

FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT

(CERTAIN PORTIONS EXCEPTED)

1923-27

BY

SHEIKH NUR MOHAMMAD, M.A., P.C.S.,

Settlement Officer.



Lahore:

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1927.

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No, 2951-R.

FROM

W. R. WILSON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department,

TO

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 8th December 1927.

(Order of the Governor in Council.)

SUBJECT :—*Final Settlement Report of the Sheikhupura District.*

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of an advance copy of the Settlement Report of the Sheikhupura District by Sheikh Nur Muhammad, M.A., P.C.S., together with a review of the same by the Financial Commissioner and to say that the Governor in Council agrees with the Financial Commissioner's recommendations contained in paragraph 9 of the Review regarding the term of the Settlement.

I am to add that the Governor in Council endorses the Financial Commissioner's remarks on the work of the Settlement Officer.

I have, etc.,
W. R. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

**Review of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the Final Settlement
Report of the Sheikhupura District (certain portions
excepted), 1923—27.**

THE Sheikhupura district of which the Final Settlement Report is now under review is made up of portions of four different districts, namely, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lahore and Lyallpur. Each of these four districts was formerly assessed separately from the others by different officers and at different times. The Settlement Officer has had, therefore, to make an elaborate statement showing the exact way in which the new assessment differs from each of the former assessments and the increases which he proposes in each case. Added to this cause of complexity there is the fact that the orders passed on the assessment reports for a large part of the district had subsequently to be modified by the Financial Commissioner. The result is that, to the lay mind at any rate, the Report must appear prolix and difficult to follow.

2. The orders sanctioning the various assessment proposals emanated from the Financial Commissioner and not, as has been stated in the body of the report, from the Governor in Council. Government approval to the orders was obtained according to rule before the orders issued. These orders of the Financial Commissioner had (owing to an undertaking given by a former member of the Government) to conform to the provisions of the Land Revenue Bill which was before the Legislative Council. This Bill as originally drafted provided for a reduction in the standard of assessment from one-half to one-third. It made no provision, however, for any limitation in the percentage of the increase to be taken. After orders had been passed on the Assessment Reports of the *ex-Raya* villages and the old Khangah Dogran Tahsil, a modification was introduced into the Bill. This limited the increase of the incidence of the land revenue on an area which is re-assessed to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the incidence of the old assessment on that area with a proviso (among others) that in the interim between the two settlements conditions had not been changed by the introduction of canal irrigation. In consequence of this modification it was necessary for the Financial Commissioner to revise the orders passed on these two assessment reports, and to lower the rates very considerably.

3. The assessments sanctioned are based on two sets of conditions. There is first the tract to which canal irrigation was extended before orders were passed on the assessment reports of former settlements. This area lies across all three tahsils of the district. In the Shahdara Tahsil it comprises the *ex-Raya* villages; in the Sheikhupura Tahsil the Lower Chenab Bar Circle and the Gogera Branch Colony Circle; and in the Nankana Tahsil the Bar Circle. Throughout this area the increase of the incidence of the land revenue is limited to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the incidence at the time when the new rates were introduced.

In the rest of the district, to which canal irrigation was extended after orders were passed on the assessment reports of previous settlements there is no limit to the increase which may be taken. Throughout the district the standard of the net assets to be taken as land revenue is fixed at one-third. It will be seen later that this theoretical standard of assessment is not approached.

4. The Sheikhupura District forms part of that area of the province where the danger of water-logging is imminent. This water-logging has appeared after the introduction of canal irrigation, and it is usually attributed to the excessive use of canal water by irrigators, as well as to direct percolation from canals. In fixing assessment rates, therefore,

it is well to encourage well-irrigation and *barani* cultivation by the imposition of low rates. In the *ex-Raya* villages of Shahdara the *chahi* rate is only Re. 1-6-0 in the Kalar and Re. 1-10-0 in the Khadir, while the *barani* rates are Re. 1 and Re. 1-2-0, respectively. In the *ex-Sharakpur* portions of the Shahdara Tahsil the *chahi* rates vary from Re. 1-2-0 in the Southern Bangar to Re. 1-10-0 in the Khadir and the *barani* rates vary from Re. 0-8-0 in the Southern Bangar to Re. 1-5-0 in the Northern Bangar. In the Sheikhpura Tahsil the *chahi* rate is Re. 1-4-0 and the *barani* rate Re. 1 and in the Nankana Tahsil the *chahi* rates vary from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-8-0 and the *barani* rates from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1. These figures show the great leniency of the assessment of non-*nahri* land, especially *chahi*. In spite of this, however, the immediate profits to be derived from canal irrigation throughout the district are so great that owners and cultivators prefer to cultivate canal lands for which they have to pay high rates of land revenue and occupier's rates, rather than well or dry lands for which the only payment is a very small revenue rate.

5. The estimated average old demand of the rural portion of the district was 13.52 lakhs of rupees and the new demand which has been sanctioned amounts to Rs. 17.58 lakhs, the total increase being, therefore, 30 per cent. The increase is greatest in the Sheikhpura Tahsil (59.6 per cent.). This tahsil contains a large proportion of newly irrigated land to which the $33\frac{1}{3}$ limit of increase of incidence does not apply. In the Nankana Tahsil the increase is only 26 per cent. and in the Shahdara Tahsil, which is the poorest of the tahsils of the district, and one in which the dangers of water-logging are great, there has actually been a decrease from 3.49 to 3.18 lakhs of rupees or a decrease of 9 per cent.

The standard of assessment permitted by the Land Revenue Bill is one-third of the net assets. In fact only 65 per cent. of this standard has been taken in the Shahdara Tahsil, 68 per cent. in the Sheikhpura Tahsil and 64 per cent. in the Nankana Tahsil. In portions of the Shahdara tahsil only 54 per cent. of the permissible one-third net assets standard has been taken. These figures show the extreme leniency of the new assessments. Such leniency is more justifiable in the comparatively poor Shahdara Tahsil, even though the result there is an actual reduction in the average amount of the assessment by 9 per cent. than it is in the rich Sheikhpura Tahsil where there is an increase of $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or in the almost as rich Nankana Tahsil where the increase is 26 per cent.

6. Except in 124 estates of the Shahdara Tahsil the assessment is entirely fluctuating, by rates per acre fixed for each village or square, for each kind of cultivation (*nahri*, *chahi* or *barani*). This is the system used in the neighbouring Lyallpur District and is the one which has been universally adopted in Colony tracts. There is a great number of rates as indicated in paragraphs 35 to 38 of the report and this makes it appear at first sight as if assessment will be a somewhat complicated business. In fact, however, there is usually a single set of rates for each village, and the actual working of the assessment will be very simple. The assessing agency is the Canal Department throughout the perennially canal irrigated tract, and the Revenue Department elsewhere. The Settlement Officer in paragraph 44 has indicated some of the difficulties met with owing to the employment of both these agencies. These matters should have been dealt with separately. It is not advisable to pass orders on them in the course of a review of the Final Settlement Report. The Deputy Commissioner will be asked to submit proposals, framed in consultation with the local canal officers, to ensure harmonious working of the canal and revenue staffs in future. The essential principal is that in estates where canal irrigation is perennial, and where in consequence the revenue derived from canal land revenue and canal occupier's rates combined is overwhelmingly greater than the land revenue assessed on non-*nahri* lands the assessing agency

should be the Canal Department. Some system of check must, however, be devised to ensure that the non-*nahri* cultivation in this area which is far more precarious than *nahri* cultivation, and which therefore needs special attention, is fairly dealt with. In tracts which have not perennial canal irrigation, where the assessing agency is the Revenue Department, some comparison and check is needed to ensure that the figures of areas assessed by revenue officers to canal land revenue correspond with the figures for the same areas assessed to canal occupier's rates.

In 124 estates of the Shahdara Tahsil the revenue payers (who were all given the choice) chose that the assessment of the non-*nahri* portion of their villages should be fixed. The total fixed assessment in these estates is a little over Rs. 52,000.

7. The Settlement Officer has devoted a considerable amount of time to the assessment of the urban areas of this district (see paragraphs 40 to 42), but these areas are really unimportant and the total assessment imposed on them amounting to under Rs. 16,000 is insignificant. This urban assessment is entirely fixed.

8. The settlement has cost 1.71 lakhs of rupees. In spite of the fact that it has lasted more than a year over the term estimated this is considerably less than the estimate of slightly over two lakhs sanctioned for the project. The reason why the settlement has been so cheaply done is because no re-measurement or mapping had to be undertaken, and the revenue records were found otherwise to be in good order. The whole cost of the assessment was more than repaid by the increase of a single harvest.

9. In paragraph 55 of the report the Settlement Officer has suggested that the term of settlement should be 10 years for the Sheikhpura Tahsil and the Bar Circle of the Nankana Tahsil and 20 years for the rest of the area under settlement. In the alternative he suggests 20 years as the term for the whole area. The latter alternative is preferable to the former. Under the terms of the Land Revenue Bill a term of 10 years could only be sanctioned for that part of the Sheikhpura Tahsil to which canal Irrigation was extended after orders had been passed on the last preceding settlement. If, therefore, we are to comply with these provisions we should have to apply the term of 10 years only to that part of the Sheikhpura Tahsil which is irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal, while the area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal would have a term of Rs. 20 years. Owing to the restrictions of the Bill, the latter area is more lightly assessed (proportionately to its productivity) than the former. We should, therefore, still further depress the balance against the Upper Chenab area if we gave it a shorter term than that given to the Lower Chenab area. The assessment of the urban area is so unimportant that it is not necessary to have a short term of assessment for them. The term for these areas should be 20 years as for the rural areas.

The new assessments were not in all cases introduced with effect from the same harvest in the same tahsil. For example, in the Shahdara Tahsil the new assessment of a part runs from *Rabi* 1925 and of another part from *Kharif* 1926. To avoid future confusion it will be well to reckon the period of 20 years from the latest date in any one tahsil. If these proposals are accepted the new settlement will expire as follows in each tahsil:—

Shahdara	...	...	...	...	Rabi 1946
Sheikhpura	...	...	...	...	Kharif 1945
Nankana	...	..	...	...	Kharif 1945

Excluding the Rakh Branch Colony Circle of the Sheikhpura Tahsil the areas of this district which did not come under Settlement operations are of small importance. They are a few villages along the Ravi which formerly formed part of the Chunian Tahsil of the Lahore

District and which are now included in the Nankana Tahsil and a few villages of the riverain of Shahdara Tahsil to which canal irrigation has not been extended and which were transferred from Sialkot and Lahore, respectively. The existing assessments of these areas expire some in 1935 and some in 1943. It may be convenient when the time of expiry approaches to extend the term of settlement of these small areas so as to bring it into conformity with the term now fixed for each tahsil. Unless something unexpected happens these areas are not likely to change greatly from their present state, and in comparison with the canal irrigated tract they are by no means lightly assessed.

The Rakh Branch Colony Circle which is also a part of the district not now being re-assessed is more important than the small riverain tract just mentioned because of the revenue involved. This circle, however, compared with other parts of the Sheikhpura Tahsil, is already sufficiently highly assessed, and a new assessment in 1932 may not be considered advisable. It may then be found convenient to extend the term of this circle to *Kharif* 1945 the harvest when the assessment of the rest of the tahsil will expire.

10. Shaikh Nur Muhammad deserves credit for the rapidity and cheapness with which his operations were concluded. He has shown sympathy with the people without sacrificing the interests of the State. His Assessment and Settlement Reports have been clearly and concisely written.

C. M. KING,

Dated the 16th September 1927.

Financial Commissioner, Punjab.



Final Settlement Report of the Sheikhpura District.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

1. The Sheikhpura District as constituted by Gazette Notification No. 23037 of 30th October 1919, and enlarged later by contributions received from the Sialkot, Lahore and Lyallpur districts, consists of the following tracts :—

- (a) The old Khangah Dogran Tehsil of the Gujranwala District now named the Sheikhpura Tehsil from the transference of its headquarters to that place.
- (b) The old Sharaqpur Tehsil of the Gujranwala District included partly in the present Shahdara Tehsil and the rest in the Nankana Sahib Tehsil.
- (c) A block of villages detached from the old Raya Tehsil of the Sialkot District.
- (d) The trans-Ravi portion of the Lahore Tehsil with the exception of a few villages retransferred to Lahore.
- (e) A handful of villages taken from the Chunian Tehsil of the Lahore District.
- (f) A cluster of estates once forming part of the Montgomery District and transferred in 1913 to the Jaranwala Tehsil of the Lyallpur District preparatory to their cession to the Sheikhpura District on its formation.
- (c) and (d) are now included in the Shahdara Tehsil and (e) and (f) in the Nankana Sahib Tehsil.

But the revision of assessment now concluded did not cover the whole of the tract described above. The following portions were left out as the term of their current assessment had not expired :—

- (1) The non-Canal portion of the Ex. Raya Block.
- (2) The ex-Lahore Tehsil portion.
- (3) The Rakh Branch Colony portion of the Sheikhpura Tehsil.

The ex-Chunian portion was due to have its fluctuating assessment converted into fixed, if necessary, as ten years had elapsed over its current assessment. But in accordance with the orders contained in letter No. 533-R of March 6, 1925, from the officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Lahore Division, the existing fluctuating system in them is to continue to the end of Rabi 1935. The villages were therefore excluded from the present re-assessment.

2. The Deg, the channels of the Upper Chenab Canal and the Upper Gogera Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal constitute the main physical features of the tract now re-assessed. The Ravi river which skirts the whole length of the district from North to South on the East is separated from the area under re-assessment by a strip of land of varying width, so that very few of the estates in the area re-assessed are benefitted by the floods of the river

A portion of the Deg supply enters the tract at its extreme North-East at Jatrike through a syphon provided for it underneath the channel of the Raya Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal. A similar syphon lets in some supply close to Gharial Kalan which was a big distributing centre of Deg water in pre-canal days, when the bulk of the Deg supply passed by that village. The channel of the Raya Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal has obstructed the old passages and the major portion of the Deg supply now crosses that channel through the syphon at Loharanwali and the super-surface passage at Bhagatpur both in the Pasrur Tehsil of the Sialkot

District. The volume let in by the Jatrike Syphon flows into the channel of the Magola Branch and effects its junctions with the Gharial Branch at the place where the boundaries of Hachar, Nangal Bhuchar and Bhagodial meet. Some use is made of the water at Jatrike and a dam is set up occasionally to head up the water and divert it over the adjacent country. The Hachar people lower down also set up their dam in the Jatrike Branch above the point where it joins the Gharial Branch. Below Hachar the stream is deep and water remains confined within the banks except in high floods.

The stream flowing down the Loharanwali syphon and the Bhagatpur super-surface passage is the most active now. It runs by Wandho in the Gujranwala Tehsil down to Saini in the Shahdara Tehsil. Here it unites with the joint waters received through the Gharial and Jatrike syphons. The combined supply is very voluminous; much more so than in pre-canal days as very little of it gets used up on the way. The channel of the Muridke Distributary and the bund raised for its protection prevent it from spreading far and wide. The only passage for it lower down, however, is the syphon at Tapiala which can let out a limited volume. In years of heavy rains and floods the water is kept headed up and standing for several days. A large area higher up the course of the Deg stream is subjected to *Doba* (submersion under water) by which standing Kharif crops are damaged. The whole countryside is one continuous sheet of water and a breeding ground for mosquitoes. No corresponding advantage is possible. The moisture is too much and continues too long to enable tillage to be done for the Rabi except on some elevated spots which emerge from the water early enough. Happily this liability to loss is confined to a few villages only. But it can be said that the Deg does more harm now than good to the *Ex-Raya* tract as a whole.

Of the two branches of the Deg below Tapiala, the *Nikki* Deg receives much larger supply now than formerly. It is no more the dry Deg that it used to be. In the main channel the supply received is less abundant and overflows less often. The sailab area is in consequence less extensive and the advantage from silt which floods leave behind is comparatively slight.

The volume of natural water which used to flow in the main Deg below Hachar all the year round has increased. Percolation from the canal and its distributaries is the cause. The *Nikki* Deg is more fortunate in this respect. Its course lies in closer vicinity to the main channel of the Upper Chenab Canal and a volume of water is to be seen constantly flowing in it. Jhalari irrigation has thus become more secure on both the Degr and can be done, where otherwise practicable, throughout the year.

The Bhed and the Lela are drying up now as surface drainage on which they were fed is cut off by the canal distributaries and water-courses.

The two main branches of the Deg unite at Dhingan in the Shahdara Tehsil where a bund was constructed at about the close of the last settlement to divert the combined stream into the Ravi river. A considerable supply of water flows in the stream throughout the year. The drainage channel along the eastern bank of the Upper Chenab Canal upto Mudke also falls into it. But its waters serve no useful purpose.

Below the diversion bund the channel of the Deg is being gradually filled up. Some supply is still received from surface drainage and serves to maintain some precarious jhalari irrigation. Otherwise the Nankana Tehsil is unaffected by the activities of the Deg. The diversion bund has obstructed the ingress of the Annhe nala into the Eastern portion of the Nankana Tehsil which used to be benefited by it. The nala took off from the Ravi river near Sharakpur, and after traversing a course of 20 miles affected its junction at Malakpur with an offshoot of the Deg called the Chitrang. It now falls into the combined Deg stream below Sultanpur. A number of other cuts from the river in the vicinity of Shahdara have similarly been obstructed and are of no use to the tract now.

The course of the Upper Chenab Canal was noticed by Mr. I. C. Lall in para. 7 of the Final Report on the Settlement of the Wazirabad, Gujranwala and Sharakpur Tehsils. The Gogera Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal enters

the tract at Ajnianwala in the Sheikhpura Tehsil and after running due south for a distance of about 25 miles takes its turn to the West and leaves the tract at the South-Western extremity of the Gogera Branch Colony circle. The channel runs parallel to the Upper Chenab Canal for some length of its course at a distance from the latter of about 18 miles.

3. Three types of soils prevail in the tract. The Deg valley has stiff non-absorbent soil impregnated at places with Saline matter. It has patches of sweet low-lying land called at some places the "Rohi" and at others the Chhambi. The missie soil is the standard Bar land and prevails towards the West of the tract. It is so called from the mixture with it of sand which makes it porous and absorbent, a type extremely well-suited to canal irrigation. The third type is the Ghasra soil of the riverain—loose in texture on account of a larger mixture of sand. This natural classification however was not adopted at last settlement and neither has it been recognised in the records where they have been revised now. Classification based on means of irrigation was adopted as detailed below under the orders of the Financial Commissioner contained in Senior Secretary's letter No. 92-1-17-3-2097 of 7th February 1924 and memo. No. 92-1-17-3-13891 of 31st October 1924 :—

- (1) Chahi or irrigated from wells.
- (2) Nahri or canal irrigated.
- (3) Jhalari-Nahri or irrigated by lift from a canal.
- (4) Abi or irrigated by lift from a river, tank, stream or a cut from these.
- (5) Sailab or flooded by river or Deg or a stream or a cut from these.
- (5) Barani or not included in any of the above mentioned classes.
- (6) Banjar-Jadid or new waste.
- (7) Banjar Qadim or old waste.
- (7) Ghair mumkin or unculturable.

