REPORTS

ON THE

ASSESSMENTS OF ILAKA MAMDOT

AND

PARGANAHS

MUKTSAR, DIPALPUR & PAKPATTAN

IN THE

DISTRICTS OF FEROZEPORE

AND

MONTGOMERY

PUNJAB,

BY

W E. PURSER, Esquire,

Settlement Officer.

1868-9-1873-4.



Zahore:

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1875.

REPORT

ON THE

Assessment of the Mandot Ilaka in the Ferozepore District.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Mamdot Ilaka is a strip of country included in the Muktsar General position of and Ferozepore Tahsils of the Ferozepore District, Mamdot. lying on the left bank of the Sutlej, a few miles below the city of Ferozepore.

- 2. It is on an average between 9 and 10 miles broad, and 36 long; the area is 2,23,039 acres, or 347 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, on the east by the Ferozepore Tabsil, on the south by the Farídkot state, and the Muktsar Tahsil of the Ferozepore District, and on the west by the Fazilka Tahsil of the Sirsa District.
- 3. It was formerly a dependent state, held by a Nawab, subject Formerly a dependent to the service of furnishing 100 sowars. A brief ent state. Its history. account of the state is given in paras. 62 to 67 of the Ferozepore Settlement Report. It is sufficient to add that, the English Government assumed charge of the teritory in 1855, when the then Nawab Jamál-ud-din, was sent to Lahore. He was never allowed to return; and on his death, his brother, the present Nawab, Jallál-ud-din, succeeded him, to the exclusion of his sons, who appear to have been deeply involved in the misconduct which led to the deposal of their father.
- 4. Nawab Jallál-ud-din Khan has since been allowed to return to Mamdot; but the country is still administered by the English Government through the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore. One-third of the income is retained in payment of the expenses of management, and the balance is paid over to the Nawab.
- 5. No regular settlement has ever been made of this tract of country. The first two years after it was annexed a lump-sum was fixed and the villages distributed this among themselves. After that Muhammad Sultán Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, far-famed among the people as Sultán Mahmúd, acting under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore made a summary settlement in 1856-57. The rates were very fair considering the large culturable area and the impetus given to industrial pursuits by a state of profound peace and fair justice, succeeding to one of anarchy and unmitigated oppression.

6. Cultivation has greatly extended, and the people are on the General condition of whole in good circumstances; though as they are people. for the most part Muhammadans, and Muhammadans of a bad class, the general prosperity is not universal; and there is not the same air of comfort and easy circumstances as in the rest of the Muktsar Tahsil.

PART I .-- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 7. Muhammad Sultán Khan divided the country into four chaks Former assessment or assessment circles. Their direction is that circles. of the length of the Ilaka, or from north north east to south south west approximately. Two of them, hithár and utár chaks extend the whole way; so does a third, the Rohí chak, except that it is cut into two by the Guru Harsabái chak of the Muktsar Proper Tahsil; and the fourth chak extends only about half way down the length of the country. The general direction of the chaks is parallel to that of the river. The accompanying map* will show their position.
- 8. This division has been retained in the present settlement,
 Retained at present though the main features of the Dhora and utar
 settlement. chaks are so similar that they might have been
 amalgamated. At the same time, the Dhora is a superior chak to the
 utar and so may deserve a separate position.
- 9. The Rohi chak is the most easterly. It contains nearly two-fifths of the whole area of the Ilaka. Only 31 per cent. of it is cultivated. The soil is "gusra"; very sandy in some of the northern villages; and more or less so everywhere. It is generally good soil. There is not much jungle in the northern portion, but the southern is little but jungle. It is in this assessment circle, and especially in the southern portion that, the bulk of the chaks formed out of the waste land at last settlement, and the subject of much litigation lately is situated. The pres-

sure of population is 162 per square mile of cultivation. The people are mostly Hindu Jats, Arains, Burias, Dogars, and Muhammadan Rajputs, and occupy themselves, except in the northern villages, more with cattle-rearing than cultivation. In the jungle tracts the supply of grass is good; the trees are the jhand and jhal.

10. Cultivation is almost entirely "barani." Water is on an average

39 feet below the surface; wells are expensive and irrigation of such a sandy soil with water

^{*} Not printed.

at such a depth does not pay well. The principal crops are jowar (28 per cent.) barley (31 per cent.) bajra (20 per cent.) and Moth (12 per cent.)

- 11. The Dhora chak comes next to the Robi. It is the best chak of all. The soil is a good clayey gusra, The Dhora chak. but sandy in a good many villages. There is What there is, is of fair quality. This chak not much jungle. contains about \(\frac{1}{2} \) of the land of the Ilaka. (59 per cent.) are cultivated. The irrigated area somewhat exceeds the unirrigated Its cultivation. cultivated area. Water is only 29 feet from the The principal crops are wheat (30 per cent.) jowar (29 per cent.) surface. and barley (24 per cent). The people are mostly And population. Hindu Jats, Arains and Gujars. The number of persons per square mile of cultivation is 603.
- The utar chak resembles the Dhora. The soil is more sandy, and is bad in places. "Sarr" is extensively The utar chak. produced in many of the midland villages; a The chak contains a little over one-fourth of sure sign of poor soil. the area of Mamdot. 44 per cent of this is cul-Its cultivation. tivated, the proportion of irrigated and unirrigated cultivation, being very much in the inverse ratio to that found in the Dhora. Water is 26 feet from the surface. The principal crops are wheat (32 per cent.), jowar (27 per cent.) and barley (20 per cent). The pressure of population is 549 per square And population. mile of cultivation. The people are principally Machis, Arains, Churas, Mahtams, Dogars, Wuttus, and Muhammadan Raipúts.
- 13. In the utar chak there is but little land inundated by the river in ordinary seasons. But the whole of the hithar chak may be said to depend on the overflow of the river for its water supply. The soil is, as usual in tracts bordering on the river, good in places and bad in places; and in the same place good one year and bad the next. The area of this chak is much the same as that of the Dhora. Upwards of \(\frac{1}{4}\) of it is waste jungle; some of this is good pasture for cattle, while some yields valuable supplies of "sarr;" but a considerable portion is a sandy waste producing nothing but "pilchi," which is, practically speaking, of no value.
- 14. What little artifical irrigation does exist, is carried on from kacha wells. I have not seen any jhalars, and the country does not seem very favorable for them, though some are used for the autumn crops in the utar chak, on the

old bank of the Sutlej. Pakka wells are, of course out of the question, as the inundation of the river would knock them down every year. Water is only 13 feet from the surface.

- 15. The principal crops are wheat (37 per cent.) masar (12 per cent.) jowar (7 per cent.) mash (6 per cent.) gram (5 per cent.) and barley (4 per cent.)
- 16. The number of persons per square mile of cultivation is 162.

 The people are mostly Jats, Lohárs, Araíns, Churas,

 Mahtams, Dogars, Wuttus, Jhabels and Muham-

madan Rajputs.

Order of merit of chaks.

17. The chaks stand thus in the order of excellence:—

Dhora. Utár. Hithár. Rohí.

17. The total number of villages is 316 distributed among the chaks, in this way: Dhora 49; Utár 112; Hithár 75; Rohí 80. Of these 28 are reserved for fuel supplies, as grass-preserves and as hunting grounds of the Nawab. The northern portion of the Ilaka is in the Ferozepore District, the southern in the Muktsar Tahsil.

PART II-FISCAL HISTORY.

- 18. There has been no regular settlement of Mamdot prior to this. When the country first came under English Government a revenue of Rs. 12,000/- was fixed, and the villages distributed this among themselves. This jama held good for one harvest or one year, and the year or harvest after it was raised to Rs. 23,823-8-0 fixed and distributed in the same manner. In 1856 Extra Assistant Commissioner Muhammad Sultán Khan made a summary settlement measuring up the cultivated area and fixing certain rates per acre, and deducing from them the jama each village was to pay. The reason I cannot say whether the lump sum jamas of Rs. 12,000/- and Rs. 23,823/-8/- were for one harvest or for one year each is because you have the letter of the Deputy Commissioner containing the information, and I have no speedy means of obtaining it elsewhere.
- 19. Muhammad Sultán Khán had Field maps and Field Registers prepared, I am told. But on the ground that, if these were allowed to exist, the settlement would cease to be a summary one, and become

a regular settlement, he destroyed them subsequently. Whether this is exactly correct or not, it is a fact that there are no measurement papers of his settlement available; so statement No. 1* appended to this report, shows for last settlement only the cultivated area. And it may be stated here that, the reason why so many columns are blank, in that statement, as regards last settlement, is that, there is no information available concerning the matters to which they relate,

- In 1859 and 1860 a considerable number of villages were measured with a view to a regular settlement; 1859-60. but the work was stopped before it had made any further progress.
- The present settlement was begun in 1868, and was under charge of Mr. Saunders, the Settlement Officer of Present settlement. Lahore; and on the work of that district being concluded, the Settlement Officer of Montgomery was placed in charge. The work has not gone on uninterruptedly; and is not near completion yet.
- 21.b.) Four chaks were formed, as before said at the summary settlement. The principal statistics bearing on the assessments of them are shown in the sub-Former assessment circles. Their rates and jamas. joined table:

NAME	Pakka wells	Kacha wells	iber of		Area assessed			Revenue rates				cultiva-
оғ снак	Single Double	Single Double	otal num wheels	Chahi	Sailaba	Barani	Total area ed	Chabi	Sailaba	Barani	Total jama	Rate on tion
	s	<u>s</u>		0	ΰ,	<u>m</u>	<u> </u>	- <u>-</u>	- 30	<u>-</u> -		-
Dhora Hithár Utár Rohí	172 5 54 6 10 1 236 12	2 19 4 3		7,901 113	2,952 3,672 	17	14,811 5,967	150	0 14 0 0 14 0		11,441	0 14 3 0 15 5 0 7 6

Formation of Mandot " chaks,"

Changes in number of villages.

After this settlement was made, 70 chaks were formed out of the waste land of Mamdot. Nine villages were added and three removed from the Ilaka by action of the river, so that now there are 316 estates in place of the 240 existing at last settlement. The revenue has risen from Rs. 33,788/- to

^{*} Not printed.

Changes in jamas.

Rs. 45,770/-. The causes of changes in the revenue appear from this table:

_	revenue appear from this taste.								
	esasvoni ts N	Decrease.	255 0 0	0 0 10,044 0 0	1,787 6 0	16,884 0 0			
	Potal decrease	258 0 0	885 0 0	64 0 0	Ĭ	1,207 0 0			
	essetoni Isto'I	156 0 0	1,140 0 0	10,108 0 0	. 1,787 0 0	0 554 0 0 38 0 0 13,191 0 0 1,207 0 0 16,884 0			
	Occupation of land for Government purposes	0.22 0 0	0,16 0 0	:	:	38 0 0			
CKEASE	Revenue free grants	536 0 0	0 0 318 0 0	:	İ	554 0 0			
CAUSES OF DECREASE	-banges in village bonned-		0 15 0 0	:	:	0			
CAUSES	Reduction of Jama		0 020 0		:	20 0 0			
	noivulia		0.486 0	64 0 0	:	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
1SE	-bunod egalliv ni segnadO seira	सत्यमेव व	0 13 0 0	:	:	13 0 0			
CAUSES OF INCREASE	noivullA	:	323 0	10,108 0 0	1	10,431 0 0,13			
CAUSES	gestatas wen io nontamica	156 0 0	804 0 0	:	1,787 0 0	2,747 0 0			
	Name of chak	Dhora,	Utár,	Hithár,	Rohí,				

22. The following statement shows the number of villages, their areas and jamas belonging to the different classes of tenures in the four assessment circles. The

Pattidári form predominates in the Dhora chak, the zemindári form elsewhere. Many of the estates in the Rohí Circle are owned by the Nawab. Only five Talukdári estates exist. The Nawab is the Talukdár of three of these.

			Jama.	13,759	14,699	12,745	4,567	45,770		
	OTAL.	Area.	Uncultivated.	15,305	33,301	22,472	59,246	171 37,621 86,668 14,148 101 33,259 28,854 16,963 14,802 14,659 14,659 15 1,30,324 45,770		
	T		Cultivated.	21,809	25,523	17,026	27,357	91,715		
- [i	•	Mo. of villages	49	112	75	98	316		
	¥.		Jama,	5,919	5,704,112	2,726	310	14,659		
	Вяласнава.	Area.	Uneultivated.	4,113	6,982	2,859	848	14,802		
	Вял		Onltivated.	6,721	8,700	3,301	2,113	20,835		
_			No of villages.	=	138	12	ಣ	4		
	R I.		Jama.	5,48411	4,27118	5,80412	1,444	16,963		
	I D A	ea.	Uneultivated.	6,631	5,670	5,996	10,557	28,854		
	PATT	Area.	.betavitinO	10,509	7,432	5,926	9,392	33,259		
	İ	-	No. of villages.	25	33	20	17	010		
	R I.		.smat	2,396	4,724	4,215	2,813	14,148		
	YONI	Area.	Uncultivated.	4,561	20,649	13,617	37,841	86,668		
	ZEMI		Cultivated.	4,579	9,391	7,799	60 15,852 37,841	37,621		
			No. of villagea.	67	55	ş	09	121		
	Name of chak.			Dhora,	2 Utár,	Hithár,	Rohí,	Total,		
•				r=1	W	ಣ	4/			

Table of Tenures with areas and jamas in haka Mandot, District Ferozepore. Detail of agricultural tribes; of proprietors and tenants.

319 themselves cultivate. The tenants number 7,695. The total area cultivated by tenants is 53,153 acres or 59 % of the total cultivated area. The proprietors cultivate the remaining 41 % amounting to 36,665 acres. This give the holding of each tenant as nearly 7 acres; and of each proprietor as 11 acres. The number of proprietors who do or do not themselves cultivate, and the number of tenants, of each tribe, with a brief notice of the general characteristics of the tribe are given in the following statement, for each assessment circle separately:—

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES IN ILAKA MAMDOT.

Name of tribe.	Снак.		Who them- selves cul- tivate.	themselves 's cultivate.	Tenants.	General character of tribe.
JAT.	Dhora, Utár, . Hithár, Rohí,	•••	92 9 2 89 192	48 48	2.14	Good cultivators.
SHEIKH.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	• • •	9 17 12 	ामेल ज	11 6 30 21 68	Lazy and bad cultivators. Often have other sources of income besides farming.
TURKHAN.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	• •	3 7 2 		26 65 17 62 190	

(9)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES-Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.		Who themselves cultivate. Who do not themselves cultivate.	Tenants.	General character of tribe.
LOHAR.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	•••	2 2	8 54 180 7 249	
KUMHAR.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	••	9	32 104 61 56	
MACHI.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí, TOTAL,	••	1 11 12	25 172 84 79 360	Muhammadans.
ABAIEN.	Dhora, Utar, Hithár, Rohí,	••	234 25 179 9 23 445 25	327 267 113	Muhammadans. Industrious and good cultivators,

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES-Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.		Who them-selves cultivate.		Tenants.	General character of tribe.
BAORIA.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Robí,	•••		::	 1 150 —————————————————————————————————	
CHURA.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,		 1		53 209 154 93 509	
GUJAR.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} & 20 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 6 \\ \hline & 26 \end{bmatrix}$	6	30 30 33	vators and lazy. Not thievish here, it is said.
Казниги.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	•••		••	1 1	Industrious.

(11)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.		•	Who do not structured themselves so cultivate.	Tenants.	General character of tribe.
MAHTUM.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	•••	607	13 15	6 393 543 2 944	vators. Good hands at clear- ing jungle. Appear half Sikhs, Catch and eat pigs.
RAJPUTS.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 444 \\ 98 \\ 96 \\ 77 \\ \hline 215 \end{array}$	22	774	Bad cultivators and lazy; addicted to cattle-stealing.
KHATRI.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	••	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\17\\15\\3\\37 \end{bmatrix}$	 1	15 28 26 5	Hindús. Lazy and bad cul- tivators.
Sорит.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	***		6	•••	Sikhs. Not industrious. Live on "Guru Sikhi Mafis," &c., &c.

(12)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.		Who them-selves cul-on tivate.		Tenants.	General character of tribe.
ARORA.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohi,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 		33 24 38 33 	Cultivators, not industrious.
BRAHMIN.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	• • •		 !!! \ !	3 9 2 29 ———————————————————————————————	As Sheikh.
FAKIR.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	••	8 5 2		17 33 20 17 87	
DOGAR.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí, Total,	•••	318 628 289 171 1,406	19 49 86 	 441 215 45 701	Quarrelsome lazy and thicvish. Bad cultivators. Muhammadan cattle-thicves.

(13)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.	Who them-selves cultivate.		Tenauts.	General character of tribe.
WATTU.	Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	31 43 74	$egin{array}{c} \dots \ 3 \ 9 \ \dots \ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} \\ 49 \\ 78 \\ 25 \\ \hline 152 \\ \end{array}$	As Dogars.
ZARGUR.	momen			2 3 2 5	Generally Hindús. Average cultivators, not industrious. Do also gold and silver smith's- work.
HAJJAM.	Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	3		7 36 30 15	As Tarkháns.
TELL	Dobs	5		9 21 19 34 83	As Machis.

(14)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.	Who them- selves cul- tivate. Who do not themselves cultivate.	Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Снімва.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	6 9 24	10 30 34 28 ———————————————————————————————————	As Tarkháns.
Mochi.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	23 26	14 84 48 14 160	
JULAHA.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí, Total,	1 1 1 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 11\\ 119\\ 54\\ 34\\ \hline 218 \end{array} $	As Machis.
Beloch.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	11	$-\frac{16}{10}$ $-\frac{72}{98}$	

(15)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.	-	Who them- selves cul- tivate.		Tenants.	General character of tribe.
JHABEL.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	• • •	1		$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 92 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 142 \end{array} $	As Machis. Fishermen.
MIRASI.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,		4 1 5		$egin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \hline 11 \end{array}$	Muhammadans. Lazy; bad cultivators. Live in part by begging.
SAIAD.	Dhora, Utár, Hithar, Rohí,	• •	8 1 9	प्रमेव ज	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 10 \\ & 17 \\ & 33 \\ \hline & 60 \end{array} $	Lazy and bad cultivators.
PATHAN.	Dhora, Utar, Hithar, Rohi,		16 14 8 	1 6 2 1 10	3 19 8 ——————————————————————————————————	As Saiad,

(16)
LIST OF AGRICULTURAL TRIBES—Continued.

Name of tribe.	Снак.	Who them-selves cultivate. Who do not themselves cultivate.	Tenants.	General character of tribe.
AWAN.	Dhora, Utár, Hitbár, Rohí,	3	13 29 5 47	trious.
Moghal.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár Rohí,	10	6 17 23	
KASAI.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí, Total,	9	 8	
Кнола.	Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,		1 1 3 3 5	Aroras who have turned Mu- hammadans. Not industrious. Shop-keepers.

		Own	ERS.		
Снак.		Who themselves cultivate.	Who do not themselves cultivate.	Tenants.	
Dhora,	••••	792	59	969	
Utár,		1,379	77	2,770	
Hithár,	•••	755	134	2,320	
Rohí,	•••	425	49	1,636	
Total,	• • •	3,351	319	7,695	

24. No co-ercive process appears to have been required to secure the realization of the revenue, except the issue of "dastaks." As regards this process the information is defective, going back only as far as 1866. The following appears to be the total number issued in each chak each year from 1866 to 1871:—

				सव	भव जयते				
NA	ME OF	Снак		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dhora,			•••	••	9	70	64	42	58
Utár,				2	99	162	172	97	88
Hithár,	·	••		•••	37	37	36	28	24
Rohí,	• •			19	32	! 40	74	34	22
	To	TAL,		21	177	309	373	201	192
				!	<u> </u>		!		:

25. The returns do not show any large area sold or mortgaged.

Sales and mortgages. The following statement shows all the information possessed on the subject. In the utar chak more land has been sold than mortgaged; but in the other chaks the reverse is the case. The average selling price per acre appears to be Rs. 4-5-1 in the Dhora, Rs. 0-13-6 in the utar and Rs. 0-12-11 in the hithar chaks respectively; or, per rupee of Government revenue Rs. 12-9-0, Rs. 6-3-2, Rs. 6-12-0 in the same chaks. No sales are recorded in the Rohi circle. The average prices per acre and per rupee of revenue in the whole Ilaka are Rs. 1-5-7 and Rs. 8-5-8 respectively.

Land mortgaged would seen to have fetched Rs. 2-9-2 in the Dhora, Rs. 2-11-0 in the utar, Rs. 0-5-1 in the hithar; and Rs. 3-7-2 in the Rohi chaks respectively; or, per rupee of Government revenue in the same chaks, Rs. 4-4-1, Rs. 3-8-11, Rs. 1-0-3, and Rs. 23-10-3. The proceeds for the whole Ilaka are Rs. 2-10-1 per acre; and Rs. 5-5-11 per rupee of Government revenue. Till the circumstances of each sale or mortgage are known, it is impossible to draw any reliable conclusions from these figures; but they seem to show how much responsibility for the Government revenue is dreaded.

सन्यमेव जयते

Statement showing area sold and mortgaged, with price and jama per acre in

Ilaka Mamdot.

1	1	61	0	-	64	, -
	per acre	6	=======================================	rc	!~	2
1	Mortgage-money	61	61	0	က	63
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1	NAME OF CHAK					
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j	Ç	ra,	<u>ب</u>	lár,	. _	
1	¥	Dhora,	13	Hithár,	Rohí	
 	Z		2 Utar,			
Į.	Serial number	_	64	6.9	₩.	
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(19)

PART III-RESULTS OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

26. The statistics of last settlement being imperfect, it is not Charges since last possible to give full information concerning the settlement in cultivated areas, &c. cultivation, the quality of the produce too appears to have improved, but the percentage of irrigation has fallen off. The figures on these points are thus abstracted from Form No. I.

	Cm	LTIVAT	(ON	IR	PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF									
Name of	1	N ACRES		(IN ACRES.)			1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class		4th Class	
Chak.	Formerly	Now	Increase	Formerly	Now	Increase	Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	$14,929 \\ 3,031$			$7,901 \\ 62$			8 2		67 54	60 62 50 33	9 36	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 26 \\ 45 \\ 55 \\ - \end{array}$	27 16 8 54	
	37,475	89,818	52,343	16,725	23,238	6,513	5	4	54	51	16	38	25	7

As the area shown in last settlement return is obviously defective, it does not seem necessary to work out any percentages on it here. They are given in No. I.* It appears, however, that the percentage of area irrigated on the cultivated area has fallen from 44 to 26. This is not to be wondered at considering the large increase in cultivation that has taken place in the non-irrigating Rohi Chak. The returns show a large increase in third class produce, no less than 22 %; and a falling off of 1 %; 3 % and 18 % in 1st, 2nd and 4th class produce respectively. The percentages given are not those of last settlement, but of the measurements made in 1859-60; and the same is the case as regards the areas and percentages shown as formerly manured and under Zabti.

Average prices of last last 31 years. The first is for the period of 16 years prior to last settlement, and the second for the periods prior and subsequent 15 years. They are divided into the periods prior and subsequent to last settlement, and for the whole period of 31 years.

^{*} Not printed.

PRICE-CURRENT for Hala Manulot for 16 years prior to Summary Settlement, 1841-1856.

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Cotton	7
l'epper,	
Poppy.	
Vegetablez	3
Sugarrane.	
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Yeare	1844,
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PRICE-CURRENT for Ilaka Mandot for 15 years rior to present First Regular Settement, 1857-1871.

Average of \$1 years,	.	1860, 1860, 1860,	Amongo of 6)	7837 1892 1838	Yars
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		- 2 % K 5 %	9		Рорру.
# 9 2 6 - 5			- ² -	\$ 0 E 7 9 6	Pepper.
			- 5	7.4.7.2.5.8	Cotton.
15 A 5				¥ 2 X 5 2 %	
	7 8 5 5 8				Dhanya.
SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS SS	5 5 5 5 5 5 W	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15 E 10	35 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G 3 G	Melon.
	1 2 2 2 2 3			1 2 3 3 6 8 8 C	Wheat
2: 12 13	18 8 8 8 8 8 1 N	1 8 6 5 8		2 8 8 4 F	Munji (Rice.)
- 	5 7 8 8 6 5				Gram,
	2 × 8 5 6 6		2		Mukki.
2 2 2 5 15				1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Jowar,
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		****	-5.1		
5 7 =) 8		[* []] [] []			······
					Til.
8 4 5			==-	= 4 4 8 2 2 1 × 1	Mash.
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8 8 8			-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Mungi.
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			- 15 - 15	1. S. C. M.	Chural.
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2 3 B 2 7 E	4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,	8 8 8 8 9	2	- 2 2 2 2 2	Chari,
88 A 4		8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	<u>2</u>	* * * * * *	Piaz (onion.)

28. These price-current statements have been propared in the same way as those for Muktsar. They have been obtained from the bania's books of Mamdot itself. But as in Muktsar, so here, it has been thought advisable to work out the produce jamas not from the price-current of one town alone, but from the average price-current of the whole district. The foregoing statements have been made out by the Settlement Department; the district price-current by the district officials. The former are for 31 years; the latter for 30 only. As it would have involved great trouble and loss of time to alter the returns calculated on the 30 years' price-current, they have not been changed.

For facility of comparison I place here together the statements of prices for the periods before and after last settlement and for the whole period for 30 years made out by the district authorities.

								P R	ICF	s F	OR				
Name of Crop.			16 years before last settlement.		af	15 years after last settlement.			Last 31 years			30 years according to district re- turns.			
				M.	S.	C.	M.	ŝ.	c.	М.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C,
Tobacco,		•••			20	7		18	5		19	7		19	11
			i	Re.	A.	Р.	Re.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A .	P.
Sugarcane (per acr	·e),	•	157	9	10	177	3		167		7	152	10	
			ì	М.	S.	C.	М.	s.	C.	М.	s.	C.	₽s.	Λ.	Р.
					1								(pe	r acı	e.)
Vegetables,			l	3			3	2 9 9	. 6	3	7	14	39		$\frac{7}{12}$
Poppy,	•••	•••	•••	•••	11 13	8		9	12j 1		10 11	11 2		13 13	10
Pepper, Cotton,	•••				17			14	1		15	Ð	ا ا	17	10
Ajwain,	•••	•••			14	12		14	2		13	8		20	. 1
Dhanya,	***	•••			9	7		9	1	•••	9	4	{	12	15
				Rs.	Α.	Р.	Rs.	Α.	Р.	Ro.	Α.	Ρ.	R.	Α.	Ρ.
Melons (per	acre),	***		24	4	10	26	11	G	25	7	6	26	•••	
				M.	s.	c.	M.	s.	C.	м. ј	s.	C.	М.	s.	C.
Wheat,				1	1	6		39	1	1		4		36	111
Rice,	•••	•••	•••	,	37	14 2	••••	32 7	4 12	1	35 7	3 15	1	31	13
Gram,	***	•••	•••	1	8	2	1	1	12			10	1	21	

		•						Рв	ICE	S F	O R				 -
NAME OF CROP.			16 years before last settlement.		aft	year er la deme	st	Last 31 years.			30 years according to district re- turns.				
				м.	s.	C.	М.	s.	C.	М.	s.	C.	M.	s.	C.
Jowar, Goji, Sarsaf, Masur, Barley, Bajra, Sann, Til, Mash, Moth, Moongi, Tara Mira, Kangni,		*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **		1 1 1 1	10 9 4 34 15 13 16 29 10 29 21 13	3 10 11 11 9 10 6 12 8 13 8 4 14 8	 1 1 1	6 8 7 30 8 16 39 11 16 29 28 25 38 8	10 2 6 15 5 7 9 2 14 2 9 5 4 5	1 1 1 	8 8 5 32 13 15 29 29 23 6 20	7 14 11 14 2 13 5 13 3 8	1 1 1	11 17 34 17 20 3 10 20 35 12 36 23 61	5 7 9 3 8 14 13 15 14 12 4 11
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Р.	Rs.	Α.	P,	Rs.	Α.	P.
Methra (per	acre),	•••	•••	22	8	1	23	10	11	23	1	2		•••	•••
				M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	s.	C.	Μ.	S.	C.
Chural, Berura,	41	•••	***	1 1	$\frac{8}{12}$	13 13	ু নুম	15 13		1	12 13	· 1		13 17	4 5
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs,	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	₽s,	Α.	Р.
Chari (per ac Piaz (per acre	re), e),	•••	•••	19 35	5 8	7 10		7 4	``i0	24 38	3 5	9 2	23 39	6 9	

There are no greater discrepancies in these returns than may fairly be expected, except as regards pepper. The cause of this is that the district returns represent the price of green undried pepper, the settlement returns the price of dried pepper.

29. The staple crops are wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, mash and Change in price of moth. Comparing the returns for the periods staple crops. before and after last settlement no great rise in price is apparent, except as regards bajra and moth, crops depending

y on rain. The price of barley shows a positive falling off, the difference will be best seen in a table:—

Name of Crop.	Price before last settle- ment			Price after last settle- ment.			Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Wheat,	1	1	6	•••	39	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	*****
Barley,	1	13	9	1	16	7	••	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Jowar,	1	9	10	1	8	2	3	***,***
Bajra,	1	5	10	CONT.	39	9	131	*****
Mash,		29	8		29	2	11	•••••
Moth,	1	10	13	1		9	20	47.400

out of 5617 acres of bajra grown in the Ilaka, 5045 are in the Rohi chak. In the same chak are found 3037 acres out of a total of 4437 acres of moth. It is just in such an unirrigated tract that the vicissitudes of seasons have the greatest effect on prices. It appears to me that, whatever rise in prices has occurred is due more to the cycle of bad seasons through which the country has been passing for some time, than to anything else. I see nothing in the change in the value of produce which at all justifies any change in the rates of assessment.

