640	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total outturn in maunds	...	5,15,194	10,650	11,130	328	21,650	1,111	488	...	...	126	40	8,580	5,49,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value, Rs.	...	61,823	1,178	1,388	39	2,665	142	60	...	...	14	5	1,022	68,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct for kamin's dues at 12 per cent., Rs.	...	4,53,371	9,372	9,704	289	19,023	1,008	438	...	...	106	85	7,498	5,00,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, Rs.	...	1,36,011	2,812	2,928	87	5,768	312	131	...	...	32	10	2,249	1,50,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord's share at 30 per cent., Rs.
Add Rs. 16,391 on account of revenue paid by tenant and subtract Rs. 2,541 on account of abiana paid by landlord.
Net share of landlord, Rs.
Government's share at 50 per cent of above Rs.
Rate per acre harvested
Average area in acres	...	204	1,283	1,338	199	1,313	359	179	...	...	20	18	281	5,016	13,558	1,122	792	659	616	...	...	...	...	...
Outturn in maunds per acre	...	15	4	14	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total outturn in maunds	...	3,060	4,931	18,732	1,990	...	1,795	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total value, Rs.	...	8,606	39,990	93,460	4,383	24,260	3,927	1,074	...	...	1,200	360	7,580	1,81,979	3,66,576	19,695	11,880	10,463	31,560	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct for kamin's dues at 16 per cent., Rs.	...	1,377	5,918	14,988	666	3,952	628	172	...	...	162	68	1,205	39,117	59,700	3,141	1,901	1,874	5,080	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, Rs.	...	7,229	31,072	78,474	3,627	20,308	3,299	902	...	...	1,008	302	6,375	1,52,862	3,06,876	16,494	9,979	8,769	26,510	...	...	...	...	...
Landlord's share at 33 per cent	...	2,366	10,284	35,092	1,207	6,725	1,080	298	...	...	388	100	2,087	40,444	1,01,998	5,493	3,293	2,901	8,748	...	...	...	...	...
Add Rs. 263 on account of revenue paid by the tenant.
Net share of landlord, Rs.

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	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	25,222	77,681	1,02,993		
	Rate per acre harvested	Rs. A. P. 5 0 5	Rs. A. P. 3 11 10	Rs. A. P. 3 15 10		
UNIRIGATED.	Average area in acres	104	1	...	1	588	349	157	1	36	3	289	1,489	2,925	314	3,790	124	1	16	7	150	12,396	13,825	
	Outturn in maunds per acre	8	3	...	8	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	4	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total outturn in maunds	832	3	...	8	...	1,346	314	2	...	...	...	...	17,550	1,256	52,794	496	...	48	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs.	2,340	23	...	17	11,360	3,054	942	9	2,160	60	8,070	28,035	82,630	2,749	1,31,985	2,325	60	144	140	4,550	1,94,552	2,32,537	
	Deduct for kamin's dues at 12 per cent., Rs.	281	3	...	2	1,363	367	113	1	259	7	938	3,364	6,318	330	15,838	379	7	17	17	540	23,346	33,710	
	Balance, Rs.	2,059	20	...	15	9,997	2,687	829	8	1,901	53	7,132	24,671	46,312	2,419	1,16,147	2,046	53	127	123	3,960	1,71,206	1,95,827	
	Landlord's share at 53 per cent., Rs.	679	7	...	5	3,299	887	273	3	627	17	2,344	8,141	15,290	738	38,720	675	17	42	41	1,307	56,498	64,639	
	Add Rs. 255 on account of revenue paid by tenant, Rs.	+255	+255
	Net share of landlord, Rs.	8,141	66,753	64,894
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	4,070	28,377	32,447
TOTAL.	Rate per acre harvested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 2 4 10	Rs. A. P. 2 5 7
	Average area in acres	12,520	1,589	1,497	215	2,862	816	419	3	28	23	804	20,908	16,513	1,436	9,591	683	527	16	641	3,694	33,109	53,906	
	Total outturn in maunds	187,072	6,355	20,958	2,148	...	3,731	833	6	...	...	...	...	139,842	10,232	57,546	2,728	...	48	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs.	5,26,140	47,863	1,04,790	4,696	57,240	8,162	2,514	23	3,450	460	24,120	7,79,295	4,19,526	22,383	1,43,866	12,736	31,020	144	12,520	1,10,810	7,53,986	15,33,261	
	Deduct for kamin's dues, Rs.	63,481	7,189	16,322	737	7,840	1,137	345	4	465	70	3,195	1,00,795	65,018	3,471	17,789	1,653	5,057	17	2,046	17,551	1,12,852	2,18,847	
	Balance, Rs.	4,62,659	4,464	88,468	3,959	49,400	7,025	2,169	24	3,015	390	20,925	6,78,500	3,54,508	18,912	1,26,126	10,685	26,563	127	10,774	93,269	6,41,114	13,19,614	
	Landlord's share, Rs.	1,39,075	13,073	28,900	1,299	15,732	2,288	702	8	991	127	6,650	2,08,875	1,16,988	6,241	41,622	3,876	8,765	41	3,556	30,779	2,11,588	4,30,442	
	Add Rs. 16,799 on account of revenue paid by the tenant and subtract Rs. 2,541 on account of abiana paid by landlord.	+13,749	+503	+16,799 -2,541 =+14,257
	Net share of landlord Rs.	2,22,624	2,13,076	4,34,700
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	1,11,312	1,06,038	2,17,350
	Rate per acre harvested	Rs. A. P. 5 5 7	Rs. A. P. 3 3 3	Rs. A. P. 4 0 6