Chahi-Nahri has been ordered to be classified as Nahri and Chahi-Sailab and Chahi-abi as Chahi.

4. The existing division into assessment circles was naturally very complicated. The *ex-Raya* block of the Shahdara Tehsil contained portions of three assessment circles; the Khadir, the Dokandi and the Kalar. Mr. Boyd in the Sialkot Settlement joined the last named two circles into a single "nahri" circle preparatory to their cession to this district. That circle has now been again given its popular name the Kalar. The *ex-Raya* Khadir villages were merged into a single Khadir circle with the *ex-Sharakpur* Khadir villages. So much of the Northern Bangar circle of the old Sharakpur Tehsil as fell within the limits of the Shahdara Tehsil now forms a separate circle and retains its old name. The nine estates joined by the Financial Commissioner to the Eastern Bangar circle of the old Sharakpur Tehsil by his orders on the assessment report of that Tehsil at the last settlement (*vide* paragraph 34) have been transferred now to the Northern Bangar. The portion of the Eastern Bangar circle which has been cut off from its main body and included in the Shahdara Tehsil forms the Southern Bangar circle of that Tehsil. The portion of the Khadir circle of the old Sharakpur Tehsil with the homogeneous contributions received from the Raya and the Lahore Tehsils forms the Khadir circle of the Shahdara Tehsil. The present division of the Shahdara Tehsil into assessment circles is as follows :—

- (a) The Kalar.
- (b) The Northern Bangar.
- (c) The Southern Bangar.
- (d) The Khadir.

The existing Bar circle of this tehsil has been split into the Lower Chenab Bar and the Upper Chenab Bar circles. The Rakh Branch Colony forms a separate circle and the Gogera Branch Colony chaks make a circle by themselves.

The circles of the Tehsil are thus :—

- (a) The Lower Chenab Bar circle.
- (b) The Upper Chenab Bar circle.
- (c) The Rakh Branch Colony circle.
- (d) The Gogera Branch Colony circle.

The portion of the Northern Bangar circle of the old Sharakpur Tehsil which falls to its lot retains its name. The Eastern Bar of the old Sharakpur Tehsil has been abolished and the constituent estates seventeen in number joined with the Northern Bangar. The Western Bar of Sharakpur is now the Bar circle of this Tehsil. The estates of the old Eastern Bangar circle east of the channel of the Upper Chenab Canal form the Eastern Bangar circle of this Tehsil. The Southern Bangar circle of the old Sharakpur Tehsil retains its name and has absorbed the estates of the Nala Deg circle of the *ex*-Montgomery tract. The Bet Circle of this tract and the Ravi Chunian circle have merged into the Khadir circle. The present circles of this Tehsil therefore are :—

- (a) The Northern Bangar.
- (b) The Bar.
- (c) The Southern Bangar.
- (d) The Eastern Bangar.
- (e) The Khadir.

The orders of the Financial Commissioner sanctioning these arrangements are contained in the following letters of the Senior Secretary addressed to the Commissioner, Lahore, No. 92-1-17-5-4673, dated 28th June 1924, No. 1190-R., dated 9th May 1925, and No. 1913-R., dated October 1925.

5. The Bangar circles in all Tahsils and the Kalar circle of Shahdara were or still are the valley of the Deg. Their stiff soil is suited to the cultivation of rice which is the staple produce. Cane, cotton, maize and toria are conspicuous by their insignificance. Wheat is the main Rabi crop. Its yield however is not large as the stalks get shaken at the roots in the month of March and the shrinkage of the grain is the result. Gram and minor pulses are also grown. The climate is unwholesome both for men and cattle particularly in the summer months when flies, snakes, and mosquitoes are numerous. Malaria is common. Cattle die of throat and mouth diseases. Horses are swept away by the score from the disease locally known as Pheta surrah). The level of prosperity in the Bangar circles is naturally low.

The Northern Bangar circle of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil is however a partial exception. It occupies a position midway between the Bar and the Bangar circles in respect of soil, crops, productiveness, climate and prosperity.

The Bar and the Colony circles are the most prosperous in the district. The soil is excellent and climate congenial.

6. As noticed elsewhere the Rakh Branch Colony circle has been excluded from the area to be re-assessed. The area under settlement consists of 122 colony chaks lying scattered all over it. They are diverse in type and may be described in some detail.

Forty-five chaks receive irrigation from the Lower Chenab Canal. Nine of these lie in the vicinity of Nankana Sahib. They have excellent missie soil and are held by sufed-posh grantees. One Chak 641 was included among the *ex*-Jaranwala estates. It has been recently allotted to Labana militarie

and is being rapidly developed. These ten chaks are included in the Nankana Sahib Tehsil. Thirty-five chaks forming the Gogera Branch Colony circle are included in the Sheikhpura Tehsil. The best of this lot are chaks 1 to 20 situated close to Nankana Sahib. They are mostly held by Sikh abadkars from the Amritsar, Lahore and Gujranwala Districts, have very good missie soil and are most prosperous. The remaining 15 are not as prosperous, some of them receive irrigation by lift and others are situated at the tail of long distributaries.

The 77 chaks which remain are irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal. Of these the 50 *ex-Sharakpur* chaks (10 in the Nankana Sahib Tehsil and 40 in the Shahdara Tehsil) form a type by themselves. A cluster of them lie in the vicinity of Kala-Shah-Kaku and the rest are mostly dotted along the channel of the Upper Chenab Canal. The colonists are petty zemindars from the water-logged areas of the Gujranwala district or peasants from the Sialkot district whose lands came under the channel of the Upper Chenab Canal, or local peasants who had petty holdings or had suffered from river action. With few exceptions they are a resourceless people. The soil of the chaks is *kalrathi* and lacking in natural fertility. Both these factors have combined to prevent the chaks from thriving. The grantees are largely habitual absentees. Such of the chaks as lie close to the channel of the Upper Chenab Canal have been affected by water-logging. Seven chaks were given out on 20 years' lease to Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Malir Kotla and some others on conditions which required the sinking of a tube-well in each chak, canal irrigation being not allowed there. The soil of these chaks is a little superior to the average of the chaks. The Nawab incurred heavy expenses in setting up tube-wells. But the enterprise failed owing mainly to the inefficiency of management. The lease has now been cancelled and the area is being given out on temporary cultivation. The canal department have still refused to allow canal-irrigation to this area on account of the apprehended advent of seepage there. The colonists of some of the water-logged areas are being given lands on temporary cultivation in other colony chaks.

The 7 chaks of the Syedwala vicinity are differently held. Nine are held by auction purchasers. Their soil is of inferior *kalrathi* quality. Fourteen chaks are held by grantees most of whom failed to get lands on the Jhelum Canal. A good many grantees from the North-West Frontier Province and from the Ambala Division also got lands. The soil is of fairly good-quality but much less heavy than the Bar lands. The remaining chaks were allotted in petty grants to local people.

6. Irrigation from the Lower Chenab Canal is perennial and with minor exceptions nowhere unsatisfactory. Distributaries take off from the main channel of the Gogera Branch and are generally not very long, so that the tail estates too are with some exceptions fairly well served. The Upper Chenab Canal supplies irrigation in Kharif only to the tract lying to the East of its channel. Elsewhere irrigation from the canal is perennial; a single distributary the *Khakh* being an exception as its course lies through area threatened by water-logging.

Arrangements for the supply of water are reaching the stage of maturity on the Lower Chenab Canal, but not so on the Upper. Tail villages on long distributaries on the latter canal complain of a serious shortage of supply. Make-shift arrangements are still the order of the day on the Kharif distributaries.

7. One consequence of canal irrigation has been a steady rise of the spring level. In the Bar circles of the Sheikhpura Tehsil the rise has been from 1 to 2 feet per year. But the spring level is too low still to raise apprehensions of water-logging. A strip of land in the immediate vicinity of the channel of the Lower Gogera Branch has patches of *Thur* appearing on its surface. But it is insignificant yet and is ascribed to the effect of well-water which it has been noticed raises *Thur* if applied to lands which have

Rise in water-level and water-logging.

been receiving canal irrigation for a number of years. In the Kharif irrigated *ex-Raya* tract the rise of spring level per year has been noticed by the canal Department to be 44 feet on an average. But in the closer vicinity of the main channel of the Upper Chenab Canal the rise is alarming; 19 feet on an average since settlement. In the villages lying close to its banks, the wells are seen full to the brim and distance to water level increases as we recede from the main channel. As a result of the rise the estates lying on the channel of the Upper Chenab Canal have become seriously affected with water-logging and unless the measures recently adopted by the Canal Department arrest its progress the danger which is travelling apace will attack the more distant estates as well. So far, however, the area damaged is not large. The table given below gives the estimates formed during the present reassessment operations. The area under Thur is the one which has been entirely thrown up as unfit for cultivation and area under sem that which is still cultivated but has lost most of its productiveness.

<i>Tehsil.</i>			<i>Sem.</i>	<i>Thur.</i>
Shahdara	...	...	7,223	5,523
Nankana Sahib	...	...	7,085	5,819

More harm is done where the channel runs above the surface of the adjoining lands than where it is below that level. Kalratha lands suffer more and earlier than missa. The process of damage travels by stages. Its advent is heralded by unusually successful barani crops and by the spontaneous growth of a thick crop of maina. This happens for one or two years. In the third year patches of kallar begin to appear in the affected fields and seed does not germinate on these patches. Yields begin to diminish and the patches extend to cover the whole field. The final stage is marked by the appearance of crystals of salt or Thur on the surface. Depressions in close proximity to the channel remain permanently damp and have water of a rusty colour standing in them. Spring level rises and comes close up to the surface of land. Houses in the abadi begin to crumble to dust and eventually collapse. An abnoxious odour is emitted by abadies and drinking water tastes raw.

In portions of the Bar tracts close to the main channel Barani cultivation has increased as the sub-soil moisture helps in the maturity of unirrigated crops.

8. The figures given in the assessment reports present a striking illustration of the phenomena that the quantity of rainfall diminishes as we recede from the hills. The fall at the extreme north (average of the Raya Tehsil gauge) is about 30 inches. In the extreme South it is barely 9.73 inches (average of the Chak Lachhman Dass Record). In the central portion it varies between 19 inches (average of the Chichoke Mallian Record) and 14 inches (average assumed for the G. B. Colony of the Sheikhpura Tehsil). Copious fall is received in the months of July and August and the result is a swelling of rice cultivation particularly in the Northern portion of the district. To what extent this happens is shown by a scrutiny of statement XXI of the Canal Department. The Raya Division figures show that in 1918 when the summer rains failed the duty of a cusec of water was only 67 whereas in the preceding year when the summer rains were abundant the duty was as high as 126. When we consider this circumstance in the light of the observation that September rains often fail, we understand the chief weakness of the kharif irrigated tract where the canal stops on October 15, leaving the late sown rice to wither entirely or to yield a precarious harvest. October and November are generally dry and wheat cultivation is largely dependent on wells and therefore not very extensive. March rains are as useful in the Bar as they are harmful in the Bangar. April and May are seldom dry. Harvesting is retarded and wheat not infrequently moistened on the threshing floors.

9. The district is well served by railways. The Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway is easily accessible to the Rakh Branch Colony and the proprietary villages in that vicinity. The Shahdara-Sangla line runs through the heart of the Northern Bangar circle of Shahdara Tehsil and the Bar circles of Sheikhpura. The Chichoki Mallian Shorkot line runs through the Western length of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil. The Shahdara-Narowal Railway opened in December 1926 serves the portion of the district which was in sore need of easy connection with markets. The Lahore Pindi Bhattian and the Lahore-Sharapur are the only metalled roads so far. The road between Sharapur and Nankana Sahib and the Lahore-Baraghar road are being metalled. There are quite a number of kacha roads in the district but most of them become impassable after heavy rains particularly in the Bangar circles. Village roads in all circles of the Deg valley are hopelessly bad and unserviceable except for a few months in winter.

Lahore is a very convenient market for the sale of the rice grown in the Kalar and Bangar circles of the Shahdara Tehsil. Charcoal is also carried there for sale and fetches a high price. Villages in the immediate vicinity of Shahdara send their milk and green fodder to the same place. A mandi has been recently established at Sheikhpura. Chuharkana and Sangla mandis have long been in existence and Marh Bilochan has a small mandi of its own. Klangah Dogran though lying far into the interior and distant from Railway Stations is of use to villages in the neighbourhood. Nankana and Warburton mandis serve nearly the whole of the Nankana Tehsil.

CHAPTER II—FISCAL HISTORY.

10. The fiscal history of the tracts re-assessed is summarised below to avoid future references to the Settlement Reports of the districts from which they have been detached. Before the Summary settlements. As a necessary incident of the constitution of the district, the account is rather lengthy.

It is impossible to trace the fiscal history of the tracts comprised in this district before the rise of the Sikhs. Under the Mussalman Emperors a Subah or Governor administered the country with head-quarters at Lahore and the tract must have formed part of the district of Doaba Rachnabad (between the Ravi and the Chenab Rivers). The tract included in the present Shahdara Tehsil must have been exposed by its position near the main route between Lahore and Peshawar to the full force of the early Afghan invasions and of the later struggles in the course of which the Sikh power rose. The numerous thehs or old sites of villages scattered all over the district indicate some density of population in former times and the fact that most of the present villages are built on the ruins of deserted settlements is an indication of frequent changes, the former occupants being driven by invaders or famines to establish themselves else where. In the Bar tract Viraks and Kharals ousted the Hanjra and Jag Hindu jats. But inter tribal quarrels prevented any steady settling down to agriculture. The Viraks and Kharals submitted to the authority of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Bhattis resisted and were expelled but had the majority of their villages restored to them after annexation.

“During the rise of Sikh power and the struggle of the rival confederacies for ascendancy, roughly from 1750 to 1810 A.D., there was no fixed policy at all; might was right. By 1810 A.D., after nearly a century of anarchy fatal to all material improvement, in which nearly every village was sacked or burned by one or other of the contending parties or deserted by the owners owing to the general insecurity and successive famines, the district had fallen into the strong hands of Ranjit Singh, and comparative order and security were restored. The Maharaja's fiscal policy was two-fold. Part of the district was portioned out to the local chiefs or his own followers on a semi-feudal system, to make what they could out of the people, subject to the obligation of military service; the rest was farmed out in groups of villages to kardars or farmers of the revenue, who contracted to make certain fixed payments to the Royal Treasury at Lahore. The kardars and jagirdars alike realised the revenue direct from the cultivators by kankut or appraisement of the

crop, batai or division of the crops, and chakota or lump payments in kind and cash, changing one mode for another as they found it to their profit. Each system pressed equally hard on the people who were regarded as a sponge to be squeezed to the utmost limit compatible with their continuing to cultivate, and when they refused or were unable to pay, the land was made over to outsiders.*"

The evil consequences of this system were manifold. It made the people improvident. The more they worked the greater was the Government exaction and the more idle they were the less would they have to pay to the Government. A premium was thus put on idleness. Secondly, it was directly to the advantage of the kardar that the cultivation should increase. It therefore became his interest to give over the land to those who would till it best, who were generally mere cultivators. Thus the rights of proprietors were disregarded. The value of property consequently decreased. Again the people always looked to Government for help in sinking wells which they always got from the kardar. The result was that they could do nothing for themselves.

The assessment so demanded and realized amounted to as much as Rs. 5 per acre. Good wells with 30 to 50 acres attached had to pay Rs. 120 to Rs. 200. The only exception to the general fiscal oppression was Diwan Sawan Mal, who about 1825 A.D. obtained the Bar and adjoining Bar tracts in the Hafizabad Tehsil, partly in farm and partly in Jagir. He encouraged the pastoral tribes of the Bar to found villages and settle down permanently to agriculture by allowing them to hold the land at a very lenient assessment, ultimately fixed at Rs. 62 per well. He also made remissions in favour of those who founded new villages or sunk new wells. In addition to the ordinary revenue demand there were a multitude of petty exactions under different names. A more crushing exaction was the free-quartering of troops on the people and the necessity of furnishing supplies for the Sikh armies on their way to the Frontier. In few districts did the hand of the Sikhs fall more heavily than on this and few districts had a worse start under British rule.

11. The Summary Settlement was made in 1847-48 by European political Officers under the Regency which followed the first Sikh War. The present Shahdara and Sheikhpura Tehsils roughly coincided with the parganas of the same name. The basis of calculation was the collections in grain and kind for the previous five years, lists of which were supplied by the kardars. The grain payments were commuted into cash at the rate of prices then prevailing which happened then to be exceptionally high; and an all-round reduction of 10 per cent being allowed the balance was announced as fixed cash demand. The assessment fell at Re. 1-4-0 per acre on cultivation.

The assessment was glaringly unequal and oppressively severe. For a few years the zemindars buoyed up by high prices paid the demand with some regularity. But at annexation prices fell and money became scarce. A severe draught in 1849 and another in 1851 accompanied by a deadly epidemic of murrain among cattle broke the summary settlement hopelessly.

12. The Regular Settlement was commenced by Mr. Marris in 1856. The demand of the summary settlement was reduced everywhere by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Shahdara pargana which was considered to have been leniently treated, by 20 per cent. in the Sheikhpura pargana where one-fourth of the wells had been deserted and by 10 per cent. in the Raya Tehsil. In the Bar and adjoining Bar villages waste areas were put under a *tirni* assessment calculated at the rate of Re. 1 per 100 head of cattle. This was very inadequate and villages with large profits from the produce of waste escaped very lightly whereas the burden of assessment was thrown on villages which had broken up their wastes. The demand on cultivation fell at Re. 1-0-8 per acre.

This relief proved inadequate. It was found that the capacities of the Bangar circle and of the Lower Deg villages had been over-estimated. It had been ignored how entirely the tract depended on a capricious rainfall. In 1858

*Gazetteer of the Gujranwala District 1888-84.

a general enquiry into the condition of the more depressed estates was carried out by the Commissioner the result of which was that further reduction, varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Bar circles to 17 per cent. in the Kalar had to be given. In the latter the demand of the summary settlement was thus reduced by 33 per cent. Thereafter the settlement worked well."

In the *ex-Jaranwala* tract Captain Elphinstone assessed the flooded area at higher rates than well-irrigated lands. "But floods began to fail soon after his assessments were introduced and distress in the riverain villages had become marked before the revised settlement was started in 1868."

13. "The tract forming the old Sharakpur Tehsil was assessed in 1868 as part of the Lahore District by Mr. Leslie Saunders under Mr. Prinsep's supervision." They both went wrong in placing too much reliance on the assessments of the ten years before, assuming these to have been thoroughly sound, all they looked to was how far an increase was justified by the improvement of material resources in each circle. Mr. Saunders increased the assessment by 10,800 of which a large part came into operation at once. In the Khadir (Ghasra) circle only was a reduction of Rs. 1,000 made and this too was to be made good in ten years. The Tehsil had not got sufficient breathing time to recover from its past over assessment when this new demand came into force. What aggravated the distress was that between 1868 and 1885 there were several bad years in which crops failed and cattle died and no relief was granted. On the contrary a progressive enhancement of 4 per cent. which fell due in the very bad years 1878-79 was taken and an increase in the local rate at the same time increased the people's burden by another 8 per cent. From 1885 on, however, relief was granted more or less regularly to impoverished villages.