- 30. No returns exist from which a comparison can be made between the state of the country at last settlement and now, as regards population, cattle and ploughs. There can be no doubt, however, that they have all increased with the extension of cultivation.
- 31. No improvements have been made in the way of communications since last settlement. There is a good unmetalled road running through the Ilaka, connecting it with Ferozepore one side, and the important mart of Fázilka on the other. It; not likely that, the opening of the railway between Delhi and Mooltan has had any great effect on Mamdot.

PART IV.—STATISTICS AS TO PRODUCE.

32. No experiments have been made to ascertain the yield of Produce statements; the principal staples. Enquiries were made from how prepared. those likely to be acquainted with the yield; and these were checked by personal knowledge and a comparison with the returns of other districts. When the old statement No. VI came before me, I examined it carefully, and had fresh enquiries made, which resulted in the produce jama being raised nearly Rs. 16,000.

Statements No. I, II 33. Statements No. I, II and IV are attachand IV are submitted. ed to this report.* Statement No. III is blank.

PART V.-PROPOSED RATES.

The first question to be decided is, whether there is any Change in rates con- reason why the rates of last settlement should be changed. This involves a consideration of whether sidered. the former rates were originally wrong, and whether any such change has since occurred which, on the supposition that the rates were originally correct, now calls for an alteration. I have given Muhammad Sultan Khan's Revenue rates at para. 21. They appear to me to be admirable rates: just what might be expected from an official possessing such revenue experience and local knowledge as the Extra Assistant Commissioner did. Has any change then occurred calling for a change in his rates? The rise in prices appears more due to bad harvests than to anything else. This is not to be wondered at, considering the large area brought under cultivation since last settlement. The condition of the people has no doubt improved, since the general condition is not one of unqualified prosperity. A considerable proportion of the population consists of Dogars, Wattus and Rajputs; Muhammadans and of a bad class. Even some of the Araíen villages are not well off; and it may be said generally that, the late bad seasons have fallen heavily on the whole Ilaka. The Rohi chak, which, to some extent, resembles Muktsar, at least in the north, is, like Muktsar, at present depopulated. I certainly see no reason for increasing the It is likely that owing to the extension of cultivation the average quality of the land is lower than at last settlement. There is not now the same room for expansion as formerly; and it is not improbable that, cultivation is more slovenly now than it was when the area was smaller. It is very easy to over estimate the produce of sailaba land; 14 annas an acre seems rather a heavy average rate, considering the uncertainty of such cultivation and the very inferior quality of so

^{*} Not printed.

much of the soil and produce. On the whole, then, I should primate facie, anticipate a slight reduction in the rates being found necessary.

35. The following tables will show approximately the pro-Tables showing rates prietor's income per acre, and also other matters of batai, value of produce, &c., &c. bearing on the question of what rates should be adopted:—

Table I.—Showing rates of Batai, kamins' dues and Malikana.

	Percer	ntage of of batái	rates	share tor.	share e.	of gross forming fa.
NAME OF CHAK.	1/3	1	1 5	Average sha of Proprietor.	Kamín's s of produce.	Share of produce fo málikáná.
Dhora,	•••	100		.250	1 14	1 200
Utár,	1.5	87.5	11	.230	1 3	200 200
Hithár,	24	72	4	.268	14	1 200
Rohí,	•••	47	53	.223	13	1 ≅0ō

		Marie Landon	5000 Light		-
Table	II.~	Showing	value	01	produce.

Name of Chak.	Value of grain,	Value of straw.	Total value of produce.	Kamin's share.	Tenant's share on account of fodder.	Balance divisible,	Owner's share of produce.	Yalue of owner's share per acre.
Dhora, Utár, Hithár, Rohí,	1,84,924 1,94,304 1,20,915 1,32,864 6,33,007	20,741 27,458 32,604		16,499 10,321 12,285	19,158	1,78,034 1,79,388 1,38,052 1,53,183 	41,259 86,998 34, 160	2 1 6 110 8 2 3 7 1 3 4

The kamins' share and malikaua are only approximations to the fact. It is not very difficult to ascertain to what the kamin is entitled, but it is quite impossible to calculate accurately what share of the produce his dues represent. For instance, a man is entitled to one bundle per heap; but how can it be known how many heaps there are?

The calculation of these items is most complicated, involving a consideration of local measures of weight and capacity. Málikáná is on account of mulba and the pay of the watchman. I have not taken it into account in my calculations as its amount is very small, and it seems to belong properly to the cost of cultivation. Roughly speaking, it is one-fortieth of the owner's share. If any thing, it is probable the kamín's dues are under estimated a little.

- As in Muktsar, the value of the straw has been calculated at 1 the value of the grain of those crops of which Value of straw. the straw is of any use. In the Dhora and Utár chaks it is not usual to divide the straw of well-irrigated land. estimated value of this has been left out of account. If the tenant were to sell this straw, he would have to give the owner the same share as he does of grain; but as long as he feeds his bullocks on the straw he gives nothing. In the same two chaks the Fodder. tenants are allowed to cultivate a certain area each season for fodder for the well-bullocks. This seems to be about 3 acres in the Dhora and 4 acres in the Utar chak per well. In allowing for this, I have assumed the area sown each harvest to be equal, and the crops to be chari or jowar in the autumn and wheat in the spring. This agrees with the general custom. The high value put down as that of chari makes this item seem very large; but it is much smaller than in the neighbouring district of Montgomery.
- Straw; vicissitude of seasons; share Government can take. The assessment of Muktsar, it is unnecessary here to repeat the remarks then made concerning the extent to which the value of the straw should be taken into consideration, or concerning the fact that, the produce returns show the out-turn of an average year and not the average annual out-turn; in other words make no allowance for the vicissitudes of seasons. Countries in which there is a large extent of sailaba or well-cultivation are not affected by failure of rain to the same extent as those where the cultivation is entirely baraní. But the injurious effect of drought is still very great, showing itself in a diminished area under cultivation, with a scanty and inferior produce, raised at enhanced cost.

Allowing then for vicissitudes of seasons, for the dues of village servants, the area under artificial fodder and the impolicy of calculating too much on the value of straw, I think the share that can be fairly taken by Government is, in the Rohi chak adjoining Muktsar, the same as in Muktsar, i. e., one-fifteenth of our estimated gross produce and in the other three chaks one-tenth. This gives a jama of Rs. 67,832/- I propose to take Rs 65,334.

38. In fixing rates I have been guided by the following two Proposed rates. State-statements and have endeavoured to bring the ment of james and rates. rates into agreement with those prevailing in the near-lying Lahore circles:—

Statement showing jamas and estimates.

Name of Cha	Present jama.	Jama at ½ net assets.	Jama at 3 gross produce,	Jama of former Revenue rates.	Jama at former rates on cultivation,	Tahsildar's estimate.	Assistant Settlement Officer's estimate.	Proposed jama.
Dhora,	13,759	22,254	3 4,101	21,207	21,917	16,751	 16,704	18,814
Vtár,	14,699	20,629	35,841	20,400	24,017	18,301	18,803	21,630
Hithár,	12,745	18,499	24,729	14,815	14,867	13,393	13, 7 68	14,449
Rohí,	4,567	17,080	27,578	10,370	12,694	8,729	9,638	10,441
Total,	45,770	78,462	1,22,249	65,389	$\binom{(1)}{(2)}$ 73,495 $\binom{(2)}{83,268}$	57,174	58,913	65,334

^{(1,)--}By adding up chak jamas.

^{(2.)—}By applying former rates on total area to present total area.

Statement showing rates of above jamas per acre of cultivation.

	P.	c 1	_	1310	67	∞
Of proposed jama.	Ā	4	ಕ್ಷ	5	9	1 =
- 1000; F	B.E.					
	<u> </u>	1	6/1	ଷ	∞	ۍ ا
Officer's estimate.	A.	12	<u> </u>	_ E		1 6
Assistant Settlement	R.8.					
	ρi	<u></u>	10	20	ে।	6.1
Tahsildar's estimate.	₹	12		12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	## ##					
	P.	ဖ	ပ	ಲ	မ	10
on cultivation.	Ā	578	15	14	1~	131
Jama at former rates	.В.е.			:		
	वं	77	<i>e1</i>	63		oc
venue rates.	Ą	5	133	14	9	=
Jama at former 10-	FB.	ИU	I			
	ρ÷	ø	127	00	ଦେ	ර
quee.	A	ග	1-	1	:	1 10
Long st t gross pro-	24	т.		, ,	, -	
	ρi	ರಾ :	यत स	ರಾ	p-4	11
Jama at ½ net assets.	Ą	:	13	H	10	13
afector for the first of	Bs.	_		ri		
	<u>a</u>	4	ဖ်	6/1	∞	1 64
Present jama.	4	10	6	12	61	00
amoi tassand	B.	:				
Снак.)hora,	Utár,	Hithár,	Коћі,	Total,

(36)

In the Lahore circles on the other side of the river, the rates vary from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 9/- on ploughs, from Rs. 12/-Rates in adjoining to Rs. 10/- on wells; from 14 anas to 10 anas per acre bárání rate; and are 4 anas per acre on abandoned land. In the Sutlei Churdí chak of Dipálpur, lying opposite part of Mamdot, the rates are Rs. 7/- per plough; Rs. 9/- per well; 8 anas on bárání and 4 anas on jadíd. These rates are very low. They fall at 95 per acre on the assessed area; the actual jama falls at 115 the acre on malguzari land and at 14 anas per acre on cultivation. I have not been able to ascertain the Revenue rates of the adjoining Sirsa villages; but the jama falls at 12.2 per acre on cultivation. The Ferozepore circle to the North of Mamdot was assessed by Mr. Brandreth at from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 1/8/- per acre on irrigated unmanured land, and at from 8 anas to 10 anas per acre on unirrigated land, according to soils. The neighbouring Muktsar tracts were assessed at from 8 anas to 4 anas 10 pies per acre on cultivation. I think all the above jamas, rates and estimates taken together point to a jama falling at about 6 anas per acre on cultivation in the Rohi tract, and about 14 anas per acre in the other circles. I therefore propose the following rates:—

		RATES.		JAMAS AT RATE ON.				
NAME OF CHAK,	Wells.	Bárání.	Jadíd.	Wells.	Bár á ní.	Jadíd	TOTAL.	
Dhora,	12	12.0	4.0	2,736	15,939	139	18,814	
Utár,	12	11.0	4.0	4,404	17,043	183	21,630	
Hithár,	12	13.0	4.0	804	13,562	83	14,449	
Rohí,	8	6.0	4 ·0	208	10,155	79	10,441	
TOTAL,	•••••	•••••		8,152	56,699	483	65,334	

The jamas obtained by these rates fall at 14.2; 13.11; 13.10; and 6.2 per acre on cultivation in the Dhora, Utár, Hithár and Rohí circles respectively; and at 11.8 per cultivated acre in the whole Ilaka.

^{39.} A reference to the two statements given in last para. will Former and present show how closely my total jama agrees with that revenue rates compared. given by the former revenue rates. My rates

do not materially differ from those so lately approved of in Lahore. As regards the Hithár and Rohí chaks it does not appear necessary to say anything more. But as contrary to all the rates and estimates I propose to assess the Utár chak very nearly as heavily as the Dhora circle, it will be well to state the reason. The soil of the Utár is decidedly inferior to that of the Dhora chak; but there is a great deal more room for expansion; the people have much more cattle; and there are considerable tracts of "sarr" jungle which are very profitable, whether as grazing grounds, or as supplying "munj" and "kana." On this account, I think the Utár chak can pay more than its cultivation would seem to show. I do not propose to fix any special banjar rate; but in assessing each village the excess of or deficiency in banjar will be duly considered.

40. The plough estimate in Lahore is, as I said, between Rs. 10/and Rs. 9/-; in Dipálpur it goes down as low as
Rs. 7/-. If Rs. 9-8 is taken for the Dhora, Rs. 9/for the Rohí and Hithár and Rs. 7-8 for the Utár chak, the results are
as follow:—

Rohí,	•••	1187	do. Tota	@ \L	" Rs.,	9-0	•••	10,683. 65,516.
Hithár,	•••	1556	do.	(a)	"	9-0	•••	14,004.
Utár,	•••	2946	do.	@	"	7-8	•••	22,095.
Dhora,	•••	1972	ploughs	@	Re	9-8	•••	18,734.

The Utar villages cultivate nearly all the Hithar land; and it is very likely that, the ploughs of both chaks work in both chaks, as occasion requires, and not only in one.

41. If the proposed rates are not approved of, I hope it will Report and statements be found that, this report and the accompanycontain all Settlement officer's information. be found that, this report and the accompanying statements contain sufficient data, to enable proper rates being fixed. Indeed except any local knowledge I possess, I have no further information myself than is given in a condensed form in this report.

PART VI-FINANCIAL RESULTS.

42. The present jama is Rs. 45,770/-. The proposed rates give Net results of new a jama of Rs. 65,334. This is an increase of rates.

Rs. 19,564/- or nearly 43%. The rates prevail-

ing in adjoining tracts have been noticed in para. 38. I do not know whether it is the intention of Financial Commissioner's Circular XXI Villages not assessed dated 21st November 1871, that each village separately yet. should be assessed before the assessment report is submitted or not; but it is clear that, until the revenue rates have been sanctioned, it is not advisable to assess the villages separately; for the jamas imposed must to a great extent depend on the revenue rates, and it is much more satisfactory to have them sanctioned first and then assess; as this obviates the risk of having to make the village assessment over again.

43. The extra cesses at present paid are the Road and School funds; Mulba, Patwari's and Lambardar's dues and the local cess. The total amount is Rs. 9,324/-or 20.4°/, of the revenue as under:—

Road fund.	School fund	Malba.	Patwari's pay.	Lambar- dar's pay.	Local cess (approxi- mately.)	Total.
475	475	1547	2103	1978	2746	9324

The local cess is calculated at 6 % of the revenue. The extra cesses will be raised by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, when the new leases come into force; *i. e.*, 1 % each for the Zaildars and head Lambardars; and $\frac{1}{2}$ % for the District Dák cess.

W. E. PURSER, Settlement Officer.



PARGANAH MUKTSAR.

REPORT

ON THE

Assessment of Parganah Muktsar in the Ferozepore District.

INTRODUCTORY.

•o≻o≾∩•----

1. Parganah Muktsar proper, i. e., exclusive of the Mamdot villages consists of 167 villages. It was settled in 1855, by Mr. Brandreth the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore. His was the first regular settlement.

His description of it.

2. The Parganah is thus described in paras.

34 and 35 of Mr. Brandreth's settlement report:—

"Parganah Muktsar is nearly bi-sected by the "Dunda," which is here very strongly marked. There is the same or even a greater difference between the soil to the north and south of it than that which was before described as characterizing the course of the ridge, in the main portion of the district " " " " " The soil to the north is very sandy, while that to the south is fine and good. The former is called by every one the "hithár" the latter the "utár," words in the language of the district equivalent to the more familiar terms of "khádar" and "bhángar" in other districts; though as regards the land to the north of the "Dunda," there is no sort of "khádar" characteristic remaining in it; the soil is as dry on one side of the ridge as on the other.

These terms "utar" and "hithar" are evidently derived from the past, and are commemorative of the time, though it is not within the memory of any one living, when the river Sutlej itself, or at least a considerable branch of it, must have flowed along the line of the country indicated by the "Dunda," and carried fertility into all the adjoining territory. The aspect of the country must then have been very different to what it is at present. The numerous deserted sites which are met with in every direction, shew that the country must formerly have been very populous, and indicate a state of prosperity

that has long since disappeared. It is not easy to conceive anything more dreary than the present aspect of this portion of the district. Water is generally at a depth of 180 feet below the surface of the soil, but there are scarcely any wells, at least not pakka ones. Not one village in 20 has a pakka well, and in many villages there are not even kacha wells; with very few exceptions, however, the water in the wells is so salt as to be altogether undrinkable. During about eight months in the year the people have a sufficient supply of tank water to render them independent of wells, but for the other four months, and these the hottest of the year, they are obliged to travel great distances every day, to the few favored spots, where fresh water is to be They drive their cattle with them, but in consequence of the distance, the unfortunate animals are only able to quench their thirst once in the 24 hours. In some villages, where the water is not very brackish, the people manage to make a beverage of it by mixing it with milk.

Under such unfavorable circumstances, it will not be supposed that the country is very populous; there is only an average of 66 persons to the square mile.

The cultivators in the "hithár" are almost entirely musalmans, many of them Belochis; in the "utár" i. e., to the south of the "Dunda," they are all "Jats."

3. The jama was very light considering the large area of culturParganah has improvable waste; and the country improved and the
ed under his light aspeople grew rich contrary to the now loudly promulgated theory that, a light assessment is the
surest way to pauperize a country; so instead of only one village in
20 having a pakka well, there are now 9 with two or more, and 50
with one pakka well yielding sweet water. 50 villages have kacha
wells with sweet water; leaving 58 villages with no wells or with wells
containing brackish water. Water is nowhere more than 180 feet
below the surface, and very rarely, if anywhere, that much.

There must be some mistake or misprint in Mr. Brandreth's statement that, water was 180 feet below the surface, for no one has heard of any rise in the water-level and there is no apparent cause why any such rise should have occurred.

4. The population has increased from 66 persons to the square Population has in mile to 95 persons, according to the census creased.

of 1868.

- 5. In spite of the improvement that has taken place in this tract Still the Parganah is of country, Muktsar is not a place which one a semi-deserted nature. Would choose as a residence. The soil at the Its scanty vegetation. best is sandy; in many places there are regular hills of sand; natural vegetation is scanty; except round villages where the "pipal" and "farásh" are sometimes met, the "ber," "kíkar" and "jhand" are the only trees found in any number worthy of mention, and they even are few and scattered. The "Jhál" and "karíl" are the only shrubs of any size. The former in places developes into a tree. The "ak," "chuin" and "khip" are also found.
- C. Fortunately the people have little need of wood. Cultivation depending entirely on rain, there is no demand for timber.

 And lasts longer, than three or four would in a country where the soil is harder. Cowdung supplies ample fuel, and as it could not be used as manure without injuring the crops, it is much better it should be used as fuel than be made into the magnificent heaps which seem the pride and glory of a Jat village further east.

PART I .-- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Brandreth's assessment circles or country into the following six assessment circles:—

- (1). Guru Harsahái,
- (2). Kot Kapúra.
- (3). Muktsar utár.
- (4). Muktsar hithár.
- (5). Chak of waste lands in Muktsar.(6). Kot Bhaí and Jhumba.
- 8. This division has been retained at the present settlement, except that chak No. 5 has been broken up and the villages composing it, which were scattered here and there among the other chaks, have been incorporated with those chaks respectively in which they were

been incorporated with those chaks respectively in which they were situated.

Order of merit of the five chaks stand as regards their goodness seems this:—

- (1). Kot Kapúra.
- (2). Muktsar utár.
- (3). Rohi, i. e., Kot Bhaí and Jhumba.
 (4). Muktsar and Kot Kapúra hithár.
- (5). Guru Harsahai.

Mr. Brandreth's rates and the remarks made by him, on pages 53 and 54 of his settlement report, appear to show the correctness of this classification. No doubt Guru Harsahái was assessed quite as high as Kot Kapúra; and higher than the other chaks; but it must be rerembered that, the jama was reduced 54 % at last settlement in Guru Harsahái, and rates are as a rule higher in chaks where reduction is given than elsewhere; that a large portion of the chak was held in jagír by the proprietors, and that its capacity for expansion of cultivation was greater than that of any other chak.

- 10. Concerning chak Kot Kapúra Mr. Brandreth says (para: 161 page 54, Ferozepore settlement report): "chak Mr. Brandreth's des-No. 30 contains all the lately annexed Kot Kapura cription of chak Kot Kapúra. We have had no previous experience villages. of money assessments in the tract of country to which this chak belongs; there is no question but that much less rain falls here than in the main portion of the Ferozepore district, though there is probably a better supply than in the neighbouring Sirsa district, where the rates are very low indeed, being not more than 3 or 4 anas an acre on the cultivation. Something between these rates and those of chak No. 27 (main portion of Ferozepore,) were undoubtedly the proper rates to be adopted for this tract of country. The villages in this chak are all of a good size, well peopled and furnished with pakka wells. I therefore took the highest rate for them."
- Present state of this chak.

 Present state of this chak.

 Present state of this chak.

 Present state of this chak.

 Of the former, one is released as long as the Mandir of Muktsar exists, and 4 for life.

 Of the latter, ½ of one is released as long as a certain "Langar" exists; ¼ of another till the district settlement expires; and ½ of one and ¼ of another for life; after the death of the present incumbents ¼ and ¼ will be held revenue free in perpetuity. The soil is a soft loam, of good quality, sometimes, but rarely, very sandy. Sand-hills, elsewhere

not uncommon are seldom met with in this chak. The 'jhál' or "wan" is the principal tree; but the "ber" and "jhand" are also found. The jungle is fairly supplied with grass, principally of the kind known as "Chimbar."

- Mr. Brandreth's account of Muktsar utar. The "utar" portion of the Muktsar utar. Willages; they adjoin the preceding chak, but are with a pakka well in it, and the people generally procure their water from tanks which afford a very precarious supply. Lower rates were therefore required, and in consequence of the very extreme poverty and wretched condition of many of the villages, I was obliged to divide the chak into two classes, putting all the best villages into the first class, and the inferior ones into the second."
- No classes made in chaks this settlement.

 No classes made in chaks this settlement.

 No classes made in chaks this settlement.

 Seemed better to consider individual differences of condition of the villages included in a chak separately, and not to attempt minute classification, and also because there is not now that marked distinction between the prosperity of the several villages which appears to have existed formerly.
- 14. The soil of this chak resembles that of Kot Kapura. It is a mixture of clay and sand, of a soft brown colour, generally good, but sometimes poor and very sandy. There are no sand-hills, the chak is a level plain. The principal trees are the "kíkar" and "ber"; and the "jhand" is not uncommon. The "jhál" and "karíl" are the principal shrubs. They do not grow to any size, except towards the Kot Kapura chak where the "jhál" developes into a tree. There is a fair amount of "Chimbar" grass in the jungle. There are 41 villages in this chak, all "khálsa," except 7 which are shared. They will become "khálsa" on expiry of the district settlement. In six the Government share is ½, in one ¾.
- 15. The "Rohi" chak was called chak Kot Bhái Jhumba
 Mr. Brandreth's ac. at last settlement, and is thus described in the
 count of the Rohi report. "chak No. 34—comprises the Ilakas of
 chak. Jhumba and Kot Bhái, which are almost all
 jagír, the revenue of which was always formerly paid in kind,
 so that the former jamas which were only nominal ones for the payment of the road fund, cannot properly be compared with the proposed

rates. This chak resembles chak No. 31 which it adjoins. I have accordingly fixed nearly the same rates for it, and the different villages have been divided into three classes according to their capabilities. Class No. 1 contains the best populated villages with the best soil. Class No. 3 the thinly populated villages and those without wells or where the soil is mixed with kankar or much covered with sand. The villages occupying an intermediate position between these two classes have been placed in class 2."

- Present condition of 29 villages of which 24 are held in perpetual jagir, but Government gets 2 anas in the rupee as nazarana. It is bounded on the east by Patiála territory, as also on the south and west, except where it adjoins the Sirsa district. The remarks made concerning the Muktsar utár chak will apply to this chak generally, but the soil is more sandy, sand-hills are not uncommon; the "jhand" is found quite as often as the "ber"; the "jhál" frequently becomes a tree, and towards the Kot Kapúra chak is the most common tree of all.
- 17. The fourth chak is Muktsar and Kot Kapúra hithár. This Mr. Brandreth's described: "it comprises the hithár portion of hithár chak." Iláka Muktsar. The soil is very sandy and inferior in productiveness to the preceding chak "Muktsar utár," when there has been a fair fall of rain in both chaks; but there is good reason for supposing that more rain falls in this chak than in the other which is nearer the Sirsa district, and in a very bad season the sandy soil is probably better than the other; taking these circumstances into consideration, notwithstanding the very sandy nature of the soil I was satisfied that this chak was quite equal to the preceding one, and have according adopted the same rates, and divided the villages in a similar manner into two classes.
- Present condition of the "Dunda" or old left bank of the Sutlej river. The water is often brackish, and is so generally under the "Dunda." The soil is as a rule sandy, and very much so in places. The "jhál" and the "ber" are most common trees, the latter predominating in the eastern portion; the "kíkar" is not uncommon. The villages are smaller than in the other chaks, but not badly off. There are 57 villages in this chak of which only 23 are shared:

2 for life, the Government share being ½ and ¼, and 21 till expiry of District Settlement, the Government share in 16 being ½ and in 5, ¼.

- 19. Of the last chak Guru Harsahái, Mr. Brandreth writes: "chak 29 comprises the Ilaka of Guru Harsahái. Mr. Brandreth's des-The soil very much resembles that of chak cription of chak Guru Harsahái. No. 27 (i. e., the very worst description of soil in the main portion of the district "para. 158,") but in consequence of its greater distance from the principal markets, and less rain being supposed to fall there, I considered it necessary to assess it at a lighter rate, and accordingly fixed its assessment at an ana less per acre than that of No. 27. There is also a great quantity of waste land covered with "Tund" (query jhand?) and "pilu" trees from which a considerable supply of charcoal and firewood is obtained for the use of the city and Cantonments of Ferozepore, and a great number of camels are also pastured here. I did not therefore think it right to annex any conditions for the cultivation of the waste; the very light rate at which it has been assessed has solely reference to its value as grazing and wood-cutting ground, and though no restrictions have been put on the spread of cultivation, the proprietors have been prohibited from entirely clearing the ground for any other purpose, but have been required to agree to certain rules, as a condition of the maintenance of their case. by which it is hoped that while the supply of firewood is still maintained within certain limits, the country may not be entirely denuded of trees. The jama has been greatly reduced by the new assessment, but it was altogether too high before, a quarter of it only is khalsa the remaining 3 are enjoyed free by the Jagirdar, who is also zemindar and who could never have paid the full amount of his former jama."
- Present condition of chak.

 Present condition of chak.

 Present condition of chak.

 Present condition of chak.

 The inguished from the others by the existence of a small extent of well-irrigated cultivation in the northern portion. In none of the other chaks is there any artificial irrigation to signify. Cultivation is entirely dependent on rain. In the northern portion of this chak the soil is clayey, but elsewhere sandy. The "ber" is the principal tree, but there is a good deal of "jhand." The jungle is fairly covered with grass. The chak consists of 14 villages all shared. Guru Fateh Singh has a life interest in half the revenue; on his decease the villages become completely khalsa.

PART II.-FISCAL HISTORY.

- 21. This tract of country was settled originally by Mr. Daniell in The summary settle. 1846. Guru Harsahái, Kot Bhái and Jhumba, ment made by Mr. representing 43 out of the present 167 villages baniell in 1846. were jagír, and were not assessed. The number of villages assessed was 167, i. c., 117 in Ilaka Kot Kapúra and 50 in Ilaka Muktsar.
- 22. There appears to have been no difficulty in assessing Ilaka Of Ilaka Muktsar. The "Nikasi" of the five years immediately preceding the settlement were examined and showed that the income of the Sikh Government was Rs 9918/10/0 per annum. The total cultivated area was 32,140 ghomaos. This was assessed at 6 anas the ghomao; yielding a revenue of Rs 12,052/8/0. Of this Rs 2,008/12/0, at the rate of one and the ghomao were deducted as "Inám" of the lambardars, leaving the net Government income Rs 10,043/12/0, being at the rate of 5 anas the ghomao. Half the revenue was paid in the rabi, half in the kharif instalment. The jamas were taken up without demur. Mr. Daniell gave as a reason for assessing so lightly, the depopulated state of the country, and the fact of the water being brackish.
- The settlement of the Kot Kapura villages was not so simple. It appears Hátim Ali, the Tahsildar proposed to Of Ilaka Kot Kapúra. assess at Rs 48,000/-. On this Mr. Daniell drew up a long proceeding setting forth that, Hatim Ali was utterly ignorant and incompetent; that the people were totally devoid of common honesty, and had hid all the previous annual papers, so that Hatim Ali had assessed on the returns of one or two years; that he Mr. Daniell, knew well that the land in good years yielded 32 maunds of grain in the rabi, and in the kharif 15 maunds kacha, ($2\frac{1}{4}$ maunds kacha = 1maund pakka). This would be worth at least Rs 12/- the ghomao, and the Government share of that at 4 would be Rs 3/-. Even in bad years the produce would not be less than Rs 10/- Mudki adjoining this tract was assessed at 13 anas the ghomao, and no doubt Rs 4/- or 5/- in good years, and Rs 2/- in bad years would be fair; but he would be content with 7 anas the ghomao, giving an income of Rs 74,000/-. He wound up by declaring that he had wanted the zemindars to give a joint "darkhwast" for this sum, and to distribute the jama upon their villages by means of a panchayat; but they refused, Hatim Ali instigating them, in order to conceal his own offences. And now they were going to appeal to the Commissioner. So he sent him a copy of the proceedings with two applications from bunyas of Ferozepore to engage at 7 anas and 8 anas the ghomao.