STATEMENT NO. XIV—PRODUCE ESTIMATE—concluded.

"CHENAB."																							
Soil.	Details of calculations.	KHARIF.											RABI.										
		Rice (unhusked).	Cotton.	Gur.	Maize.	Jawar and chari.	Bajra.	Pulses.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables includ- ing chillies.	Hemp.	Fodder.	Total kharif.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Oilseeds.	Fruit and vegetables includ- ing tobacco and other gar- den produce.	Pulses (massar).	Chari.	Fodder.	Total Rabi.	Total of both harvests.
NABH.	Annas per maund or Rs. per acre.	As. 46	As. 120	As. 80	As. 35	Rs. 20	As. 35	As. 48	As. 75	Rs. 60	Rs. 20	Rs. 30	...	As. 48	As. 35	As. 40	As. 75	Rs. 60	As. 48	Rs. 20	Rs. 30	...	...
	Average area in acres ...	409	13	3	...	19	12	4	...	...	1	15	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
	Outturn in maunds per acre	14	3	14	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total outturn in maunds ...	5,726	39	42	...	...	60	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs. ...	16,104	293	210	...	380	131	24	...	...	20	450	17,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,612
	Deduct for kamin's dues at 12 per cent., Rs.	1,932	35	25	...	46	16	3	...	...	2	54	2,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,113
	Balance, Rs. ...	14,172	258	185	...	334	115	21	...	...	18	396	15,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,499
	Landlord's share at 35 per cent., Rs.	4,960	90	65	...	117	40	8	...	...	6	139	5,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,425
	Add Rs. 641 on account of the revenue paid by the tenant and subtract Rs. 261 on account of sbiana paid by landlord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+641 -261 = +380
	Net share of landlord, Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,805
Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	
Rate per acre harvested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 6 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 6 1 7	
CHANI AND OTHER IRRIGATED.	Average area in acres ...	565	549	792	804	297	140	50	...	149	4	34	3,384	5,273	431	75	56	798	4	22	1,704	3,567	11,951
	Outturn in maunds per acre	14	3	14	10	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	4	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Total outturn in maunds ...	7,910	1,647	11,088	8,040	...	700	100	...	...	...	...	...	47,457	3,979	450	224	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Total value, Rs. ...	22,247	12,313	55,440	17,587	5,940	1,531	300	...	8,940	80	1,020	1,25,438	1,42,371	8,485	1,125	1,050	47,880	30	4,520	51,120	2,56,587	3,92,025
	Deduct for kamin's dues at 16 per cent., Rs.	3,660	1,977	8,870	2,814	950	245	48	...	4,430	13	163	20,070	22,779	1,368	180	168	7,661	0	723	8,179	41,054	61,124
	Balance, Rs. ...	18,687	10,336	46,570	14,773	4,990	1,286	252	...	7,510	67	857	1,05,368	1,19,592	7,117	945	882	40,219	30	3,797	42,941	2,15,533	3,30,901
	Landlord's share at 37 per cent., Rs.	6,914	3,839	17,331	5,468	1,846	476	93	...	2,779	25	317	38,988	44,249	2,637	350	328	14,881	11	1,405	15,889	79,747	1,18,733
	Add Rs. 6 on account of re- venue paid by the tenant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+6 +6
	Net share of landlord, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,763 1,18,739
	Government's share at 50 per cent. of above, Rs.	19,493	39,877 59,870
Rate per acre harvested	Rs. A. P. 5 12 2	Rs. A. P. 4 10 6 4 15 6	

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