The tract forming the present Sheikhpura Tehsil had its revenue revised by Captain Nisbet in 1868 when it formed part of the Hafizabad Tahsil. The Government share of the produce was calculated at one-sixth. The new jama was culculated by applying to the irrigated area a well rate and then adding to it a moderate rate on the whole assessable area as unirrigated. Part of the increase made was deferred to be taken in the tenth year of the assessment. Culturable wastes after leaving a liberal margin for pasture were assessed at $\frac{3}{4}$ annas per acre rising to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. The assessment was considered by the Government as lenient and had it not been for a cycle of bad years which set in the progressive portion would have been realized at once. Fluctuations from prosperity to depression before the opening of the Chenab Canal were marked and rapid. The land revenue however was realized with regularity if not always without difficulty.

The *ex-Raya* portion of the Shahdara Tehsil was assessed as part of the Raya Tehsil in the Second Regular Settlement of 1863-66. The demand of the Kalar circle was increased by about 1.3 per cent. and that of the Khadir and Dokandi reduced by about 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. The well abiana system was introduced at this time. Part of the enhancement taken was deferred till after 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years. The term fixed was 20 years.

The *ex-Jaranwala* tract was assessed as part of the Gogera Tehsil in the Revised Settlement of the Montgomery District commenced by Mr. Roe in 1868 under the supervision of Mr. Priusep. The system of entirely fixed assessment was maintained. Revenue rates on which the assessments were based consisted of a lump abiana per well, a rate on all land under cultivation and a rate on new fallow. The assessment soon began to prove unworkable owing to a change in the set of the River and consequent desertion of tenants. Several systems of fluctuating assessment were tried with partial success. The one finally adopted in 1885 consisted of a rate of Re. 1 on Chahi and Sailab crops and of Re. 0.8-0 on new cultivation for two years. The method reduced the fixed assessment of the Revised Settlement by about 55 per cent.

14. The Sharakpur Tehsil was again assessed as part of the Lahore District at the Third Regular Settlement of that district made by Mr. Casson Walker, the new

demand being introduced with effect from Rabi 1893. Cultivation had increased by 35 per cent. irrigated land by 15 per cent. population by 17 per cent. and the increase in prices was more than 20 per cent. The cash rents half assets amounted to Rs. 1,23,709 and kind ones to Rs. 1,26,545 while the demand for 1891-92 was Rs. 1,39,786. The revenue actually imposed by Mr. Walker was Rs. 1,41,259 or an increase of 1 per cent. It fell at Rs 0-15-1 per acre on cultivation. It was fixed but wells fallen out of use were to receive remissions of revenue. The assessment was very lenient and was worked with the greatest moderation, 10-9 per cent. of the total demand having been suspended and 5-6 per cent remitted during the currency of the Settlement. Canal irrigation which commenced in 1899 and was extended to the whole of the Bar circle in 1903 was another godsend for that circle. Its fixed assessment was cancelled and the rates imposed instead were Nahri Rs. 1-4-0 chahi Rs. 0-12-0 and Barani Rs. 0-8-0 per acre matured.

The tract forming the present Sheikhpura Tahsil was included in and again assessed as part of the Hafizabad Tahsil at the 2nd Revised Settlement of the Gujranwala District made by Mr. (afterwards Sir Michael) O'Dwyer. The assessment was a fixed one. Nahri lands were assessed in their irrigated aspect and the same rates were adopted for chahi and Nahri in all circles. Waste lands on receiving canal irrigation were to be assessed at the Barani rate of the circle, account being taken of the waste assessment it already paid. Land assessed as Barani was to pay no increase on subsequently receiving canal irrigation. Waste areas in the Bar circles were to pay an assessment of 2 annas per acre.

The demand imposed absorbed 66 per cent. and 68 per cent. of the half-net-assets and represented an increase of 125 per cent. and 80 per cent. in the Bar and the adjoining Bar circles respectively. The rate on various classes of cultivation compared as follows with the rates of the former settlement.

		<i>Bar.</i>		<i>Adjoining Bar.</i>	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1.	Chahi Nahri	...	0 12 0	0 15 0	
2.	Barani	...	0 8 0	0 10 0	
3.	On cultivation	...	0 13 0	0 13 6	
4.	On cultivation of previous Settlement.		0 10 2	0 12 0	

The assessment was very lenient. But its distribution was defective as it was based on the cultivated area of 1892-93 which was a record year of good rainfall. A cycle of bad years set in after 1893-94 and wastes broken in 1892-93 became wastes again. The extension of Canal irrigation in the Bar and Colony areas accentuated the trouble by attracting tenants and throwing wells out of use. The villages which received Canal Irrigation in 1892-93 or had irrigation extended to them later were very fortunate. The already moderate Government demand in them became low.

The incidence of the demand on the average matured areas of the years 1900-01 to 1902-03 fell to Rs. 0-10-0 in the canal irrigated villages and rose to Rs 1-3-10 in the non-canal irrigated villages.

The fault lay with the fixed system of assessment. However, necessary relief was given to the unirrigated villages by suspensions and remission.

The *ex-Raya* villages were assessed as part of the Raya Tehsil at the Third Regular Settlement of the Sialkot District by Captain (now Sir James) Dunlop Smith. The assessment involved an increase of 16 per cent. in the Khadir, 17 per cent. in the kalar and 36 per cent. in the Dokandi circles. The assessment was heavy but suspensions and remissions were given in years of insufficient rainfall.

The *ex-Jaranwala* tract was assessed as part of the Gogera Tehsil, at the revision of the settlement of the Montgomery District made in 1892-99. The system approved of in 1892 was to impose fixed assessment on the wells and the lands attached to them and to have fluctuating rates for the lands outside well limits. The soil rates varied from Rs. 1-6-0 in the Deg Par circle to Rs. 1-10-0 in the Bet Par circles. Differential rates were sanctioned for crops from Rs. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-12 in the case of Nahri and from Rs. 0-12-0 to

Re. 1 in the case of Sailab. Excess waste was to pay 6 pies per acre. The Sailab soil rate was Rs. 1-6-0. The assessment produced discontent and was ordered in 1894 to be revised so far as the Bet-Par circle was concerned. In revision the mixed system of fixed and fluctuating assessment on cultivation together with a fixed assessment on waste was continued. The average rate at which the fixed assessment fell was Rs. 1-3-3 and fluctuating rate applied to excess mature crops inside wells varied from Re. 1 per acre to Re. 1-4-0. For the fluctuating assessment of all cultivation outside well areas crops were divided into three classes with Re. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-2-0 and 0-12-0 as rates. In the Deg circle rice was to be charged at Re. 1-12-0 instead of Re. 1-8-0, waste assessments were determined by applying the sanctioned rate to the waste area of the last four years less an area equal to the average cultivated area of the same period. In distribution lump sums were put on each well according to its quality.

The system was extremely complicated in working and the assessment was by no means light. Distress was aggravated by the attractions of cultivation on the Chenab Canal. Suspensions and remissions were frequently called for and given. With the opening of the Upper Chenab Canal and the Colonization of the Rakh areas in the Syedwala vicinity conditions became still worse. But happily the old assessment was cancelled in 1915 and fluctuating assessment ordered instead at rates which are noticed later.

15. In the Kalar Circle of the Shahdara Tehsil which was assessed as part of the Raya Tehsil by Mr. Boyd in the ^{The Expiring Settlements, Shahdara Tehsil.} Fourth Regular Settlement of the Sialkot District the non-nahri assessment was a fixed demand and its incidence as intended at settlement was to vary from Re. 1-15-1 per matured acre in the old Kalar villages to Rs. 2-1-5 in the old Dokandi villages. The nahri revenue (Rs. 2 per acre) was to be imposed on all lands whether bearing fixed assessment or not. This meant that the canal revenue was to be a super-charge when imposed on chahi or Barani lands. The rule was framed to discourage the application of canal water to lands other than banjar. With the same object a penal charge equivalent to the nahri rate of revenue was imposed on nahri cultivation done on chahi lands. But experience showed that it was impossible and inadvisable to restrict the application of canal water to banjar lands. The prohibition was withdrawn in 1919 and the effect was that in the four years that followed forty-three per cent. of the total area assessed to the nahri revenue was such as bore fixed assessment as well. Naturally the incidence of the fixed assessment on non-nahri crops increased. It amounted to Rs. 2-7-6 on the old Kalar and Rs. 2-15-6 on the old Dokandi villages per acre.

The ex-Sharakpur portion of this Tehsil was last assessed by Mr. Lall. In the Northern Bangar circle the assessment was for the most part to be fixed with an incidence on matured crops of Re. 1-10-0 per acre. All lands irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal were to pay the fluctuating assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre in addition. Villages cut off from torrent floods by the Deg Diversion Bund were to have entire fluctuation which was also to be allowed at the option of the owners to such estates as were likely to have their supply of flood water interfered with. The rates of fluctuating assessment per acre of matured crops were to be chahi Re. 1-12-0, Abi Rs. 2-4-0, barani Re. 1-4-0. Eighty-two estates of this circle had their non-nahri assessment fixed and 68 fluctuating; the latter being either colony chaks or estates lying wholly or mostly to the west of the main channel of the Upper Chenab Canal and enjoying perennial irrigation. In the estates with non-nahri fixed assessment 21 per cent. of the area assessed to nahri revenue was such as bore fixed assessment as well and the incidence of the fixed revenue on the non-nahri crops of the five years 1918—23 in them was Rs. 2-6-2 as against Re. 1-10-0 intended at settlement. The incidence of the nahri rates in the circle as a whole was Rs. 2-3-0 per acre. Of the estates included in the Southern Bangar circle 37 were subject to entirely fluctuating assessment and 14 had their non-nahri assessment fixed. The rates of fluctuating assessment were:—

				Rs	A.	P.	
1.	Chahi and abi	...	...	...	1	10	0 per acre matured.
2.	Sailab and barani	...	...	...	2	0	0 „
3.	Nahri	...	...	...	2	0	0 „

In the 14 estates with fixed non-nahri assessment 50 per cent. of the area assessed to nahri in the selected five years was such as bore fixed assessment as well and the incidence of the non-nahri demand in them consequently rose to Re. 1-14-0 per acre matured. The nahri revenue in the circle as a whole fell at Re. 1-14-11 per acre.

The *ex-Sharakupur Khadir* was put under fixed non-nahri assessment falling at Re. 1-8-0 per acre on matured crops. The nahri rate was to be Rs. 2 in addition. For reasons similar to those noticed above, the incidence of non-nahri demand increased to Re. 1-15-3 as 55 per cent. of the area assessed to nahri bore fixed assessment as well.

In the *ex-Raya Khadir* where the percentage of such area was 36, the incidence of the fixed demand on non-nahri matured crops rose from Rs. 2-3-11 intended at settlement to Rs. 2-13-1.

16. The proprietary villages of the Sheikhupura Tehsil were last assessed by Mr. Lall, in the Hafizabad Settlement 1902-1907. He imposed fluctuating rates on nahri as well as chahi and barani crops matured. The rates varied from village to village in accordance with local conditions. Nahri rates for Kharif and Rabi varied where necessary to the extent of Re. 0-8-0. The following table shows the rates sanctioned at last settlement :—

Class of Soil.	Description of villages.	Sanctioned rates.		
		Re.	A.	P.
Nahri	...	1	12	0
Chahi	{ Canal irrigated villages	1	2	0
	{ Non-canal irrigated villages	1	4	0
Barani	{ Canal irrigated villages	1	12	0
	{ Non-canal irrigated villages	0	14	0

The nahri rates varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 for Rabi and from anna twelve to Rs. 3 for Kharif crops. In every case they were multiples of annas four. The chahi and barani rates were multiples of annas two and varied from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 for the former and from annas eight to rupee one for the latter. Waste area was put under fixed assessment after deduction from it of area equal to cultivation. The assessment was determined at two annas per acre and amounted in all to Rs. 5,534. It was, however, reduced or remitted on the extension of canal irrigation and was only Rs. 1,395 in 1923. The incidences of the various rates on assessed areas excluding assessment on waste in the two circles according to the figures of the selected years were :—

Circle.	Nahri.		Chahi.		Barani.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Lower Chenab Bar	1	14	3	0	15	0
Upper Chenab Bar	2	1	0	1	3	9

The rates were moderate when imposed and the development of canal irrigation and communications which followed rendered them light. The onus of paying them was gradually shifted on to the tenant except in a few Bhatti villages where the owners still pay a part of it. The high rates of the War years rendered them very light by adding to the prosperity of the tract.

Of the 35 estates of the G. B. colony circle 33 were assessed by Captain Ferrar as part of the G. B. 1 circle of Lyallpur. The incidence of the nahri demand in them was Rs. 3-0-10 per acre sown. The barani rate was 12 annas per acre. Chaks 578-G. B. and 638 G. B. paid the initial concession rate of Re. 0-8-0 per acre. Malikana was 6 annas per rupee of land revenue subject to the maximum of annas twelve per acre till Kharif 1923, when the maximum limit was removed.

17. The following table shows the variation of the actual incidence of revenue on different classes of cultivation from those intended at the revision of the assessment of the Sharakupur Tehsil by Mr. Lall in 1913 and in the case of *ex-Jaranwala*

Nankana Sahib Tehsil.

villages, from those imposed in 1915 on the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal.

Circle.	INTENDED INCIDENCES			ACTUAL INCIDENCES.		
	Nahri.	Chahi.	Barani.	Nahri.	Chahi.	Barani.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bar ...	2 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	2 9 3	1 3 5	0 12 5
2. Northern Bangar.	{ Northern Bangar proper. 2 4 0	{ 1 12 0	1 4 0	2 6 4	1 5 7	0 15 11
	{ Eastern Bar. 2 8 0	{ Abi 2 4 0				
3. Eastern Bangar	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	2 3 1	1 4 5	0 12 3
4. Southern Bangar.	{ Southern Bangar proper. 2 0 0	1 10 0	1 2 0	2 2 3	1 8 1	1 2 2
	{ Deg 2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	...
Khadir ...	{ Ex-Sharakpur. 2 0 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	2 0 11	1 5 10	1 1 8
	{ Ex-Jaranwala. 2 0 0	1 2 0	Sailab 1 0 0	...	...	1 0 3
		Abi 1 8 0	...	...	1 8 0	...

The assessment was extremely light in the Bar circle and barely moderate elsewhere. In distributing his assessment Mr. Lall was naturally influenced by the conditions then existing. Estates on the main channel of the Deg which were more prosperous than others then were assessed to higher rates. With the stoppage of that source of supply their prosperity vanished and the indifferent irrigation from canal which fell to their lot as tail villages prevented their regaining it.

CHAPTER III.—MEASUREMENTS AND RECORDS.

18. The forecast reports submitted before the starting of the settlement operations did not disclose the necessity of revising the records on a large scale. The field staff provided for this settlement was therefore very small. As a permissive measure however the whole of the tract to be re-assessed was notified for revision of records. Opportunity was therefore taken of subjecting the existing maps and records to a thorough examination. The maps were scrutinized in the manner laid down in appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual and inquiry was made from the people as to the necessity or desirability of remeasurements. The results may be summarised below by Tehsils.

In the Shahdara Tehsil, the *ex* Sharakpur estates 224 in number had been measured on the killabandi system and also had their other records revised in 1912-13. The fields were found now to have undergone no change since. Of the 90 *ex*-Raya villages 62 had been put under total or partial killabandi at about the same time by Mr. Boyd and the rest had been measured on the Tarmim system. Both Mr. Boyd and Mr. Lall considered the records good enough for a long term of settlement. The Upper Chenab colony chaks 10 in number like the 40 colony chaks of the Nankana Tehsil (other than the *ex*-Jaranwala chaks) had been measured as late as in 1915-16 when they were allotted, though they had no Jamabandis prepared for them so far.

In the Sheikhpura Tehsil the 116 *ex*-Khangah Dogran villages had been measured in 1905-06 and had also had their other records revised at that time. But the Rajbahs and Railway lines which were made later were not

shown in the maps. Banjar areas which had been split in 1905-06 into fields of a square each and had been sub-divided later also disclosed a case for revision of maps. Their age was another reason in favour of their revision. In the Gogera Branch colony circle the change in fields was almost nil.

In the Nankana Tehsil, 184 *ex-Sharakpur* estates had been measured on the killabandi system, a few in 1904-05 and the rest in 1912-13. The other records had been revised in 1912-13. The scrutiny now made hardly disclosed any change in the fields. Of the *ex-Jaranwala* estates 81 villages had been subjected to complete killabandi in 1912-13 by Mr. I. C. Lall in continuation of the Sharakpur Operations. The maps were found to be absolutely satisfactory. Twenty-eight of the remaining estates had partial killabandi introduced in them also by Mr. Lall and 23 lying below the Dhaya had not been measured since they were last settled as part of the Montgomery District in 1892-93. Their maps had long been out of date and girdawari was done by means of Tattimma Shajras extemporised each harvest. No estate had its other records revised later than 1892-93. The people agreed to have killabandi. The *ex-Jaranwala* chaks of this Tehsil had been subjected to a special revision of maps and records in 1919-20.

19. The facts as stated above were reported to the Financial Commissioner and orders were received in his Senior Secretary's letters No. 92-1-17-4-3411 of 5th March 1924 and No. 92-1-17-4-5719 of 21st April 1924 limiting—

- (a) remeasurement to the 51 estates of the *ex-Jaranwala* tract,
- (b) revision of maps to 116 *ex-Khangah Dogran* villages.
- (c) the preparation of detailed jamabandis to (a) and (b) above and to such other estates as disclosed the necessity thereof.

20. Killabandi was accordingly introduced in the 51 villages of the *ex-Jaranwala* tract mentioned above. Some of these estates had partial killabandi in them already. That facility simplified the task considerably. Conditions below the Dhaya were in awful confusion because of long continued possessions conflicting with the records of ownership in a large number of cases. The difficulty was however tided over by the fact and ability of the field staff.

Twenty-two estates in the Shahdara vicinity lying to the east of the Shahdara distributary were also measured on the killabandi system at the instance of the Canal Department. The areas were mostly chahi and very valuable. But the plan of making small kilas at places not more than 2 kanals in area enabled the measurements to be executed to the satisfaction of the people.

The *ex-Khangah Dogran* villages had their maps revised on the Tarmim system as laid down in appendix XIX of the Settlement Manual. The only difficulty experienced was the immensity of the task in some of the big estates.

Records of Rights were prepared for the 51 estates of the *ex-Jaranwala* tract measured on the killabandi system and for 81 others of the same tract of which the records had not come under revision since 1892-93. The *ex-Khangah Dogran* estates and 50 Upper Chenab Canal colony chaks had also had their records of rights prepared. Jamabandis were prepared for the 23 estates of the Shahdara vicinity put under killabandi.