- 24. Most of the villages came round at last, and they appointed Continued. Most of one Híra Mal to be a sort of contractor on their the villages made over to Farídkot. But they had scarcely done so when another dispute arose. It was never intended that the villages should pay 7 anas the ghomao all round. It was intended that the good villages should pay 8 anas, the middling villages 7 anas, and the poor ones 6 anas. The good villages refused to allow the contractor to take 8 anas from them, and were still petitioning and appealing, when suddenly 88 out of the 117 were made over to the Raja of Farídkot. Of the remaining 29 villages, 2 were assessed at 6 anas the ghomao, one at $7\frac{1}{2}$ anas, and the rest at 7 anas, exclusive of I ana on account of the "Inám" of the lambardars.
- 25. This summary settlement intended to last three years con-The Regular Settlement. tinued in force up to the Regular Settlement in 1855. The Regular Settlement left 167 villages assessed, made up thus:—
 - 29 villages of Kot Kapura and 50 of Muktsar summarily settled formerly.
 - 10 Jagír villages of Kot Kapúra

do.

10 Do. do.

Muktsar

14 Do. do.

Guru Hursahái

11 Do. do.

Do.

18

do. Jhumba

not before assessed, and 25 chaks formed out of the land of old villages by the Settlement Officer. The so-called summary settlement jamas of the jagir villages were simply the sums the Jagirdárs said they got from the villages.

Kot Bhai

26. Mr. Brandreth did not consider the land able to pay so much as Mr. Daniell professed to believe. The cultivated area he found to be 1,42,402 acres. This he assessed at Rs. 47,595/-, rising gradually to Rs. 62,729/- in ten years. This was a decrease on the summary settlement jama of very nearly 28 %. The initial jama fell at Rs. 0/5/4 per acre on cultivation; if cultivation had remained stationary the "kamil" jama would have fallen at 7 anas the acre on the cultivated area. The Regular Settlement expired in 1865, having proved most remarkably successful, as I shall show afterwards.

27. There does not appear to have been at any time difficulty in collecting the revenue. The cycle of bad years without difficulty.

Collecting the revenue. The cycle of bad years through which the country is passing has undoubtedly affected its prosperity; and a considerable portion of the revenue is now in arrears. But this is a temporary depression, and a change for the better may be confidently expected in a few years.

Issue of "dastaks" the only mode of coercion employed.

- 28. "Dastaks" have been issued, but no other form of coercion has been found necessary; and the issue of "dastaks" is a mere matter of form.
- 29. No alteration has been made during the course of last settlement in the demand, other than that due to the progressive james fixed by the Settlement Officer.
- 30. The following table shows as far as can be ascertained the extent to which proprietory rights have been affected by sale or mortgage, and the average price per acre:—



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(11)

- Price per acre and rupee of Government revenue.

 Rs. 2/9/9 if mortgaged; at the rate of Rs. 35/12/8 and Rs. 15/2/11 per rupee of Government revenue respectively, and less than the estimated value of one year's out-turn.
 - 32. But the law of pre-emption by encouraging the record of fictitious prices, diminishes greatly the value of any such statement.
- 33. Appended is a table showing the different tenures and the Table of Tenures number of villages of each kind in each chak noticed. with their areas and jamas.
- 34. It appears from this that the zemindárí tenure prevails in Prevailing Tenures. Guru Harsahái, the Bháchára in the Rohí and Kot Kapúra chaks, and the Pattidári tenure in the other two, Muktsar utár and hithár.



TABLE OF TENURES.

STATEMENT showing area and jama of villages of various tenures in Parganah Multsur.

	<u> </u>	Jama.	17,377	13,498	12,879	15,963	3,012		62,726
Torat.	ea.	Unenltivated.	35,678 17,377	54,787 13,498	34,397 12,879	45,560 15,963	18,093		1,88,515
0 14	Are	Cultivated,	56,227	56,643	56,765	73,854	18,241	Try C	2,61,730 1,88,515 62,729
		No. of villages.	93	41	23	πο 1	44		167
4		Jama.	13,129	3,149	11,514	2,822	733		31,827 167
СНАВ	a.	Uncultivated,	41,763 25,329 13,129	16,081 15,615	49,271 29,570 11,514	9,404	3,764		83,682
Внагаснава.	Are	Cultivated.	41,763	16,081	49,271	14,441	3,943		1,00,562 77,064 24,083 59 1,25,489 83,682
	-	No. of villages.	4	畫	202	11	ಳು		1 %
ï		, Lama,	3,942 14	9,983 11	1,16920	8,84211	147		24,083
TIDAR	æ.	Uncultivated,	9,619	87,603	3,885	40,800 24,926	1,031		77,064
PATT	Are	Cultivated.	13,466	48,830	6,445	40,800	1,021		1,00,562
<u> </u>		No. of villages.	DITE.	27	00	35	F-1		18
i.		Jama.	30611	36627	216	3,799	2,132		6,819
ZEMINDARI.	ea.	Uncultivated.	730	1,569	942	11,230	13,298		27,769
ZEMI	Ar	Cultivated.	866	1,732	1,049	11 18,613 11,230 3,799 35	10 13,287 13,298 2,132		26 35,679 27,769 6,819 82
		No. of villages.		8	Ä		10		182
		NAME OF СВАК.	Kot Kapúra,	2 Muktsar utár,	3 Rohí,	4 Muktsar hithär,	5 Guru Harsahái,		TOTAL,
			,	- 1		•			1

13)

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Cultivating classes of this Parganah. It appears they form the Parganah.

Cultivating classes of this Parganah. It appears they form 43 tribes, of which, for the most part, 21 are Muhammadans, 16 Sikhs or Hindús, and the rest partly Hindús partly Muhammadans. A brief account is appended to each of the salient characteristics of the tribe. The total number of owners is 6,995, of whom 236 do not cultivate. There are 11,338 tenants, bringing the actual number of cultivators up to 18,067. Of this number 13,761 or 76 % are industrious, while 4,306 or 24 % are not so. The area cultivated is 2,57,860 acres; so that there are 14 acres per cultivator, under cultivation. There are very nearly two cultivators per plough.

37. Cash rents are unknown. Tenants paying in cash, simply pay the revenue with extra cesses. The percentage of land held under the various rates of bataí is as follows:—

Name of Chak.	‡ grain and straw.	$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{grain} \\ \text{and} \\ \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{straw.} \end{array}$	grain and straw.	d grain and straw.
Kot Kapúra,	15	85		•••
Muktsar utár,	24	46	•••	30
Rohi,	23	54	16	7
Muktsar hithár,	4.2	93.5	1.6	· 4
Guru Harsahái,	5 1		46	•••
Average,	19	64	10	7

(15) DETAIL OF TRIBES IN PARGANAH MUKTSAR.

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribes.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
JAT.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	1,846 1,032 1,642 613 63	 39	1,788 1,677 1,884 1,414 438	Hindús. Industrious. Good cultivators. Besidos farming, trade, keeping carts and camels,
	TOTAL,	5,196	118	7,201	
RAJPUT.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	59 75 43 233 28	4 2	59 175 56 6 24 27	Generally Muhammadans. Lazy, bad cultivators, and addicted to cattle stealing.
i	TOTAL,	438	6	941	
KHATRI.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	15 10 23 27	21 1	26 62 386 74	Lazy and bad cultivators. Hindus.
	Total,	75	22	538	

(16)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribes.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
BAKAL.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	10 25 68 1		38 20 56 7	As Khatris, but principally occupied in shop-keeping.
	TOTAL,	104	5	121	
FAKIR.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	16 16 16 1	1 3 12	45 117 6 4 4	Generally Hindús. Lazy and bad cultivators.
	TOTAL,	49	16	176	
BRAHMIN.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	64 7 90 11	12 4 	61 5 24 69 23	As Fakirs; often have other sources of income as máfis, offerings, &c., &c.
	TOTAL, .	172	20	182	

(17)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribes.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Dogur.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	4 8		137 84	As Rajpūts.
	TOTAL,	12	1914	227	
Wurre.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	33	्र 1 यह नय	 20	As Rajpúts.
	Total,	33	1	24	
Ѕнеткн.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	4 1 46 12	26	32 59 12 55 9	As Brahmins,
	TOTAL,	63	26	167	

(18)

DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

*****		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Рнавва,	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	35		29	,
	Total,	35	Hill	29	
ZARGAR	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	 12 	्र । । ।	5 6 8 8 7	Average cultivators. Not industrious. Occupy themselves also with gold and silver-smith's work. Generally Hindus.
	TOTAL,	13	••	34	
TURKHAN.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Haisahái,	26 36 10 66	2	64 41	Not very industrious, nor
	TOTAL,	138	3	243	

(19)
DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	NAME OF CHAR.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
LOHAR,	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	5 5 12 1 1	:: :: ::	35 6 18 13 11	As Tarkháns.
	TOTAL,	24	1	83	
Rona.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithar, Guru Harsahái,	11 33 105 		67 13 83 56 29	Shopkeepers and laborers. Not industrious. Average cul- tivators. Hindus and Sikhs.
	TOTAL,	152	••••	248	
Kumbar.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	11 7 1 5		19 13 3 17 17	As Tarkháns.
	Total,	24	1	69	

(20)
DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Налуам.	Kot Kapura, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	4 7 36 3	(Fires	46 5 26 15 16	
	Total,	50		108	
Telt.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	4 5 6 1	या । या ।	20 10 27 10 10	As Tarkháns; but all Mu- hammadans,
	TOTAL,	16	•••	77	
MACHHI.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	2 8 5 6	•••	31 21 18 29 35	As Telis,
	Total,	21	•••	134	

(21)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

		No. of c	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
D нові.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	2 3 15 7	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	21 8 14 11 5	As Tarkháns,
	TOTAL,	27	Pa A	59	
Моснт.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	4 4 15 1		29 14 15 19	As Telis.
	TOTAL,	25		77	
Јоглна.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Robí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	16 9 19 1	•••	30 3 24 39 34	As Telis.
	Total,	45		130	

(22)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

**********		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Камвон.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	:: °3		:::	Hindus. Good cultivators and industrious.
Вегосн.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	 3 	्राप्त ज	2 14	trious. Carry on trade in and by means of camels.
KALAE.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái, Total,	 6 6		18 3 2 	trious Good cultivators.

(23)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued)

					1
Name of tribes.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves of cultivate.	Whodonotthem-	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
ARAIEN.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	 13		11 18 22 17	
AFGHAN.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	3	ина 4	10	Lazy and bad cultivators.
DAORIA.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	24 8	••	49 25 64 126 30	
	Total,	32		294	

(24)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

**********		No. of	ovners.		
Name of tribes.	NAME OF CHAR.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Сисва.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	10 19 125		129 25 108 116 47	As Tarkháns.
	TOTAL,	154	1	497	
Mazbi Chura.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	स	्राम्य ज	 2	Sikhs. As Tarkháns.
N.	TOTAL,				
CHAMAR.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hith ár , Guru Harsahái,	 36 	•	7 3 18 20	Hindus. As Tarkháns.
	Total,	36		48	

(25)
DETAIL OF TRIBES—(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.	1	
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem- selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
(. 4.	Kot Kapura,		•••	4	As Chamar,
AHR	Muktsar utár, Rohí,	••	estrico.		1
Kahar (Mahra.)	Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	A		23. 2	
AHA)				N. S.	
M	Total,	.168		9 6	
KHARL.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	5	्रे समेव ज	Ž.,	Musulmans. Good cultiva- tors and industrious.
	Total,	5	••		
GUJAR.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	 		2	As the Kharls. Not thievish here.
	Total,	6		8	

(26)

DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Char.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Mev.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	- Carrie		2	As Teli.
	TOTAL,	1		2	
Kanjar,	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	村	्रा यम्ब	:: :: 2	Not industrious. Muhamma- dans.
	Total,		•••	2	
Кнола.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,		•••	1	Not industrious. Shopkerpers. Are Roras who have become Muhammadans.
	TOTAL,			3	

(27)
DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	NAME OF CHAK.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
Моснаг.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái, Total,			8	
JHABEL.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái, Total,	# H	21:13 21:13 21:13	 2	
Ворнг.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,		13	 3	Are Sikhs. Not industrious. Have besides an income from offerings made by their disci- ples. (Guru Sikhi.)

(28)
DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Continued.)

		No. of	owners.		
Name of tribe.	Name of Chak.	Who themselves cultivate.	Whodonotthem-selves cultivate.	No. of Tenants.	General character of tribe.
KASAI.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,		:: (:) :	 2 1	As Teli.
	TOTAL,	100%		3	
Mirasi.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	(L)		 5 3	Lazy; bad cultivators, live in part by begging. Muham- madans. Card cotton.
1	Total,			8	
SAIAD.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Robî, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	•••		 11 2	
	Total,		•••	13	

(29)

DETAIL OF TRIBES-(Concluded.)

							·	متبعد بدعمتانيس ومساوع	
Name of tribe.	NAME OF CHAK.	Who themselves of cultivate.	Whodonotthem-	1	No. of Tenants.	Ge	neral char tribe.	acter of	
KASHMIRI.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái, Total,	 1			1	Laz	y ; Card cott	оп.	
TOTAL.	Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithar, Guru Harsahái,	2,066 1,304 2,391 893 75 6,729	$ \begin{array}{r} 119 \\ 39 \\ 51 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ \hline 236 \end{array} $	2 2 3 1	2,348 2,290 2,377 3,301 1,022				
	NAME OF CHAR.		Ind Owner		triou Tenz		Not inde	ustrious. Tenants.	
Muk Rohi Muk	Kapúra,	• • •	1,93 1,13 1,86 56 4	6 0	1, 1, 1,	870 859 990 860 637	207 431 582 387 334 1,441		

8,216

5,545

TOTAL, . .

1,420

3,122

PART III-RESULTS OF THE LAST SETTLEMENT.

As has been said before these have been eminently satisfactory. Success of Regular Full details are given in form No. 1, attached to this Settlement. report. The following table shows some of the results:

		Increas	ie .	Incre		Perc	ent-	Per	CENT!	CE	OF C	ROP	s oi	7
	Name of Cahk.	in cultiva (acres		in Irr tic (acr	n	age are	of	1st Class		nd ass.	Si Cle	rd 188.		– th 18 9 .
		Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Formerly.	Formerly.	Now.	Formerly.	Now.	Formerly.	Now.
1 2 3 4 5	Kot Kapura, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	13,890 29,203 13,646 46,777 11,942	178		 10	62 51 58 61 51	3		. 17	34 24 3 26	58 69 54	57 73 62	$\frac{26}{12}$	4 9 3 12 12
	Total,	1,15,458	81	72	14	57	012	3 .	. 14	29	58	64	25	7

Increase in population, cattle and ploughs.

This large increase in cultivation has been accompanied by a similar increase in the resources of the Parganah in men, cattle and ploughs, as appears from this statement.

		P	opulatio	n.	जयते	Cattle.		_	Ploughs	•
NAME OF CHAR.	•	Formerly.	Now.	Percentage of increase.	Formerly.	Now,	Percentage of increase.	Formerly.	Now.	Percentage of increase.
Kot Kapúra,		12,170	13,891	14	3,767	6.933	184	1,212	2,171	179
Muktsar utár,	•••		14,718	67	3,752			727	2,175	299
Rohí,	•••		14,565		3,060			1,050		238
Muktsar hithár,			18,871	101	3,266			770	2,910	378
Guru Harsahái,	•••	3,470	5,226	50	3,968	6,499	164	341	790	231
Total,	***	45,968	67,251	46	17,813	58,246	327	4,100	10,543	257

It seems from this, that cattle have increased 327 per cent. as compared with an increase of 257 per cent. in ploughs; but as the percentage of plough cattle is 36 of the whole number, it is evident that the people do not devote undue attention to pastoral pursuits.

41. The area irrigated is nominal, being only 012 of the total cultivated area. The soil of the whole Parganah is that known as "gusra," a mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions. When the proportion of sand is very great the soil is called "tibi."

42. The area of first class crops, i. e., of cotton, has fallen from 4,307 acres to 751.

43. As regards second class crops, jowar has risen from 6 % to 21 % of the total cultivated area, being sown on 53,692 acres against 7,947 acres formerly.

44. In third class produce "berura" shows an increase of 19,442

Third and fourth class acres or 7 per cent. of the cultivated area; while among fourth class crops "moth" though showing an increase in area has fallen from 11 to 7 per cent. of the area under cultivation.

45. The percentage of the classes of crops for last settlement has been calculated after excluding 19,339 acres of "Bahan," the crop of which is not known. "Bahan" is land that has been ploughed up but not yet sown. This has been shown for the present area under the crop for which the land has been prepared.

46. The crop sown depends so much on the character of the Class of crop depends season that, a comparison of the return of any two years is not sufficient to prove deterioration

or improvement in the staples grown.

47. No experiments have been made to ascertain the yield per Produce returns, the acre of the various crops. The produce returns have been prepared from answers to enquiries, checked by any knowledge we possess. Though I am by no means satisfied of their exact correctness, I think they are fairly correct, and not lower than they ought to be. I have carefully examined them, and had fresh enquiries made where the returns seemed doubtful. When fresh enquiry confirmed the returns I let them stand; but in some respects, such as the undue yield of "bajra" in the Rohi Chak (though, no doubt, the produce of "bajra" is greater there than elsewhere) my doubts have not been removed.

48. The following table shows the price current for 31 years,
Price current for 31 from 1841 to 1871. It is divided into quinquenyears. How divided. nial periods; and the average prices for the 15
years previous to last settlement, and for 16 years previous to the present settlement, as also for the whole period of 31 years are given.

Price Current at Muktsar for 15 years prior to last Settlement 1841-1855.

	Co	otto	n.	И	The	at.	G	ran	n.	Jo	nva	ır.	So	irec	vf.	Bo	irle	y. —	Bo	ıjr	a.		Til	<i>l</i> .	Λ	I ot	h.	A	Lu1	ig.
YEAR.	M	s	C	M	s	C	M	s	C	M	s	C	M	S	c -	M	S	c	M —	s	С	M	s	С	M	8	C	M	s	c
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	•••	19 22 16 18		 1 1				34 31 32 27 6	•••	1 1 2 1			1	38 36 4 38 32		$rac{2}{1}$	36 31 32 24	•••	1	21 31 23 23			27 25 23 27 31		1	25 36 32 18	•••	 'i	20 31 29 5	
Average of 5 years.		18	10		37		1	30 —		Š	15	3	1	5	10	1	32	13	1	3	10		26 	10	1	7	3		35	6
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850		16 20 22 22 18			36 21 24 38 20		1 1 	11 36 23 22		1	11 31 14 22 27			3 29 27 36 18		1	27 5 36 32 25			27			29 18 22 18 18		1	23 8 14 22 22		١	5 25 14 20 22	
Average of 5 years.		19	10		28	-		34	6		37			27		1	9		1			:	- 25 		1	1	3		33	
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855		18 27 20 18 16	 	1	27 19 5 36 36		 2 1 2 1	23		1 3 1	32 30 4 18 28		1	22 32 5 14 36		$\frac{1}{2}$	9 18 36 28 32		$\frac{1}{2}$	22 23 28 14 10			27 22 32 18 31	•••	2	14 18 28 5			36 18 36 32	
Average of 5 years.	-	19	13	1	10	-	1	27		2	6	6	1	6	-	2		10	1	35	6		26 		1	31	•••	1	8	6
Average of 15 years.		19	5		35	2	1	15	10	1	18	14		39	5	1	27	8	1	13] 	24	8	1	13	2		39	

Price Current at Muktsar for 16 years prior to present Settlement 1856—1871.

	C	ott	en.	1	Vho	at	0	ira	m	1	ow	ur	s	ur	raj`	R	uri	ey	B	aji	a	_	Ta	ıı	2	10	h		Mu	ing
YEAR	M	s	c	М	s	c -	M	ŝ	C	М	S	C	М	s	c -	M	s	C	M	s	c	M ~	s	0	M	s	C	М	s	C
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860		18 18 16 14			5		1 2	19 28 32 28 19		1 3 2	28 20 28 32		1 1 1 1	14		2 2 3	28 28 20 28	•	1 3 2	10 23 4 10 18			36 31 31 25 23		3 2	28 28 20 28 23		1	14 14 32 32 5	
Average of 5 of 5 years.	-	15	13	1	9	6	2	- -	3	- 24 +	18	3	1	9	10	- 21	29	13	2	5		: 1	 29	3	- cı	 25	6	1	19	6
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865		13 13 17 10 13		1 1 1	13 27 9		1	23 18 36 32 32		1	26 31 32 32 14		Ī	18 22 22 22		1 2			1	16 27 14 15 31	•		16 20 20 18 18		1	18 32 29 32	•••		13 27 27 27 22	
Average of 5 years.		13	3		 35	10	1	12	3	1	11			24	~ 13	1	26	10		36	10		- 16	6	i	6	 21	 	23	
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871		10 9 12 20 23 9			9 22 30 18 17		1	32 14 36 30 20 21		1	5 14 34 10 20 23			36 31 35 27 22		1 1	18 32 10 25 24		.,,	31 29 33 20 22			18 18 11 10 11	· - · ·					29 22 22 24 20 24	
Average of 6 years.	_	13	5		 29	5		38	13		- 37	11	-	33	-	1	11	8		 29	3		 13		~	 30	10		23	8
Average of 16 years.		14	1		37	9	1	21	8	1	20	12		35	10	1	33	7	1	8	15	•	19	7	1	18	14		34	10
Average of 31 years.		13	11		36	6	1	18	11	1	19	13	 	37	7	1	31	10	l	9	12		22	1	1	15	8		36	12

- 49. This price-current has been prepared by us from the bunya's books of Muktsar. It is the custom here, as elsewhere, for the bunyas to fix the price at which produce is to be bought on the 1st of Jeth and the 1st of Katik for the spring and autumn harvests respectively; and according to the price fixed the zemindars are paid. The bazar price is quite a different thing, and may vary every day or oftener.
- 50. The returns for cotton and moth for 1868 are those of Ferozepore as none for Muktsar were available.
- 51. The surplus produce of the Parganah goes mostly to Fazilka Markets for surplus and Ferozepore. Gram is exported principally to produce. the Military Cantonments of Ferozepore, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi.
- 52. There is a large number of carts in the Parganah, and many The price-current adopted. Reason for its sell all their surplus produce in the Parganah, but take some themselves to markets elsewhere. On this account it seemed better to work out the produce jamas from the average price-current of all the large markets of the district, and

Prepared by the district authorities.

not from that of Muktsar alone. The price-current used was prepared by the district authorities. It is for the 30 years ending 1870, as great delay and trouble would be caused by the correction of the returns, if the price-current were brought up to date now, (for they have been prepared some time,) I have thought it better to leave them alone.

Difference between Parganah and District Prices-current 53. The following table shows in what respects the Parganah and District Prices-current differ:—

ARTICLE.	Price for fro to	30 y m 18 1870	rent cars 341 0.	Prie for fre to	e-cur 31 ye m 18 187	rent ears 41	REMARKS
Cotton,	M 1 1 1 1 1 1	S. 17 36 10 17 34 20 3 20 12 36	C. 10 1 5 7 9 8 14 15 12 3	M 1 1 1 1	S 13 36 18 19 87 31 9 22 15 36	11 6 11 13 7 10 12 1 8 12	

As might have been expected, except as regards cotton, the district return shows higher prices than the Parganah returns. The returns have been prepared at different times and by different Departments, yet show a remarkable agreement.

54. Comparing the average prices ruling for the 15 years previous Comparison of prices ruling from 1841-1855 and from 1856-1871. The prices to last settlement, with those ruling during the ruling from 1841-1855 and from 1856-1871.

С в о р.	for	15 ye	price ears 855.	for	rage 1 16 ye ing 1	ars	Diffe	ence.
Secretary continues of the secretary continues o	 М.	s.	C.	М.	s.	С.	S.	C.
Cotton, Wheat, Gram, Jowár, Sarsaf, Barley, Bajra, Till, Moth, Mongi,	 1 1 1 1 1	19 35 15 18 39 27 13 24 13	5 2 10 14 5 8 8	1 1 1	14 37 21 20 35 33 8 19 18 34	1 9 8 12 10 7 15 7 14 10	$ \begin{array}{r} -5 \\ +5 \\ +5 \\ +3 \\ +5 \\ -5 \\ +4 \\ -5 \\ +4 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6 \\ -6$	4 7 14 14 11 15 1 1 12 6

Prices of staple crops have fallen.

Prices of staple crops have fallen.

Prices of staple crops have fallen.

Prices of staple crops have fallen.

Prices of staple crops have fallen.

The large increase in the cultivated area has more than counteracted area has more than counteracted the tendency to upward prices due to demands from the outside. The high prices now prevailing seem caused principally by the famines of 1861 and 1869. The prices for the quinquennial period and 1856—60 have caused the average for the last 16 years to come outsolve.

56. No improvements in the way of communications have been made since last settlement. The railway between Mooltan and Delhi has been opened; but it is a long way off from this Parganah; and as the pro-

duce of the latter is of low value compared with its bulk railway carriage would as a rule be too expensive to be employed.

57. Statements Nos. I, II and IV* are attached to this report

Statements attached Statement No. III is blank as no experiments to this report.

were made.

PART IV-PROPOSED RATES.

Table showing value 58. The following tables will show some calculations bearing on this subject:—

I .- Table showing rates of batái, kamín's dues and malikana.

NAME OF CHAK.	Percen	tage of	rates of	nare of	due per of gross forming fa.	
	1	1 6	grain and straw	16	Average share of owner.	Kamín's d cent. Share of produce fo málikána,
Kot Kapúra,	15	85	A	1	207	98 200
Muktsar utár,	24	46	1.1.1	30	202	105 200
Rohf,	23	54	16	7	·210	10 5 200
Muktsar hithár,	41	93	2	1 1	.203	101 200
Guru Harsahai,	54	46		/	•227	101 1 80

II .- Table showing value of produce.

NAME OF CHAR.		Value of grain.	Value of straw.	Total value of produce.	Valucofkamín's share.	Valuo of pro- duce divisible.	Value of owner's share of pro- duce.	
Mukteer niter		3,47,383		4,07,225			75,860	
		•••	3,03,612		3,55,695			64,665
Muktear hithár.	•••	• · •	3,71,278;		4,16,068			78,637
Guru Harsahái,	• • •	•••	3,67,146	68,070	4,35,222		3,91,700	79,515
	•••	•••	79,715	14,227	93,942	9,394	84,548	19,192
TOTAL,		14,69,134	2,39,018	17,08,152	1,70,815	15,37,339	3, 17, 875	

^{*} Note .- Not printed.

III .- Table showing value of produce per acre.

Name of Chak	Value of grain	Value of straw	Value of total produce	Value of total produce divisible	Value of owner's	Value of grain after deducting 1 as kamins dues
Kot Kapúra, Muktsar utár, Rohí, Muktsar hithár, Guru Harsahái,	6 3 5 5 7 11 6 10 9 5 0 4 6 11 5 11 2	0 14 11 0 12 8	6 6 11 7 7 8 5 15 3 5 3 7	5 5 6 4 11 2	1 6 7 1 1 5 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 4 2 0 14 8 0 14 6

The amount entered in Table I as Malikana is on account of "mulba" and the pay of the man appointed to watch the grain ("Muhassil".) The amount is so small that it is not worth considering. The share entered as kamin's dues is only an approximation to the actual share, but a very close approximation I believe. I have in making out Tables II and III assumed the kamin's dues to be on an average $\frac{1}{10}$ of the gross produce. The value of the straw has been calculated at $\frac{1}{4}$ the value of those crops of which the straw is any use. Bájra and Charri have not been taken into account.

The value of straw is usually assumed to be 1 that of the grain. As regards wheat-straw this seems correct; Straw. as regards other straw I cannot give any decided It appears a question, however, how far the straw can be taken into account in estimating the assets of an estate. In a very good year a man can export his surplus grain; but owing to its small value compared with its bulk and weight, he cannot do so as regards his straw. As all his neighbours will be in a similar condition to himself, all he can do, if he does not let the straw rot on the field, is to feed his cattle on it. In the latter case he will either have enough cattle to cat up the straw profitably, or he will not. The former is unlikely, as if he had so many cattle, a large number of them would die of starvation in a bad year; in the latter case he will have to store his straw, and until he can dispose of it to advantage he will lose the interest of the revenue he has paid, and with which he has been assessed on account of the value of the straw. It will, I think, be found unsafe to lay too much stress on the value of the straw, in fixing a money assessment for such a purely agricultural country as Muktsar, a country, moreover, to a great extent inhabited by Hindus.

There is one point which it is of the utmost importance to remember with reference to our produce returns— Produce returns show they do not profess nor or they meant to show out-turn of an average year, not the average the average annual out-turn; what they do profess annual out-turn. to show is the out-turn of an average year; and there is a great difference between the two, as the terms are usually understood. With a view to ascertain as far as possible the character of the seasons in the separate Chaks since last Vicissitudes of seasons. settlement, I had the following table prepared. It is probably not quite correct, but may be taken as a rough index of the vicissitudes of seasons in Muktsar. It will explain why in spite of the tables given in para. 58, I place the Rohi Chak below that of Kot Kapúra.

A	Number	umber of years out of last 17 which have been.							
NAME OF CHAR.	Good.	Average.	Bad.	Years of total failure of harvest.					
Kot Kapúra,	4 3 3 5 5	10 5 7 8 8	3 5 4 1 1	 4 3 3 3					
Average,	प्रमेव अध	7.6	2.8	2.6					

This statement shows that, the two most south-western Chaks, Muktsar utar and Rohi, are most exposed to drought and consequent failure of the crops.

Not only do years of drought cause a loss of the harvest but also of a very large amount of seed-grain. There are at this moment thousands of acres under crops in the Parganah, from which there is not the least chance of any return; while the loss in seed-grain alone will be not less than eight anas an acre, taking wheat at 36 sers the rupee.

61. The circular of the Financial Commissioner No. XXI of 1871 directs that, the Government share of the produce forment can take.

Share of Produce Government can take. It does not appear to require any very lengthy argument to

show that, $\frac{1}{6}$ cannot be taken here, for the simple reason that, the owners of the land do not get it themselves. Taking the Government share at $\frac{1}{6}$ and adding on— $\frac{1}{5}$ of that for extra cesses, the total demand comes to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the gross produce—to be paid every year, whether there is any harvest or not. The owner gets from his tenant very little over $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{9}{10}$ of the crop, or less than the Government demand; and he gets this only when there is a crop, which it is well known is very often not the case. If in the rich districts of Siálkot and Jullundur, where the rate of batai is $\frac{1}{2}$ or more a man can pay only $\frac{1}{6}$ to Government, what can he pay in a poor desert tract where the rate of batai is only According to the rule of proportion $\frac{1}{15}$; and that is about the share I propose to take. But I wish again to draw attention to the distinction made in para. 60 between the average annual produce and the produce of an average year. It is $\frac{1}{15}$ of the latter I propose to take. Of course the question of what share of the produce Government can take is not to be decided in such a summary matter as by a sum in proportion; especially in this instance where it may be a question whether one-sixth is the proper share in the richer districts. And the rule of proportion would be very unfair to the owner in the poor district-for after paying $\frac{1}{15}$ he would retain only $\frac{2}{15}$ of the produce as his proprietary share, while his more fortunate fellow in the rich district would retain \(\frac{1}{3} \) as his share. With reference to this subject too, it should be observed, that, if in two districts the gross produce for a term of years is the same in both, a greater share of the produce can be taken in that district in which there is the lesser fluctuation in the amount of the annual out-turn; and a lesser share in a district like Muktsar where there is a very good harvest one year and none at all the next.

Produce returns seem be well to mention here that, they seem rather high.

Be well to mention here that, they seem rather high:

Be well to mention here that, they seem rather high:

Cout-turn of the Parganah is not very great. Kot Kapúra (not in this Parganah) and Moodkí were assessed by Mr. Brandreth higher than Muktsar. It may then be assumed that he regarded the produce of them as greater than that of Muktsar. He assessed Kot Kapúra at 9 anas and Moodkí at 8 anas 5 pies per acre; and seemed to think he was getting \(\frac{1}{7} \) of the produce which, if so, would have been Rs. 3-15-0 per acre for Kot Kapúra and Rs. 3-11-5

for Moodki; while our estimates range from Rs. 4-6-11 to Rs. 6-3-5 per acre, exclusive of the straw.

- Mr. Brandreth found the Summary Settlement jamas fell at the rate of 7 anas 6 pies per acre. Change in rates conjamas were to a considerable extent nominal, sidered. fixed only for the purpose of calculating the road He reduced the rates so that his total jama for the Parganah fell a 5 anas 4 pies the acre on cultivation. In fixing the rates now, the fitrst question that suggests itself is whether there is any reason to alter the former rates. As it appears that no rise in prices has occurred, that is not attributable to scarcity, I see only two reasons for any enhancement of the rates: one, that the condition of the people appears to have improved; and the other that, the vaue of the produce per acre appears to have increased owing to thel substitution of superior for inferior crops. But when it is considered that, there has been such a whole sale emigration of the people of the Parganah that settlement operations are practically at a stand-still; and that, if the excavation of the Sutlej canal did not afford occupation for the people famine relief works would have to be started, it is evident that, the undoubtedly improved condition of the people does not imply any unjustifiable prosperity. The improvement in the quality of the crops is more apparent than real. If there are good rains late in the season the area under rubbee crops is large. The Rabi crops are generally superior to the kharif crops. Late rains then raise the proportion of the former to the latter, and consequently increase the average value per acre of the out-turn. In 1869 there were late rains; the measurements were not finished till 1870. This is to a certain extent the explanation of the improvement in the value of the produce.
- Continued.

 Continued.

 of the Regular Settlement seemed to me the proper rates. Mr. Brandreth did not prepare produce returns for Muktsar; but leaving the "bahau" out of consideration, and working out the produce jama of the area cultivated at last settlement at the same rate per acre for each kind of crop, as has been adopted for the purposes of the present settlement, the result would be Rs. 1,20,025/- exclusive of the value of the straw. The actual jama fixed was Rs. 47,595/- or $\frac{2}{5}$ of the produce jama, or what is the same thing $\frac{1}{15}$ of the gross produce of the grain. As I said before this is the share I propose taking—one-fifteenth of Rs. 14,69,134/- is Rs. 97,942. My revenue rate jama amounts to Rs. 97,877/-.

Statement of estimates and rates given.

The following statement places the various jamas, estimates and rates together, so as to facilitate comparison:—

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alf set	Grain,	A.	6	90	2	F-	-4	00
Rates © half net assets.	Straw & grain.	Αi	$51010^{rac{1}{2}}$	4	3	oc He	63	910
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Proposed jama,		٠,	24,515	20,983	21,076	24,377	0,936	1 97,877
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$\begin{array}{c} Jama \ @\\ \frac{1}{15} \ share \ of\\ grain. \end{array}$	Rate per acre.	A. P.	6		1~	r¢.	4	1 6
Jama (Share grain.		, 			ભુ	9./	4	1 9
1 8 8 B	Amount.	RS.	23,159	20,241	24,752	₹	5,314	6,7
THIA I			ស	୍ଷ	- 64 - 65	2 24,476		8 97,942
nt	Rate per acre.	P.	0	5 10			4	- 20
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Assistant Settlement Ifficer's esti mate.			989	250	240	296	5,970	8
Assistant Settlement Officer's esti- mate.	Amount.	18. 18. 18.	24,480	20,250	18,240	23,560	ທົ	12,
\ <u></u>			00	1		90	4	33 92,500
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F 23	4 across V	Pί	83,	19,285	16,	21,400	4	186 186
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ettl	Botto non ottog	¥	9		4	70	95	100
1 3. S.		<u> </u>	78	7,925	197	8,412	3,007	395
Last Settle- ment jama.	.tnnomA	RS.	15,784	15	12,467	တ်	بى 0	47,595
<u> </u>	<u> </u>							
1	CHAK.		Kot Kapúra,	Muktsar ntár,	, ef	Muktsar hithár,	Guru Harsabái,	
	CHAK.		Kot apúra	fuktsa ntár,	Rohí,	H th	Garu rsabá	1
) ;	× 0		×	Ä	 3	Z A	Ha	,
•	J.							

Proposed rates.

The rates I propose are:

		Rate per acre of.									
NAME OF CHAK	•	Bára	ni.	Jac	lid.	Chahi.					
		A	١,		P.						
Kot Kapára,	•••	7	0	3	0	*****					
Muktsar utár,	• • •	6	0	3	0	•••••					
Rohi,	•••	6	0	3	0						
Muktsar hithár,	• • •	5	6	3	0	12 anas.					
Guru Harsahái,	•••	6	0	3	0	9 Rs. per well (abiana)					

These rates are about 14 % higher than those of last settlement; and occupy an intermediate position between them and those of the Summary Settlement.

Proposed jamas compared with those of Assistant Settlement Officer for each Chak. Kot. Kapúra. Muktsar utár.

My proposed jama for Kot Kapura agrees with that of the Assistant Settlement Officer. I go somewhat above him in Muktsar utår as there is a large culturable area allowing room for future expansion.

The produce jama is very high in the Rohi Chak owing to the large yield of bajra recorded. Still the Assistant Settlement Officer's estimate seems low considering the great improvement visible in this Chak. A jama between the two appears fair.

While the average increase is 9 pies per acre I take an increase of only 3 pies in the Muktsar hithar Chak. This Muktsar hithár. does not seem too much and allowance is made for inferiority of soil and bad water in many villages.

The irrigated area consists of a few acres here and there. Well-land in Muktsar seems better to assess this at so much per acre. hithár. rather than to put an abiana rate on wells principally used for drinking purposes.

The produce in Guru Harsahái is decidedly inferior to that in the other Chaks. Still I think this Chak can Guru Harsahái. pay quite as much as Muktsar utár or the Rohí Chak, and more than Muktsar hithar. The rate of batai is higher being 1 on more than half the area held by tenants paying in kind. There is moreover, a large culturable area; the Chak is nearer to Ferozepore than the others; the principal proprietor is well off; and the new canal will shortly render a re-assessment of this Chak necessary. The neighbouring Rohi Chak in Mamdot is assessed at 6 anas the acre. Under these circumstances, and considering that, my rates are less by 1 and 10 pies than those of the last settlement, and that, the former jama has remained stationary while cultivation has largely increased, it does not seem unfair to raise the jama even by 130 per cent. I propose an abjana of Rs. 9/- per Abiana on wells in well. The nearest wells assessed with "abiana" Guru Harsahái. are in the river tracts of Lahore, where the wellrates are Rs. 12/- and Rs. 10/- considering the greater depth of the wells here a lower rate seems demanded.

- Plough jama. the number of ploughs into the revenue rate jamas. One plough can do as much work in one Chak as the other; and as the actual jama depends on other matters the plough jama must be arbitrary. The advantage of a plough jama is seen first in assessing the separate villages, not in fixing rates for a large tract of country.
- Increased cultivation made last settlement nominal.

 Brandreth's initial jama would have very soon become nominal; indeed even the progressive jamas did not prevent the rates on cultivation falling. Mr. Brandreth considered that half the total area would have to be left untilled in order that the cultivated portion might derive the benefit of its drainage. I think one-third is absolutely required; as 57% of the total area is cultivated, there is now little room for expansion. The rates now fixed will fall but slightly owing to the extension of cultivation hereafter.
- 68. Muktsar is the worst portion of the Ferozepore district. In Muktsar should not be assessed more heavily than the rest of Ferozepore.

 Muktsar very much higher than the more favored parts of the district. I presume the present settlement is not intended to last longer than the unexpired portion of the settlement of the rest of Ferozepore.

Rates a matter of judgment. I wish I could have proved mathematically that the rates I propose are the right ones. It is a matter of judgment. If the rates are not approved of, it will be easy enough to work out others from the information given in this report; but I hope it will be considered that those I suggest are fair to the Government and will not press too heavily on the people.

PART V.-FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rates in adjoining Rs. 1/- per acre "Chahi." But the actual jama fell at the rate of 7 anas 6 pies per acre on the cultivated area. In the Malout Parganah of Sirsa the rate of assessment per acre of cultivation was 2 anas 2 pies; and in the Mahajuni Parganah, 2 anas 9 pies. The former adjoins the Rohi Chak of Muktsar, the latter the Muktsar utar Chak. Muktsar is elsewhere enclosed by foreign territory. I am given to understand that, in some villages of Faridkot the people pay their revenue in cash, and the rate on cultivation is about 8 anas the ghomao; * but the soil to the east is better; and I speak only from hear-say.

70. The extra cesses payable are the Road and School Funds, the pay of Patwari and Lambardars, Mulba and the Local Cess. The amount paid for each is as follows:—

Road Fund.	School Fund.		Lambar- dar's Pay.	Mulba.	Local Cess (approxi- mated).	Total.
640	640	2,759	2,386	1,513	3,920	11,858

This amounts to nearly 19 % of the jama. The Assistant Settlement Officer has failed to notice the Local Cess in his return of extra items. I have assumed it to fall at 6 % on the jama. The new leases will raise the extra cesses 2½ per cent.; i. e., 1 % each for the Zaildars and head Lambardars and ½ % for the District Dak cess.

 $^{^*}$ 1 ghomao $rac{5}{6}$ acre

- 71. The proposed rates give a net increase of Rs. 35,148; being an increase of 56 per cent. on the present jama and of 105 per cent. on the initial jama of last settlement. I have not as yet assessed each village separately; because if the rates I propose are not sanctioned, it would be necessary to re-assess, and so time would be unnecessarily wasted.
- 72. As the increase is very large, and there are considerable Proposed commence. balances now in Muktsar, I recommend that, the ment and end of new jamas do not be acted on till next year, and that half the increase be taken that year and half the year after. I think the new leases should last only till the expiry of period of the District Settlement.

W. E. PURSER,
Settlement Officer,



PARGANAH DIPALPUR.

सन्धमेव जयते

REPORT

ON THE

Assessment of Parganah Dipalpur in the Montgomery District.

INTRODUCTORY.

PART I.--PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

In his assessment report on the Hujra Tahsíl, which corresponds with the present Tahsil of Dipálpur, Captain Captain Elphinstone's Elphinstone writes thus:—"Parganah Hujra is by description of the Parfar the most important division of the district as regards population, revenue and extent of area under cultivation. It is bounded on the north by Parganah Chunián of the Lahore district; on the east by the Sutlei; on the south by the Pakpattan Parganah; and on the west by Parganah Gugera. A small portion of the Bar is included in the north-western extremity of the Tahsil; with this exception the Parganah presents a level plain with a gentle depression towards the Sutlej. (2). Numerous water-courses and cuts intersect the low land in the vicinity of the river; and the interior of the Parganah is traversed by three canals and the old bed of the Beas or Sutlej; also by numerous ravines which either act as natural drains for the rain-water from the higher bank in the centre of the Doáb or from branches of the old bed of the Beas; the supply of water in them, however, is so scanty that no attempt has been made by damming or otherwise to make them available for irrigation. The soil is good near the Sutlej and in the centre of the Parganah, but inferior towards its western extremity. The best description gasrah, is chiefly found near the bank of the river and in tálúka Bassirpur. The country about Dipalpur is almost entirely composed of Sikand, a harder soil, but well adapted for rice cultivation; and tálúka Shergarh, which includes a small portion of the Bar in the north-western part of the Parganah, chiefly consists of Karkani, an inferior soil impregnated with Saltpetre."

2. No doubt the soil of the Shergarh circle is the worst in the Soils.

Tahsíl; but it is by no means uniformly bad; and along the river, especially in the middle and towards the Pákpattan border, there is a great deal of very bad land. Four kinds of soil are recognized. (1). Sikand a hard

black, purely clay soil. This cracks into deep fissures when irrigated: is harder to plough, and requires more seed than the other kinds. It has to be irrigated more frequently, but absorbs less water at any one irrigation. It produces better crops than the other kinds; but is not liked by the people, except for rice-cultivation on account of the difficulty of working it. It is found principally on the lower course of the Khanwah. The sandy sub-soil is met at an average depth of 6 or 7 feet. (2). Gasrah, a loamy soil of a soft brown color. It is the prevailing soil of the Parganah; and is good for all the crops grown in the Tahsil except rice. The tract irrigated by the Upper Sohag Canal consists of it mostly. The sub-soil is said to be here 14 or 15 feet below the surface. This is the soil most liked by the people; as the produce from it is good while the labor of cultivating it is only moderate. (3). Karkaní. I have seen but little of this soil. It seems an inferior kind of "Sikand." (4). Retli. This is a soil in which sand predominates. The produce from it is small and it is so absorbent that but a small area can be irrigated from one well. It is found chiefly along the old Beas nalla, to the south of the Dipalpur and Okara road, in the Ganjí Janúbi assessment circle. As a rule, the soil is good. There is no such distinction as would enable us to employ soil-rates with advantage. And in this Tahsíl the people never distribute the jamas among themselves according to soils. The area of Retlí and Karkani is small; and Sikand and Gasrah have each their own good and bad qualities.

√ 3. Except in the older canal-irrigated tracts, and along the Sutlej,

Trees; jungle protection the country is very bare of timber. The kíkar is the principal tree in the canal villages. The waste-lands afford a fair supply of grass. A good deal of "sarr" is produced in the Sutlej Lehndí circle. Scarcely any "sajjí" is made; nor is much "máíen" procured. As regards jungle produce the Tahsíl is inferior to the other three sub-divisions of this district.

4. The Tahsil is irrigated by three canals, the Khánwah, Upper Sohág and Lower Sohág. They have recently been brought into such prominent notice, with reference to the rates to be charged for the water supplied by them, and to the plan for converting them from more inundation canals, running during the hot-weather months, into permanent canals, by the construction of a weir across the Sutlej; that it is unnecessary to enter into any description of them now. Some points concerning them will be noticed further on. The accompanying sketch map* shows their position. Since the opening of the Katora canal in the Lahore district

^{*} Not printed.

water has reached a couple of villages lying along the old Beas channel near the Lahore boundary line. But the supply is too scanty and uncertain as yet to be of any use. To the east there are two nallas deserving of mention. One is the Bakhil which has its mouth at Ghulam on the Sutlej, near Atari. It formerly irrigated 19 villages most of which have suffered considerably since it ceased to flow in 1861. It falls into the Nikki near Rukanpura. The other is the Chura which commences at Maneke Lakhwera and flows into the "Khad" nalla near Kandowal and ultimately joins the "budh" at Pir Ghani in the Pakpattan Tahsil. Water still comes down this nalla; but the supply is uncertain, the channel is deep and dams' have to be used to raise the water.

- The Tahsil may be divided roughly into three main parts as Physical divisions of regards its natural features. (1). The river belt, which derives more or less irrigation from the overflow of the Sutlej. (2). The tract in the centre of the Tahsil irrigated by inundation canals; and (3). The strip of country lying to the north-west of the central portion, and bounded partly on the opposite side by the high bank of the Dháyá or the bed of the old Beas, and including a small portion of the Bar. Mr. Vans Agnew divided Hujra Tahsil into 5 chaks, which were retained by Captain Elphinstone. "1st. River Chak, or villages benefitting from the overflow of the Sutlej. (2nd). Chak Bassirpur or tract between the Khánwah canal and river Sailab. (3rd). Chak Hujra or villages irrigated by the upper portion of the Khánwah canal. (4th). Chak Dipálpur or villages irrigated by the southern portion of the Khánwah. (5th). Chak Shergarh or circle of villages irrigated by wells in the northwestern part of the Parganah. Since last settlement so many changes have occurred in the state of the Tahsil that it was not found expedient to retain the old chaks in their integrity for the purposes of the present revised assessment. These changes were the transfer of a portion of the Pákpattan Tahsíl to Hujra; the improvement and extension of the Upper Sohag and Khanwah canals, which led to the formation of many new villages; and the failure of sailab resulting in general, but unequal deterioration in the villages of the river chak, those on the upper portion of the river coming through the ordeal worse than those lower down.
- 6. Seven chaks have now been formed. Two river chaks, the Present assessment Sutlej Chardí and Sutlej Lehndí, the former, as circles.

 Sutlej Chardí and Sutlej Lehndí, the former, as its name implies, the more easterly, the latter the more westerly of the two; three canal chaks; the Bet Cháhí circle

corresponding very much with the former Bassirpur chak, and consisting of purely well villages or villages watered by the Upper and Lower Sohág canals; the Púráná Nahrí chak, which includes the former Dipáipur and Hujra chaks; and is so called to distinguish it from the new villages received from Pákpattan or newly founded in the tract of country so received and irrigated by the lower portion of the Khánwah, and most of which form the Nyá Nahrí chak; two chiefly well circles, lying to the north of the two last canal circles; the Shergarh chak, and the Ganjí Janúbí chak, separated from each other by the old Beas nalla. The former contains most of the former chak Shergarh villages; the latter a few and also some villages and wells situated in the country transferred from Pákpattan, and not included in the Nyá Nahrí chak. In order of merit the new chaks stand thus:—

I.—Púráná Nahrí. II.—Bet Cháhí. III.—Nyá Nahrí.

IV.—Sutlej Lehndí.

V.—Sutlej Chardí.

VI.—Shergarh.

VII.—Ganjí Janúbí.

The salient characteristics of each will now be briefly noticed.

The Púráná Nahrí chak is composed chiefly of villages existing at last settlement; only 20 out of 170 Salient characteristics have been since founded. Most of the villages of chaks. The Púráná are benefitted by the Khánwah canal which irri-Nahrí chak. gates 46 % of the cultivated area. The soil is generally sikand; and is somewhat superior about Dipalpur to that beyond Hujra. lower portion of the chak benefits more from the canal at ordinary times, the upper during floods. Hence rice is more extensively grown in the former, gram in the latter tract. At last settlement alterations in the Khánwah had led to considerable distress in the Hujra villages, and this was the principal cause why two chaks, Dipalpur and Hujra were formed. Even now, there is a difference in the condition of the upper and lower villages, but not so marked as to render it necessary to retain the old division. Only 2 % of the cultivation is bárání. Wells are 19 feet deep on an average to the water. The principal crops are rice, cotton, jowar, wheat and gram. Of the 170 estates of which the chak is composed 36 are owned by Kambohs, 25 by Aráiens, 18 by Khatrís, 14 by Arorás, 10 by Arárs, and the rest by various other tribes. The Kambohs and Aráiens are good cultivators; the Arárs cultivate fairly; the Khatrís and Arorás are monied men.

- The Bet Cháhí chak is distinguished in several ways from the Púráná Nahri chak. The Upper Schág takes The Bet Cháhí chak. the place of the Khánwah. The irrigation from the Lower Sohág is hardly worth considering. Only 16 % of the cultivated area is watered by the canals. But 7 % is under bárání cultivation. The soil is mostly gasrah; so little rice is grown. Cotton, jowár, chíná, kangní and wheat are the principal crops. Out of 199 estates 63 are of recent formation. Many of the estates are in bad This is due to the deterioration of the Lower Sohag condition. water-supply, a succession of bad seasons, and tenants absconding to canal villages lately founded. The proprietary body is very inferior to that of the Púráná Nahrí chak. Wattús own 48 villages; other Jats 22; Patháns 23; Fakírs 14; Syads 12, and Rájpúts 11. Only 47 are owned by Khatrís, Arorás, Kambohs and Aráiens, and some of these are single wells. On the whole the chak is in good condition, and more likely to improve than any of the others. Wells average 25 feet in depth.
- 9. The Nyá Nahrí chak is a continuation of the Púráná Nahrí The Nyá Nahrí chak. circle and resembles it in many points. Most of the villages 24 out of 45 are of recent formation. The soil is of much the same kind as in the older chak. The canal supply of water is not quite so reliable. The average depth of the wells is 32 feet. From these facts it results that the kharíf cultivation is more important in this chak than in the Púráná Nahrí. Cotton takes the place of wheat; chíná and kangní of jowár. Of the 45 estates forming the chak, 22 are owned in whole or in part by Khatrís and Arorás. Bárání cultivation extends to only 1 % of the cultivated area; canal irrigation to 48 %.
- 10. The next two chaks lie along the bank of the Sutlej. They

 have both suffered considerably from failure of
 sailáb; but the failure has been more decided
 in the Sutlej Chardí than in the Sutlej Lehndí chak. In the latter
 54 % of the cultivation is still sailábá; but only 3 % bárání. The
 former lying higher up the river has 13 % bárání cultivation, but only

- 19% sailábá. The wells are mostly "pakka" in the Sutlej Chardí chak, and "kacha" in the other. The people of the latter have more cattle than those of the former. Their villages have generally speaking, been founded more recently. In the Sutlej Chardí chak out of 55 villages, 43 are owned in whole or in part by Wattús; in the Lehndí circle 38 out of 72 are so owned; 15 are owned by Kharls, and 9 by Mohar Jats. The principal crops in both chaks are wheat and jowár. A good deal of masar is produced in the Sutlej Lehndí chak. The average depth of the wells is 20 to 22 feet.
- 11. The Shergarh chak is the next in order. The villages are not in good condition; 15 out of 46 have been found-The Shergarh chak. ed since last settlement. The soil is not good, except under the Dháyá. It is sandy and often contains "kallar." Only 12 % of the total area is cultivated. Considering this, and the sandy nature of the soil and that, there is a good deal of drainage from the Bar, the large area, 22 %, under baraní cultivation becomes The chak may be divided into three portions. (1). The villages to the north, belonging at one time to Chunián, are progressing, but only slowly. (2). To the east, a string of wells and small villages under the Dhaya are well off. The owners use these wells principally for watering cattle grazing on the high ridge. (3). The remaining villages, which are stationary, if any thing else, falling back. Syads own 24 villages out of 46 in whole, and 3 in part. The remaining estates are owned by Khatris, Arorás, Aráiens and Jats. Wheat and jowár are the principal crops, but a fair amount of cotton, moth, chiná, kangní and gram is also produced. The depth of wells is 33 feet.
- 12. The last chak is Ganjí Janúbí. It is as yet undeveloped. Out of 23 estates, 19 have been founded since last settlement. 11 estates are occupied by Kambohs and Aráiens, and 5 by Arorás. The soil is fair but sandy. Only 27 % of the total area is cultivated. Of this 18 % is bárání, 17 % canal-irrigated, and the rest irrigated from wells. Some of the wells are used principally for watering cattle, except in good rainy seasons. The wells are 33 feet deep. The principal crops are cotton, jowár, chína and kangní, wheat and gram.
- 13. In the following table I have given statistics which will enable Statistical table of a comparison to be made between the chaks as areas and population regards population, total area and cultivated area, in respect both of each whole chak, and the average of its villages.

l	1		.18	49	₩	16	ê	17	÷	
	Per village.	In square miles.					•		•	
CULTIVATED AREA	Per v	In acres.	501	313	215	201	195	106	83	
CULTIVA	Of chak.	In square miles.	133.0	97.4	15:1	23.3	8.91	9.2	2-97	
	of o	In acres.	85,125	62,359	6,693	14,880	10,732	4,873	1,901	_
	Per village.	In square miles.	1.43	1.55	-72	1.71	1.18	1.39	.47	
AREA	Per v	Іп ястея.	917	780	458	1,096	755	895	304	
TOTAL AREA	Of chak.	In square miles.	243.5	242.7	32.3	126-7	6.4.6	64.3	11.0	
	of o	In acres.	1,55,812	1,55,315	20,601	81,074	41,539	41,162	7,027	•
PER		Village.	335	219	138	176	214	110	19	
Population Per	mile of	Cultivated area.	428	445	410	561	703	665	397	
Por	Square mile of	Тоты Авел.	234	179	193	103	182	62	108	
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		CHAI	; ;	:	:	II,	If,	:	:	
		M 0 M	Nahr	hí,	hrí,	ouyə	hard	þ,	ınúbi	
		NAME OF CHAK.	Púráná Nahrí,	Bet Cháhí,	Nyá Nahrí,	Sutlej Lehndí,	Sutlej Chardí,	Shergarh,	Ganji Janúbí,	
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PART II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

14. It is not till Ranjít Singh conquered this country, in 1806, that we obtain any information worth mention con-The Sikh rule. cerning the fiscal condition of the Parganah. Under the Sikh monarchy it was, with the exception of the tálúka of Havelí, held in jágír by various members of the Sikh nobility. The principal tálúkas were Dipálpur, Hujra, Shahpur, Jethpur, Márúf, Basirpur, Atárí and Havelí. There is no reliable information concerning the state of these talukas or the revenue they paid. In Mr. Vans Agnew's assessment report of Parganah Hujra it is stated that, "Jiwind Singh, Mokal, held Dipálpur, consisting of 90 villages, as a service jágír then over-estimated at Rs. 22,000/-. "In 1847, sometime after the opening of the Khánwah canal, on resumption, it was farmed to one Sobha Ram for Rs. 1,20,000/-. But this included the criminal fines." The Sikh revenue system was so complicated that even the jamabandís of individual villages are of little value. The Sikhs used to take with one hand and give back with the other. Generally the revenue was paid in cash; the Government share being fixed by appraisement. Sometimes grain was taken. Actual division of the crop was rare. But Sawan Mal is said to have practised it often. Scattered wells in the jungle were commonly assessed at a lump-sum, usually Rs. 12/-. The Sikh zabtí rates exhibit remarkable differences in different parts of the country. In the Nya Nahri and Bet Chahi chaks sugarcane paid from Rs. 3/- to Rs 6/- per acre; in Atari Rs. 24/-. Tobacco paid from Rs. 3/8/- to Rs. 10/-. Cotton from Rs. 3/8/- to Rs. 8/-, and opium from Rs. 4/- to Rs. 14/- per acre. These differences are probably due in great part to conflicting views of the different Jágírdárs concerning the expediency of favoring or discountenancing the production of individual crops. At present the only crop paying cash is cotton, and that in only 4 villages. The rate in 3 villages is 8 anas a kanal, and in the fourth 9 anas. But this is paid only if the crop comes to maturity. In all other cases the usual "batai" rates are taken, and the crop divided according to them. But this subject will be noticed further on, when I come to consider the rates to be adopted in assessing now (and of para: 30.) The system of Inams to the lambardars and cultivators, and of levying extra cesses (abwab), and of making the people purchase the Government share of the produce at more than the market price, existed here as well as in other parts of the Punjab. The old system was based on the principle of the ruler taking every thing he could and whenever he could. And as this ability varied with the character of the seasons of the people of the locality, and of the ruler himself, but little advantage can be derived from an examination of the few records that exist of the former regime.