The pargana note-books of the tract reassessed have been overhauled. Two new forms (one applicable to estates with fixed assessments and the other to estates with entire fluctuation of assessment) for the statistics contained in them has been substituted for the large variety which existed before. Typed copies of my assessment notes have been put in them.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSESSMENT.

21. The following table shows changes in cultivation since settlement:—

Changes in cultivation.

Tehsils.	Circles.	Total area.		Cultivated area.		Chahi and abi.		Nabri, Chahi-Nabri and Jhalari-Nabri.		Barani and Sailab.		Wells in use.		Wells out of use.	
		S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
SHAHADARA.	Kalar	105,182	105,177	{ 40,932 39% }	{ 58,785 56% }	38,048	21,928	127	38,901	2,757	2,956	1,608	1,452	137	272
	N. Bangar	200,253	200,753	{ 46,830 2% }	{ 84,576 42% }	35,695	27,866	690	47,468	10,445	9,242	1,131	970	197	472
	S. Bangar	35,526	35,596	{ 14,982 42% }	{ 20,720 59% }	13,044	9,286	...	10,843	1,929	591	226	303	87	63
	Khadir	56,680	57,331	{ 36,139 63% }	{ 38,034 66% }	26,102	19,804	...	8,429	10,037	9,801	1,080	998	101	202
	Total	397,641	398,857	{ 138,883 35% }	{ 202,115 51% }	112,889	71,984	817	71,130	25,168	22,580	4,045	3,723	522	1,009
SHEIKHUPURA.	G. B. Colony	52,264	52,460	{ 38,012 73% }	{ 43,924 84% }	...	...	37,480	41,215	582	2,769	...	...	1	3
	L. C. Bar	192,243	192,281	{ 126,518 66% }	{ 144,679 75% }	1,991	5,832	106,624	117,440	17,899	21,457	66	184	211	216
	U. C. Bar	111,610	111,629	{ 47,697 42% }	{ 85,416 72% }	14,873	2,558	...	70,729	32,824	11,716	300	97	63	332
	Total	356,117	356,369	{ 212,227 60% }	{ 272,666 77% }	16,864	8,390	144,054	229,384	52,305	35,942	356	281	281	651
NAKKA SAHIB.	Bar	113,782	113,911	{ 54,847 48% }	{ 81,766 72% }	2,735	1,159	47,830	75,624	4,282	1,983	82	63	87	122
	N. Bangar	65,986	65,983	{ 19,399 29% }	{ 42,728 65% }	13,497	5,594	285	33,729	5,607	3,415	335	211	36	166
	E. Bangar	31,381	31,381	{ 12,518 40% }	{ 19,235 61% }	10,221	8,654	...	9,006	2,297	1,571	253	298	27	23
	S. Bangar	112,382	112,403	{ 38,643 34% }	{ 74,203 66% }	15,589	5,986	4,457	67,105	18,602	1,112	504	386	218	389
	Khadir	79,908	80,131	{ 40,110 50% }	{ 46,638 58% }	10,066	8,637	8,382	30,437	21,742	7,504	521	406	107	249
	Total	403,437	403,809	{ 165,592 41% }	{ 264,570 65% }	52,088	30,084	60,964	218,901	52,530	15,585	1,695	1,314	475	954

The settlement year is not the same in all cases. It was 1913-14 for the *ex-Raya* villages and 1912-13 for the rest of the Shahdara Tehsil ; 1904-05 for the Bar circles and 1911-12 for the G. B. Colony circle of the Sheikhpura Tehsil ; 1915-16 for the *ex-Jaranwala* villages in which year the rates now revised were introduced in that tract and 1912-13 for the rest of the Nankana Tehsil. This want of uniformity was a necessary incident of the constitution of the district.

The cultivated area has increased every where owing to the advent of the Upper Chenab Canal. Chahi cultivation has diminished in all circles benefited by that canal. A slight increase from 1 to 3 per cent. has taken place in the L. C. Bar circle where the rise in water level and stricter regulation of supply of canal water prompted people to resume chahi cultivation. But there too the results have proved discouraging as well water tends to create Thur. The decrease is most marked in circles receiving perennial irrigation from the canal. Khadir circles still retain chahi cultivation as wells are easier to work and canal irrigation is not as extensive there as in other circles. Circles receiving kharif irrigation only are compelled to keep their wells working for Rabi.

Un-irrigated cultivation has been affected by the stoppage of the Deg and Annhe floods in all circles where they were received ; excepting the Northern Bangar of Shahdara. The fall in figures would have been much greater if cultivation done with the aid of first watering from the canal or on Wadh Wattar in Kharif tracts were not classified as barani. In the L. C. Bar. and G. B. Colony circles percolation from the canal is responsible for increase in Barani. The water-logged tracts of the Banger circles secure fairly good barani crops on affected areas for a few years.

The opening of the Upper Chenab Canal is responsible for the large figures of wells lying unused in most circles.

22. The following table shows changes in cropping since settlement :—

Changes in cropping.

Crops.	SHAHDARA.		SHEIKHPURA.		NANKANA SABIB.	
	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.
Rice ...	19,632	59,371	1,378	7,812	8,111	31,994
	19 %	39 %	1 %	3 %	7 %	15 %
Cotton ...	2,019	2,390	13,353	24,781	8,663	20,029
	2 %	2 %	8 %	10 %	8 %	9 %
Cane ...	937	1,101	1,718	6,502	378	3,560
	1 %	1 %	1 %	3 %	*	1 %
Maize ...	3,303	3,294	4,916	4,064	4,576	5,995
	3 %	2 %	3 %	2 %	4 %	3 %
Others ...	5,061	5,469	22,421	29,012	8,488	14,514
	5 %	3 %	13 %	11 %	8 %	7 %
Total Kharif harvested ...	30,952	71,615	43,786	72,171	30,216	76,092
	30 %	47 %	26 %	29 %	27 %	35 %
Total Kharif sown ...	37,282	79,021	55,486	75,598	35,709	81,198
	31 %	47 %	30 %	29 %	29 %	36 %

Crops.	SHAHDARA		SHEIKHUPURA.		NANKANA SAHIB.	
	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.	Settlement.	Now.
Wheat ... {	47,623	46,647	60,548	84,563	42,216	76,961
	45%	31%	36%	34%	39%	36%
Barley ... {	4,583	4,408	2,406	1,794	2,690	3,144
	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Gram ... {	4,039	9,096	17,849	21,460	5,404	9,960
	4%	6%	11%	9%	5%	5%
Mixtures wheat-barley and wheat-gram. {	2,911	4,917	14,961	23,425	4,722	4,599
	3%	3%	8%	9%	4%	2%
Oilseeds .. {	1,201	1,271	15,175	25,976	4,908	11,322
	1%	1%	9%	10%	5%	5%
Others ... {	18,127	14,383	13,677	21,283	19,039	34,767
	13%	9%	8%	8%	18%	16%
Total rabi harvested ... {	73,484	80,727	123,716	178,501	79,479	140,763
	70%	53%	74%	1%	73%	65%
Total rabi sown ... {	81,493	88,400	129,092	184,208	85,729	145,064
	69%	53%	70%	71%	71%	64%
Yearly total harvested ...	104,436	152,342	167,503	250,672	109,695	216,845
Yearly total sown ...	118,775	167,421	184,578	259,806	121,438	227,262

The percentage of kharif crops has increased in all three Tehsils. Rice is the main crop which has contributed to this increase. It bulks large in the Shahdara and Nankana Sahib Tehsils where the stiff soil of the Dēg valley is specially fitted for it. Cane, cotton and oil-seeds also show some increase in the Sheikhpura and Nankana Sahib Tehsils. In the former the soil is almost wholly missie and, in the latter a considerable element of that variety exists. But in Shahdara where the prevailing type is the stiff Deg land cane and oil-seeds barely maintain their percentage and cotton has fallen off. Maize has diminished in all three Tehsils. It is damaged by ants and does not fetch a high price. Neither is it consumed so largely as before. Of the Rabi crops the percentage of wheat has fallen in Shahdara simply because of the larger area put under rice now. In Sheikhpura it is the same as at settlement and in the Nankana Tehsil where the irrigation is mostly perennial wheat covers a larger proportion of the annual cropped area. Gram which was largely sown on Deg flooded areas has diminished where that advantage has stopped.

Population.

23. The following table shows changes in population.

Year.	Nankana Sahib excluding Ravi Chunian.	Sheikhupura exclud- ing Rakh Branch Colony.	Shahdara ex-Raya and ex-Sharapur tracts under settlement.
1911	95,059	117,585	108,760
1921	141,675	147,792	120,490
Percentage	+49	+26	+10

The increase in population has not kept pace with the increase in cultivation in the Shahdara Tehsil. Irrigation from the Canal is confined to the Kharif mainly and rice plantation is done with the aid of migratory labour. In Nankana the Colonization of Government waste in the Syedwala vicinity is the main cause. In Sheikhupura the expansion is due to normal causes. In all three Tahsils the figures have been thinned down by the ravages of influenza and of plague which breaks out almost every year not infrequently with great severity.

24. The following table shows increases in live stock :-

Live stock.

Tahsil.	PLOWG.			BULL AND PLOWG CATTLE			MILCH CATTLE.			HORSES AND MULES.		
	Settlement.	Now.	Increase or decrease %.	Settlement.	Now.	Increase or decrease %.	Settlement.	Now.	Increase or decrease %.	Settlement.	Now.	Increase or decrease %.
Shahdara ...	16,586	18,525	+9	37,108	61,684	66%	43,141	53,423	24%	2,833	3,069	8%
Sheikhupura	15,422	17,647	+18	35,668	43,053	35%	30,575	61,045	54%	3,775	5,924	57%
Nankana Sahib.	17,713	18,007	+2	34,464	52,854	24%	36,839	56,826	54%	4,983	5,501	12%

The expansion of cultivation is the main cause of the increase. In the Deg Valley the male buffaloe is the popular plough animal. It can stand the climate better and can subsist on the water-logged grass. Animal diseases are common and cattle mortality a heavy drain on resources. Good horses are rare. The Bar tracts are more fortunate. Bullocks are more numerous there,

25. The following table shows the volume of sales and prices fetched. The years before the advent of the Upper Chenab Canal have been excluded from the Sheikhupura figures as the prices then obtaining were low and their inclusion would have vitiated the results :—

SALES.

Tehsil.	Total area sold.	Percentage on total area.	Of which cultivated.	Percentage on total sold.	Sold to agriculturists percentages on total sold.	Prices.	
						On total area.	On cultivated area.
Shahdara	16,450	5%	6,570	40%	85%	100	151
Sheikhupura	8,769	3%	5,719	66%	91%	179	275
Nankana Sahib	15,874	4%	9,126	57%	74%	249	433

Prices in Shahdara are the lowest as the soil there is almost wholly rice land ; and irrigation available in Kharif only. The proportion of cultivated to total area sold is the least in that Tehsil. The Nankana prices have been swelled by sales in Colony chaks. The rich estate of Warburton Chak No. 575-G. B. passed to a non-agriculturist. That and a few other similar sales account for the low percentage of area sold to agriculturists in that Tehsil.

Mortgages

26. Figures with respect to mortgages are :—

Tehsil.	Total area mortgaged.	Percentage on total of the Tehsil.	Mortgage price per acre.
Shahdara	29,716	7%	76
Sheikhupura	8,845	3%	83
Nankana Sahib	9,996	2%	89

Mortgage prices are lower than sale prices in all these Tehsils ; showing that lands mortgaged are less valuable. Another reason is that mortgagors avoid heavy encumbrances.

27. The commutation prices sanctioned for adoption in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 182-S., of 28th May 1924, were as given below :—

Commutation prices

Wheat	48 annas per maund.
Barley	35 ditto.
Gram	40 ditto.
Toria and oil-seeds	75 ditto.
Rice	45 ditto.
Maize	35 ditto.
Gur	80 ditto.
Cotton	120 ditto.
Bajra	35 ditto.
Kharif fodder	20 Rs. per acre.

Mushkan rice was treated as a separate crop in the *ex-Raya* villages and valued at annas 18 per maund.

Some of the prices as sanctioned in the letter above quoted were varied later in orders passed on the Assessment Report on the *ex-Khangah Dogran* old villages. Minor crops such as swank kangni classed as others were valued at Rs. 15 per acre. Rabi fodder was also valued at Rs. 20 per acre as Kharif fodder. For fruits, spices, vegetables, and tobacco Rs. 60 per acre were assumed. Masar and pulses were valued like gram at 40 annas per maund.

Yields.

28. The following table shows the yields assumed in maunds per acre :—

Tehsil.	Circle.	RICE.			SUGARCANE.			COTTON.			MAIZE.			WHEAT.		
		Chahi.	Nahr.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahr.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahr.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahr.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahr.	Barani.
SHAHDAH.	Kalar	16	16	9	12½	12½	3½	3½	2	8½	8½	8	6	8	8	5
	<i>Ex-Raya</i> Khadir	16	16	8	16½	16½	5	5	3	10	10	9	8½	9	9	6
	N. Bangar	15	15	7	12	12	4½	4½	3	9	9	8	5	8	8	5
	S. Bangar	15	15	*	12	12	4½	4½	...	9	9	8	...	8	8	5
	<i>Ex-Sharapur</i> Khadir	15	15	7	15	15	5	5	3	10	10	9	6½	9	...	6½
SHEIKHUPURA.	G. B. Colony	...	22	...	25	...	...	6	...	...	13	15	...	...	15	...
	L. C. Bar	22	22	...	16	16	5	5	3	10	10	10	5	10	10	5
	U. C. Bar	18	18	...	16	16	5	5	3	11	10	10	5	11	10	5
NANKANA SAHIB.	Bar	17	...	...	20	...	5	5½	3	10	12	11	5	11	11	6
	N. Bangar	16	16	7	14	14	5	5	3	9	10	10	5	10	10	6
	E. Bangar	14	14	7	10	10	4½	4½	3	9	9	9	...	9	9	6
	S. Bangar	16	16	7	18	18	5	5	3	9	11	10	5	10	10	6
	Khadir	17	17	7½	16	16	5	5	3	12	12	10	5½	10	10	6½

Tehsil.	Circle.	BARLEY.			GRAM.			OIL-SEEDS.		
		Chahi.	Nahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahri.	Barani.	Chahi.	Nahri.	Barani.
SHAHDARA	Kalar	8	8	5	5	5	5	3	3	3
	Ex-Raya Khadir	...	9	6/8	7	7	6/6	4	1	3/4
	N. Bangar	...	...	...	3	8	7	4½	4½	3
	S. Bangar	...	...	...	8	8	5	4½	4½	3
	Ex-Sharukpur Khadir.	...	...	...	8	...	6/7	5	5	4/4
SHEIKHUPURA	G. B. Colony	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	8	...
	L. C. Bar	10	10	6	8	8	8	6½	6½	4
	U. C. Bar	10	10	5	8	8	6	6½	6½	4
NANKANA SAHIB	Bar	...	...	...	10	10	5	7	7	4
	N. Bangar	...	...	...	9	9	5	6½	6½	4
	E. Bangar	...	...	...	8	8	5	5	5	4
	S. Bangar	...	...	...	9	9	5	6½	6½	4
	Khadir	...	...	...	9	9	5/6	6	6	4

The Financial Commissioner made a slight alteration in the yields assumed for the *ex*-Khangah Dogran old villages and his alterations have been incorporated in the above table. For the other tracts the assumed yields were left unmodified, but it was remarked that they mostly err on the side of moderation.

29. Changes in cultivating occupancy are shown in the following table :—

Tenancy.

Tahsil.	Circles.	CULTIVATED.				BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.									
		By Owners.		By occupancy tenants.		Kind.		Cash.		Cha-kota.		Mixed.		Total.	
		S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
Shahdara	N. Bangar	57	43	3	2	21	40	17	11	2	4	*	*	40	55
	S. Bangar	55	43	1	*	32	50	11	5	1	2	*	*	44	75
	Kalar	46	50	4	4	26	40	19	4	2	2	2	1	40	47
	Khadir	51	45	3	3	35	38	6	7	3	3	*	4	46	62
Sheikhupura.	G. B. Colony	60	58	*	*	31	20	9	22	*	*	*	*	40	42
	L. C. Bar	40	35	1	1	45	40	14	19	*	2	*	3	59	64
	U. C. Bar	65	33	3	1	13	45	19	19	*	2	*	*	32	66
Nankana Sahib.	Bar	20	16	*	*	71	50	29	24	*	*	*	*	80	84
	N. Bangar	58	33	3	2	17	45	21	19	1	1	*	*	39	65
	E. Bangar	62	50	*	1	51	43	7	33	*	*	*	*	38	49
	S. Bangar	49	29	1	1	45	52	5	18	*	*	*	*	50	70
	Khadir	39	25	4	3	51	59	6	13	*	*	*	*	57	72

Except in the Kalar Circle of the Shahdara Tehsil area cultivated by owners covers a smaller percentage of the total cultivated now than at settlement. In that circle the cultivated area per holding was very small before the advent of the canal and some addition could easily be made to each holding. Elsewhere the bigness of holdings has enabled the owners to invite tenants to settle on portions of their lands which they were unable to manage themselves. The rise in the standard of comfort is another cause. Big owners prefer to go without self-cultivation. In rice growing tracts the burden of revenue and abiana falls on the tenant and it pays the landlords to avoid risk of failure and content himself with as much of rent in kind as he can get. In the colony chaks acquisition of proprietary rights has increased absenteeism.

For reasons explained above area under kind rents covers a large percentage in rice-growing tracts. In the Bar Circle cash rents are more numerous as all varieties of valuable crops can be grown there and easily marketed. Chakota rents are few and far between. They are in favour with Sahu-kars.

30. The following table shows the proportion of the total produce taken by the landlord in batai. The circles as now formed differ from the old ones and the settlement figures therefore are not very reliable:—

Tehsil.	Circle.	Chahi and Abi.		Nahri.		Barani and Sailab.	
		S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
Shahdara ...	Kalar ...	44 %	36.87	...	33 %	44 %	37.4
	N. Bangar ...	25	28.42	Not available. 25 per cent	28.87	30	28.79
	S. Bangar ...	23	25.28		27.49	30	34.33
	Khadir ...	30	49		33	46	41.95
Sheikhupura ..	G. B. Colony ...	Not available.		...	50	Not available 25	34
	L. C. Bar ...	24	23.57	25	30		28.52
	U. C. Bar ...	Not available		26	30	Not available.	29.2
Nankana Sahib	Bar ..	23	25	34	35.8	30	40
	N. Bangar ...	25	25	*	34.29	30	29.11
	E. Bangar ...	23	25	25	26.94	30	30
	S. Bangar ..	23	25	25	33.3	30	45.71
	Khadir ..	30	26	*	46.76	46	38.09

The rate of chahi batai is the heaviest now in the Khadir circle of Shahdara. Holdings there are very small. Moreover canal areas in the neighbourhood do not offer much attraction to tenants as irrigation is confined to Kharif only. The same cause accounts for the high rate of batai in the other circles of that Tehsil as well. In Sheikhupura and Nankana Sahib the chahi rate is in all circles lower than the nahri.

The standard rate of nahri in the colony chaks of the Bar circles is half batai, and the demand, both revenue and abiana, is shared between the landlord and the tenant. Elsewhere one-fourth batai is the rule, though 1/3rd is not uncommon and is gradually replacing 1/4th batai; the demand being in both cases wholly paid by the tenant.

The rule with respect to unirrigated soils is that they go as appendages to irrigated areas; and the rate of batai fixed is the same for both. But there are frequent departures from it. In the Khadir circles where the soil admits of barani crops being raised and floods are also received at places the rate of batai is higher. In the colony chaks where the sandy and high areas alone are reserved for barani cultivation the rate of batai is considerably less than on nahri lands. Good barani crops are raised for a few years on areas threatened by water-logging and that accounts for the higher rate of batai on unirrigated lands in the Southern Bangar circles of Shahdara and Nankana and the Eastern Bangar circle of the latter Tehsil.

Tenants are available in abundance in Bar tracts. Every village and every colony chak has a handful of Doaba tenants. In prosperous villages the landlords put very great pressure on the tenants, charging as much as they can from them in addition to the normal batai under the name of *kharch* or *dharth*. Kharif tracts are not so fortunate and tenants are less easy to get there.

31. The following table shows cash and chakota rent rates per acre cultivated on different classes of cultivation :—

Cash rents.

Cash rents.

Tehsil.	Circle.	CASH RENTS.						CHAKOTA RENTS.					
		Chahi.	Abi.	Nahri.	Barani.	Sailab.	Mixed Soils.	Chahi.	Abi.	Nahri.	Barani.	Sailab.	Mixed Soils.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Shahdara	Kalar	7 0 4	...	10 6 8	3 14 5	...	11 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ez-Raya Khadir	14 4 6	...	13 1 7	8 0 0	5 0 0	13 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. Bangar	9 0 9	8 14 10	13 10 5	3 11 10	...	12 9 1	6 7 4	8 6 3	12 5 3	7 1 7	...	7 9 10
	S. Bangar	8 4 4	...	12 10 8	6 0 0	...	8 13 10	5 13 8	...	12 11 10	...	...	5 11 5
	Ez-Sharapur Khadir	10 3 1	...	14 7 11	6 9 11	6 2 8	10 15 1	7 0 0	...	12 13 4	5 5 4	10 0 0	9 9 5
Sheikhpura	G. R. Colony	...	...	30 6 6	...	...	27 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L. C. Bar	11 10 6	...	26 7 5	7 10 1	...	25 4 9	7 11 8	...	9 12 0	17 2 5	...	...
	U. C. Bar	12 10 3	...	18 14 1	7 6 9	...	17 4 2	9 2 0	...	10 3 8	7 1 6	...	...
Nankana Sahib	Bar	...	...	23 13 10	...	...	28 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	N. Bangar	8 2 1	...	14 12 7	11 10 5	...	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	E. Bangar	3 9 2	...	11 5 6	...	...	3 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S. Bangar	8 14 3	...	16 12 1	...	...	12 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khadir	7 4 0	...	17 4 9	5 6 5	5 8 0	14 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Chahi rents are the highest in *Ex-Raya* Khadir villages. But they can not be said to be representative, as the villages of which the assessment was revised are most fertile and congested. Congestion accounts for high rents in *Ex-Sharakpur* Khadir as well. The high water level is also a contributing cause. Chahi rents are the lowest in the Eastern Bangar of Nankana Sahib on account of damage from water-logging.

Nahri rents are the lowest in the Kalar circle on account of the difficulties of transport. They will rise now. Bar circles show very high figures because of the adaptability of the Bar land to all crops. Bangar circles in all tehsils are much the same; difference is caused by irrigation being perennial or Kharif only; and by the extent to which water-logging exists. Southern Bangar and the Khadir circles of Nankana have a number of good colony chaks in them and hence the high rents there. Barani rents are for the most part not representative as the area thereunder is small. In perennially irrigated tracts chahi and barani areas go as appendages with the nahri.

Chakota rents too are not representative, as the area covered by them is small. They are mostly in favour with sahu-kars, as they are easier of collection. The low prices assumed account for their being low as compared with cash rents.

32. The details of payments made to menials out of the common heap are given in the assessment reports. Elaborate calculations were made in each circle and liberal deductions allowed everywhere. The following table shows the percentage of the total produce allowed in the different tracts:—

				Chahi and Abi.	Nahri.	Barani and Sailab.
Shahdara	{	<i>Ex-Raya</i>		1	16%	16%
		<i>Ex-Sharakpur</i> except Khadir		15%	15%	15%
		<i>Ex-Sharakpur</i> Khadir		13%	13%	13%
Sheikhupura	{	Bar Circle		16%	11%	10%
		G. B Colony ... ..		...	10%	...
Nankana Sahib ...	{	Bar		26%	11%	10%
		N. Bangar and S. Bangar, Khadir ...		26%	Rice 18	10
					Wheat 10	
					Fodder 10	
		Eastern Bangar		28	Rice 18	10
					Wheat 12	
					Fodder 10	

In addition to these an allowance of 10 per cent. on chahi fodder has been given everywhere. In G. B. Colony circle 10 per cent. of landlord's share of fodder has also been allowed.

33. The following table gives the 1/3rd net asset rates worked out for the different tracts. The estimates are based on the average of the crop figures of 1918-19 to 1922-23. The rates were worked out on sown areas in the case of nahri and on matured in the case of Lon-nahri crops :—

Tehsil.	Circles	KIND 1/3RD NET ASSET RATES.				KIND 1/3RD NET ASSET RATES AS REVISED BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.	
		Chahl.	Nahri.	Barani.	Sailab.	Abi.	Nahri.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
SHAHDARA	Kalar Ex-Raya	2 13 5	4 10 1	1 7 6	...	2 12 5	...
	Khadir	4 15 11	4 7 10	2 4 3	3 3 0	...	...
EX-SHAHDARA	N. Bangar	2 8 0	3 8 3	1 8 10	...	3 15 5	...
	S. Bangar	1 13 2	2 14 6	1 5 8	...	1 13 2	...
	Khadir	2 9 5	3 9 6	1 15 7	2 10 11	...	...
SHEIKHUPURA	G. B. Colony	...	6 2 10	...	...	...	...
	L. C. Bar	2 10 0	3 6 11	2 0 5	...	...	3 5 1
	U. C. Bar	2 15 0	3 8 0	1 12 6	...	...	3 7 2
NANKANA SAHIB	Bar	2 8 10	4 5 10	1 12 10	...	...	...
	N. Bangar	2 10 2	3 14 0	1 10 4	...	...	...
	E. Bangar	1 13 8	3 1 5	1 5 8	...	...	...
	S. Bangar	2 0 5	3 10 0	1 14 8	...	...	...
	Khadir	2 3 1	4 4 10	1 9 0	...	2 5 4	...

The Financial Commissioner revised the estimates of the Bar circles of the Sheikhpura Tehsil only. In other cases he only remarked that the estimates are far lower than they should be in reality, owing to the fact that low rates of yield have been assessed for certain important crops. He did not consider it worthwhile to make fresh calculations as the assessment rates proposed by me were far lower than would be justified even by the 1/3rd net asset rates based on my cautious produce estimates.

34. The assessments now made are characterised by a number of departures from the established standard and practice. This settlement was one of the first in which half-net assets as a standard of assessment was discarded in favour of one-third standard. The change was made in consequence of an undertaking given by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, Member for Revenue, in the Legislative Council in 1921. The Government was bound on that account to apply to reassessment undertaken after that date the provisions of a Land Revenue Bill approved by itself which it was intended to introduce into the Legislative Council. Such a Bill has now been introduced and one of its most important provisions is this modification in the standard of assessment. The other departure is the system of deferring portions of the increase taken by fluctuating assessment to future years in order to mitigate the rigour of the increase. Deferring of portions of fixed assessment in individual estates where the increase exceeded a certain percentage was a common practice. The peculiarity in this case lies in the concession being extended uniformly to circles and tracts as a whole. The third change also introduced in deference to the provisions of the projected Bill is the limitation of the increase in the incidence of the new assessment to 33 1/3 per cent. above the incidence of the old assessment in tracts, orders on the old assessment of which were passed subsequent to their receiving canal irrigation. This change was introduced in the Ex-Raya villages of the Shahdara Tehsil, the Lower Chenab Bar circle of the Sheikhpura Tehsil and the Bar circle of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil and resulted in a total reduction of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,27,220. The revised assessment had been in force in the Ex-Raya villages for 3 harvests, and in the Lower Chenab Bar circle for 2 harvests when the reduction was ordered.

The directions for the assessment of Urban Areas contained in appendix XV of the Settlement Manual have been varied to some extent and the Urban Areas of the Sheikhupura District are among the first to be assessed under the new rules. This will be dealt with in detail later on.

The other peculiarity of the present reassessment is the heavy reduction in non-nahri assessment made in the *Ex-Raya* and the *Ex-Sharakpur* tracts. The amount of reduction is brought out in dealing with the Tehsils separately.

35. The orders with respect to non-nahri assessment were that, unless the people demanded fluctuating assessment, fixity was to be preferred. The canal rates were to be fluctuating everywhere and the system of varying them from village to village was to continue.

The assessment of the *Ex-Raya* tract was originally sanctioned in the order of the Governor in Council, No. 143½-R., dated Lahore, the 17th April 1925. The rates sanctioned were :—

				<i>Kalar.</i>			<i>Khadir.</i>		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nahri	...	...	...	3	8	0	3	8	0
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	1	12	0	2	0	0
Barani	...	...	...	1	4	0	1	6	0
Sailab	...	...	...	1	4	0	1	12	0

The total demand brought out by these rates was Rs. 1,40,956 as against the old average demand of Rs. 1,39,806. In other words very little change was made in the amount of the revenue taken. The burden was however differently distributed and considerable relief was given to chahi and barani cultivation. The assessment was introduced with effect from Rabi 1925 and remained in force for three harvests, after which it was modified and reduced by the order of the Governor in Council contained in Memo. No. 123-R., dated Lahore, 1st July 1926. As the former orders on the assessment of this tract had been passed after the extension to it of canal irrigation, it was included in the area within which the incidence of the new assessment was under the provisions of the projected Land Revenue Bill not to exceed 33½ per cent. The assessment was, therefore, reduced by Rs. 32,943. The altered rates were to be :—

				<i>Kalar.</i>			<i>Khadir.</i>		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nahri	...	...	...	2	10	0	2	10	0
Chahi and Abi	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	10	0
Barani	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	2	0
Sailab	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	4	0

The revised assessment took effect from Kharif 1926. The following table shows the total demand ultimately ordered and actually imposed with effect from Kharif 1926 :—

				Former Assessment.	Assessment sanctioned	Assessment imposed.	Increase or decrease and percentage.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
KALAR	{	Nabri	...	47,078	60,315	60,497	+ 13,419 + 27%	
		Chahi	...	79,578	34,005	38,461	38,612	-40,966 -51%
		Barani and Sailab.	...		4,456			
KHADIR	{	Nabri	...	1,893	2,273	2,390	+ 407 22%	
		Chahi	...	11,257	5,336	6,971	6,976	-4,281 -38%
		Barani	...		1,007			
		Sailab	...		629			
Total				1,39,806	1,07,920	1,08,885	3,142 -22%	

The assessment of the *Ex-Sharakpur* portion of the Shahdara Tehsil which was separately reported on was sanctioned by the order of the Governor in Council No. 1835-R. of July 2nd, 1926. With respect to non-nahri assessment the orders were that the existing arrangement should continue subject to the condition that where a majority of the land-owners desire it fluctuation shall be substituted for fixity. The following table shows the rates and total demand sanctioned and actually imposed with effect from Kharif 1926 and the variation of the new assessment from the old :—

Circle.	Class of cultivation.	Rates sanctioned.	Estimated average assessment sanctioned.			Actually imposed.	Former assessment.	Increase or decrease and percentage.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Northern Bangar.	Nahri ...	2 12 0	1,02,652	0 0		1,02,311	82,829	19,482 +28%
	Chahi ...	1 6 0	21,440	0 0				
	Abi ...	1 14 0	5,373	12 0	35,756 0 0	35,786	52,886	-17,100 -32%
	Barani and Sailab.	1 5 2	8,941	9 6				
Southern Bangar.	Nahri ...	2 12 0	19,511	4 0		19,531	13,694	5,837 +42%
	Chahi ...	1 2 0	6,087	6 0	6,569 0 0	6,607	10,848	-4,241 -39%
	Barani ...	0 8 0	482	0 0				
Khadir	Nahri ...	3 2 0	17,909	6 0		17,859	11,016	6,843 +62%
	Chahi ...	1 10 0	21,690	8 0				
	Barani ...	1 0 0	4,714	0 0	27,823 4 0	27,788	37,510	-9,722 -25%
	Sailab ...	1 4 0	1,418	12 0				
Total ...			2,10,221	15 6		2,09,882	2,08,783	+1,099 +4%

In other words the demand was merely redistributed. The total former demand of the portion of the Shahdara Tehsil now reassessed was Rs. 3,48,589 and the total now imposed amounts to Rs. 3,18,267 or a decrease of 9 per cent.

The nahri rates employed varied between a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 and a minimum of Re. 1, the minimum having been reserved for the worst of the water-logged estates. The successive intervals were to be Re. 0-8-0. A special rate of Re. 1-4-0 was sanctioned for certain estates of the Northern Bangar circle which are not very badly affected.

The following table shows by circles the number of estates assessed to each class of nahri rates :—

Circle	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Total.
		4 8 0	4	3 8 0	8	2 8 0	2	1 8 0	1 4 0	1	...
Kalar	..	...	..	...	26	25	27	4	...	...	82
Northern Bangar	...	...	5	80	46	29	23	2	3	12	150
Southern Bangar	..	...	...	3	29	16	...	...	...	3	51
Khadir	...	1	...	9	28	25	9	...	...	...	72

Nahri lift rates are half of nahri flow rates.

36. The assessment of the proprietary villages of the Sheikhpura Tehsil was originally sanctioned by the order of the Governor in Council, No. 1005½-R., dated Lahore, the 14th April 1925. The rates sanctioned were :—

		<i>Lower Chenab Bar.</i>			<i>Upper Chenab Bar.</i>			
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
Nahri	3	8	0	3	8	0
Chahi	1	4	0	1	4	0
Barani	1	0	0	1	0	0

The maximum rate was to be Rs. 5 and minimum Rs. 2-8-0 with successive intervals of annas eight. The nahri rates could vary from village to village but the chahi and barani rates, also fluctuating, were to be the same everywhere. The rates brought out a demand of Rs. 1,17,446 in the Lower Chenab and Rs. 2,54,358 in the Upper Chenab Bar, as against the old average assessment of Rs. 2,31,907 in the Lower Chenab Bar and Rs. 1,51,165 in the Upper Chenab Bar. The total new demand, Rs. 6,71,804, was an increase of 75 per cent on the old demand of Rs. 3,86,072. The increase was considered by the Financial Commissioner too much to take at one step. A part of it was therefore deferred by the expedient of taking only fourteen annas for every rupee of the nahri revenue assessed for each estate. Thus the immediate average rate was to be Rs. 3-1-0. The gradation was to be seven annas at a time. After the reduced rates had been in force for 5 years the full rates were to be taken. The estimated immediate increase was to be from Rs. 3,86,072 to Rs. 5,92,965 or an increase of 53 per cent.

This demand was introduced into the Lower Chenab Bar circle from Rabi 1925, and in the Upper Chenab Bar circle from Kharif 1925.

The Lower Chenab Bar circle however fell within the area covered by the provisions of the projected Land Revenue Bill because of canal irrigation having commenced there before the last settlement. The assessment was therefore reduced like that of the *Ex-Raya* tract by the order of the Governor in Council referred to in paragraph 30 above. The nahri rate was permanently reduced by two annas in a rupee, thus reducing the average nahri rate to Rs. 3-1-0 and the intervals between successive rates to seven annas. This merely meant that the reduction to fourteen annas in the rupee which had already been sanctioned for five years owing to the heavy increase in assessment was to extend to the whole term of settlement. The estimated average reduction thus amounted to Rs. 48,582.

The method followed in assessing Gogera Branch Colony circle was the same as was used by Mr. Penny in the Lyallpur District and is described at length in paragraphs 42 and 43 of his Final Settlement Report. Rates were differentiated between villages and within the villages between squares. Every square in each chak was examined and assessed at a suitable rate. The nahri rates used for assessment of individual squares were the same as employed in the Lyallpur District. They vary from Rs. 6 as maximum to Rs. 2 as minimum, with successive intervals of annas eight. The proposals followed very closely on the orders on the Gogera Branch circles of the Lyallpur District. The average rate brought out was Rs. 4-9-5. The chahi rate of Re. 1-4-0 was considered suitable. The proposed barani rate of Re. 1 was reduced to annas twelve per acre matured. Lift nahri rate was half of flow rates. The sanction was conveyed by the order of the Governor in Council contained in Memo No. 1822-R., dated Lahore, the 1st July 1926. The result of the orders was to increase the existing demand from Rs. 1,26,390 to Rs. 1,92,833. As the enhancements exceeded 33½ per cent. it was considered advisable to take only fourteen annas in the nahri revenue at once and to enforce the full assessment after five years. The new demand was introduced with effect from Rabi 1926.

The following table shows the financial result of the revision of the assessment of the Sheikhpura Tehsil :—

Circle.	Class of cultivation.	Old demand.	New demand sanctioned.	Demand imp ed.	Amount deferred.	Increase or decrease and percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
L. C. Bar ...	Nahri ...	2,09,660	34,007	3,39,602	...	1,29,942 62 %
	Non-Nahri ...	22,247	29,799	28,789	...	6,542 23 %
U. C. Bar ...	Nahri ...	1,42,633	2,42,653	2,45,633	30,704	1,03,000 72 %
	Non-Nahri ...	11,532	12,805	12,307	...	755 6 %
G. B. Colony ...	Nahri ...	1,24,546	1,90,539	1,90,514	23,814	65,968 53 %
	Non-Nahri ...	2,344	2,344	2,344	...	...
	Total ...	5,12,962	...	8,19,199	...	3,06,227 59.5%

The number of estates assessed to each class of rates are given in the following table :—

Circle	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Total.
Circle ...	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	...
L. C. Bar ...	..	...	1	...	14	20	18	7	—60
U. C. Bar ...	...	...	4	...	15	14	11	12	—56
G. B. Colony circle	8	8	4	4	4	3	1	3	—35

The Lower Chenab estates in this table have been classified according to the rates to which they were originally assessed before the reduction of two annas was made permanent. The actual revenue rate in them is $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of that shown in the above table.