- In paras: 95 and 96 of the Gugera Settlement Report, Captain Elphinstone mentions the two Summary Settle-The Summary Settlements of the District. The following is the description of them by Mr. Vans Agnew as regards Hujra Tahsíl: "Hujra, at least the greater part of that Tahsil was first assessed by Mr. Cocks, of the Civil Service in 1848. The Khánwah had then beer flowing for two whole years without interruption, and the price of grain was high on account of the war, and because cultivation in the Punjab was not then so extensive as it was before, and has been since. His papers were the data of the former Kárdárs, who are said to have taken advantage of the confidence placed in them by procuring heavy assessments upon the villages against which they were prejudiced, and light jamas for those to which they were favorably disposed. Major Marsden settled some villages as Márúf, Atárí and Šhahpur in 1850. Jaithpur was settled by an officer at Lahore. The total jama of this first settlement amounted to Rs. 1.75,571/-. In 1853, Major Marsden made his second settlement which is at present in force. It was made tálúkwár, i. e., according to the tálúks existing under the Sikh Government. Each village was assessed according to its supposed agricultural. means, and capabilities, it being thought that the opposite process of first forming rates and working out the jama of each Mehal by applying them to the areas was, from the changeable nature of the country, impossible. Perhaps Major Marsden was unwilling to trust too much to the areas of summary measurement which was very quickly done. The second settlement amounted to Rs. 1,17,264/-, showing a decrease from the former jama of Rs. 58,305/-, all given in the Khanwah villages." The breaking down of the Khánwah villages is deserving of the greatest attention now that it is proposed to raise the jamas they pay so much.
- 16. Captain Elphinstone thus writes concerning it: "since the The Khánwah canal. time of Maharájah Sher Singh a water-rate, or Its failures. ábiána, of 8 anas per acre had been levied on lands irrigated by the Khánwah whenever the crops had come to maturity. Since the introduction of British rule a similar rate has been levied, but not directly by Government, the collections having been annually farmed to the highest bidders. The farmers as soon as the crops had ripened sent their servants to measure the area benefitted by the canal irrigation.

 * * In 1851-52 a nearly total failure of supply in the Khánwah caused great desolation in the villages deriving their irrigation from this canal. The first Summary Settlement was

undoubtedly high and this disastrous failure rendered every endeavour of the Tahsíldárs to realize the demand unavailing. Very large remissions amounting to upwards of 1 lakh of Rupees had to be accorded; and the second Summary Settlement which took place in 1853-54 reduced the Revenue of the Khanwah villages from Rs.1,25,717/to Rs. 7,286/- (sic). Some important alterations were in the meantime taking place in the works connected with the canal itself. or head, near Mamúkí, in the Lahore District, was improved, and measures taken to secure a more regular supply of water; the bed of the canal itself was deepened below Hujra and two Rajbahas or

* This description is not correct. Cf. Map + attached to this report.

branches of which one leaves the canal at Huira, and* rejoins it again at Dipálpur, and the other starting from the same point takes a more southerly direction, were then in course of construction.

The deepening of the bed of the canal below Hujra especially caused a great alteration in the distribution of water to the different villages. The silt and sand collected at this point had acted as a kind of dam which prevented the greater portion of the water from extending towards the south. Now, however, instead of inundating the country in the vicinity of Hujra, the body of the stream was conducted towards Dipálpur and the zemíndárs near Hujra had to depend entirely on jhallars and wells. It soon became evident that, the demand fixed by the last Summary Settlement could not be realized from the villages in the Hujra circle and Kham Tahsil was introduced as a temporary remedy. The Dipalpur villages on the other hand gradually increased in prosperity and the assessments there were paid with great ease. This state of things had already commenced when Mr. Vans Agnew in 1855 framed his assessment of the Parganah."

Mr. Vans Agnew's of assessing capal and river Sailaba lands.

The latter officer was well acquainted with the Parganah, and he suggested a scheme of assessment which unfortunately was not adopted; and which if adopted would have saved the river villages from the ruin that has overtaken them and would have ben-

efitted Government by giving it complete control over the canal water, a control it parted with at last settlement; and which it will only regain when the new assessments come into force. I cannot do better than transcribe Captain Elphinstone's remarks about it. stant variation in the supply of water which had caused so much ruin in the canal villages, and the great uncertainty which attended the inundations of the Sutlei led him to propose an assessment based on the ascertainment of the actual amount of land annually benefitted by the river inundation and the canal irrigation, and naturally varying according to the supply of water obtained. As described by himself he fixed two jamas for every village; the one upon all Kurwah or well-lands, which can be cultivated without the aid of inundation from the river or canals, to be permanent and to be considered the fixed demand until the expiry of the period of settlement; and the other upon all sailábá, to be variable, and under the name of ábiána in canal lands and of river sailábá jama in those subject to the influence of the Sutlej, to fluctuate with the uncertain inundation and to be annually revised."

- The Financial Commissioner in his No. 962 of the 26th 18. March 1856, refused to sanction this scheme. Disallowed by Finanobjected to annual measurements both in the cial Commissioner. Plan adopted. river and canal villages; but admitted in the latter some variation of demand might be allowable. Accordingly the River villages were assessed at last settlement the usual way. Revenue rates were fixed and applied to each village, and the jama they gave modified by circumstances formed the fixed jama of the village. In the canal villages the assessment was made thus: "the demand has been divided between Land and Water rent, and the relative value of these has usually been assumed, in accordance with the agreement carried out on this point by Major Brown and myself, in May 1856, as bearing to each other the proportion of 2 to 3. Much difficulty was experienced in making the zemindars understand and appreciate this new principle." As it does not appear that the zemindars had any right to claim reduction in case the canals failed, I experience just the same difficulty as the zemindars in understanding the new principle as described. The villages not charged with an abiana jama were to be liable for water-rent at the usual rates whenever they obtained a supply of water.
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assessment) being suspended without special reference when the water supply failed."

20. Mr. Vans Agnew assumed a well would not irrigate more than 25 acres per annum. He proposed to assess this Mr. Vans Agnew's rates. (a) from Rs. 1/6/- to Rs. 1/8-/ per acre which he The variable sailábá rates were to be Rs. 1/11/- in considered light. Dipálpur, Rs. 1/8/- in Hujra, and 12 anas in Basírpur; and along the river Rs. 1/10/- to 6 anas. He formed five chaks, which were retained at the Regular Settlement; and he seems to have fixed soilrates; but I cannot ascertain what they were. Captain Elphinstone considered his rates too high, and saw no advantage in soil-rates. think he was correct in both points. Indeed Mr. Vans Agnew says himself that, irrigation brings the different kinds of soil very much on a par and they have been little regarded in assessing. I think his variable rates fair at the present day, but his fixed rates too high. Rates adopted at Re. The following were the rates adopted at last gular Settlement. Settlement :—

Nahrí alone Abiáná or Sai NAME OF CHAK. Cháhí Lábá. Náhrí 0 0 1 4 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 10 0 River Chak, 1 ... 0 12 00 8 0 0 9 8 0 0 4 0 0 4 00 Basírpur, 0 0 4 00 4 0 0 8 00 11 3 Hujra, 0 0 1 4 0 8 00 8 00 12 00 13 7 Dipálpur, Shergarh, $[0 \ 14 \ 0]$ 0 10 8 0 4 0

These rates were very light; yet the assessment broke down completely in the River chak, and there is a good deal of distress in the Basírpur circle; some of the Hujra villages are in bad condition. On the other hand most of the canal villages have been under-assessed a necessary consequence of an inelastic system, and having hitherto got

off without bearing their proper burdens will be unable now to take them up without great distress. All this would have been avoided if Mr. Vans Aguew's scheme had been adopted. The causes of the failure of last settlement were these. The Khanwah canal was improved and extended; the new or Upper Sohág canal was, practically speaking, opened since the Regular Settlement. The old villages got an increased supply of water and were able to break up more land. New villages were founded in virgin soil in the Government jungle where canal water was obtainable. At the same time the river inundations failed to a great extent; a series of years of drought occurred; the tenant-population of the river and purely well villages found they were welcomed in the canal tracts while cultivation had become more laborious and less profitable than formerly in their old homes. Accordingly many tenants left the less favored localities and migrated into the region irrigated by the canals. Though the natural increase of population has to a great extent, indeed almost entirely made up for this defection, yet the decrease in the resources of the parts of the country affected by it is a sufficient proof of its injuriousness. It is not quite clear what the causes of the failure of the River inundations were; but it commenced almost immediately after last settlement and appears to be permanent. The drying up of the Bakhil and Lower Sohág nallas caused serious loss to some forty-five villages. The abiana fixed at the Regular Settlement on 26 villages irrigated from the latter nalla had to be remitted in 1866 and collections have since been made "khám," i. e. at 8 anas an acre on crops brought to maturity. Some villages too, have had the greater portion of their lands washed away by the Sutlej, which is encroaching more and more every year on the Montgomery bank. Drought and murrain caused considerable loss among cattle and rendered it still more difficult for the people to bear up against their agricultural calamities.

The tenant population of the Dipálpur Parganah is very migratory. The tenants seem to have no attach-Owners and tenants. ment to the soil they till. The least pressure or Their agricultural character, and location. temptation induces them to go elsewhere; and if accounts can be believed, sometimes without repaying the advances made to them by the proprietors. They are of a bad class too, without The Kambohs, Aráiens and Mahtáms must, any spirit or energy. however, be excepted from this remark, which applies in a less degree to the Hindu Jats and Arars. The accompanying table Appendix A.* shows the distribution of the various agricultural tribes of the Parganah The total number of proprietors is 6,266, among the different chaks.

^{*} Not printed.

of cultivators including 3,981, cultivating owners, 18,036. From this return and Form No. 1.,* we find the average holding of each proprietor to be 80 acres, and the average cultivated area of each proprietor to be 3,272 acres; while the average area cultivated by each cultivator is 10½ acres. Considering the large number of zemindárí estates the area per proprietor is not excessive; but the number of cultivators certainly seems very small for the large area cultivated; even allowing for the great extent of land under Kharíf and sailábá Rabí crops; but Classed in order of the return does not include "adhjogias," nor farmmerit.

Classed in order of the different cultivating classes and their number putting the Aráiens and Kambohs in the first class, the Arorás, Khatrís, Hindú Jats, Mahtams, and Arárs in the second, and all the other tribes in the third class, the following result appears:—

CLASS.	Non-Cultivat- ing owners.	Cultivating owners.	Tenants.	Percentage of class to total agricultural body.
I	372	1,327	4,960	32:8
Π	513	874	2,675	20.0
III	1,400	1,780	6,420	47.2

But by far the greater part of the first two classes is found in the Púráná Nahrí and Bet cháhí chaks.

22. Another point deserving of notice, and a decided element of weakness in this Parganah, is the large predominance of the zemindárí torm of tenure. There are only 14 Bhaiachárá villages in the whole Pargannah. Of the remaining 598 villages, 140 are Pattidárí and 458 zemindárí. The prevalence of this form of tenure is principally due to the recent formation of most of the villages. There are comparatively very few old villages in the Tahsíl. The zemindárí form is the favorite one of the Wattús; but is not so popular among the Araíens and Kambohs. Consequently we

^{*} Not printed.

find that, in the chaks where the latter two tribes predominate there is a high percentage of Pattidárí villages. In the Bet Chahí chak $\frac{1}{3}$ of the villages have been founded since last settlement, and there is a large Wattú element, so the percentage is not so high as in the older Púráná Nahrí circle. It will be observed that Captain Elphinstone gives 58 Bhaiachára villages in Hujra (on page 31 of his Final Report.) This is due to his having included Pattidárí cháhwar villages in the Bhaiachára tenure. The matter has been carefully enquired into at this sottlement, and the tenure properly recorded. In the annexed table Appendix B.,* the number of villages of each form, their areas and jamas are shown separately for each chak.

- Aithough there has been a good deal of distress in this Parganah yet the area sold and mortgaged since last Sales and mortgages. settlement as far as can be ascertained is by no means large. This is due probably to the fact that, a purchaser or mortgageo is an essential condition to a sale or mortgage; and that men who wished to invest in land found it cheaper to apply for grants of waste land than to spend their money on cheap unproductive land, or to purchase valuable land along the canals at a high price. In fact land is of so little value, except where easy means of irrigation are within reach that, no one cares to buy it unless he gots it at a price which is so low, that it is hardly worth the seller's while to accept. And where irrigation is easily available the jamas are usually so light that, no one has any inclination to dispose of his land. Here as in Pakpattan it may be seen from the following form Appendix C.,* how much more land mortgaged fetches than land sold outright. The average price of land sold is only Rs. 1-10-10 against Rs. 2/8/5- the average proceeds per acre of land mortgaged. सन्दरमान जायस
- 24. Although there has been considerable difficulty in realizing Coercive measures in the revenue in places, yet the more serious coercive realizing revenue. processes have been rarely resorted to. In 10 villages, at the commencement of the settlement, "Kurk Tahsil" had to be employed to realize the balances of Sambat 1914 and 1915. Since then personal property has been attached and sold in five villages; in one village, the lambardár has been imprisoned; and one village has been farmed. Information on this subject is procured with difficulty; and the above account can be looked on only as approximately correct, and not as quite exhaustive.
- 25. The following form shows the changes, and their causes, that changes in james have occurred in the james of the different chaks since last settlement.

^{*} Not printed.

		of Re ettlemen			Causes of Decrease.							Causes	
Name of char.	Land.	Abiána,	Total,	Land occupied by Government	Over-assessment.	Diluvion.	Reduction of abiána.	rans	Kevenue free grant.	Total.		Progressive jamas.	Alluvion.
Púráná Nahrí,	55,315	19,576	74,894	256 2	 1,142	•••	2,170	14		3,582	2	315	
Bet Cháhí,	23,769	4,286	28,035	145 0	† 756		1,894	 [,	2,795	0	288	
Nyá Nahrí,	150	125	275		3	<u></u>				•••			•••
Sutlej Lehndí	16, 181		16,181		663	3,400	84			4,147	0	132	3,406
Sutlej Chardí,	12,524	156	12,680	6 0	952	1,874	718		10 ₁	3,519	0	145	847
Shergarh,	1,964	30	1,994	2 0		,				2	0		
Canji Janúbi,	477	25	502				le n d			•••		8	
Тотаг,	1,10,363	24,198	1,34,561	400 2	3,513	5,274	4,866	14	1C	14,116	2	887	4,253

of	Inc	rease.				W 1 (1)	-410					Jama	Q	f Samb	at 1929.	
Matia round		Villages transferred.		New villages.	Amendment of jama.	Total.		Net Decrease.		Net Increase.		Land.		Abáianá.	Toral,	
633	13	,,,		1,175	•••	2,123	13	1,458	5			45,328	11	28, 107	73,435	11
170	8	3,094	12	3,532	452	7,537	4	,		4,742	4	27,859	4	4,918	32,777	4
***		4,324	0	3,791		8,115	0	100	Λ	8,115	0	4,719	C	3,671	8,390	0
•••				1,034	15	4,587	0			440	0	16,621	0		16,621	0
76	8			347	12	1,427	8	2,162	8	<i>#</i>		10,277	8	240	10,517	8
13	0	1,397	0	285	,	1,695	0	• • • •	ď,	1,693	0	3,657	0	30	3,687	0
5	0	182	0	2 68	•	463	0	121		463	0	825	0	140	965	0
898	13	8,997	12	10,432	479	25,948	9	વ્યાન	1	11,832	7 1	,09,287	7	37, 106	1,46,393	7

PART III-RESULTS OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

Changes in the state of the Parganah at the last and present settlements may be seen from Form No. 1.* attached to this of the Tahsil since last report. In part II, I stated the main causes that had affected the state of the Tahsil since the Regular settlement; the extension of canal irrigation; the location of new villages in the Government waste-lands; failure of sailáb in the rivertracts; and drought generally, but more especially in the purely well-villages. In the following table I have shewn some of the principal changes that have occured in each chak as regards cultivation, population, ploughs and cattle. The percentage of increase and decrease, and of the present source of water-supply is also given.

^{*} Not printed,

,	P		t sou igati	rces on.	of .	,	Cultivate	ed Area	·.
NAME OF CHAK.	Well and Canal.	Canal.	Well.	River Inundation.	Rain.	Formerly.	Now.	Increase,	Decrease.
Púráná Nahrí,	23	23	52	2	2	73,431	85,12 5	11,694	
Bet Chahi,	7	9	77		7	45,842	62,359	16,517	
Nayá Nahrí,		48	51		1	5,054	9,693	4,639	
Sutlej Lehndí,	<u>ि</u>	यम	43	54	3	23,922	14,880	•••	9,042
Sutlej Chardí,		3	65	19	13	21,887	10,732	.,	11,155
Shergarh,		1	77		22	5,270	4,873	***	397
Gunjí Janúbí,		17	65	•••	18	770	1,901	1,131	

	Populo	tion.		Λ	umber (of Cattl	e.	N	umber (of Ploug	ıhs.
Formerly.	Now.	Increase.	Decrease.	Formerly.	Мож.	Increase.	Decrease.	Formerly.	Now.	Increase.	Decrease.
36,555	56,985	20,430		28,741	46,575	22,834	3	6,510	8,464	1,954	•••
17,120	43,537	26,417	***	12,972	23,625	10,653	,,,	3,095	6,002	2,907	
806	6,204	5,398	•••	1,225	4,278	3,053		424	823	399	•••
13,751	13,041	•••	710	9,210	12,309	3,099		1,992	1,711	•	281
11,889	11,794	•••	95	6,823	5,968	•••	855	1,670	1,114	•••	556
2,460	5,065	2,605		2,612	4,406	1,794		609	680	71	•••
634	1,180	546		605	1,289	684	•••	81	222	141	***

The whole Tabsíl shows an increase of 13,387 acres under cultivation, of 54,591 inhabitants; of 41,262 head of cattle; and of 4,635 ploughs.

The percentage of increase or decrease may be shown thus:-

	CUI VAT		Port		CATTLE.		PLOUGHS.	
Name of снак.	Increase.	Decrease,	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Púráná Nahrí,	16	8) E	56		96		30	
Bet Cháhí,	36		154		82		94	•••
Nyá Nahrí,	92		670		249		94	•••
Sutlej Lehndí,	ALY	38		5	34	•••		14
Sutlej Chardí,	97	51	A.	1		13		33
Shergarh,		8	106		69		12	
Ganjí Janúbí,	147	न नय	86		113		174	
Total,	8		66		72		32	•••

The number of wells has increased from 2,565 to 3,035, or by 470, equal to an increase of 18 %.

27. The principal crops in each chak have already been mentioned. They will be found in detail of their areas in Form No. IV.* Of the cultivated area 12 % is under first class crops, principally cotton; 75 % is under second-class crops, mostly wheat, rice, gram and jowár. The third-class crops

^{*} Not printed.

occupy 6 % and the fourth-class the remaining 7 % of the cultivated area. Manure is not much used. Only a little over 3 % of the land under cultivation has been found to be manured. As much as 12 %, however, is under zabt icrops, and 90 % is irrigated.

28. The accompanying statement Appendix D.* shows the price-Average prices prevailing since 1834. Pricecurrent given. current of the different crops produced from 1838—71 in the Parganab. It has been obtained from the Banias' books of Hujra and Dipálpur.

The produce estimates have been calculated according to this price-current; but the 30 years taken for the purpose were Sambat 1895—1924, as the estimates were worked out some time ago. It is divided into quinquennial periods; the average of the last 30 years, of the last and preceding period of 15 years, and of the first 19 years are also given. This statement shows a considerable rise in prices during the second period of 15 years, most of which was subsequent to last settlement. The increase in value of the staple crops of the Tahsíl may be seen from this table:—

NAME OF CROP.	Percentage of cultivated area under crop.	Average price in Maunuls and sers per Rupee during. 1st period 2nd period of 15 years. of 15 years			Average price during 30 years.		Remarks,		
		M.	S C.	М.	[S.]C.	1	М.	S. C.	
Cotton,	12		20 5	,	12 12	37		16 8	Unginned.
Jowár,	15	1	4 8		32 1	28			This grain is im-
Rice,	8	1	4 2		34 5	22	194		ported. Unhusked.
Wheat,	38	1	3 9		27	37		35 14	
Gram,	8	1	16 5	1	7 9	15	1	11 15	
Sarsaf,	4	1	3 12		34 4	22	,	39	

As I have considered the rise of prices in my reports on Pakpattan Muktsar and Mamdot, it seems unnecessary to do more than mention facts now.

^{*} Not printed.

- Since completion of the Regular Settlement the Railway between Mooltan and Lahore has been opened. Traffic; exports and This is mostly taken advantage of by the people of imports. Means of communication. this Tahsil for the transport of cotton and wool to From villages near the Sutlei these articles are also sent by Mooltan. boat vià Fázilka. The principal other articles of export or cotton-seed, sent to Ferozepore on camels; white thread, sent on ponies to Jhang; Ghi sent by the same means of carriage to Fázilka; and rice which is exported on camels to Jhang and Fázilka. The principal articles of import are salt, from Shahpur; saccharine produce from Jullundur and Gurdáspur; oil, bajra and jowár from Fázilka; and hard-ware from Amritsar. of the import traffic is carried on by means of camels; but the Amritsar goods and some sugar from Jullundur come by rail; and the inferior kinds of sugar in carts from Gurdaspur. The Tahsil is well supplied with good roads in all directions. There is but little rain, and scarcely any wheel-traffic; so the roads are generally in good repair. Ferries over the Sutlei 14 in number are well provided with boats.
- Form No. II * gives the information required concerning tenant holdings. There are no tenants in this Par-Tenant holdings, rates of "batai" prevailing. ganah paying rent in cash. There are a few who pay the Government revenue with extra cesses. The proprietor and of "batai" prevailing. tenant generally divide the crop; even the zabti crops are thus divided. The usual rates of bataí are \frac{1}{3} on canal and sailábá lands, and \frac{1}{4} on well lands in the canal and river tracts. About Hujra there are a good many canal villages in which the tenant gives only 1/4 share of the produce of canal lands; but then he is bound to assist in keeping the water-courses clean, which he is not where he gives \frac{1}{3} of the produce. The whole expense of clearance then falls on the owner. In purely well villages the usual rates of "batai" are 1 on "barani" and one-fifth on chahi land. The owner gets no share of the straw, unless the tenant sells it or leaves the village before it has been consumed. In either of these cases the straw is divided in the same manner as the grain. The tenant is allowed to grow a certain amount of green fodder for his cattle, and the owner takes a small portion of it from him. The amount grown by the tenant for himself and the proprietor, the share of the produce that is absorbed in village expenses, kamins' dues, &c., and the manner in which the crop is divided are noticed in Part V of this report, where the net assets are calculated.

PART IV.—STATISTICS AS TO PRODUCE.

31. The information available as Regards Produce is given in the Form III and IV contain information concerning produce.

prescribed Forms No. III * and IV * attached to this report.

^{*} Not printed.

PART V.-PROPOSED RATES.

The account given of the fiscal history of the Tahsíl has shown how completely dependent it is on a proper Tahsil dependent on supply of water for irrigation. The first Summary irrigation, which is very uncertain. Resulting Settlement broke down because the Khánwah evils. failed; the second Summary Settlement shared the same fate because the Canal Department distributed the water in a new way; the Regular Settlement has not proved successful because there has been a considerable failure of the river inundations, accompanied by an increase in canal irrigation, causing a flow of cultivators from the less to the more favored localities, and thereby a deterioration in the condition of the villages of the former. Past experience has also shown that owing to the uncertain nature of the canals it is not possible to obtain for Government its fair share of the value of the produce of the land by a fixed assessment on canal-irrigated land; because such an assessment must of necessity be very low; as the people are not as yet accustomed to make provision for bad seasons when the crops are good. It has therefore been proposed to assess the canal villages in much the same manner as was suggested by Mr. Vans Agnew. It is to be determined for each village what it could fairly pay if it got no canal water. This sum is to be the fixed jama, and is to be paid whether the village gets water or not from the canals. If it does take water an additional sum is to be paid per acre according This scheme was briefly worked out in my to the crops grown. No. 79, dated March 30th last; and has been submitted for orders. regards the canal rates, it is not necessary to say much here. the average rate per acre, as well as could be ascertained was found to

33. The method adopted in the above mentioned letter of working Proposed method of assessing canal-irrigated villages and its results. Was assessed at 1 and per acre, a banjar rate. Each single well was assessed at from Rs. 22/8/- to Rs. 25/-; unirrigated cultivated land was to pay 8 and an acre. From the assessment thus obtained 1 and per acre of the cultivated area was deducted, the banjar rate being absorbed into the cultivation rate. In the three principal canal chaks the fixed jama calculated in this manner came out as follows:—

be Rs. 1/11/3. It will be more in the Khánwah villages, and less in

those of the Sohag.

	• • •		• • •	Ecs.	41,401
	***			,,	33,235
•••	•••			,,	3,054
	TOTAL,			Rs.	77,690
		•••			,,

The present jama, exclusive of ábiáná, is:-

Páráná Nahrí,	••	••		\mathbf{Rs} .	44,818
Bet Chábí,	••	••	•••	"	27,089
Nyá Nahrí,	••		•••	"	4,695
		Total,			76,602
The fixed ábiáná of	the thre	ee chaks is :—			
Púráná Nahrí,	•••	•••		\mathbf{Rs} .	28,107
Bet Cháhí,				,,	5,305*

To this must be added Rs. 7,579/- on account of fluctuating "ábiáná," at 8 anas per acre, making a total of Rs. 44,662/-. Assuming that 60,000 acres were annually irrigated, on an average, it was calculated that the new jamas fixed, and fluctuating, would be Rs. 77,690/- and Rs. 1,02,312/- against the present Rs. 76,602/- "mál" and Rs. 44,662/- "ábiáná"; or a total of Rs. 1,80,002/- against a present total of Rs. 1,21,264/-, giving a net increase of Rs. 58,738/-.

34. The general principle of this system has been sanctioned by Rates formerly pro-His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; and so posed considered. The only point now requiring consideration is whether the rates proposed for the fixed jamas require any alteration.

As regards the "banjar" rate of one ana per acre there seems no reason for any change. The best test of a suitable banjar rate is what such land fetches when leased for grazing purposes. This is about Rs. 5/- per hundred acres. Allowing for the longer lease, and for any barani cultivation in very good years more than the extent on which the barani rate is applied, the proposed rate of one ana an acre, falling at Rs. 6/4/- per hundred acres seems very fair.

^{*} It seems as if some of the fixed "mál" revenue of this chak had been shown as fixed ábiáná. These returns are of 1928. Further on those of 1929 are used.

Captain Elphinstone's bárání rates were 8 anas in the Dipálpur, and 4 anas in the Hujra and Basírpur circles. Bárání Rate. I propose 8 anas in all the circles. It does not appear why the rate in the Dipálpur circle was double that in the Basirpur tract; for the soil of the latter is much lighter than that of the former, and the barani crops have thus a better chance of coming to maturity. And though I have heard it said that, the belt of wooded country along the Khanwah canal has an influence on the rain-fall, yet this, if true, is counterbalanced by the greater vicinity of those Basírpur villages in which most of the baraní cultivation is found, to the Lahore district, where the rain-fall is greater than in Montgomery. Indeed the actual areas under barani cultivation in the three canal chaklas show how much more adapted the present Bet Cháhí, corresponding with the former Basírpur circle, is for bárání cultivation, than the other two circles, corresponding to the former Dipalpur and Hujra The percentages are:chaklas.

> In the Bet Cháhí circle, ... S In the Púráná Nahrí chak, ... 2 In the Nyá Nahrí, ... 1

In the Government jungle an uniform rate of 12 anas an acre is levied on all bárání crops that come to maturity. (Settlement Report para: 111.) The difference of 4 anas between this and the proposed rates is not more than sufficient to make up for the uncertainty of the crops maturing. Of course, in applying the bárání rate, the measured bárání area cannot be accepted as the sole guide. The situation and circumstances of each village will have to be separately considerd, in order to fix with as much accuracy as possible, the area which may be assumed to be the average extent of bárání cultivation each year.

35. As regards the well-rates in the Bet Cháhí and Nyá Nahrí circles, I do not propose any change. But I think the rates in the Púráná Nahrí chak may be raised from Rs. 25/- per single well, and Rs. 45/- per double well, to Rs. 30/- and Rs. 50/- respectively. There are several reasons why the rates in this chak should be higher than in the Bet Cháhí. The proprietary body as has been shown in paras. 7 and 8, is of a better and stronger class. The percentage of area occupied by tenants is smaller, while the proportion of land held by occupancy tenants is larger. (Form II).* The cost of constructing a well is less, and water is nearer the surface. (Form I).* A greater proportion of the wells are old, and so there is not the same

^{*} Not printed.

danger of trenching on capital as in the newer Bet Cháhí chak. The rates I now propose are:—

Púráná Nahri,		Single well,	Rs.	30/-
Do.,	•••••	Double well,	,	50/-
Bet Cháhí,	•••••	Single well,	***************************************	25/-
Do.,		Double well,	,	45/-
Nyá Nahrí,		Single well,	,	22/8/-
Do.,	· · · · · ·	Double well,	,	40/-

- It is very unsatisfactory to have to say you think rates are suit-Reasons for well-rate able without being able to give any very conclusive reason for so thinking. But that is just my case proposed. The system of assessing per well and having all the canal at present. ábiáná fluctuating, is so new, that there are no opinions or estimates to assist me. And, however, accurate the measurements may have been made, yet the returns show the facts for one year only; and in a tract like this, where such elements of uncertainty exist, it would be absurd to follow the papers exactly. We know that, a considerable portion of the measurements were made in an unusually good year, 1869-70; a year when rain was abundant and the Khánwah flowed two months longer than usual. The point to be ascertained is what the average area irrigated by a well is. That depends on the number and strength of the bullocks principally; less here on the depth of the water from the surface. The number and strength of the bullocks depend on the character of the season. If the season has been good, there is plenty of grass, the bullocks are in good condition, the people find wellcultivation profitable; and there is no lack of cultivators. season is bad, the bullocks are half-starved, the people find it does not pay to work the wells in this arid country, and so numbers of them go to more favored tracts,
- 37. Captain Elphinstone in para, 73 of his report gives the average Area irrigated by a well at 30 acres. I think this well. area is too high. Taking Cháhí Nahrí and Cháhí sailábá land into consideration, it is fair. I measured up 13 wells myself, and found the area per yoke in the Rabí harvest to be 3\frac{1}{3} acres. Allowing 6 yokes for each well in full work, that would give 19 acres nearly in the Rabí, and at 1 acre per yoke in the Kharíf, which I think very high, the area irrigated in the year would be 25 acres. The areas shown by our returns for each wheel are these:—

NAME OF CHAK.	Cháhí,	Cháhí Nahrí.	Total.
Púrúná Nahri,	18 [.] 55	18.2	37:75
Bet Chábí,	27.0	6.5	33.5
Nyá Nahrí,	14.1	9.3	23.5
	A. F. F. F.		