The estates of Marh Bilochan, Sadkana and Mangat were included among and assessed with the *Rax-Khangah* Dogran old villages of the Sheikhpura Tehsil. They are however irrigated from the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal and as such did not fall within the area of which the assessment could legally be revised on the authority of notification No. 92-1-16-17-4-14034, dated the 19th November 1923, under which the reassessment operations were started in this district. To rectify this mistake a fresh notification, No. 566-R., dated 22nd February 1926, was issued, authorising the reassessment of these estates and a separate assessment report was therefore submitted recommending the confirmation of the assessment enforced in them since Rabi 1925 along with the rest of the Lower Chenab Bar circle which gave a nahri incidence of Rs. 2-5-6 per acre; the chahi and barani rates being Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0 per acre, respectively. Sanction was accorded in Memo. No. 173-R., dated 18th January 1927.

37. The orders of the Governor in Council sanctioning the assessment of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil bear No 1377-R of 29th April 1926. The area reassessed was ordered to be placed under fluctuating assessment with respect to all classes of cultivation, chahi, barani, sailab or any combination of these. The method and scale of rates employed in assessing colony chaks in the Sheikhpura Tehsil,—*vide* paragraph 32 above, were approved of and the difference in the

assessment of the colony chaks from the proprietary villages was justified on the following grounds :—

“In the former.....each square is separately inspected, whereas in the latter a single rate must suffice for the whole estate. This is one reason why it is not possible to assess proprietary areas as highly as colony chaks. We have to take poor with the good throughout a much larger area than a single square and as leniency must always be shown to the poor areas, these areas in all proprietary villages tend to pull down rates which might otherwise fairly be imposed”,—*vide* paragraph 11 of the Financial Commissioner's orders on the Assessment Report.

The following table shows the rates sanctioned for the different circles with the maximum and minimum rates for the proprietary villages :—

Circle.	NAHRI.			CHAHRI.			Barani.	Sailab.
	Average rate.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average rate.	Maximum.	Minimum.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bar—								
(a) Colony chaks ...	5 1 5	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	...	...	1 0 0	...
(b) Proprietary villages	3 12 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
2. Northern Bangar—								
(a) Colony chaks ...	3 3 5	4 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...
(b) Whole circle ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Proprietary villages ...	...	4 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
3. Eastern Bangar ...	2 7 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	...
4. Southern Bangar—								
(a) Colony chaks ...	3 7 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Whole circle ...	2 12 0	...	...	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...
(c) Proprietary villages ...	2 8 0	4 8 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
5. Khadi—								
(a) Colony chaks ...	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Whole circle ...	3 0 0	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 2 0

The nahri rates were to be imposed with successive intervals of annas eight. The demand brought out by these rates was to take effect from Rabi 1926. As it was likely to bring out an increase exceeding 30 per cent. on the old demand and also because it was considered desirable to have uniformity throughout the area under settlement only fourteen annas in the rupee of the nahri rates were ordered to be taken immediately and the full rates to be enforced after five years.

The Bar circle came within the purview of the projected Land Revenue Bill and had its assessment subsequently reduced under the orders of July 1, 1926, referred to above, in respect of the proprietary villages. There the incidence was reduced from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-1-0 with immediate effect. The reduction thus made was estimated to amount to Rs. 45,695. No portion of the demand imposed in those villages is deferred, whereas $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the nahri assessment of the colony chaks is deferred for five years.

The financial results of the reassessment in this Tehsil are given in the following table : --

Circle.			Assessment sanctioned.	Assessment imposed.	Portion deferred.	Former assessment.	Increase or Decrease and percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bar	Nahri	...	2,59,237	2,58,229	6,909	1,98,719	+79,510 +30%
	Non-Nahri	...	4,137	4,136	...	3,420	+716 +21%
Northern Bangar	Nahri	...	82,515	82,613	10,326	65,259	+17,354 +26%
	Non-Nahri	...	7,320	7,356	...	9,855	-2,499 -26%
Eastern Bangar	Nahri	...	13,663	13,628	1,703	12,842	+786 +6%
	Non-Nahri	...	6,270	6,385	...	9,498	-3,113 -33%
Southern Bangar	Nahri	...	1,47,222	1,48,675	18,584	1,14,563	+34,113 +29%
	Non-Nahri	...	6,570	6,790	...	9,016	+2,226 +25%
Khadir	Nahri	...	76,513	78,701	9,837	52,426	+26,275 +50%
	Non-Nahri	...	14,277	14,270	...	15,226	-956 -7%
Total			6,17,728	6,20,723	47,359	4,90,824	+1,29,899 +26%

The number of estates assessed to each class of rates are given in the following table :—

Circle.	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5 8 0	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4 8 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2 8 0	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	Total.
Bar	4	...	4	...	...	1	5	5	9	...	...	38
N. Bangar	3	12	22	6	9	...	1	53
E. Bangar	2	8	11	1	1	6	29
S. Bangar	...	2	...	...	3	7	42	33	38	6	11	131
Khadir	...	1	2	...	1	30	26	42	...	...	...	102

The classification of the Bar circle shown above is not strictly correct. A proprietary estate actually paying Rs. 3-1-0 is included in this table in the class assessed to Rs. 3-8-0.

Financial results of the whole tract reassessed.

38. The following table summarizes the results of reassessment of agricultural areas: —

Tehsil.				Old demand.	New demand imposed.	Increase or decrease.
				Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
1.	Shandara	...	...	3,48,589	3,18,267	-9
2.	Sheikhupura	...	...	5,12,962	8,19,189	59.6
3.	Nankana Sahib	..	..	4,90,824	6,20,723	+26
Total				13,52,375	17,58,179	30

39. The percentage of the assessment imposed on the one-third net assets is noticeable. The yields assumed in calculating the net assets were held by the Financial Commissioner to be moderate. The prices adopted were no less cautious, Cash rents which almost everywhere gave out

higher net asset rates than produce estimates have been ignored in estimating the net assets for the purposes of this comparison except in the Sheikhpura Tehsil and in the Bar circle of the Nankana Tehsil where they cover too big a proportion of the total area let on rents to be disregarded. In the case of these tracts they have been consolidated with the produce estimate in the proportion in which they were found to exist in each circle. The calculation is shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Class of cultivation.	Assessment imposed.	One-third net-assets.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5.
Shahdara	Kalar	Nahri	Rs. 60,497	Rs. 1,06,244	57
		Non-Nahri	38,612	76,856	50
		Total	99,109	1,83,100	54
	Northern Bangar	Nahri	1,02,311	1,28,884	80
		Non-Nahri	35,783	53,756	67
		Total	1,38,094	1,82,640	76
	Southern Bangar	Nahri	19,531	20,896	96
		Non-Nahri	6,007	11,399	58
		Total	25,538	32,295	82
	Khadir	Nahri	20,159	24,207	89
		Non-Nahri	34,764	66,671	52
		Total	54,923	90,878	60
	Total of	Tehsil	3,18,267	4,87,866	65
Sheikhpura	Lower Chenab Bar	Nahri	3,39,602	5,01,073	68
		Non-Nahri	28,789	52,499	55
		Total	3,68,391	5,53,572	67
	Upper Chenab Bar	Nahri	2,45,633	3,00,629	82
		Non-Nahri	12,307	21,817	58
		Total	2,57,940	3,22,446	80
	Gugera Branch Colony.	Nahri	1,90,514	3,34,869	57
		Non-Nahri	2,344	Not worked.	...
	Total for the	Tehsil on Nahri.	...	...	68

Tahsil.	Circle.	Class of cultivation.	Assessment imposed.	One-third net assets.	Percentage of column 4 on 5.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Nankana Sahib ...	Bar ...	Nahri	2,58,229	4,74,413	54
		Non-Nahri	4,136	5,933	70
		Total ...	2,62,365	4,80,346	55
	Northern Bangar...	Nahri ...	82,613	1,02,419	81
		Non-Nahri	7,356	17,090	43
		Total ...	89,969	1,19,509	75
	Southern Bangar ...	Nahri ...	1,48,657	1,85,034	80
		Non-Nahri ...	6,790	12,727	53
		Total ...	1,55,447	1,97,761	79
	Eastern Bangar ...	Nahri ...	13,628	17,289	79
		Non-Nahri ...	6,355	12,283	52
		Total ...	20,013	29,572	68
	Khadir ...	Nahri ...	78,701	1,15,721	68
		Non-Nahri ...	14,270	30,566	47
		Total ...	92,971	1,46,287	63
		Total for Tehsil ...	6,20,783	9,73,475	64

This shows that the pressure of the new assessment on resources is about the same in all three Tehsils and is light. But the Bar and colony circles could bear a much heavier burden with greater facility than the Bangar circles can bear that now imposed. The experience of canal irrigation in different tracts has falsified the old notions of Deg days that the more valuable lands are those which can grow rice and gram. The missie soil of the Bar produces all crops, is easier to recoup and furnishes all possible facilities of intensive cultivation. With the daily advance in the art and science of agriculture it is rich in potentialities unlike the Bangar soil which in a few brief years has already lost the fertility acquired by ages of exposure and absence of cultivation. Rabi does not flourish much on it. Rice alone is its staple crop and the period for sowing it is so limited that it is impossible to sow more than 5 or 6 kilas of it per plough in a year. Then there is the unavoidable necessity of employing hired labour at Rs. 4 per kila on transplantation and at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per kila on weeding. These added to the customary harvesting charges and the higher rates of abiana render rice a not very paying crop. The self-cultivating petty owner and the tenant who have to pay the demand in rice tracts must remain content with a moderate living. It is the big owner alone who has nothing to pay but always something to get by batai who can flourish. There is not much prospect of develop-

ment of resources in the Bangar circles whereas the steady advance of water-logging is a serious menace in some portions of them.

40. The urban areas of the Sheikhpura District ripe for reassessment were Sangla, Chuharkana, Khangah Dogran, Sheikhpura and Nankana Sahib. The private mandis of Marh Bilochan and Warburton are neither municipalities nor small towns and strictly speaking cannot be designated as urban areas. But they were due to be assessed nonetheless and were therefore included in one and the same assessment report with the urban areas for facility of comparison of the assessment data.

The principles on which these areas were assessed in the past differed considerably. Sangla was treated as part of the Lower Chenab Colony and assessed on the same lines as Lyallpur and other urban areas in the Lyallpur District. The orders prescribed that the land revenue should be 5 per cent. of the purchase price subject to a maximum of Re. 1-8-0 per marla for intra-mural sites. Factory sites were assessed to Rs. 3 per acre, but the rate was raised to Rs. 20 per acre in 1901. The assessment came into force in 1896 and was to run for 30 years.

Chuharkana was assessed in 1908 on the same lines as Sargodha. Different rates of revenue were fixed for different classes of sites according to rental and the assumed value of sites. The assessment fell at an average rate of Re. 1-10-3 per marla on shop sites and an average rate of Re. 0-3-7 per marla on residential sites. Factory sites were assessed to Rs. 15 per acre. The assessment was due to be revised in 1918, but the term was extended later to terminate at the same time with that of the towns in the Chenab Colony. Areas privately acquired and built upon paid no revenue as the agricultural assessment of the estate in which the urban area lies is fluctuating and ceased to be imposed when the area ceased to bear crops.

For the same reason Marh Bilochan and Khangah Dogran had escaped assessment so far, though they had been built upon on land liable to pay land revenue and were therefore liable to be assessed.

Warburton and Nankana Sahib were assessed at the last reassessment of the Sharakpur Tehsil on the principle laid down in appendix XV, paragraph 7 (11), of the Settlement Manual. The rate at which the assessment on intra-mural sites was imposed was Rs. 60 per acre or annas 6 per marla. Factory sites were assessed at Rs. 10 per acre and brick kilns at Rs. 18 per acre. Under the orders in force all areas sold to be built upon then or thereafter were to be assessed at these rates. But areas built upon subsequent to settlement appear to have escaped assessment by mistake.

In Sheikhpura revenue rates were imposed at the time of sales in 1922 and later.

Proposals of reassessment were based on calculations of rents and site-values which naturally brought out very high rates. It would serve no purpose to reproduce them here, as the orders passed have taken absolutely no account of them.

41. Orders of reassessment, No. 641-R., of 16th March 1927, differentiate between land sold by Government for the express purpose of being used as commercial or residential sites and land privately acquired and built upon. With respect to the latter the principle applied is that laid down in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 252-R. of 4th February 1925. They have been assessed to fixed land revenue at a rate equal to the highest rate per harvest leviable on agricultural land in the assessment circle to which the estates of which they form part belong. Marh Bilochan Mandi with an area of 74 K. 11 M 6 S. has been assessed to Rs. 80 per annum. The area under the extended abadi of Khangah Dogran (69 K. 9 M. 1 S.) though it was sold by Government has been treated like Marh Bilochan and assessed to Rs. 72. The area in the possession of the municipality (3 K. 8 M.) should further pay a sum of Rs. 4. The highest agricultural rate in the Lower

Chenab Bar circle, in which both these estates are situated, is Rs. 4-6-0. They have, therefore, been assessed to Rs. 8-12-0 per acre. This principle will operate in the future as well and all agricultural lands now liable to assessment, wherever situated which may be converted into building sites, will be dealt with likewise.

In the Nankana and Warburton Mandis the application of the principle gave a much lower revenue than was assessable under the existing orders. The old revenue, actual or assessable, was, therefore, left unaltered as there was no reason to lower it. It was, however, ordered that the present opportunity should be taken of redistributing the assessment equitably over the assessable area. Differentiation was a necessity in the case of Nankana where certain areas are much more prosperous than others. The rates to be applied to the different portions of the town were determined in consultation and agreement with the revenue-payers and are as follows : —

	INTRA-MURAL SITES.		Amount of revenue brought out.
	Rate per marla.	Area to which applied.	
	Rs. A. P.	K. M. S.	Rs. A. P.
Malji—			
(a) Old Mandi shops	0 14 0	25 4 4	441 7 0
(b) New Mandi shops	0 6 0	12 12 3	94 10 0
(c) Bazar shops—			
Class (1)	3 0 0	6 14 0	4 2 0 0
„ (2)	2 0 0	5 9 2	218 7 0
„ (3)	0 8 0	35 19 5	339 12 0
(d) Residential sites—			
Class (1)	0 8 0	154 9 0	1,544 8 0
„ (2)	0 2 0	121 6 2	303 4 0
Janam Asthan—			
(a) Bazar shops	0 2 0	7 6 7	18 6 0
(b) Mandi shops and			
(c) Residential sites	0 1 0	20 1 7	25 2 0
Bal Lila—			
Shops	0 2 0	5 10 6	43 14 0
Residential sites	0 1 0	181 6 3	226 10 0

	EXTRA-MURAL SITES.		Amount.
	Rate per acre.	Area to which applied.	
	Rs. A. P.	Acre. K. M.	Rs. A. P.
Factories	25 0 0	20 6 17	531 12 0
Kilns	18 0 0	29 2 7	527 6 0
Saltpetre factory	8 12 0	8 18 0	9 12 0
Total Revenue			4,706 0 0

This was the amount assessable under the old rates.

Kilns and saltpetre factory have been subjected to the old rate. Revenue will, as in the past, cease to be paid when the factories stop, unlike factories proper where it is a permanent charge.

A flat rate as at present was considered suitable for Warburton. The rate for factories within the limits of Warburton is Rs. 10 now as formerly. Two factories within the area of Warburton covering an area of 9 acres 1 K. 7 M. which had been omitted from assessment by mistake have had revenue imposed on them now at this rate. A factory within the limits of Mauza Bhagiari and covering an area of 3 acres 4 K. 17 M. has been assessed at Rs. 12 per acre, *i.e.*, at twice the highest rate obtaining in the circle. 13 kanals and 6 marlas of intra mural sites which had escaped assessment so far have been assessed at Re. 0-6-0 per marla. Adding all these amounts to the old revenue the new revenue comes to Rs. 834.

Areas sold by Government for residential and commercial sites have been treated differently. The Government has a free hand there. In Sangla the position is identical with that of the urban areas in the Lyallpur District where the rate recently levied on intra-mural sites is 5 per cent. of the present value of the site, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 per marla. This rate would have brought out a very great increase in Sangla. The maximum has, therefore, been lowered to Re. 1-8-0 per marla, applicable alike to residential sites and shops. Factory sites have been assessed to Rs. 25 per acre and the only bungalow in existence to Rs. 8-8-0 per acre. It was convenient to assimilate the standard of assessment of Sangla and Chuharkana if it were not for the great disparity between the existing rates in Chuharkana of Re. 1-10-3 per marla on shop sites and 3 annas 7 pies per marla on residential sites. Shop sites were, therefore, ordered to be assessed to Rs. 2 per marla and residential sites to Re. 1 per marla. Factory sites sold by Government in Chuharkana have been ordered to pay Rs. 25 per acre.

Both at Sangla and Chuharkana the maximum rates could be reduced to 5 per cent. of the present value of sites if the same were found to be less than Rs. 30 a marla in Sangla and Rs. 40 and Rs. 20 a marla for shops and residential sites, respectively, in Chuharkana. But no site was discovered to be entitled to such a concession.

Within the Sangla notified area is a part of the estate of Jhahur Kalan Chak 118-R. B. The conditions there are different from those of Sangla proper. The area has not been developed. The ownership still vests in the Government and the occupants of houses and shops have no status higher than those of Malik Malba whom the district authorities are trying to evict in order to develop the area on more regular lines. The orders are that the area should be assessed at the highest rate at which agricultural land is assessed in the estate of Jhahur Kalan at each harvest. On the area under buildings at present the assessment comes to Rs. 112. The shops attached to the mosque have also been included in the area to be assessed. The imposition of the assessment has, however, been postponed till the dispute with the district authorities is settled. It is doubtful if the orders will bind the Government in the future to restrict the assessment to the rate now sanctioned. If the occupants are evicted and the sites marked out and sold on new plan there would be no reason to diverge from the usual procedure of imposing suitable revenue rates at sale. As there is no assessee with proper status to engage, the orders of assessment now passed can only be treated as guides for the future. If, however, the present buildings are permitted to stand the present orders will apply.

The urban area of Chuharkana has been extended by the inclusion within it of 26 kanals and 2 marlas of land which was formerly agricultural and privately owned but has been built over now. It has paid no assessment so far as the revenue is assessed on the crops sown. This too has been ordered to pay at Rs. 8-12-0 per acre per annum and the assessment comes to Rs. 28.

The total assessment imposed in these two areas is worked out below :—

Description.	Area.			Rate imposed per marla.	Rate imposed per acre.	Amount of assessment.
	Acre	K. M.	S.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sangla—						
(a) Intra-mural sites ...	0	150	15 0	1 8	...	4,522 8 0
(b) Factories... ..	19	0	11 0	...	5 0 0	476 11 0
(c) Bungalow ...	8	0	13 0	...	8 8 0	68 11 0
Total ...						5,037 14 0
(d) Private area under factories in Jhahur. Total ...	4	6	15 0	...		58 2 0
						5,126 0 0
Chuharkana -						
(a) Shops ..	0	22	19 6	2 0	...	919 5 0
(b) Residential ...	0	57	6 4	1 0	...	1,146 0 0
(c) Factories ...	1	7	14 0	...	25 0 0	49 1 0
(d) Private area ...	11	31	6 0	...	8 12 0	130 6 0
Total ...						2,244 12 0

Area in the possession of the Municipality and let on rent has also been assessed. That accounts for the excess of the amount assessed in Chuharkana over the amount sanctioned.