The Bet Cháhí circle is a little under-yoked—the Púráná Nahrí a little over-yoked—the Nyá Nahrí very much so. In individual villages of course, differences occur. I think 25 acres in the Púráná Nahrí and Bet Cháhí, and 20 acres in the Nyá Nahrí circles is a fair average per wheel. This gives a Cháhí area in the Púráná Nahrí of 36,750 acres

Bet Cháhí of 27,050 "
Nyá Nahrí of 2,160 "

At the proposed rates the well-jamas are in the Púráná Nahrí Rs 43,100 Bet Cháhí, "26,465

Nyá Nahrí, " 26,465 Nyá Nahrí, " 2,320

Rates per acre of proposed well-jama on assumed Cháhí area at the rate of

Rs. 1 2 9 in the Púráná Nahrí circle.
,, 0 15 8 ,, Bet Cháhí, ,,
,, 1 1 2 ,, Nyá Nahrí, ,,

The Nyá Nahrí circle being strong in ploughs the rate is higher than in the Bet Cháhí circle. Captain Elphinstone's revenue rate for Cháhí land in the Hujra, Dipálpur and Basírpur chaks was Re 1/-per acre. His actual jamas, according to one of the appendices to his Settlement Report (not printed) fell at Rs. 1-0-11; Rs. 0-14-3 and Rs. 0-11-4 per acre on Cháhí land in the Dipálpur, Hujra and Basírpur chaks respectively. This seems to have included the bárání jama. The increase on last settlement rates is really more considerable than would seem from the above comparison, for the banjar was not assessed then; and the extra

cesses will be raised 7½ per cent on the jama above those of last settlement. At the same time considering the great improvement that has taken place in the three canal chaks since the regular settlement was made, the proposed rates do not seem heavy. It will not be possible to apply them to the isolated wells in the Government jungle, except in rare cases. These wells have hitherto been assessed generally at from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 15/-. Most of them could pay Rs. 20/-, but they are not so numerous as to render it necessary to fix separate rates for them. Each case can be considered on its merits.

38. The following statement shows the cultivated area of all the chaks as ascertained by the present measurements in detail as regards the sources of water-supply:—

NAME OF CHAK.	Bárání,	Sallábá.	Nahrí.	Cháhí.	Chahí Nahrí.	Тотац.
Púráná Nahrí,	1,306		29,827	27,264	26,728	85,125
Bet Cháhí,	4,823	2448	21,271	29,211	7,054	62,359
Nyá Nahrí,	107		7,055	1,520	1,011	9,693
Sutlej Lehndí,	435	7,976		6,469	•••	14,880
Sutlej Chardí,	1,608	1,313	138	7,403	270	10,732
Shergarh,	1,010		265	3,549	49	4,873
Ganjí Janubí,	340	•••	590	963	8	1,901
			<u> </u>			
TOTAL,	9,629	9,289	59,146	76,379	35,120	1,89,563

From this it appears that the Nahrí area of the 3 canal chaks was 58,153 acres, and the Cháhí Nahrí area was 34,793 acres. Thus 92,946 acres benefitted more or less ted area of 60,000 acres. Thus 92,946 acres benefitted more or less from the canals. This is much above the average.

The canal returns show irrigated in 1871-2, 61,968 acres, 1872-3. 1.07.332 acres giving an average of 84,650 acres. But the canal returns show only the area irrigated, not the area on which the crops come to maturity; it is not improbable that the increased ábiáná rates will cause a more careful use of water, and, at first, at least, a decrease in the area cultivated with canal water; and it seems likely that, a good deal of land, under rice now, will be put under inferior crops paying a lower ábiáná. Considering the probability of a decrease in the irrigated area, and a decrease in the average rate of ábiáná per acre due to the substitution of other crops for rice, it does not seem advisable to assume an income from ábiáná higher than I did in my letter No. 79, dated 30th March 1872. Retaining that Fiscal results of new

income, the fiscal results of the new rates for the canals chaks may be shown thus:—

PURANA NAHRI CHAK.

Present Land Revenue, Do. Fixed ábiáná, Do. Fluctuating ábiáná,)7	45,328 28,107	0	()
Do. Fractuating aplana,	Total,	"	$\frac{511}{73,947}$		
V A i	±012.11,	22	10,041		- 0
Proposed Land Revenue:— Banjar 58,193 acres, @ 1 ana, Bárání 1,306 " @ 8 anas Wells,	,	Rs. "	3,637 653 43,100	0	0 0 0
स्वर	FIXED,	,,	47,390	1	0
Fluctuating ábláná, (estimated	share),	m Rs.	60,347	0	0
	Total,	,, 1	,07,737	1	0
Вет Спл	ані Снак.				
Present Land Revenue,		\mathbf{Rs}	27,859	4	0
Do. Fixed ábiáná,		,,	4,918	0	0
Do. Fluctuating ábiáná,		,,	6,780	15	11
	TOTAL,	,,	39,558	3	11

Proposed Land Revenue :-			
Banjar, 82,932 acres @ 1 ana, Re	5,183	4	0
Bárání, 4,833 " @ 8 anas, "	2,416	8	0
Wells, "	26,465	0	0
Fixed,,	34,064	12	0
Fluctuating ábiáná, (estimated share), Re	. 34,096	0	0
Total,,	68,160	12	0
Nya Nahri Chak.			
Present Land Revenue, Re	4,719	0	0
Do. Fixed ábiáná, "	3,671	0	0
Do. Fluctuating ábiáná, "	93	2	11
Total,,	8,483	2	11
Proposed Land Revenue:—			
Banjar, 10,467 acres, @ 1 ana, Rs	. 654	3	0
Bárání, 107 " @ 8 anas, "	53	8	0
Wells, "	2,320	0	0
Fixed,,	3,027	11	0
Fluctuating ábiáná, (estimated share), Re	s. 7,869	0	0
Total,,	10,896	11	0
The result for the three chaks together is:—	_		
Fixed now, Rs.	1,14,602	15	0
Do. proposed,,	84,482	8	0
DECREASE,,	30,120	7	0

Fluctuatir Do.	ctuating proposed,		$\substack{1,02,312\\7,387}$	0	0 4
	Increase,	"	94,924	15	8
Increase, Decrease,		Rs.	94,924 30,120	15 7	8
	NET INCREASE,	,,	64,804	8	8

The difference between this result and that obtained in my letter No. 79, before mentioned is due (1) to the change in the well-rates in the Púráná Nahrí circle, (2) to the finally corrected areas of the new measurements being now available and having been made use of (3) to the exclusion of the fluctuating ábiáná of the other chaks from the present calculation, and (4) to my having put no banjar-rate on the waste and máfi land.

To ascertain the rate at which the proposed jamas will fall on cultivation it is necessary to make allowance for 32,946 acres of Nahrí land, the difference between 60,000 acres the assumed average area irrigated, and 92,946 as shown by the measurements. The area may be distributed thus, taking the average share of each chak for three years in irrigation, i. e., Púráná Nahrí 23—39, Bet Cháhí 13—39 Nyá Nahrí 3—39 as divisor.

Púráná Nahrí, Bet Cháhí,	• • •	Was Service	22.54	•••	\mathbf{Rs} .	19,440
	• •			• • •	"	10,982
Nyá Nahrí,	• •	सन्यमव	ਗਪੂਰ.	•••	"	2,524
		1	TOTAL,		,,	32,946

Deducting these areas from the total cultivated areas of the chaks, shown in Form I,* the incidence of the proposed jamas on cultivation is in the Púráná Nahrí circle per acre, ... Rs. 1 10 2 , Bet Cháhí, ... , 1 5 2

"Bet Chan, " 1 5 2 "Nya Nahri, " 1 8 5

These rates do not seem too high when it is remembered that, the greater portion of the land is irrigated, that the tenants will pay a considerable portion of the ábiáná, and that if the canals fail no change will be made for ábiáná.

[&]quot; Not printed.

39. I now proceed to notice the rates proposed for the remaining Rates in the remaining chaks. In 1871, Mr. Prinsep, framed the Mr. Prinsep's rates. following rates for the Dipálpur Tahsíl:—

NAME OF CHAK.	On Plonghs (cach.)	On Wells (cach.)	Per acre on cultivation.	Per acre on Jadíd.
	m Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Púráná Nahrí,	8	12	0 10 0	040
Bet Cháhí,	8	3 12	0 10 0	040
Nyá Nahrí,	7	10	0 10 0	040
Sutlej Lehndí,	7	10	0 10 0	040
Sutlej Chardí,	7	9	0 8 0	040
Shergarh,	5	10	0 4 0	040
Ganjí Janúbí,	यमेव 5यते	10	0 6 0	040

The plough-jamas have been calculated according to the rates here given. As regards the other rates, the introduction of the new system of assessing canal lands has rendered it unadvisable to employ them in the three canal chaks. Using these rates, I have assessed and announced, with a few exceptions, all the villages in the remaining Proposed changes in four chaks. I found however that, the rate on them.

Cultivation might be raised two anas per acre in each of the Sutlej chaks, and four anas per acre in the Shergarh circle; and that, the well-rate in the Sutlej Chardí chak might be raised to Rs. 10/-. I suggest that, with these alterations Mr. Prinsep's rates be retained. This system of rates is not very suitable to this part of the country; but as it has been adopted in the rest of the district and

as the jamas have been actually announced (though not acted on hitherto), I think there would be no advantage at the eleventh hour Results of assessments in altering the rates. In the Sutlej chaks all the at proposed rates. jamas were announced except in one village. They were all taken up and there was only one appeal. In the Shergarh chaks all villages but two had their jamas announced. 5 representing a revenue of Rs. 395/- refused. In the Ganji chak, the jamas of 22 villages have been announced. All but one have accepted. The difference between the jamas obtained by actual assessment of each village, and those given by Mr. Prinsep's rates appear from this table:—

	By	rates.	By ass	sessment.
Name of Char.	Jama.	Bate per acre of cultivation.	Jama,	Rate per acre of cultivation,
Sutlej Lehndi,	12,486	0 13 5	14,270	0 15 4
Sutlej Chardí,	7,79 7	0 11 7	9,420	0 14 0
Shergarh,	3,061	0 10 1	4,233	0 13 11
Ganjí Janúbî,	1,141	0 9 7	1,199	0 10 1

The jamas of the River Chaks will have to be revised with reference to changes due to river action. But otherwise no change worthy of mention seems likely to be needed. Besides the Banjar chaks. above jamas, "banjar chak" jamas, amounting to Rs. 886/- in the 2 Sutlej chaks, have been announced. They were taken up. In the Shergarh circle "banjar chaks" with a jama of Rs. 580/have been formed. It is the formation of these "banjar chaks" that has led to so many refusals. I shall be glad to receive instructions how to act as regards the recusants. The village of Húsaingarh is a typical case. It consists of 8,225 acres. At former "tirni" rates prevailing in this Tahsíl it would fetch about Rs. 650/- as a "tirní Mahál." The present jama is Rs. 150. I offered the owners the whole village at Rs. 575/- or if they would give up 4,000 acres I agreed to let them have all the cultivation and the rest of the banjar at Rs. 175/-. But they decline to accept the whole village, and refuse to give up any of the banjar. The principal owner is a very respectable Syad, and so no farmer can be got; though one did come forward; but he afterwards I would form a "tirní Mahál" of the whole village. Unless something of this sort is done the banjar chak system of Act XXXIII of 1871 (Section 27) will prove a total failure in this district.

- But little more need be said about the rates of these four assessment circles. The reason the Sutlei Lehndí Miscellaneous remarks. chak is assessed at rates higher than those of the other river circle is because the people are better off, as may be seen from para: 26. They made up to a considerable extent for their losses from failure of sailab by profits from cattle-breeding. The rates proposed for this chak are those that have been sanctioned for the adjoining Pakpattan circle. Captain Elphinstone's rates are given in Form No. I.* In all these chaks there is some canal irrigation; but the average amount is so small that, it need not be considered further here. The area shown as irrigated in the Ganji chak by the canal, in para: 38, is much above the average. The total area irrigated during the last two years is only 324, or an average of 162 acres. The large Cháhí area per well in the Chardí Sutlej chak seems due principally to land irrigated by jhallars being classed as Chahi, while the jhallars themselves are not considered as wells. The jama of the Shergarh chak is, perhaps, a little high; but the uncultivated area is very great and many of the wells are used more for watering cattle than for agricultural purposes.
- 41. In tracts of country like Dipálpur where cash rents are practi-Calculation of net-cally speaking unknown the produce estimates, assets. though often not very reliable, are useful as an

^{*} Not printed.

approximate indication of what may be considered a fair jama. In this case it is difficult to say how much of the produce should be credited as a set off against the fluctuating jama. I have calculated the net assets in this way. From the value of the gross produce has been deducted the value of the green fodder grown by the tenants or cultivating owners. From the balance the dues of the "kamins" are deducted; and the share of the balance that goes to the owner has been calculated from Form No. II.* To this has been added the value of the green fodder that the owner takes from the tenant. Mr. Palmer calculates that the cost of maintaining the canal water-courses comes to 12 anas the acre, which is paid generally by the owner. But in a good many villages the tenants join in keeping the water-courses clean, and pay a reduced share of the produce on this account; 9 anas per acre all round may be charged to the owner. Accordingly 9 anas for each acre of canal irrigation has to be deducted from the owner's share. The balance is the net assets. To be quite exact the owner's "málikána" ought to be added to his share after deducting the "kamins" dues, but I have preferred allowing for it in the kamins' dues, which include other charges besides the pay of the village menial servants. The amount is not quite 2 %. From the settlement records the following information has been obtained concerning fodder grown by tenants, that taken by owners, rate of málikána, "kamíns" and other dues :-

NAME OF CHAK.	Area of fodder ten- ant may grow per well.	Area of green crops taken by owner per well.	Rate of dues of "kamins" and others.	Rate of Málikána, per "man" of owncr's share.
Púráná Nahrí,	6 to 8 Ghomaos.	1 to 2 Kanals.	1-4th to 1-5th.	1 to 2 topas.
Bet Cháhí,	4 to 8 ,,	\$ to 2 ,,	1-5th to 1-6th.	Ditto.
Nyá Nahrí,	4 to 8 ,,	1 to 2 ,,	1-4th to 1-5th.	Ditto.
Sutlej Lehndí,	3 to 5 ,,	1 to 2 ,,	1-7th.	2 topas.
Sutlej Chardí,	3 to 5 ,,	1 to 2 ,,	1-7th.	Ditto.
Shergarh,	5 to 8 ,,	3 to 2 ,,	1-6th.	1 to 2 topas.
Ganji Janúbí,	4 to 6 ,,	1 to 2 ,,	1-6th.	Ditto.

^{*} Not printed.

In my calculations I have assumed the tenant to grow 6 ghomaos of fodder in the Púráná Nahrí chak, 4 ghomaos in the two Sutlei chaks, and 5 ghomaos in the others, distributed thus over the two harvests; in the Purana Nahri 2 ghomaos in the Kharif, and 4 in the Rabi; in the two Sutlej chaks 1 ghomao in the Kharif and 3 in the Rabi; in the other chaks 11 in the Kharif and 31 in the Rabi. As far as possible the Kharif area has been divided between china and jowar equally, and the Rabi area between sarsaf and wheat. The value has been calculated from Form No. IV.* I have taken 1½ kanal as the area under the owner's green crops in all the chaks; half jowár, worth Rs. 1/2/-; half wheat, worth Rs. 1/8/. The "kamins," "dues have been assumed at 6 in all the chaks, except the two Sutlej ones; in them at 1-7th. The reason for neglecting the recorded rates in the Púráná and Nyá Nahrí chaks is that, there is a large canal irrigated area and the dues on sailaba lands are not so heavy as on well lands. The cause of so much fodder being grown in the Púráná Nahrí chak is that, there is little uncultivated land comparatively in this chak. Indeed a tenant may grow as much fodder as he pleases in this district, so long as he uses it only to feed his bullocks. It is not his interest to grow too much. From Form No. II., the average rate of "batáíe" in the several chaks is found to be:-

276 in 1,000 in the Puráná Nahrí chak.

245	,,	,,	Bet Cháhí	,,
277	,,	29	Nyá Nahrí	,,
247	,,	,,	Sutlej Lehndî	,,
259	,,	>>	Sutlej Chardí	,,
202	,,	,,	Shergarh	,,
239	"	"	Ganjí Janúbí	,,

In the following table the result of the above calculation is shown for all the chaks. The result in the Shergarh chak seems probably erroneous, but in the other chaks fairly correct.

The reason of the error in the Shergarh chak seems to be that the area shown as under fodder is excessive (1) because the number of wells is out of proportion to the number of yokes (2) because the large uncultivated area renders the growing of much fodder unnecessary, and (3) as before said, because many of the wells are used more for the purpose of watering eattle than for agriculture.

^{*} Not printed.



					tenants.		Deduct and o	"kamin's" ther ducs.
NAME	ог снак.			Gross Produce.	Deduct fodder grown by tenants	Balance.	Rate.	Amount.
				- Em	8) _			
Púráná Nahrí,	•••	•••	3	7,98,102	52,515	7,45,587	1-6th	1,24,265
Bet Cháhí,	•••	•••		5,72,431	31,165	5,41,266	1-6th	90,211
Nyá Nahrí,	•••	•••	•••	84,180	2,565	81,615	1-6th	13,603
Sutloj Lehndí,	***	•••		1,12,076	5,225	1,06,851	1-7th	15,264
Sutlej Chardí,	***			83,230	4,653	78,577	1-7th	11,225
Shergarh,	***	***		29,396	4,078	25,318	1-6th	4,220
Ganjí Janúbí,	***	•••	•••	23,393	873	12,520	1-6th	2,087
	Total,			16,92,808	1,01,074	15,91,734		2,60,975

Balance.	Owner's share of produce per thousand.	Amount of owner's share.	Add value of green crops taken by owners.	Total value of owner's share.	Deduct cost of maintaing water- courses.	Half net			Rate of half net assests per acre of cultivation.
6,21,322	276	1,71,485	3, 596	1,75,081	22,123	76,479	o	0	14.4
4,51,055	245	1,10,509	2,532	1,13,041	5,600	53,720	8	0	13.9
68,012	277	18,839	226	19,065	2,619	8,223	0	0	13.7
91,587	247	22,622	583	23,205		11,602	8	0	12.6
67,352	259	17,444	527	17,971	188	8,891	8	0	13.3
21,098	202	4,262	404	4,666	20	2,323	o	0	7.8
10,433	239	2,494	85	2,579	183	1,198	0	0	10·1
13,30,859	260	3,47,655	7,953	3,55,608	30,733	1,62,437	8	9	13.8

42. A comparison of the various estimates which proved useful in Comparison of esti. Pákpattan cannot be made here, because they were mates not feasible. Map accompanying this report the rates prevailing in the tracts of country bordering on the Dipálpur Tahsíl have been entered as far as I was able to ascertain them. A comparison of the proposed rates with those of last settlement is not feasible owing to the different methods of assessment adopted.

Recapitulation of results of assessments proposed.

43. To recapitulate, the rates proposed are these:—

sessments proposed,		posea a	re these:-			
	ter ex	ultiva-	On	wells.	proposed	
NAME OF CHAK.	On banjar after cluding waste Máff, per acre.	On bárání cultiva. tion per acre.	Single.	Double.	at	
Púráná Nahri,	010	080	30 0 0	50 0 0	47,390	0 0
Bet Cháhí,	010	080	25 0 0	45 0 0	34,064	12 0
Nyá Nahrí,	0 1 0	080	22 8 0	40 0 0	3,027	11 0
NAME OF CHAI			ion ner	$\frac{a_{a_{cre}}}{a_{cre}}$ prop	$\frac{a}{\cos ed}$ c	tate on ultiva- ion per acre.
Sutlej Lehndí, Sutlej Chardí, Shergarh,	10	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	4 0 9,	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 346 & 0 \\ 340 & 0 \\ 279 & 0 \end{array} $	13 11
Ganjí Janúbí,					119 0	

The rate jama of the first three chaks as shown in para: 38 is, omitting anas, Rs. 84,452/-; the actual jama of the other 4 chaks shown

in para: 39 is Rs. 29,122/-; to which must be added Rs. 1,446/-, or account of banjar chaks, making the proposed fixed jama Rs. 1,15,050/-, showing an increase on the present land revenue jama of Rs. 1,09,287/-, of Rs. 5,763/-, equal to an increase of $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The present fixed water-revenue is Rs. 37,106; the fluctuating water-revenue is Rs. 7,579/-, making a total of Rs. 44,685/-. The estimated fluctuating water-revenue is Rs. 1,02,312/-, being an increase of Rs. 57,627/-. The total increase in land-revenue and water-revenue is Rs. 63,390/-, equal to 41 %. As the leases of some of the new villages have not expired, the entire increase will not be taken at once. Till all the villages have been assessed it cannot be said how much of the increase will be deferred.

Present extra cesses. 44. The extra cesses are the following:

Patwári's Pay	(average,)				
Lambardár's "	***************************************	,,	3	12	0 ,,
Cess Fund,		,,	-6	4	0,,
Road Fund,	*************************	,,	0	12	0 ,,
School Fund,	**************	,,	0	12	0 "
Dák Fund,	************************	>>	0	8	0 ,

The Patwaris' pay and Cess Fund are charged against the fixed abiana; the other cesses are not. I have calculated their incidence on the present fixed jama land and water. In future the extra cesses on the fixed jama are proposed to be as follows:—

Patwári's Pay per	cent,	4,,40,40,40,40,40,40,40,40	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{S}}$.	5	0	0
Lambardár's Pay	,,		,,	5	0	0
Cess Fund,	"		"	6	4	0
Road Fund,	,,	*******	,,	1		0
School Fund,	,,	***************************************	"	1	~	0
Dák Fund,	,,	***************************************	,,	0	8	-
Zaildár's Pay,		***************************************	"	1	0	0
Head Lambardár's	Pay,	***************************************	"	Ţ	0	0
						_
		TOTAL,	**	20	12	0

As regards the fluctuating ábiáná the question of what cesses are to be charged on it is, I believe, under consideration.

W. E. PURSER,

Settlement Officer.

PARGANAH PAKPATTAN

सन्धमेव जयते

REPORT

ON THE

Assessment of Parganah Pákpattan in the Montgomery District.

INTRODUCTORY.

PART I.-PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. The Pákpattan Tahsíl occupies the south-west corner of the Boundaries of Tahsíl. Montgomery District. It is bounded on the north by the Montgomery, and on the east by the Dipálpur Tahsíls respectively; on the south by the Sutlej and on the west by the Mooltan District. There are 512 villages in the Tahsíl; and the area included within village limits amounts to 2,88,075 acres, of which only 49,304 acres are cultivated. Of the cultivated area a little under \(\frac{1}{2} \) is unirrigated; the rest is watered by the Khánwah and Sohág canals, or from wells.
- 2. The soil of the Tahsíl is mostly the kind known as "gasrah," a mixture of clay and sand, in which one or the other of the components is found in greater or less quantity in different localities. Along the river a pure clay soil called "Sikand" is sometimes found. The latter is "in se" the more productive, but requires more labour and water than the "gasrah" soil; and as the people are, as a rule, any thing but very industrious, this soil does not always get what it wants, and the result is a diminished produce. It is not liked by the people except for rice cultivation. On the whole the soil of this Tahsíl is very good, requiring only water to make it very productive.
- 3. The general appearance of the country is most uninviting. A Vegetation and rain-level clay plain with no grass; trees few and stunted; scarcely any vegetation to be seen but the hideous "maitar lana." There are, however, considerable tracts in which low brushwood is found in tolerable quantities. The "jhand" and "ukan," with a "kíkar" here and there are the principal trees; the "jhál," the "karil" and the "ák" are the shrubs most common after the "lana." There are plenty of fine kíkar trees along the river; and for two or three miles inland the country is often green. There are numerous kinds of grass, but mostly of a coarse and inferior quality. I

have seen very little grass; and one may ride for miles and miles without coming across enough to feed a single cow for one day. The country is constantly visited by drought; indeed a good rainy season seems a rare exception. The average rain-fall is 8 inches.

4. The people are mostly Muhammadans. They are semi-pastoral, People and their catsesemi-agricultural in their pursuits. Their sheep and cattle are fairly numerous but not above par in quality. The people are neither very lazy nor very industrious. Most of the land is cultivated by tenants; who are very independent and constantly moving from one place to another.

Assessment circles.

5. The assessment circles are six in number: their names are:—

- 1. Nahrí.
- 2. Sutlej Lehndí.
- 3. Sutlej Chardí.
- 4. Bet Cháhí.
- 5. Banjar Cháhí.
- 6. Mutafarrik Cháhí.

There is no marked difference between the two Sutlej chaks, nor between the Banjar and Mutafarrik Chahí chaks.

- 6. The Nahri chak is so called from its being irrigated by the Khánwah and Sohág canals. The soil is "mixed." Sometimes good, sometimes poor. The staple crops are cotton, wheat, til, china and kangui. The people are for the most part Wattús, Kambohs and Jats; but the principal proprietors are Wattús, Khatrís and Afgháns. Water is 48 feet below the surface. Most of the cultivated area is irrigated by the canals. Cultivation has more than doubled since last settlement owing to improvements in the canals; the number of villages has nearly doubled. This is undoubtedly the best of the chaks. It occupies the north-east corner of the Tahsíl.
- 7. The second and third chaks, as their names imply, lie along The Sutlej Lehndi the river; the former to the west, the latter to the and Chardichaks.

 east. They occupy a narrow strip of land along the southern boundary. The soil is generally good. The only difference that is observable between these two circles is that, in the Sutlej Lehndi chak the villages are of a more substantial character than in the eastern chak. In the Sutlej Chardi tract the people are mostly

Chishtís, Wattús, Arorás, Jats, and Mahtams, while Joyás, Jats, Kambohs and Arorás predominate in the Sutlej Lehndí circle.

8. Wells are fairly numerous, but cultivation depends for the most part on the overflow of the river. Since last settlement this has failed to a great extent, and these circles have suffered greatly in consequence. Cultivation has fallen off by about 25%. Population has decreased 20 per cent. in the Sutlej Chardí and 13½ per cent. in the other Sutlej chak. The number of cattle in the former is much as it was; but there is a falling off of upwards of 35% in the latter.

The principal crops in the Sutlej Lehndí circle are cotton, wheat, jowár, gram, barley, masar and chural; and wheat, jowár, masar, til, másh, chural and methra in the Sutlej Chardí chak. Chína and Kangní are common in both chaks. There has been no change to speak of in the number of villages in these two tracts since last settlement. Petty changes are constantly occurring owing to the action of the river.

9. The Bet Cháhí chak lies to the north of the two Sutlej chaks, the Bet Cháhí chak. but extends little more than half the length of each of them. The soil is generally good. Cultivation is carried on mostly from wells. Water is 33 feet from the surface. The principal crops are cotton, wheat, gram, jowár, barley, til, chína and kangní. The population is more Hindú than elsewhere. Kambohs, Khatrís and Arorás are numerous. The principal Muhammadan tribes are Chishtís, Wattús, Dhudhís, Aráiens and Jats.

Cultivation has fallen off by one-third. Cattle show no serious Its deterioration and change, but ploughs are 26 per cent. less than at last settlement. Population has decreased nearly 4 %. The bulk of the cultivating classes, the Kambohs and Aráiens, are admirable husbandmen and very industrious. In the Sutlej Lehndí chak too, there is a large Kamboh element. There the deterioration might be attributed to the failure of sailab. But here there has been no such failure. Why then has this chak gone back instead of improving? No doubt bad seasons have effected it injuriously; but bad seasons were not unknown formerly; and the Banjar and Mutafarrik Cháhí circles have not shared in the deterioration, as far as resources go. In my opinion there are two causes. One, grants of waste land, leading to tenants being decoyed away from the older villages; and the other, the extraordinary way in which the "tirni" has been raised year after year. The object was (besides an increase of revenue) to make cattle-breeding unprofitable and to force the people to take to

cultivation; the result has been that, the cultivation has fallen off, and 1,500 ploughs have left the country. These two causes are in full force still, and they will, unless removed, break down the present settlement in a very short time.

10. The Banjar Cháhí chak lies to the north of the last. It The Banjar Cháhí consists of 100 villages, 36 of which have come chak. into existence since last settlement. The soil is similar to that in the Bet Cháhí chak, a little more sandy, and not so productive. The chak is traversed by the old beds of the Sohág and Para; and the land near them is of good quality.

Cultivation has fallen off about 15 per cent. since last settlement, one, no doubt, to the drought. But ploughs have increased 12 %, cattle 71 %, and population 46 %. This improvement is due to the location of new villages and the low rate at which the chak was assessed at last settlement. The staple crops are cotton, wheat, gram, jowár, chína, kangní and til. About 5-7th of the cultivated area is irrigated from wells; the rest depends on rain-water, lies 44 feet below the surface. The principal tribes are Wattús, Kambohs, Arorás and Jats.

11. The Mutafarrik Cháhí chak occupies the greater part of the The Mutafarrik Cháhí north and west of the Tahsíl. It consists for the chak. most part of new grants and scattered wells. The average cultivated area per village is only about 24 acres. At last settlement there were 50 villages, now there are 153. The soil is generally very good, especially, as in the last chak, along the Sohág and Para nullas. About ½ of the cultivated area is "bárání"; the rest is irrigated from wells, which are on an average 42 feet deep to the water. The staple crops are cotton, wheat, jowár, chína, kangní and til. The people are mostly Syads, Kambohs, Arorás, Jats, Beloches and Langás.

Cultivation has nearly trebbled since last settlement. Ploughs have increased 94%, cattle 181% and population 76%.

12. The six chaks represent three different kinds of cultivation; summary of characteristics of the six chaks. the Nahrí cultivation depending on canal irrigation; the two Sutlej chaks cultivation depending on the overflow of the river; and the remaining three chaks cultivation depending on well irrigation. The two river circles differ in their population and the character of the villages; the Bet Cháhí chak differs from the

other two in the smaller depth of its wells and its large Hindú population. The Mutafarrik Cháhí circle differs from the Banjar Cháhí in that its villages are smaller, and most of them of more recent origin. The Sutlej Lehndí and Chardí and the Bet Cháhí chaks, consisting mostly of old villages, have deteriorated; the other three chaks, consisting to a great extent of new villages, have improved.

PART II.-FISCAL HISTORY.

- 13. The history of the 1st and 2nd Summary Settlements is given 1st Summary Settle. in paras: 95 and 96 of the Gugera Settlement ment.

 Report. The 1st Summary Settlement was made by Mr. Cocks in 1851, and was based on the papers of the Sikh Kárdárs. According to Captain Elphinstone his Settlement was rather moderate. There is no information available concerning the rates he adopted, or whether he did adopt any or not. The jamas of the villages existing at the Summary Settlement now included in the Pákpattan Tahsíl amounted to 48s. 40,157.
- 14. The second Summary Settlement was commenced in 1852 by 2nd Summary Settle- Major Marsden. He does not appear to have fixed any rates; as his measurements were very rough and did not pretend to any great accuracy. He raised the former jama to Rs. 42,693/11/3. The settlement appears to have worked well, though owing to changes in the condition of some of the villages considerable reductions had to be given to them at the Regular Settlement.
- 15. This was effected by Captain Elphinstone, who in 1857 announced the Pákpattan jamas. As he has himself fully described the method he adopted in working these out, it is unnecessary for me to go into this matter. He fixed four assessment circles known as:—

Nahrí. Mashmúla Sailába. Cháhí. Sailába.

The first consisted of the villages which were within the influence of the canal. This chak corresponds with the present Nahrí circle. The second corresponds with the present Banjar and Mutafarrik Cháhí chaks. The Mashmúla Sailabá chak is very nearly conterminous with the present Bet Cháhí chak; while the Sailába chak, lying along the river, corresponds with the two Sutlej assessment circles of this settlement.

Revenue rates of Regular Settlement.

16. Captain Rlphinstone's rates were the following:—

		NAME O	F CHAK.		
SOIL	Náhrí.	Cháhí.	Mash- mula Sail á ba.	Sailába.	
Cháhí,	100	0 14 0	1 3 0	1 2 0	
Sailába,			100	100	
Cháhí Sailába,		À	•••	140	
Bárání,	040	0 3 0	040	050	
Nahrí,	060	plus	ábiáná		
Cháhí Nahrí,	1 2 0			•••	

The rates at which the jamas actually announced fell on the total, málguzárí, and cultivated areas were, per acre, as follows:—

On	total area,			0	3	1
$\mathbf{O}\mathbf{n}$	málguzárí	area,	,,	0	3	7
On	cultivated	area,	***************************************	0	13	5

The total jama of the Parganah was Rs. 53,803/- including Rs. 2,558/- on account of ábiáná. But by a change in the course of the Sutlej, a number of villages were subsequently transferred to the Baháwalpur territory and 19 villages, principally in the Nahrí chak were attached to the Dipalpur Tahsil, so that the actual jama of the villages now in Pákpattan, and that existed at last settlement, does not correspond with that above given. It was Rs. 47,530/-, of which Rs. 580/- were on account of ábiáná; and the rate at which this jama fell on the acre of cultivation was 13 anas instead of Rs. 0/13/5.

Working of Regular seem to have improved. Many villages broke Settlement. down completely; but this was not the fault of the Settlement. As far as can be ascertained, coercive processes have not been largely resorted to for the purpose of collecting the revenue. Dustaks have of course, been constantly issued. In one instance the revenue has been collected by "Kúrk Tahsíi." 3 cases of farming, and 25 of attachment of personal property occurred. But remissions and suspensions have, lately especially, been of constant occurrence; and the reductions I shall propose, will be, in some measure, nominal, as balances appear to happen every year.

18. The following table shows the changes in the jamas of the Changes in jamas.

different chaks that have taken place since last

settlement.

		C	аиле о	f De	creas	e.	3	Cause	of I	Increa	e.	
Name of chak.	Jama of last settlement.	Diluvion.	Over-assessment.	7 0,	Transferred to "abiana" from "mal."	Тотас.	Alluvion,	Progressive jamas.	Máfis resumed.	New grants.	Total.	Jamas of 1928,
Nahir,	1,773		60	3	149	212			8	4,325	4,333	5,894
Sutlej Lehndi,	11,088	1,867				1,867	1,703			17	1,720	10,941
Sutlej Chardí,	11,025	2,932	170			3,102	917		7	6 0	984	8,907
Bet Chahi,	17,895	632	960			1,592		548	71	61	680	16,483
Banjar Cháhí,	3,922							46	10	570	626	4,548
Mutafarrik Cháhí	1,747		20			20			21	2,674	2,695	4,422
Total,	46,950	5,431	1,210	3	149	6,793	2,620		117	7,707	11,038	51,195

Tables of agricultural for each chak, divided into three classes; owners tribes. who themselves cultivate; owners who do not themselves cultivate, and tenants. The number of owners of the se cond class is very large, and points to a weak spot in the condition of most of the villages.

			·			N A	ME	o F
Name of chak.	CLASS OF POPULATION.	Syad. M.	Chishtí. M.	Khurl. M.	Bodla. M.	Khagga. M.	Khokhur. M.	Farkhán. M.
Nabri.	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	2 1 1	1 1 13	6 4 17	35 59 3			
Sutlej Lehndi.	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	8 82 3	23 3					
Sutlej Chardi.	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	24 6 11	64 39 95	2	42 2 4	4 2		 17
Bet Chahi	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	3 53 1	138 30 174	 3 28	 4 4	2 3 17	8 13 9	 35
Banjar Chahi	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners Tenants	 42 3	3	2	 4 	4 28 	2 2 18	3 17
Mutafarrik Chahi	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	15 151 7	9 4 	6 2	13 32 1	3 12 	4 5 1	
Total of Parganah.	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners, Tenants,	52 335 26	213 100 285	14 9 68	90 101 12	13 43 19	14 20 37	3 88

TR	IB	Е.									
M.	K.	M.	M.	Ħ.	X.	Ħ	Щ	H.	M.	K.	M. dans)
Pathán.	Rajput.	Wattú.	Dhudhí,	Dogur.	Arúien.	Кашьор.	Khatrí.	Arorá.	Joya.	Siyál.	Fakir. M. (Muhamadans)
	•••	20	1	•••	5	3	5	9		1	114
21	,.,	35	•••	.,,	3	2	8	14	•••	***	***
5	20	23	***	•••	18	141	7	18	•••	•••	6
4	***	•••	3		***	414	***	9	310	•••	774
			1	•••		11250L	1	74	751	***	17*
	•••		***	É	33	514	2	64	532	*11	3
	•••	71	•••					6	•••		,,,
2	•••	129					1	54	•••		
	•••	70	4.	***	69	32	5	60	27	8	2
3		46	43		30	54	6	21	11	,,,	
23	***	20	50		•••	100	101	192	14		
	(*)	54	22	25	362	706	4	73	34	12	16
		44	1	52		17	2	42	5	7	2
		41		. 3 ₁		42	23	304	ָנ)		5
5	3	24	17	15	58	274	3	98	3	9	1
	141	,,,	9	14		5	2	25	26		,
			9	•••	,,,		10	154			,,,
	***		8		29	201	1	79	26	1	1
7		181	57	66	35	79	15	112	352	8	2
50		225	60	3	3	144	144	792	766		5
10	23	171	51	40	569	1,868	22	392	622	30	29

						N A I	M E	0 F
chak	CLASS OF POPULATION.	M.	M.	M.	M.	н.	M.	Z.
Name of chak,	CLASS OF TOPOLATION.	Jat.	Lohár.	Máchi	Bhát,	Chúra. & M	Bhattí.	Mohíl.
	Cultivating owners,	1			,,.	,		
Nahri.	Non-Cultivating owners,	1	*,,,				,,,	
Z	Tenants,	341		54.		25		
ej di.	Cultivating owners,			***				,
Sutlej Lehndi	Non-Cultivating owners,	E	53V	,,,				
س با 	Tenants,	153	12	39	•••	3	11	
ė. di:	Cultivating owners,	5		,	•••			
Sutlej Chardi	Non-Cultivating owners,							
.Ω. Q	Tenants,	216	9	46	***	33	14	
ahi.	Cultivating owners,	2		À			.,,	
Bet Chahi	Non-Cultivating owners,	3	25	·	***			
Bet	Tenants,,	244	21	125	***	22	7	
- # ·:	Cultivating owners,	25	2	1	1		• • •	
Banjar Chahi.	Non-Cultivating owners,	59	3	2	1	2		
дΟ	Tenants,	398	14		1	22		
rrik i.	Cultivating owners,	115	***	3		2	5	3
utafar Chabi	Non-Cultivating owners,	232	***	4	•••		5	3
Total of Mutafarrik arganah. Chahi.	Tenants,	252	1	12	•••	16	19	•••
of 1ah.	Cultivating owners,	148	2	4	1	2	5	3
Total of Parganah	Non-Cultivating owners,	295	3	6	1	2	5	3
Pa	Tenants,	1604	57	276	1	121	51	

TR	I I 3	E.									
🛪	×	H.	M.	Ä	p:	×	M.	is	M.	ж.) Ж.	Ħ
Beloch.	gá.	Brahmin.	rar.	18.	Mahtam. H.	Kuraishí. M.	Tiwana.	nt.	oja.	Fakir. H. (Hindoe.)	Zargar. & M.
Bek	Langá.	Bra	Pawar.	Hans.	Ma	Ku	Tiv	Jamú.	Khoja.	Fak (F	Zar
			, }						,	,	
5							1		4		***
29		1		,,,			•••	,,,			1
13	2		17								
5	47				. 15	1550				,,,	
4	3			É	175		à		8	•••	•••
2				}	7					f-• •	11.3
				***		11	Ø				111
5	,			,,,	433	2	***	•••	3		***
3		17	3			2	٨.		,	,,,	
19		45	66	V	·	9	<i></i>	4	9	8	15
7		,		7	23	8		•••		•••	•••
	,,,			,		•••		,,,	,		
		9		2				2		1	s
2	,,,	1		1						3	
2	3	12	4	1					,		
93	92	20	13		\ \	9		2	1		
1		2	11		,,,	1	•••		•••		,
20	, 5	29	24	1	7	2					
122	139	74	79	2		18	1	8	10	9	23
48	3	4	11	8	631	11	,		11	3	1

.						N A	M E	0 F
Name of chak.	CLASS OF POPULATION.	Sherowana M	Durzí. M.	China, M.	Dhaona. M.	Mochi. M.	Кћажя́пз М.	Kasaí. M.
	Cultivating owners, Non-Cultivating owners,							
Nabri	Tenants,					15	,,,	1
ej di.	Cultivating owners,		¦					
Sutlej Lebndi.	Non-Cultivating owners,	E	3				,,,	
	Tenants,			Ò.		7		9
ej di.	Cultivating owners,				•••	***		
Sutlej Chardi.	Non-Cultivating owners,			7				
W 0	Tenants,	7.7/14	VWV.	14	•••	24		4
ahi.	Cultivating owners,		1127					
Bet Chahi	Non-Cultivating owners,		200	<i>y</i>	•••	2	6	3
Bet	Tenants,	प्यमे	नयते	4		27		1
ar 11.	Cultivating owners,					 •••	•••	
Banjar Chahi.	Non-Cultivating owners,	1	.1	7	4		•…	
	Тепапія,	ļ	3	•••		52		11
rrik i.	Cultivating owners,				,		 	
ıtafarı Chabi.	Non-Cultivating owners,		 		•••			
Total of Mutafarrik arganah Chahi.	Tenants,			···		2		2
of tah.	Cultivating owners,				***			
Total of Parganah	Non-Cultivating owners,	1	1	7	4	2	6	3
T. Paı	Tenants,	,	3	18	,	127		28

m	D	I	D	13
	ъ.		-	14.

		1 1.									
, M	Į,	M.	Ä.	Ä	jį.	Ħ	Ħ	*	M.	K.	ž
Khalsana. M	<u>i.</u>	på.	Kumhár. M.	ij.	į Į) 'i	13	Bhatiára. M.	Dháríwál. M.	. di	
Kha	Dhobí.	Júláhá.	Kum	Hajám.	Nauári.	Mirásf.	Sheikh.	Bhat	Dhár	Menh.	Bral.
								ł			
	3	9	18	1	13		""	· ··			•••
	<u> </u>			1	<u> </u>			1			
•••		•••	•••		•••						•••
			•••	•••	~ F	TEN.					111
	12	10	26	8		8	1			2	**1
		•••				â	ğ				
3		1					9	l .			
	9	11	33	22		14				33	
				/	A VITA		A			 -	<u>, </u>
				1	SHEW		21	1		•	'''
	14	31	32	31	सदारे	3			""	 9	7
					4194	131.314	ell	***	""		<u> </u>
											•••
'''		•••		•••	•••	•••		•••			***
	2	66	5	10	4	3	3	2	4	3	•••
	1			***		***	•••	***			,,,
				•••		***		,,,			***
	7	40	4	1	2	1		•••			***
3								•••		•••	•••
	47	117	118	73	20	 29		2	4	47	7
]	- 1		

(14) TABLE OF TRIBES.—Conld.

			N/	ME	OF TI	IBE.		
chak		Zi	M.	M.	K.	H.		
Name of chak.	CLASS OF POPULATION.	Nún.	Awán.	Rangrez.	Kokára.	Ruthour.		TOTAL.
	Cultivating owners,							89
Nabri.	Non-Cultivating owners,							155
Z	Tenants,			***				798
,	Cultivating owners,	:						367
Sutlej Lehndi.	Non-Cultivating owners,	15		•••				984
ž j	Tenants,			3	2	5		1,680
·n ·i	Cultivating owners,				}			225
Sutlej Chardi.	Non-Cultivating owners,	da.	10.					236
ගි වි	Tenants,							1,333
hi:	Cultivating owners,		1		,			392
Bet Chahi.	Non-Cultivating owners,							795
Bet	Tenants,	3	<u> ব্যন্</u>	5				2,209
ب :	Cultivating owners,				,			212
Banjar Chahi.	Non-Cultivating owners,			,				606
ğ Ö	Tenants,					•••		1,108
Tik	Cultivating owners,							281
utafarı Chabi.	Non-Cultivating owners,							851
Mutafarrik Chahi.	Tenants,							734
	Cultivating owners,	 						1,566
Total of Parganah.	Non-Cultivating owners,							3,627
To	Tenants,	3	1	5	2	5		7,862

- Many of the tribes shown here separately might well have been grouped together under the name of Jats. General characteristics The letters M. and H. placed below the name of each tribe denote whether it is Muhammadan or Hindu; every tribe not the former, has been classed as Hindú. Of the 62 tribes found in the Parganah, the Araíens and Kambohs are the only really good culti-But the Mahtams, Dhudis, Méns, Aroras, Bhattis, Langas, Hans, Dháriwáls and Jamus are, as a rule, industrious and fair cultivators. The Jats, Rajpúts, Joyas, Wattús, Dogars, Syáls, Chinas, Bráls, Awáns Chúras, Mohils, Pawars, Sherowanás, Dáonas and Tiwánás, are poor farmers, lazy and thievish. Cattle-lifting is one of their pet pursuits. The Syads, Bodlas, Chishties, Khaggás, Kúraishís, Khalsánas, Sheikhs, Mirásis, Kokáras, Muhammadan and Hindú Fakírs, Brahmins and Bháts are bad cultivators, lazy and depend for their support in many instances on alms. The Kharls and Beloches are not fond of agriculture. The former keep cattle, the latter camels. The Patháns are average cultivators; the Khokhars indifferent. The Khatries, Khojas and Ruthours occupy themselves more with trading than farming. The Ruthours are also great workers in "Múnj." The Khawáns take service; the Ménhs are fishermen, all the other classes are engaged principally in menial duties and trades. None of them are out-and-out agriculturists.
- Area per cultivating acres of the total cultivated area. This gives a owner and tenant. little over five acres per tenant. The remaining 8,172 acres are held by 1,566 cultivating proprietors; being at the rate of about 5½ acres per proprietor. But it cannot be ascertained how many farm servants there are; and so it does not appear how many men are required to cultivate a certain number of acres. The farm servants must be a very small body.
- Statement showing ganah classed according to Tenures. In upwards of 80 % the Zamíndarí form prevails; in 13 % the Bhaiachárá, and the rest are Pattidárí villages. This speaks of a backward state of things; but considering the very recent origin of most of the villages, it is only what might be expected. In the Bet Cháhi rilak, where the vinages are or older atte than eisewhere, and in there is a large admixture of Hindú cultivators, (notably Kambohs, who are especially fond of the Bhaiachárá Tenure), upwards of \(\frac{1}{3} \) of the villages are of that form. As the villages are as a rule small, this large proportion of Zamindárí villages is not such an element of weakness as might appear at first sight. But it is unsatisfactory to see it prevailing in the older Sutlei chaks;—

The accompanying statement shows the villages of the Par-

which

(16)
Statement showing Tenures of Parganah

			Bhaiac	hárá,				Zemin-				
NAME OF CHAK.	Number of villages. Cultivated.		Abandoned.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Number of villages.	Cultivated.	Abandoned.	Uncultivated.	Total,	Number of villages.	Cultivated,
				62	eres)					,,		i
Nahrí,		11.			SE	7	1,014	614	2,127	3,755	13	2,596
Sutlej Lehndí,	11	2,118	381	8,396	10,895	2	387	67	1,656	2,110	5	142
Sutlej Chardí,	2	610	114	3,827	4,551	4	1,837	140	3,570	5,047	6	1,374
Bet Cháhí,	29	8,687	3,980	37,659	50,326	10	1,823	1,265	4,543	7,631	8	555
Banjar Cháhí,	13	2,202	1,300	19,472	22,983	3	437	319	2,453	3,209	15	762
Mutafarrik Cháhí,	7	672		7,379	20348.7	_	169	86	2,346	2,601	25	500
			- 6		95J.							
Total,	62	14,289	6,170	76,733	97,192	31	5,167	2,491	16,695	26,353	72	5,929

Pákpattan District, Montgomery.

lárí Kh	ális,			Zem	indárí	Bil-Ijm	al.	Total.								
Abandoned.	Uncultivated. 	Total.	Number of villages.	Cultivated.	Abandoned.	Uncultivated.	Total	Number of villages.	Cultivated.	Abandoned.	Uncultivated.	Total.				
1,754	8,577	12,927	46	3,230	2,663	8,808	14,701	66	6,840	5,031	19,512	31,383				
52				6,696	Sil	31,574	1500		·		· ·	l .				
245	5,482	7,101	31	5,277	1,191	19,818	26, 286	43	8,598	1,6 90						
261	3,641	4,457	38	4,159	2,287	15,268	21,654	85	15,224	7,793	61,051	84,068				
331	2,437	3,530	69	2,296	1,732	13,971	17,999	100	5,697	3,691	38,333	47,721				
433	3,114	4,047	116	2,261	1,643	9,249	13,153	153	3,602	2,548	22,088	28,238				
3,076	23,644	32,649	347	23,919	11,834	58,62 8	1,38,881	 512	49,304	23,071	2,15,700	2,87,07 5				

Statement of area sold and mortgaged, showing the average proceeds and mortgaged.

and revenue per acre, and the price or mortgage money per rupee of Government Revenue. There is only one point not shown in the form which it seems well to notice. It, as a rule, happens that, where land is sold or mortgaged various adjuncts of the land accompany it, such as wells, trees, houses, &c. Thus in the Bet Chahí chak, besides the 7,394 acres sold, 20½ wells went with them. If the average value of these is taken at Rs. 200/-, half the price paid should be considered as on account of the value of the capital sunk in the land, and the rest as on account of the land itself. It will also be observed that, a man can get more by mortgaging his land than by selling it. This is due to the difficulty of getting tenants, and the consequent dread of responsibility for the revenue.

(18)
Statement of area sold and mortgaged in Parganah Pákpattan,

					S A	L	E.								
NAME OF CHAK.	Number of villages.	Amount of land sold		Jama of land sold			Price.			Price per acre.		Jama per acre.			
		G.	к. м.	Ro,	A. P		Re.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	\mathbf{A} .	P.
Nahri,	2	437	4 10	127	8 (0	1,059	0	0	2	5	10	0	4	7
Sutlej Lehndí,	4	1,671	7 18	326	4 6	6	1,900	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	1
Sutlej Chardí,	1	219	7 15	31	14 (0	400	0	0	1	13	1	0	2	3
Bet Cháhí,	19	7,393	7 14	2,339	0.00	9	8,418	12	U	1	2	3	0	5	1
Banjar Cháhí,	9	2,309	5 6	166	8 7	7	2,510	0	0	1	1	5	0	1	2
Mutafarrik Cháhí,	7	834	4 13	164	9 4	4	4,358	0	0	5	3	1	0	3	2
	42	12,877	5 16	3,156	0	2	18,645	12	0	1	7	2	0	3	3

(19) with proceeds per acre and per rupee of Government Revenue.

	VI						<u> </u>	м	ЭR	TGA	. G	E.					-				-
Price per rupee of revenue.		Number of villages.	Jama of land mortcaged	and de Grand and the state of	Amount for which land was mortgaged.			Proceeds per acre,				Jama per acre.		Proceeds per rupee of revenue.							
Rs.	A.	Р.		G. :	K.	Μ.	₽s.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Ρ.	Rs.	. A.	P.	Rs.	A.	Ρ.	Rs.	Α.	Р.
8	4	11	7	1,128	7	14	168	13	4	2,890	o	0	2	8	11	0	2	5	17	1	10
5	13	2	5	1,154	4	8	620	10	8	1,904	0	0	1	10	5	0	8	7	3	1	1
12	12	10	3	793	6	7	190	0	0	2,473	0	0	3	1	10	0	3	10	13	0	3
3	9	7	17	5,625	0	0	1,151		11 11	9,564	10	9	1	11	2	0	3	3	s	4	6
15	1	3	4	630	1	0	58	9	1	1,447	0	0	2	4	9	0	1	4	27	0	2
26	8	7	13			19	87	4	0	802	0	0	2	4.	4	0	3	11	9	3	1
5	14	7	49	9,686	5	8	2,271	8	0	19,080	10	9	1	15	6	0,	3	9	8	6	5

PART III-RESULTS OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

- 24. Considering the disadvantages it has had to encounter, the Last Settlement has last settlement worked very well. Failure of worked fairly. sailáb accompanied by the opening out of inundation canals in Bháwalpur, year after year of drought with a too rapid rise in the "tirní" rates, have no doubt, seriously affected the prosperity of the Tahsíl; but these causes would have completely broken down any settlement inferior to the last. It must be remembered, however, that the statistics given represent a state of things existing some time back, and that the country is in much worse condition now than it was then.
- 25. Cultivation has fallen off considerably, in spite of the Falling off in cultivation. In the inundation canals. This is partly due to failure of sailab, partly to drought, and partly to the impoverished state of many of the older villages. The following statement taken from Form No. I,* shows the changes that have taken place in the cultivated and irrigated area:—

		l area vated,	Perces of a cultive total c able	rea ited to ultur-	Pe cent oj	age	Total irrig	area ated.	Perce of are rigat total c able o	Pe cent q	age	
NAME OF CHAR.	Formerly.	Now,	Formerly.	Now.	Increase.	Decrease.	Formerly.	Now.	Formerly.	Now.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nahri,	2,863	6,840	20	23	139	Ī	2,241	6,392	25	22	185	•••
Sutlej Lehndí,	12,667	9,343	34	23		26	7,601	4,835	20	12		36
Sutlej Chardí,	11,435	8,598	26	24		25	3,130	2,873	8	8		8
Bet Cháhí,	22,545	15,224	29	20	100	32	19,549	12,224	25	16		37
Banjar Cháhí,	6,637	5,697	15	13		14	4,718	4,063	11	9		14
Mutafarrik Cháhí,	2,233	3,602	13	14	61		1,503	3,036	9	11	102	··•
	58,380	49,304	26	19		16	38,737	33,423	17	13		14

This shows a decrease of 9,076 acres in the cultivated area, and of 4,314 in the irrigated area. As I have noticed the decrease in the

^{*} Not printed.

several chaks in part I of this report, it appears unnecessary to do so again here. I do not attribute any of the decrease to the introduction of the settlement, because there is no reason to believe that, that cause had more effect now than formerly.

26. As it would take about fourteen days to calculate the perPercentage of classes centage of produce arranged in classes as regards
of produce. last settlement, and as it is well known that, no
change of any importance has taken place, I have, considering the
backward state of settlement operations in this Parganah, thought it
not worth while to spend so much time on such an unimportant matter.
It would be necessary to extract the information from the former
Khasras, as there is no other source of information. Present measurements show the following percentages:—

27	Percen	tage of p	roduce of a	class.
Name of chak.	1.	2.	3,	4.
Nahrí, Sutlej Lehndí, Sutlej Chardí, Bet Cháhí, Banjar Cháhí, Mutafarrik Cháhí,	25 6 2 7 7	47 74 76 76 74 71	8 9 15 7 9 8	20 11 7 10 10 8
स्य	मेव जुन	71	9	11

Wheat is the principal crop in all the chaks except the Nahrí, where its place is taken by cotton. In the same chak the large area under china and kangní raises the percentage of fourth class produce.

Changes in prices.

The prices for each of the last 30 years are given for the six quinquenial periods, and for the whole period of 30 years.

The first statement represents the prices prevailing for the 15 years prior to last settlement, and the second those for the subsequent 15 years. There was no serious rise till 1861. Then came the famine. Prices rose enormously; they sank again in 1864; rose again next year and have gone on rising every year, till things

have come to such a pass that the Parganah, which formerly used to export considerable quantities of grain has now to import it.

28. The average prices for the two periods of 15 years and the period of 30 years are shown together here:—

Price current for the 15 years prior to Regular Settlement of Parganah Pák Pattan 1842—1856.