The existing assessment of Sheikhupura has been ordered to be continued. The rates per marla obtaining at present are :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Shops in Mandis and main streets	...	1	0 0
2. " " minor bazars	...	0	8 0
3. Shops in smallest bazar and residential sites in principal quarters.	...	0	8 0
4. Residential sites in less important parts	...	0	4 0
5. Factory sites	...	0	2 0
6. Menial quarters	...	0	1 0
7. Bungalow sites per acre	...	10	0 0

Private area converted from agricultural land into building sites has been assessed at Rs 10 per acre per annum as the highest agricultural rate in the Upper Chenab Bar circle in which Sheikhupura is situated is Rs. 5 per acre.

The total assessment at these rates now announced is :—

1. Area sold by Government 866 K. 1 M. 8 S.	2,536 11
2. Privately owned area 290 K 16 M. 5 S.	363 8

Total ... 1,157 18 4 2,900 3

42. The total present assessment, actual and assessable, if the omission hitherto made were corrected, is compared below with that announced for the future :—

The total future demand

Urban Area.	Present revenue			Imposed for the future.		
	Actual			Assessable.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Sangla	2,247	0	0	2,247	0	0
2. Chuharkana	916	0	0	916	0	0
3. Khangah Dogran	...			76	0	0
4. Marh Bilochan	...			80	0	0
5. Sheikhupura	2,373	0	0	2,536	11	0
6. Warburton	624	0	0	834	0	0
7. Nankana Sahib	1,168	0	0	4,706	0	0
Total	5,328	0	0	11,395	11	0
				15,967	8	0

It has been further ordered that local rate will be levied at the same rate as is prevalent in the rest of the Sheikhpura District over and above the land revenue and that the lambardar's pachotra at 5 per cent. will also be levied in addition to the land revenue.

The authority for the excess in the revenue announced over that sanction in Government orders is letter No. 252-R. of 4th February 1925 under which all areas outside municipal limits or hitherto unassessed have also been assessed to avoid their escaping assessment by mistake.

43. The new demand was everywhere received as moderate. Differentiation between villages was accepted as fair and proportioned to the disparity in resources. In the case of colony chaks the classification of squares had been made on the spot after inspection of each square and in consultation with the zamindars. They knew it before hand and had ample opportunities of objecting to it before the assessment was announced. The rates imposed there are much higher than in the proprietary villages. But what prevented the disparity from creating a heart-burning was the circumstance that the revision has merely assimilated their standard of assessment with that of the neighbouring chaks of the Gugera Branch I circle of the Jaranwala Tehsil in the Lyallpur District recently assessed by Mr. Penny. In the case of the proprietary villages of the Sheikhpura Tehsil and of the Bar circle of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil the rates as originally imposed were lenient enough for their resources. But the reduction which came as a windfall to the Lower Chenab Bar circle of the Sheikhpura Tehsil and the proprietary villages of the Nankana Tehsil rendered the assessment extremely light. A considerable amount of heart-burning was created by that reduction in the villages of the Southern Banjar circle of the Nankana Tehsil which adjoin its Bar estates. In the *Ex-Raya* tract where the new assessment is a reduction of 22 per cent. on the old the reassessment has given an immense relief particularly as with the opening of the Shahdara Narowal Railway the revenue-paying capacity of the tract has greatly increased. There too the subsequent reduction which came unasked for was a grievance for the neighbours.

The following table shows the number of objections and of appeals against assessment disposed of so far :—

Tehsil.	No. of villages reassessed.	OBJECTIONS.		APPEALS TO COMMISSIONER.		APPEALS TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.	
		Total.	Accepted.	Total.	Accepted.	Total.	Accepted.
Shahdara	335	41	15	13	7	...	...
Sheikhpura	151	47	8	19	1	2	1
Nankana Sahib	353	44	28	7	2	...	...

All these Tehsils have colony chaks in which the unit of assessment is a rectangle. Considering that the number of objections and appeals is not large.

The amount of revenue reduced in appeal is Rs. 3,965 only.

44. The assessing agency in perennially irrigated tracts is the Canal Department. Both nahri and non-nahri assessments are made by them. The non-nahri assessment has always been based on matured crops. There may be no foundation in the insinuation that the canal subordinate is very liberal in allowing remissions on non-nahri crops. But the revenue officers exercise no check over them and canal officers have enough to do to check failures of nahri crops. Thus the non-nahri assessment in perennial tracts may be said at present to be determined at the sweet pleasure of the canal patwari.

The revenue patwaris merely prepare the bachh papers from the khataunis furnished by the canal patwaris. Some sort of check should be imposed on this system. The canal patwaris should be required to compare their returns with those of the revenue patwaris. Palpable discrepancies may be reported for scrutiny by higher officers. This step has become all the more necessary on account of the orders recently passed requiring agricultural areas converted into building sites to be assessed to fixed land revenue. Such conversions are not likely to be noticed punctually and correctly by canal patwaris whose shajras are always behind date in incorporating changes in fields.

With respect to the remissions of failed nahri crops a change has been made by Government orders recently passed. Hitherto the system on the Lower Chenab Canal was that land revenue was remitted for fields of which the occupiers' rates were remitted by the Canal Department. On the Upper Chenab Canal no remissions of land revenue were allowed. The assessment was based on areas sown. It has, however, been ordered* now that the nahri assessment on Upper Chenab Canal also will be applied to the same areas as those to which occupiers' rates are applied.

As a result, if owing to calamity of season or any other cause the occupier's rate is remitted, precisely the same scale of remission will be given for the revenue rate.

This change has introduced a fresh complication on the Kharif channels where the revenue staff make the assessments. They have no means of knowing before khataunis are received what remissions in occupiers' rates have been allowed by the Canal Department. The khataunis reach the Tehsils on December 15th. But the revenue staff send up their D.1 statements showing anticipated demand of fluctuating land revenue for Commissioner's sanction in November. There is no time then for incorporating the remissions allowed by the Canal Department in the demand statement on the basis of which collections are made. Remissions have therefore to be postponed to the following year. It must happen in several cases that the tenants who pay the revenue shift elsewhere and get no benefit from the remissions. The matter was discussed with the Deputy Commissioner and a suitable arrangement may possibly be arrived at by him in consultation with the Canal Department.

45. The rates of malikana in Government chaks irrigated by the Upper Chenab Canal was one rupee per acre sown for canal irrigated crops and eight annas per acre matured for other crops. In chaks irrigated from the Lower Chenab Canal the malikana rates as revised in 1923 (*vide* orders of Government contained in letter No. 91-788-25-2-50-S., to the Commissioner, Multan) were six annas for every rupee of the land revenue. The Upper Chenab rates too have been revised and brought into conformity with the Lower Chenab rates. This method will give relief to the water-logged areas and the weak estates.*

46. One hundred and twenty-four estates of the Shahdara Tehsil elected for fixed non-nahri assessment. Their distribution is as under :—

Cicle.	Kaler.	Northern Banger.	Southern Banger.	Khadir.	Total.
Number of estates	54	28	4	38	124
Amount of assessment	25,129	8,945	1,314	16,960	52,348

In distributing the non-nahri assessment in the *Ex-Sharakpur* tract the first step taken was to determine the amount to be put as abiana on each well. Statements were prepared showing the average area matured on each well in the five selected years and the abiana was determined by applying half the chahi rate of the village to the average matured area.

The amount left over after deducting the abiana from the total fixed assessment of each estate was spread on the matured chahi and barani area and a sarsari parta per acre determined for working out the demand of each holding. In all villages the owners agreed to this plan.

* *Vide* letter No. 632-R. of 25th February 1928, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, to Commissioner, Lahore.

In the *Ex-Raya* tract the zamindars generally preferred to continue the existing method of distribution. Accordingly a sarsari parta was preferred in villages where barani cultivation was insignificant. Elsewhere they suggested a proportion between chahi and barani rates, which was adopted.

47. Abiana was worked for each well in the manner explained in paragraph 40 above for all the estates assessed to fixed non-nahri demand. The amount thus brought out has been entered against each well in the vernacular order of assessment of each estate and may be taken into consideration in allowing remissions on account of fallen wells.

48. Protective leases have hitherto been granted under the rules applying to the districts to which each tract belonged before its cession to the Sheikhpura District. The period of exemption sanctioned for the future under paragraph 505 (i) of the Settlement Manual (correction slip No. 42-S. M., dated Lahore, 27th March 1922) is 20 years for all circles in the tract now reassessed and the amount of revenue which will be remitted in case of fluctuating assessment will be half of the chahi rate of the estate in which the well is sunk. The sanction was conveyed in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 739-R of 25th March 1927, to my address. In case of estates under fixed assessment the assessment of the land irrigated by the new well shall not, during the period of exemption, exceed the amount assessed on it in its unirrigated aspect. Wells sunk before the date on which the new assessment came into force will be dealt with under the rules heretofore in force.

A complete set of rules with the necessary forms are printed as appendix V. to this report.

49. The dates for the payment of revenue in force were Kharif, February 1st and Rabi, July 1st. The Kharif revenue is paid mainly out of the sale-proceeds of oil-seeds and Rabi demand by the sale of wheat. Toria is not wholly ready for the market before the end of January and wheat harvesting is sometimes delayed by untimely rains. On these grounds zamindars wanted collections to be delayed by at least two weeks in both harvests. The change was recommended and sanctioned in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 3045-H. of 13th December 1926, to the Commissioner, Lahore. The final dates now are Kharif, February 15th and Rabi, July 15th.

The proportion of the fixed demand payable at each harvest was left entirely to the option of the zamindars. With a few exceptions all deferred to pay half in Kharif and half in Rabi.

CHAPTER V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. Revenue assignments in the tract reassessed were examined and attested. New registers have been prepared by Tehsils in which all the assignments of a tehsil whether belonging to the area under settlement or outside it have been entered. A case was discovered in which the assignee was found to have been enjoying the whole of the revenue of canal irrigated land in jagir. It may be useful, therefore, to refer to Government orders regulating the right of jagirdars to increases of assessment due to canal irrigation. They are contained in letter No. 42 (Rev. & Agri.-Irrign.), dated Lahore, 19th March 1914, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners and allow the jagirdar :—

- (1) all fixed assessments which he enjoys at present (*i. e.*, before the canal began to run) ; and in addition
- 2) the total amount of all fluctuating assessments on chahi and barani crops in jagir estates ; and
- (3) the amount obtained by applying to the area of nahri crops (in each such jagir estates under fluctuating assessment) the barani crop rate sanctioned for the estates; the difference between that amount and the total fluctuating assessment of the nahri crops (at the nahri rate sanctioned for the estates) being treated as khalsa and credited to Government.

51. Colony work of the tract under reassessment was transferred to the settlement at the start of the operations. It turned out to be much heavier than should have been expected in areas varying in age of colonization from 10 to more than 20 years. The facility and expedition with which residential sites were allotted multiplied the petitions for their grant. Every grantee on the Gogera Branch who was entitled to an ahata did get one and a good many chaks have no allotable sites left now in the abadi square. Some years will pass before need for extension of the abadi will arise. The same was the case with the *Ex-Jaranwa'a* chaks. In the remaining colony chaks of the Upper Chenab Canal the task of the settlement staff was different. The grantees there are habitual absentees and efforts were made to ensure their residence in the chaks and the building by them of houses on the sites allotted. It was not always easy to secure service on the absentees at their old villages. In a majority of cases the indigence of the grantees forbade the use of stringent measures for securing the enforcement of colony conditions. Much leeway has been made in this direction.

In addition to this work there was a large number of cases in which prices of land had been paid by people but orders granting them proprietary rights had not been passed. Thorough scrutiny was made and proprietary rights granted where due. As a result of this no less than Rs. 1,06,000 more were paid in on account of the price of land due to Government.

Orders raising the prices of additional residential sites allotted after 1922 to Rs. 5 per marla as minimum and Rs. 10 as maximum, appear to have been left unattended to. Corrections made resulted in bringing in Rs. 26,000 to Government on account of past sales. Triplicate lists for use in the field in the Tehsil and in the Sadar office were prepared for each village showing the amount due for each residential site allotted.

Registers were prepared fixing the demand on account of price for each allotment made in the Upper Chenab Canal Colony chaks. This should facilitate recovery which is already overdue. Proceedings were taken for the recovery of sums due on the tahud-khahi grants in the *Ex-Jaranwala* tract where recoveries had been suspended without due authority.

52. The classification of the tract reassessed into secure and insecure areas and the drawing up of a scheme of suspensions and remissions were considered unnecessary and dispensed with under the orders contained in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 733-R., of 25th March 1927, to the Commissioner, Lahore. The whole of the area reassessed is secure as canal irrigation is available for the major portion of it in both harvests and for the remainder for the Kharif harvest with the advantage of first watering from the canal for the Rabi crops in addition to the protection afforded by wells. The assessment of the Sheikhpura and Nankana Sahib Tehsils is entirely fluctuating, for which no question of suspension or remission properly so-called arises. In the Shabdara Tehsil only 124 estates bear a fixed non-nahri assessment. The old assessment which has now been reduced by 25 per cent. in some circles to 50 per cent. in others was never suspended or remitted subsequent to the introduction of canal irrigation. There is no likelihood of the need for relief arising in the future except for wholly unforeseen causes such as hailstorm, flight of locusts and the like, which are liable to occur in all tracts and are subject to general rules.

The preparation of a scheme for the reduction of lambardaries was dispensed with under the orders conveyed in Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners' letter No. 636-R., of 16th March 1927, to the Commissioner, Lahore. The introduction of canal irrigation in the major portion of the tract reassessed is a recent event and increase and not reduction in the number of headmen is called for in most estates. Some new creations of lambardaries have been made and a good many refused. But very few cases have come to my knowledge where reduction was desired or desirable.

Zaildari and inamdari arrangements have been recently revised in the district. The Sheikhpura Tehsil scheme as revised by Colonel O'Brien received the sanction of the Financial Commissioner in 1919 and that of the

Miscellaneous reports prescribed in Chapter XXXIV of the Settlement Manual.

Shahdara and Nankana Sahib Tehsils, which engaged the closest attention of all the officers who held charge of the district since its formation, was sanctioned in 1925. No revision was, therefore, taken up on the settlement side. The zail boundaries require alterations, which are impossible without a recasting of the extremely defective tehsil boundaries. The boundary of the Nankana Tehsil extends to the very walls of Sheikhupura proper and a large block of the Sheikhupura Tehsil villages lie within a few miles of Nankana proper but very far off from Sheikhupura.

The preparation of the riwaj-i-am was dispensed with under the orders of the Financial Commissioner contained in Senior Secretary's letter No. 2283-R. of 1st December 1925. The tracts comprising this district have had their riwaj-i-am prepared as parts of their parent districts at the last revisions of settlement which are in a majority of cases quite recent. The district, therefore, could not be said to be one in which no riwaj-i-am has been prepared already.

The preparation of the Gazetteer was taken in hand early enough at the start of the operations. But as no Gazetteer existed before, the task has proved very arduous. Statistics took a long time in collection and part A is still incomplete.

No dastur-ul-amal was in force in the district before and none has been considered necessary to be prepared now. No local rules are needed to supplement the provisions of the Land Revenue Rules and the standing orders of the Financial Commissioners.

Alluvion and Diluvion Rules sanctioned for the Sialkot District have, with slight modifications, been adopted for the few villages of the *Ex-Raya* tract subject to river action which have been reassessed now. They are printed as an appendix to this report.

An additional kanungo's circle was created in the Sheikhupura Tehsil with headquarters at Khangah Dogran. Sanction to this addition was accorded in letter No. 1057-E., of 18th July 1926, from the Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Director of Land Records. A few modifications were made in patwaris' circles. The Haibo-ki Bala, circles with 17 estates in it, was split into two circles. The abolition of the additional patwari's circle of Sharin Jhangar released a patwari to take charge of the additional circle created. The other modification was the mutual exchange of two villages between circles 29 and 30 of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil. The existing field staff of the district consists of 14 kanungos and 243 patwaris and 9 assistant patwaris.

Matters requiring the attention of Deputy Commissioner.

53. The following subjects are suggested as requiring the attention of the Deputy Commissioner:—

(1) Orders requiring sites sold for residential purposes in Nankana Sahib and Warburton Mandi subsequent to the last settlement to be assessed at a certain rate remained unattended to throughout the term of the last settlement. There is likelihood of similar omission taking place in the future as well and on a much larger scale than in the past. The provisions of letter No. 252-R., of 4th February 1925, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, should be carefully enforced. They apply to all houses wherever situated, provided they are built upon land paying or liable to pay revenue at settlement. A statement should be called for after each girdawari to ascertain what action is being taken in this connection.

(2) More estates in the Shahdara Tehsil have been put under fluctuating assessment than in the past. This should increase the checking of girdawari work. With a Colony Naib-Tehsildar and an additional Naib-Tehsildar at Sharakpur to help the Tehsil officers no additional staff is necessary for this extra work. But if the Colony Naib-Tehsildar be dispensed with and the sub-tehsil abolished in the future the appointment of an extra Naib-Tehsildar for the girdawari season should be applied for.

(3) The colony work generally and the recovery of prices to be paid by abadkars on the Upper Chenab Canal and Tahud Khan grantees should be specially attended to.

(4) Kharaba remissions require to be watched in the light of the remarks made in paragraph 44 of this Report.

54. The agricultural area to be reassessed consisted of 859 estates, falling in three tahsils. The operations commenced on October 15th, 1923. The period originally sanctioned for completing them was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, terminating on April 15th, 1926. Every effort was made to finish the work in time and the last of the agricultural assessment reports was sent up on October 29th, 1925. But a heavy lot was yet in store. The reduction in the assessment noticed in the report which touched all three Tehsils was ordered in July 1926 and orders on the assessment reports of the Gogera Branch Colony circle and the *Ex-Sharakpur* portion of the Shahdara Tehsil were passed at the same time. The Urban Assessment Report for which elaborate data were collected could not be submitted earlier than in June 1926. A mistake in the original notification was discovered which necessitated the sending up of a special report on three estates. This was done in August 1926. The orders on the urban report were received in the middle of March 1927. The preparation of the Gazetteer, the revision of Jagir Registers and inquiry into the condition of water-logged areas added to the ordinary revenue and colony work, some of which was transferred to the district in August last year gave ample occupation to the settlement staff. Extension of duration was sanctioned at first for $5\frac{1}{2}$ months to 30th September 1926 and then for 3, 2 and 2 months successively to end of April 1927.

The settlement has cost Rs. 1,71,086 in 3 years and $6\frac{1}{2}$ months of its duration as against Rs. 2,00,247 sanctioned for the original term of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. Details of expenditure are given in appendix IV to this report. The cost is barely 40 per cent of a single year's increase in revenue now made.

Term of settlement.

55. The considerations affecting the fixing of a term may therefore be set forth.

The portions of the district which have not been reassessed now will be ripe for reassessment as follow :—

1. The Rakh Branch Colony circle after Kharif 1932.
2. The Ravi Chunian villages of the Nankana Sahib Tehsil after Rabi 1935.
3. The *Ex-Sialkot* villages of the Shahdara Tehsil after Kharif 1943.
4. The *Ex-Lahore* villages of the Shahdara Tehsil after Rabi 1935.