				_	_	_	_	-		_	_		_		_	_	_		_			_	-	_	_	_
YEAR.		Wheat			Barley.			Gram,	_		Goii.			Sarsaf.			Masur.			Chural.		Dhuniya,			Tobacco.	
1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846,	1 1 1	,10	 	111	10 14 24 20 16	•••	1	5 10 16 20 10	 	1	16	ļ 	1 1 1	28		1 1 1	10 10 15 20 12		1 1	30 30 20 10		 20 20 24 28 24			14 20 18 20 20	
Average of 5 } years, }	,	4	10	1	16	12	I	12	4	1	12	12		38 	6	1	13	8	1	31		 23 —	4		18	6
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850,	 1 1 	35 2 25 35	8	1	$\frac{12}{32}$		1	2 35	8	1 1 1 	5 10 36		1	32		1	5 15 20	١ا	1 1 1	20 10 30 20		 28 24 24 24 24			17 16 16 16 18	
Average of 5 }		35	s	1	2	10	}		4	1	2	4		~ 38	G	1	10		.)	- 24		 24	12		16	10
1852, 1858, 1854, 1855, 1856,] i i)		:888::	2 2 2 1 1	16 10 8		2	20 10 2 12 12		1 2 1 1	15 20 1 10 10		1			1 1	30 37 12 20	 4 8 	$\frac{2^i}{1}$	20 30 30	•••	 28 24 28 24 16			22 13 20 16 14	
Average of 5 } years, }	1	17	2	1	32	6	1	35		1	27	4	1	7	4	1	4		2	 16		24			17	
Average of 15 } years, }	1	5	12]	17	4	1	16		1	14		1	1	4	1	9	2	1	38		 24			17	4

(24) Price current for the 15 years prior to Regular

~ 		}	1]
Y с A R.	Vegetables melons onions.								
	- Vegets	Aj'rain.	Post.	Peyper.	Colton.	- Kangní.	Ch`na.	Joivar.	TIL
1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846,	3 220 3 220	20	9 11 12 13	8 10 11 7 8	15 8 13 16 16	1 24 1 24 1 20 1 24 1 28	1 24 1 24 1 16 1 24 1 28	1 16 1 8 1 16 1 4 1	16 24 18 20 24
Average of 5 } years, }	232	20 6	11 10	8 12	15 4	1 24	1 23 4	1 8 12	20 6
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851,	2 20 2 20 2 20 1 20	18 16 24 20 24	12 12 10 10	8 10 10 10 6	15 16 16 15 16	1 1 16 1 8 24 1 8	1 1 16 1 8 22 1 8	32 1 1 20 1 2 8	24 16
Average of 5 } years, }	2 8	20	10 12	814	15 10	1 3 4	1 2 12	34 14	23 10
1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856,	2 1 30 1 30 2	28 25 18 20 18	6 12 12 16 8	12 12 11 9 10	16 14 4 16 15	1 32	2 8 24 1 24 1 20 1 24	2 1 20 1 20 1 10	32 32 36 24 20
Average of 5 years, }	1 36	1819	2 9 4	10 2	15 4	1 28 12	1 28	1 21 4	
Average of 15 years,}	2 12	20 14	10 8	9 8	15 8	1 18 8	1 18	1 18 4	24 4

Seitlement of Parganah Pákpattan 1842—1856.

	Mash.			Mung.)		Mukkí.			Dhán (Rice).			Methra.			Hemp.	÷		Bajra.			Tára Míra.			Mehndi.			Sawank.		Zira,	
1	25 30 28 35	10	•••	20 25 22 27 32	-	``i 	10 36 2 35 32 —		_	35 35 33			16 13 13 13 13	#13P3	1 1 1	20 16 16 16 16	12	11	5 15 16 20 12 —		1 1 1 1	16 8 16 4 			16 14 13 13		1 2 —	34 14 34 14 14	 : : : :	13 12 15 12 9	4
	22 30 30 22 28	8		20 25 25 20 25			27 31 29 17 37			33 35 27 20 25			12 12 14 14 15			13 13 14 14 16	- 4 8	1 1 1	 8 11 30		 1 1	34 22 2	8		13 13 14 14 15		_ 1 1 1	24 14 34 24 4	 	- 11 10 13 13	
1 1 1	26 10 2 37 30	 :: 8	1	23 5 35 32 22		 1 1 1 1	5].].].	28 10 5 10 32 35	_		17 18 18 16 17	6		12 8 13 15 14	2	1 2 1 1	-	12	 2 1 1	35 20 20 10 16	10 	•	13 17 18 18 16 17	12 	3 3 2	28 4 24 34 34	 	14 12 10 10 8	12
		 14 10		34 27	8	1	8	- 4 - 8	_	2 36	8	_	17 ~ 15	4	_	12	_		_	12 12	_	21 S			 17 15	4	_ 2 _ 2	20	 _	 10 11	12

(26)

 ${\it Price-current for the~15~years~subsequent~to~the~Regular}$

Y е а г.	1 1111	W near.			Darley.		Chart	Clam.		Cox	• 100		# com 00	Daisal.		2000	Trapat.		Chural.		Dhanim	·m (Tobacco	
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861,	1	0 5	8	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 6		1 20 1 20) ;		1 10 1 28 1 23 1 12	3	1	35 1 8 1 8 1 8	3]	1 28 1 26 1 26) 3)	1 2 1			18 18 24 20 20) 	20 20 16 15	
Average of 5 } years, }	1 3	3 :	2]]	4		12	2 8		1 15	4	1		12	1	12	10	1	30	4	20		17	6
1862, 1863 1864, 1865, 1866,	30	ol.		. 35 16 36 38	6[3]	1	32	7 S		27 30 18 31 38		1	28		1	$\frac{20}{35}$	5	1 1	20 20 30 10 10) 	16 20 16 16) 	20 20 20 16	
Average of 5 years, }	31	8		39	10		39	8		38			30	G	1	1		1	18		 17	10	17	10
1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871,	 27 22 18 10 15	12 12	١.,	32 28 26 28 20	4 6		35 25 20 18	4		37 38 23 20 18			32 32 21 21 18	8		35 32 26 23 20	8 4 4		5 10 30 27 23		 16 14 15 13		 16 10 15 13 16	***
Average of 5 } years, }	 19	10		26			27	10		27	4		25			27	8		35		 14	12	 14	
Average of 15 \ years, }	 31	8		38	12		38	12	1		4		82		1		G	1	14	6	 17	8	 16	4
Average of 30 }	 38	10	1	s	8	1	8		i		್ಷ		36	12	1	4	12	1	26	4	 20	12	 16	12

(27)
Settlement of Parganah Pákpattan 1857—1871.

Vegetables melons onions.	Ajwain.	Post.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Kangní.	China,	Jowar.	T:T	Mash.	Múng.
1 30 2 20 2 20 1 30			11 10 11 8 10	16 16 8 15 [14	1 8 1 8 1 16 26	1 1 8 1 16 1 26	32 1 1 8 22	11		22 S 30 22 S 22 S
2	. is	s _	10	15 	1 2	1 2	35 10 	19 6 	30 2	25
20		**************************************	10 10 11 8 7	12 10 8 10 10 12	1 10 1 12 32 1	24 110 112 32 1	20 1 1 21 28	18 23 20 16 16	27 8 25 25 25 25	25 20 20 20 20
2 4	13	s	9 4	10 14	39 6	39 10	30 G	2810	25 8	21 8
$\begin{vmatrix} 1.30 \\ 2.20 \\ 2 \\ \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	10 10 12 13	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	8 8 8 1-17	11 16 12 S 11 S 11	32 24 30 28 25	32 24 28 21 23	24 20 28 18 20	16 16 14 16		5 20 22! S 13 12: 11
2 4	10 10	7 12	7 12	12 S	27 12	126 4	223	1.4 8	13	15 12
2 2 10	13 14	7 14	9	12 12	36 6	36	29	17	2 1 8	3 20 12
$egin{array}{c c} 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17 6	$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$ 4	 9 4	14 2	1 7 S	; 1 7	2.9	# 201	25	s ₂

Price-current for the 15 years subsequent to the Regular Settlement of Parganah Pákpattan 1857—1871.

			_	_			_								_				 			_		_		-
Y e a r.		Mukki.			Rice.			Methra.			Hemp.			Bajra.			Tára Mira.		 Mehndi.			Sawank.			Zira.	
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861,	i 1	25 34 32 19		 1	35 36 38 5 37			17 14 13 12 11			14 14 14 16 16]] 1	10 8 10 20 15		1 1	34 8 36 24		 17 14 13 13 12		$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	20 39 4 34 34			10 7 9 8 7	
Average of 5 }		30		-	38	4	4	13	4		14	12	1	12	10		36	6	 13	12	1	34	4		8	4
1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866,		18 35 36 22 25			20 27 36 25 25	•••		10 10 16 16 16			15 15 16 8 8		1	30 35 12 38 37	•••	1 1 	22 26 28		11 10 16 16 16	• • •	1 1 1	24 24 34 14	•••	•••	6	8 8
Average of 5 } years, }		27	4		26	10	,	13	10		12	6		38	6		21	4	 13	12	1	22	•••		6	
1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871,		20 18 17 15 12			24 18 21 16 14			16	12	1	8 10 8 8	•••		34 25 21 16 24			24 22 28 19 20		 16 18 16 16	13		9 14 34 31 27			7 7 5 5 5	8
Average of 5 } years, }		16	8		18	12	ļ	16	4		8	6		24			22	10	 16	4		39			6	
Average of 15 }		24	8		27	12		14	8		11	13		38	4		30		 14	2	1	18	6		6	12
Average of 30 } years, }		31			32			1.4	4		12	8	1	5			39	4	14	8	1	30	4	 	9	4

- In examining these returns, it appears that, crops such as tobacco, pepper and vegetables, which are culticerning price-current. vated on a small scale and depend entirely on irrigation, have scarcely altered in price during the two periods of 15 years. Cotton has risen less in price than most of the food-grains. There is no appreciable difference between the rise in the prices of the autumn and spring-crops. This is what might be expected, as the "barani" cultivation is very limited, and consists mostly of spring crops, such as barley and gram. The effects of the disturbances leading to and caused by the Sikh wars seem observable in the quinquennial period of 1847 to 1851. The mutiny appears not to have affected prices; or if it did, its action was counterbalanced by other causes. The influence of the famine of 1861, and the subsequent series of bad years is very apparent. It appears doubtful whether the American war had any great influence on prices. If it had, one would expect cotton to rise in price more than any thing else; but this did not occur. Again in 1864, when the war was drawing to a close, prices were lower than the two preceding years; and when the war ceased prices still went on rising. I consider that it is to bad seasons and the low stock of food in the country that, the rise must be principally ascribed. couple of good seasons, (and they cannot now be far off,) would send down prices to very nearly their old standard. In my opinion, it would be most unsafe to take the prices for any period less than 30 years for the purpose of calculating the produce jamas. In any case a rise in prices is of little use to people who have to import instead of exporting.
- 30. Since last settlement the Railway between Mooltan and Dehli Improvements in communications, &c. has been opened, but no other improvements in communications, or in the opening of new markets have occurred.
- 31. A considerable increase in population has taken place. For-Changes in population. merly the population was 48,863; it is now 53,923, being an increase of 5,060 or about 10 %. This increase and the decrease in the cultivated area have caused the number of people per square mile of cultivation to rise from 535 to 700.
- 32. Form No. II* shows that, of the total cultivated area, 81 per cent, is held by tenants. There are only 21 tenants, occupying 126 acres, who pay in cash; and they differ little from proprietors, as all they pay is the revenue

^{*} Not printed.

with the extra cesses. The shares of produce paid by tenants will be noticed in Part V of this report. There is nothing else in the Form requiring mention.

PART IV .- STATISTICS AS TO PRODUCE.

33. Forms III* and IV† attached to this report give all the infor-Forms III and IV. mation available as regards Produce.

PART V,-PROPOSED RATES.

34. Before proceeding to fix the rates it is necessary to consider Relations between some points bearing on the relations between owner and tenant. owner and tenant. As long as the latter remains in the village and does not sell the straw, he keeps it all for himself and gives the owner no share. Tenants are allowed to sow a certain amount of green fodder for their bullocks per well. The owner gets no share of this, but he gets some of the green crops each harvest, generally a kanal of wheat and the same of jowar in the spring and autumn respectively. Sometimes he gets less, but I have assumed one kanal each harvest to be his share. In Form No. IV "churri" is included in jowar, and turnips in "sarsaf." In calculating the value of the fodder, I have taken the crop sown in the autumn as jowar and in the spring as "sarsaf," and if there is not enough "sarsaf," wheat. This is, perhaps, somewhat unfair to the people; for wheat is very commonly used as fodder in all the chaks. But in all these calculations, the most that can be done is to get a rough approximation to the truth. The share of the village servants, including the charges for winnowing and carriage of grain, varies from 161 to 104 per cent. This is less than is customary in Dipálpur. The principal cause of difference in the share is that in some chaks the chura is more in demand than elsewhere, and so is paid more. Thus in the Sutlej Chardí chak, where many of the houses are mere sheds, he is employed in making them and is paid more than in the Sutlej Lehndi chak where the houses are of a more substantial structure. In the Bet Cháhí chak, he is hardly employed at all in the capacity of "kamin." I have been unable to come to any conclusion concerning the cost of reaping. is usual to employ extra hands to get this work done, especially if any apprehensions of bad weather are entertained. The general more of

^{*} Not printed.

payment is one "pai" or, say, 7 sers of grain per diem; and as an average reaper will reap an acre in between 5 and 6 days, this charge would come to nearly a maund an acre. But it is impossible to say how many extra hands are engaged. So this charge may be left out of consideration, and be set off against the lowness of the assumed out-turn.

- 35. The way in which the produce is divided is this:—The Mode of dividing pro-Dharwáí divides the grain into two heaps. One duce.

 The duce are presents the charges on the produce on account of kamín's dues &c.; the other is to be divided among owners and tenants. All the charges are paid out of the common heap and are calculated on it, i. e. of the heap before the "Dharwáí" has divided it into two. Nothing is paid out of or calculated on the owner's or tenant's share. But, of course, there is no universally fixed custom. By practice, the Dharwáí is able to portion off the kamín's heap very accurately. If he has made it too small, the difference is made up from the other heap; if too large, the balance is given away in charity, or, if very great, divided between the owner and tenant.
- 36. The Sikhs had nominal Zabtí rates verying from Rs. 4/- to Rs. 8/Sikh Zabtí rates. per acre; but it does not appear these were acted
 on to any extent. Cotton, as Captain Elphinstone
 says in para. 71 of his report, was always levied in kind. In fact Zabtí
 cash rates may be said to be quite unknown. In perhaps, one village
 in a hundred, the owner takes cash, and that even on only some of the
 Zabtí crops. But it is of very little use taking the Sikh revenue
 system piece-meal and trying to fit parts of it into our system.
 Besides it is always a question what the object of the Sikhs was in
 any case—was it revenue simply or had they some social object? An
 acre of cotton is not so valuable as an acre of poppy yet the latter was
 charged less, because the Sikhs wanted to encourage the growth of
 poppy.
- Mode of ascertaining the land, it is necessary first to deduct the value owner's share of produce. Then the owner's share is to be taken, and the málikána, whether in the shape of grain or green crops, is to be added. The method adopted at last Settlement in calculating the produce jamas was not quite correct. The result in this Tahsíl was between one-eighth and one-ninth of the gross produce.

Value of tenants fodder.

38. The following statement shows the way in which the value of the tenants' fodder has been calculated:—

NAME OF CHAK.		Wattumn.		own in ing.	Area sown in autumn jowar.	Total value of fodder,
Nahrí,	an an an an an an an an an an an an an a	2 1 1½ 2 1 1	12 229 524 253 265	291 335 250 967 377 257 2,477	202 188 188 994 210 174	2,326 4,391 1,980 16,560 5,152 5,221 35,630

The number of wells is given in the following table showing the Of málikána, kamíns' value of the owners' share of the green crops, dues and owners' fodder. his málikána and the kamíns' dues.

Name of chak.	Number of wells.		owed per ell. Autumn.	Value of green crop.	tate of má- likána per cent.	Rate of ka- mins' dues per cent.
Nahrí,	101 188 125 497	1 kanal wheat @ 2/- " " " "	1 kanal jowar @ 1/8 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	0.40	2.6 2.6 2.4 2.1	12·5 p. c. 14·0 " 16·5 " 11·6 " 16·0 " 10·5 "

Average rates of batáí. 39. The average rate of batáí is shown thus for each chak, from Form No. II.*

	Percent	tage of	land pa	iying b	atáí at	rate of chak.
Name ог снак.	3	1,4	1 5	1 6	1 7	Average rate of batái of chak.
Nahrí,	23 ·6	62.6	13.8	••	••	·26 4
Sutlej Lehndi,	27:0	66.8	6.2	• •		·271
Sutlej Chardí,	1.0	98 0	1.0	. •		·250
Bet Cháhí,	6.0	85 3	8.7	••		·250
Banjar Chábí,	1.7	58 [.] 5	39.4	•4		·231
Mutafarrik Cháhí,	9.0	67:3	23.4	••	.3	245
	11:1	76.8	12:0	••	•••	·243

add I.

Table showing owner's share of produce.

40. What has been said will now explain how the following table showing the owner's share is made out:—

^{*} Not printed.

1		2	3	4	5	6
Name of chak.		Value of gross produce (Form No. IV.)*	Deduct value of tenant's fodder.	Balance.	Deduct kamin's dues cal- culated on Col: 4.	Balance divisible.
Nahri,	•••	59,250	2,326	56,924	7,116	49,808
Sutlej Lehndi,	•••	72,758	4,391	67,367	9,431	57,936
Sutlej Chardí,	••	67,864	1,980	65,884	10,871	55,013
Bet Cháhí,	••	1,34,786	16,560	1,18,226	13,714	1,04,512
Banjar Cháhí,	•••	4 5,836	5,152	40,684	6,509	34 ,175
Mutafarrik Cháhí, .	••	34,175	5,221	28,954	3,040	25,914
		4,14,669	35,630	3,78,039	50,681	3,27,358

^{*} Not printed.

7		8		9	10	11	12	
Owner's share,		Add malikáná.		green crop ner.	of owner's		on cultivat- f net assets.	
Rate.	Value.	Rate.	Value.	Add value of gre taken by owner.	Total value c	Half net assets.	Revenue rates on cultivated acre at half net assets.	
264	13,149	·5	66	353	13,568	6,784	15.11	
·271	15,690	26	408	658	16,756	8,378	14·4	
•250	13,753	2.6	357	437	14,547	7,2731	15·1	
•250	26,128	2.4	627	1,730	28,494	14,247	14 3	
·231	7,894	2.1	166	735	8,795	4,397}	12.4	
•245	6,344	•••		609	6,953	$3,476\frac{1}{2}$	15:5	
·243 nearly.	82,958		1,624	4,531	89,113	44,556}	14.5	

This is a little under one-ninth of the gross produce. I propose to take between one-eighth and one-ninth.

41. In fixing the rates, I have been guided by those adopted by Rates adopted as standard.

Mr. Prinsep for the Dipálpur chaks corresponding to the Pákpattan circles. But as I found his rates too low in the Sutlej chaks, I have raised the bárání rate from 10 anas to 12 anas per aure. Again the Dipálpur Bet Cháhí chak is extensively irrigated by the canal, and so the plough rate is too high for

the Pákpattan Bet Cháhí chak, which enjoys no such irrigation. The rates proposed are:—

Ç7 rO 0. <u>-1</u> ы venue rates. 13 ₹ 6 eording to re-2 13 ፧ ፥ Cultivation ac-₽. 0 0 0 0 Ö 6 0 0 Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 4 4 ፧ 넧 4 ፧ Jadid 0 0 0 0 × Ф õ Ö δΩ 20 Ø Barant. 2 : Ç : RATE 0 0 O 0 ō Ö 6 Ö A. P. Es. A. P. 0 0 ፧ O 0 : W_{ells} . 010 0.12 Ploughs. 0 0 0 0 : ፥ ď. 1 10 00 ıa Names of Corresponding Dipálpur chaks. 3 Sutlej Lehndi Naya Nahri, Bet Chahi... 6 Ganji Janubi Ditto, Rs. A. P. Rs. A. 0 15 0 15 0 0 14 0 Cultivation. 0 -0 0 Ö 0 õ 4 Ą Jadid. Φ 0 0 0 0 × 0 õ õ O 0 A. P. 0 ď, 20 2 걸 00 څ 9 Barani. ATE Rs. 0 0 0 0 0 0 ō 0 0 ō A P Ö 0 Ħ 0 0 0 0 0 0 Wella. P. B4. 01/0 010 015 010 010 0.10 ď 0 0 0 0 0 Ploughs. 0 10 ಲ ŧΟ **[~** <u>r-</u> 1 Names of Carrespond-ing Pákpattan chaks. Sutlej Lehndi Sutlej Chardí Mutafarrik " Banjar Cháhí, Bet Chilhi, ... Nahri,

42. I now give two tables which will show various jamas and Table of jamas, estimates and rates. rates considered, inter alia, in fixing these rates with the jamas given by those proposed:—

						<u> </u>		<u>.</u>		
Name of chak.	At former rates on cultivation.	At former plough rates.	At 3 gross produce.	M At ½ net assets.	Estimate of Tabsildar.	Estimate of Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Estimate of choudri.	At proposed plough rates.	At proposed Revenue Rates.	At present Rates (1928).
				A ME	A 131					
Nahri,	5,629	1,940	9,875	6,784	10,788	9,807	7,892	6,2 09	6,543	5,894
Sutlej Lehndi,	8,175	1	£	8,378				ļ ·	1	10,941
	ļ	ì	1(0)	VON TO		30	7,855	l] -	
Sutlej Chardí,	8,284		11,310		R859475C	1	l	ı	ł	1
Bet Cháhí,	11,814			14,247	200	t	ŀ			
Banjar Cháhi,	3,263	3,052	7,639	4,397	4,8 89	7,174	5,333	6,275	5,159	4,548
Mutafarrik ,,	2,814	2,121	5,697	3,4761	4,941	5,615	4,377	4,525	8,728	4,422
Тотац,	40,059	41,169	69,112	44,5561	55,628	66,388	53,398	53,066	48,546	51,195
	,			सद्यमेव	जयते		1			
		Rates	per	acre o	n cul	tivati	on. 			
Nahri,	0 13 2	0 4 6	171	0 15 11	198	1 6 11	1 26	0 14 6	0 15 4	0 13 9
Sutlej Lehndí,	0 14 0	0 12 4	149	0 14 4	124	174	1 30	1 10	1 03	1 2 9
•	0 15 5				1		0 14 7			
-	ł l				۱ ۱	i				- •
Bet Cháhí,						1 4 10		1		
Baujar Cháhí,	0 9 2		155				0 15 0		0 14 6	0 12 9
Mutafarrik ,,	0 12 6	0 9 5	194	0 15 5	160	1811	1 3 5	1 4 1	1 0 7	1 38
Average,	G 13 O	0 13 4	1 6 5	0 14 5	1 2 1	157	1 1 4	1 1 2	0 15 9	107

- 43. As regards the Tahsíldár's estimates, it will be observed that The Tahsíldár's estimates in all the chaks, except the Nahrí and Mutafarrik Cháhí, differ but slightly from those I propose. The Nahrí chak was assessed by one Tahsíldár the other chaks by his predecessor. The jamas of the Nahrí chak are very fair inclusive of ábiáná, but far too high otherwise. My jama is exclusive of ábiáná, and I calculate on about Rs. 3,000/- extra on account of ábiáná. Of course if the new system of assessing canal lands is introduced into Dipálpur, this chak will be assessed according to it. I propose rates on the old system in order that, the Tahsíl report may be complete. I calculate on an ábiáná of 12 anas per acre.
- 44. I cannot agree with the Tahsíldár's estimates as regards the Mutafarrik Cháhí chak. There is no such difference between it and the Bet Cháhí chak as would justify a difference of 5 anas and 2 pies per acre in the rates; considering that, the wells are 9 feet deeper in the former chak than in the latter.
- 45. The Extra Assistant Commissioner's jamas are far too high.

 The Extra Assistant Indeed his opinion is quite useless. Dipalpur is commissioner's estimates.

 Commissioner's estimates. Indeed his opinion is quite useless. Dipalpur is an inferior Parganah; but there is no such difference between it and Pakpattan, as to justify the difference between the rates on cultivation proposed for the two by the Assistant Settlement Officer. I place them together here:—

Name of Pákpattan chak.	Rate per acre of cul- tivation.			Name of corresponding chak Dipalpur.	Rate per acre of cul- tivation.		
Nahrí,	1	6	11	Nya Nahri,	0	10	7
Sutlej Lehndí	1	7	4	Sutlej Lehndí,	0	13	5
Sutlej Chardí,	1	3	4	Ditto,			
Bet Cháhí,	1.	4	10	Bet Cháhí,	0	9	6
Banjar Cháhí,	1	4	2	Ganjí Janúbí,	0	8	0
Mutafarrik Cháhí,	1	8	11	Ditto,		••••	3 1

- 46. The Choudri's jamas are much more rational than usual. It The Choudri's jamas. is more waste of time obtaining them. The reason they are so good here is that, where the Extra Assistant Commissioner could not get them, he had his own jama put in as the Choudri's. The result is that, his high jamas counterbalance the Choudri's low jamas to some extent; but the opinion is not of more use than usual.
- 47. I have already noticed the Dipálpur rates. Those prevailing in Rates in Baháwalpur. Baháwalpur are from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per acre. This I was told by an official who was sent across by the Baháwalpur authorities to assist in drawing up the record of the riverain law of the Sutlej. The Baháwalpur assessments (which have already broken down) cannot, however, be taken as infallible guides. Especially as proprietory right seems to receive but scanty recognition in that country.
- 48. In the Montgomery Ganji Janúbí Chak, adjoining the Muta-Rates in Tahsíl Mont-farrik Chábí circle of Pákpattan, the rates are gomery.

 Rs. 6/- on ploughs, Rs. 8/- on wells, 8 anas per acre on bárání and 4 anas per acre on jadíd.
- 49. I understand from a docket received from the Deputy
 Rates in Mooltan.

 Commissioner of Mooltan that, the Mooltan assessment circles adjoining Pákpattan are the Khádir,
 Mashmúla Rawa and Rawa. They seem to correspond with the Pákpattan Sutlej, Bet Cháhí, and Mutafarrik Cháhí chaks. If so the rates on cultivation are per acre as follows:—

In the Khádir chak, Rs. 0 10 8
In the Mashmúla Rawa chak, , 0 11 2
In the Rawa chak, , 0 4 1

The other two chaks of the Mylsí Tahsíl are assessed at Re. 0/15/2 and Re. 0/15/9 per acre of cultivation. In my No. 306, dated 2nd November 1871, I sent a list showing the Mooltan rates. They are far too complicated to be of any great use in assessing Pákpattan.

50. I have already noticed the rates of the Nahrí chak. I see no Rates of different chaks reason to fix different rates for the two Sutlej considered. Last settlement returns seem to show the Sutlej Chardí chak to be the better one, present estimates the Sutlej Lehndí. In my opinion, there is no great difference between them. There are some good and a great many bad villages in both. The Sutlej Lehndí chak is not quite so badly off as the returns would seem

to show; for the people of it own a good many wells in the Mutafarrik Chahi circle, which has improved since last settlement.

- 51. It does not appear necessary to say any thing more about Rates of different chaks—the Bet Chahi rates.—I do not see any object in considered.—Continued.—fixing different rates for the Baujar and Mutafarrik Chahi chaks.—They resemble each other very closely.
- 52. In fixing the rates I have, as I said before, taken the DipálGeneral remarks.

 General remarks.

 pur rates as my standard, and altered them as experience and any local knowledge, acquired by visiting almost every village in the Parganah showed to be advisable. At the same time I have given, I hope, such information as will enable other rates being fixed if those proposed are not approved. As one-sixth is to be taken as the share of the gross produce to which Government is entitled, and I propose taking only a little over one-ninth, I think it better not to assess the separate villages till I have got orders what rates to adopt. It will take a month to assess the Parganah, and there is no use wasting so much time.
- Produce estimates. The Produce estimates are no doubt low. But it must be remembered that, the tenants of this country are very migratory; and in consequence, wells are constantly thrown entirely or partially out of work. So that for a term of years the produce of any single well would agree closely with the estimate; and though it may seem that, this fact can hardly affect the whole Tahsil, yet, as the Tahsil is made up of single villages, it is a point to be considered. I hope, in assessing it will not be necessary to go so low as the rates do. But till every village has been assessed, it is difficult to say what the result will be; for the jamas of the new grants cannot be raised till the leases expire, while in some of them reduction will have to be given at once.
- 54. There is one matter to which attention must be drawn. It is Advance made to that, a large portion of the produce received by the owner is interest on capital. I do not allude to the cost of the well; but probably more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the tenants in purely well villages have got advances from the owners. Where they have not, the rate of batái is almost invariably one-fifth, where they have, $\frac{1}{4}$. Sometimes the tenant goes off without repaying the advances. As long as grants of waste land are made, this system must continue, and the owner be at the mercy of his tenant.
- 55. In conclusion I can only say of this Parganah that what Mr.

 Mr. Cust on the Gu.

 Cust said of the district, in forwarding Captain
 gera District.

 Elphinstone's Settlement Report to Government

is throughout applicable to it. He says "Land is abundant, cultivators scarce. Division of the crops, none of which except cotton were superior, and tendency at will, with constant flitting to and fro across the borders were the normal incidents. Add to this great uncertainty of season, most capricious rivers, untrustworthy canals, great poverty on the part of the land owners, and a natural tendency to the wild and lawless state of a pastoral life, and we may safely pronounce that nothing but a light assessment would answer, as the landlord is more anxious to secure the tenant, than the tenant to retain the land."

PART IV.-FISCAL RESULTS.

- 56. The present jama of the Tahsil is Rs. 51,195/- exclusive of Present and proposed cesses. The proposed revenue rates jama is jamas compared. Rs. 48,546/- giving a decrease of Rs. 2,649/- on the present jama. This is equivalent to a reduction of a little over Rs. 5/- %. The rate at which the proposed jama falls on the acre of cultivation is Re. 0/15/9/- against Re. 0/13/0/- at last settlement, an increase of Rs. 21/- %.
 - 57. The extra cesses payable, amount to Rs. 19/4/3/- per cent. of the revenue, or Rs. 9,862/9/9/- in amount as under:—

Road Fund.	School Fund,	Patwáris'	Patwárís' Stationery.		Postal Fund.	Cess Fund.	Total.	
98 0 0	555 0 0	2,258 18 3	260 10 9	2,560 0 0	262 6 9	3,467 11 0	9,862 9 9	

These will be increased hereafter by 2 % on account of the zaildar's and headmen's allowances,

W. E. PURSER,

Settlement Officer.