Details with respect to the reassessments done in each tract after introduction of canal irrigation are :—

(1) The Lower Chenab Bar circle and the Gogera Branch colony circle of the Sheikhupura Tehsil, the Bar circle of the Nankana Tehsil and the *Ex-Raya* canal irrigated villages of the Shahdara Tehsil have been assessed now for the 2nd time after the introduction in them of canal irrigation, and

(2) the rest of the tracts for the first time.

The assessment now announced is light in the following tracts :—

1. *The Sheikhupura Tehsil.*—The Upper Chenab Bar circle has been assessed to a nahri rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and the equally prosperous neighbouring circle of Lower Chenab Bar has been assessed to a rate of Rs. 3-1-0. The Gogera Branch I circle of the Lyallpur District has been assessed for ten years, which will

expire in 1932. The Gogera Branch Colony circle of this district is a part and prolongation of the Lyallpur circle. It has now been assessed to an average rate of Rs. 4-9-6, which the Rakh Branch Colony circle of the Lyallpur District has been paying since 1913 and will cease to pay in 1933.

2. *The Bar circle of the Nankana Tehsil.*—The rate in the proprietary villages of this circle now imposed is Rs. 3-1-0 and in the colony chaks Rs. 5-1-5, nearly the same as in the G. B. I circle of Lyallpur noticed above.

In the rest of the area reassessed now in which the present is the first reassessment after introduction of canal irrigation the revenue imposed is fuller and a 20 years' term may be sanctioned. The danger from water-logging has no doubt to be considered. But the estates found to be affected at the time of inspections have been given ample concession and revenue in all the estates which may be threatened in future is fluctuating.

These facts do not disclose the possibility of the Sheikhpura District being reassessed as such at one time in the near future. If the pressure of the demand on resources and the material condition of the tracts were the only consideration, the best course would be to fix the term of the Sheikhpura Tehsil at 10 years and to reassess the whole Tehsil along with the Rakh Branch Colony circle of which the existing term may be extended for that purpose by an year or so. The Bar circle of Nankana too may in that case be similarly treated. It may be unusual to have a separate term for a single circle of a tahsil. But under existing law there is no legal irregularity in doing so. If this suggestion be impracticable it would be more convenient and less expensive to get the Rakh Branch Colony circle assessed as part of the circle of the same description in the Lyallpur District in 1932. A term of 20 years may in that case be fixed for the tracts now reassessed and the term of the tracts other than the Rakh Branch circle which have not been reassessed now extended if relief be not called for in them to terminate simultaneously with the rest of the district. There is no likelihood of any developments taking place in them.

For the urban areas a 10 years' term would be sufficient. It would be possible then to introduce differentiation of rates in each urban area. That is more liked by the people and can bring in greater revenue.

The records can stand the test of any length of time provided quadrennial attestations are conducted carefully.

56. The settlement was lucky in getting a Tehsildar of the experience tact, ability and honesty of M. Saddiq Ahmad Khan. He was held in high esteem both by the zamindars and by his subordinates. The settlement has passed off smoothly and without the least worry of which the zamindars are so much afraid. The credit for this is due more to M. Saddiq Ahmad Khan than to anybody else. He has been rewarded for his good work by promotion to the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In the field the roughest task fell to the lot of M. Zafar Yasin, Naib-Tehsildar. The credit for success in Killabandi operations both in the Syedwala and in the Shahdara vicinity is due to his devotion to duty. The zamindars had absolute confidence in his fairness. He had the courage of his convictions and boldly stands by what he thinks to be right. Lala Shi Gopal held the Khangah Dogran circle throughout his stay in this settlement and controlled the work well. He was tactful and industrious. Munshi Jowala Singh worked quite satisfactorily at Sheikhpura proper. The office was held by M. Rajinder Lal, Lala Hans Raj and Munshi Muhammad Anwar Khan, B.A. Lala Rajinder Lal was quiet, trustworthy and industrious both in the office and in the field to which he was transferred later. In both capacities he was equally efficient. Lala Hans Raj Kohli who succeeded him as Head Clerk was equally efficient and took interest in collecting statistics for the Gazetteer. M. Muhammad Anwar was my reader throughout the settlement and held the additional charge of an Head Clerk for the last year of the settlement. I put him to field duty during my absence

Notice of officers and officials.

at the hills. Honesty was his outstanding merit in every position in which he was tried. His intelligence is his equally strong point. Of the kanungos M. Labh Singh did best in killabandi and proved incorruptible. Lala Megh Raj was most useful in urban assessment work and Pandit Shiv Nath Rai equally useful and trustworthy in the field and in the office. M. Nabi Bakhsh's work as mapper was extremely neat and careful. He is quick and accurate and the handkerchief maps which he prepared are a most creditable piece of workmanship.

Subjects on which orders are required.

57. The only subject on which orders are required is the term of settlement.

SHEIKHUPURA :

30th April 1927.

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NUR MUHAMMAD,

Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX I.
Notifications.

Serial No.	No. of Notification.	Date.	Contents.
1	92—1-16-17-4-14084	19th November 1923	Declares that a general reassessment of the land revenue of the Sheikhupura District excluding — (a) The area irrigated by the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal. (b) Those villages of the Sharakpur Tehsil which were transferred from the Chunian and Lahore Tehsils of the Lahore District. (c) The non-irrigated tract transferred from the Raya Tehsil of the Sialkot District is about to be undertaken.
2	92—1-16-17-4-14085	19th November 1923	Declares that the records of rights of the area specified in the above notification shall be specially revised.
3	27303	21st November 1923	Appoints Sheikh Nur Muhammad as Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge Settlement Operations, Sheikhupura, with effect from 15th October 1923.
4	24007-B	15th October 1923	Confers on Sheikh Nur Muhammad all the powers of a Collector under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts except Chapter VI of the former Act
5	26948	17th November 1923	Invests Sheikh Nur Muhammad with all powers of a Collector under the Colony Act subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura.
6	23121	28th October 1925	Authorises Sheikh Nur Muhammad to exercise in the districts of Lahore and Sheikhupura the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 3 (2) of the said Act for the purposes of sanctioning exchanges of land in course of killabandi operations.
7	23121	28th October 1925	Confers upon Sheikh Nur Muhammad all the powers of a Collector under the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts (with the exception of Chapter VI of the former Act), in the local limits of the Lahore District.
8	565-R.	22nd February 1926...	Notifies that a general reassessment of the land revenue of Sangla excluding the area devoted to agriculture is about to be undertaken.
9	566-R.	22nd February 1926...	Notifies that a general reassessment of the land revenue of the estates of Marh Bilochan, Mangat and Sadkana is about to be undertaken.

APPENDIX II.

Rules relating to the imposition, remission and reduction of assessment on lauds subject to the action of the river Ravi and its branches in the Sheikhpura District approved of in letter No. 3044-R., dated 13th December 1926, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, to the Commissioner, Lahore.

1. When by the action of the Ravi river land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing, the assessment charged on it shall be remitted.

2. New uncultivated land added by alluvion which is fit for grazing, unassessed land which has by the action of the river become fit for grazing and assessed cultivated land which has by river action ceased to be fit for cultivation but is fit for grazing shall be ordinarily assessed at the rate of three annas per acre.

Exception — When the produce is very poor the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at one anna per acre.

3. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated shall continue to pay the revenue at which it was then assessed, unless and until its assessment is reduced for deterioration. Thereafter it shall be treated as if it were new land.

4. New cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement, but since brought under cultivation and land cultivated at settlement which has since had its assessment reduced for deterioration and has again become cultivated, shall ordinarily be assessed at the maximum rate stated in rule 11 if first class crops, and at half that rate if inferior crops, are grown on its becoming cultivated.

(a) First class crops are :—

Sugarcane.	Wheat mixed wheat and barley, vegetables other than fodder.
Maize.	Tobacco.
Cotton.	Rice, except <i>dhain</i> or <i>kharsu</i> .

(b) Second class crops are all other crops.

5. Land which under the above rules has been assessed at less than the maximum rate shall be assessed at the maximum rate with effect from the first harvest in which the class of the crop shall justify such imposition.

6. Land shall not be classed as bearing crops of the first or second class until it has for one harvest borne a four-anna crop of that class. The success or failure of cultivation in subsequent years unaccompanied by river action shall not affect the assessment.

7. The classification of land should not be too minute; unless a survey number is very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, even though different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

8. In calculating the revenue no fractions of 10 or less than 10 marlas shall be taken into account; 10 marlas or less will be disregarded and more than this will be taken as a whole kanal.

9. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated or has since been assessed at full rates should not ordinarily have its assessment lowered unless it is found that such land has been injured by a flood or sand deposit, in either of which cases it shall be treated as new land and be dealt with in accordance with the above rules.

10. Land which has been rendered culturable by river action and subjected to assessment at settlement or under these rules and subsequently remains uncultivated for four successive harvests, may be presumed to have been rendered unfit for cultivation by river action.

11. The maximum rates shall be the following :—

River.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Maximum rate per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
Ravi	... Shahdara	... Ex-Raya and Ex-Sharakpur Khadir.	1 4 0.

Procedure rules applicable to Dialluvion assessment in the Sheikhpura District

1. The Collector shall maintain in his office a list of estates subject to the action of the Ravi river and its branches, and any alterations from time to time necessitated in this list shall be made under his orders.

2. In estates subjected to river action measurements will be made annually as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will usually be the 1st of December.

3. The changes caused by river action should be shown both in the patwari's own dialluvion tracing, and in the tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dialluvion files. The former tracing should be prepared from the village map on unbacked mapping sheets and cover the part liable to be affected by dialluvion changes, and should continue to be used till a fresh tracing is prepared under rule 5. The tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dialluvion file will be on unbacked mapping sheets of suitable size and will be prepared each year.

4. The patwari's copy of the dialluvion tracing shall show the edge of the river as well as any new fields formed as the result of dialluvion changes. The line representing the edge should be blue and at both ends of it the year in which the measurements were made should be noted. The position of the edge will be fixed by measuring the remaining sides of the fields which are partly under the river and the position of the new fields with reference to the old fields out of which they have been formed; but if this method be not practicable, then the squares covering the effected part of the village will be reproduced from the baseline fixed by the Survey of India Department in those estates which were partly or entirely remeasured on the framework laid down by that department and off-sets taken from them when the assessment has been made the fields assessed at less than the maximum rate will be marked off by lines of green dots around them. The dots will be run together into a continuous green line when the maximum rate has been imposed. The tracing to be attached to the Government copy of the dialluvion file will reproduce only the changes of the particular year for which it has been prepared, but in order that there may remain no doubt as to the position of any new fields, the fields that touch them should also be shown.

5. The procedure for the correction of field maps will be applied without any modification to the portions of dialluvion villages beyond reach of river action, but as regards areas subject to such action, the procedure will be modified as follows :—

- (a) Tatimma shajras will be prepared only for changes other than those due to dialluvion. Changes due to dialluvion will be shown from year to year in the dialluvion tracing prescribed in rule 3.
- (b) At the end of every fourth year when a special attestation is carried out a fresh tracing of the portion of the village subject to river action will be prepared, and all new fields, whether formed in consequence of dialluvion or other changes and whether shown in the old dialluvion tracing or separate tatimma shajras, will be incorporated therein. This tracing will be prepared in duplicate, and one copy of it will be filed in the tahsil with the jamabandi and the other retained by the patwari for use during the next four years. Both copies will be duly attested by kanungo; the preparation of a fresh tracing may be ordered even before the quadrennial attestation if the old tracing cannot continue to be used without producing confusion.
- (c) In the dialluvion files new fields will be given temporary numbers, such as 40/1, 40/2 and 40/3, &c., but all fields incorporated in the fresh tracing prepared under (b) will at the time of incorporation be renumbered in accordance with the system laid down in paragraph 42 of Standing Order No. 16. Fields shown in tatimma shajras will have been already numbered in accordance with the system.

6. It is not necessary that every new field should be given a new number. If a portion of a field is submerged and the ownership of that portion remains unaltered a new sub-number should not be given thereto as the soil entry will show all that is necessary. Again, if any portions of an uncultivated plot are brought under cultivation, the use of sub-numbers should be avoided unless it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of girdawari. In a case like this if sufficient space is not available on the page of the khasra on which the original number is entered, the necessary entries can be made at the end of the khasra and a brief note stating that this has been done made opposite the number in question. In writing a new khasra care should be taken to leave sufficient space for such entries as regards numbers containing large area of uncultivated land, portions of which are likely to be broken up from time to time.

7. As the measurements proceed, the patwari will prepare Form A, but the entries in columns 15 and 16 will remain in pencil till the Tehsildar has made his visit and formed his opinion as to the assessment. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form C) the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year.

8. The kanungo will satisfy himself that the patwari has included in his map and khasra all land which should be included, will test the measurements and check the khasra.

9. As soon as the khasra has been checked by the kanungo, the patwari will prepare in duplicate in Form D a village abstract of changes due to river action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 7, giving the details of area and revenue for the previous years in ink. The entries showing deduction and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

10. The Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar will test the map, &c., on the spot and pass orders as to classes of land, rates and revenue after inspecting the fields and examining the entries in the khasra and in Form C. He will cause to be entered in ink in the khasra the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the

patwari enter in Form C, the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form C, showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year put on the file. Form D will be completed by the patwari under the Tehsildar's or Naib-Tehsildar's direction. The Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the map, khasra, extract from Form C and abstract of area and revenue (Form D), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form C) which the patwari will retain in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

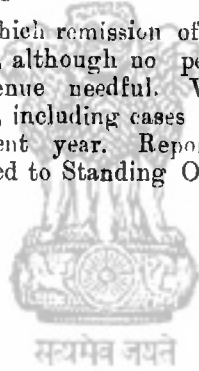
The Revenue Assistant will make a general inspection of the measurements and assessments, making such corrections as may be necessary. Final order will be passed by the competent authority (*vide* correction slip No. 25, dated 3rd February 1921, Land Acts).

11. When a case is disposed of any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies and the patwari will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare in duplicate a khewat showing the result of the new assessment (Form B) and forward both copies to the Tehsildar through the kanungo. The Tehsildar will see that the khewat agrees with the orders, and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwari. The latter will embody the new figures in future bachh papers and will give free of charge a fard showing the results to each khatedar concerned.

12. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river will be prepared on printed paper stitched at the back in book form. The tracing of map will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

13. The district report on changes of assessment due to river will be prepared in Form F, after obtaining the necessary figures from the tahsils in Form F.

14. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tehsildar should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remission should be made in Form A or B appended to Standing Order 30.



FORM A.

Khasra of changes in class of land due to river.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Khasra No.	Khewat No.	Owner, briefly.	Tenant, briefly.	FORMER.			PRESENT.								REMARKS.
					Area.	Class of land.	Rate of assessment.	Khasra No.	Area of cultivation, where necessary.	Area.	Class of land.	Crops.		Revenue.		
												Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

FORM B.

Khewat showing changes in the revenue of holdings due to river action is ascertained at the end of Kharif 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khwat No. in last jama- bandi.	Khatauni No.	Name of owner and tenant, where necessary.	Assessment of khata ac- cording to last year's papers.	KHASRA No.		FORMER.			PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of Khata now fixed.	REMARKS.
				Old.	New.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		

FORM C.

Register of fields assessed below full rates and of fields assessed at grazing rates.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khasra No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	Area with detail.	YEAR 19				(Columns to be repeated for four years in all.)
			Crop.		Rate.	Remarks.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.			

FORM E.

District _____
Division _____

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the
for the agricultural year Kharif 19 and Rabi 19 and the proposed
remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected
as fluctuating revenue.

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Tehsil.	Assessment Circle.	River.	Jama of village affected for agricultural year previous to period under report Kharif 19, Rabi 19	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	New assessment of village affected for agricultural year Kharif 19, Rabi 19	REMARKS.

FORM F.

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the district
made in 19 for the agricultural year (Kharif) 19 and Rabi 19 and the
proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be
collected as fluctuating assessment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Tehsil.	River.	Gross increase of assessment due to dialluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	Net amount of increase or decrease to be shown in the revenue roll of the following agricultural year.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—Column 3.—The figures for the six larger rivers of the province should be given separately. Those for the minor streams may be lumped together.

Columns 6, 7 and 8.—The amount shown in column 8 will be the difference between columns 6 and 7 and should be preceded by a plus or minus, as the case may be.

Column 9.—Note in this column the officer by whom the assessments were made and tested and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement Report prescribing such method or the correspondence conveying special sanction.

Dated

19 .

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX III.

Dates on which the new demand in the tract now reassessed was introduced.

				Year.
1	<i>Ex-Raya</i> Tract	... Original Rabi	...	1925.
		Reduced Kharif	...	1926.
	<i>Ex-Sharakpur</i>	... Kharif	...	1926.
2.	Lower Chenab Bar	... Rabi	...	1925.
	Upper Chenab Bar	... Kharif	...	1925.
	Gogera Branch Colony	Rabi	...	1926.
	circle.			
3.	Nankana Sahib Tehsil ex-	Rabi	..	1926.
	cluding Ravi Chunian			
	villages.			

For the dates of the expiry of the existing assessment in tracts not reassessed now see paragraph 49 of the report.



APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing expenditure on reassessment operations up to March
31, 1927.

	Rs.
Salary and Settlement Allowances of Gazetted Officers ...	63,005
A. Office Establishment—	
1. Office establishment of Assistant Settlement Officer ...	
2. Office establishment of Office Naib-Tehsildars ...	7,262
3. Office Kanungos	8,269
4. Menial Establishment	15,911
Total Office Establishment ...	74,447
B. Field Establishment—	
5. Settlement Tehsildars	6,925
6. Settlement Naib-Tehsildars	8,371
7. Field Kanungos	15,845
Total Field Establishment ...	31,141
8 Temporary Establishment... ..	12,285
Total Pay of Establishment ...	1,18,073
C. Allowances—	
9. Allowances to Patwaris	6,548
10. Travelling Allowances of Officers	17,687
11. „ „ of Establishment	7,983
Total ...	32,218
12. Contingent	16,765
13. Stationery	3,860
14. Lithography... ..	170
Total ...	20,795
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,71,086

(1st) When a masonry well is constructed at private expense or with the aid of a loan from Government for purposes of irrigation, the land which benefits from the well shall be exempted from liability to any such enhanced or additional assessment of land revenue as may be due to the existence of the well for a period of 20 years ; reckoned from the harvest in which the well is first brought into use.

(2) When a well hitherto out of use through disrepair is repaired for the purpose of irrigation, an exemption from liability similar to that in rule (1) may be given for a period not exceeding ten years, as the Collector may consider equitable with reference to the amount of expenditure incurred on repairing the well.

(3) No exemption from liability to enhancement of assessment shall be granted for unlined wells which are not permanent, but wells which though only partially lined with stone or brick last for some years may be granted an exemption for such period less than the period specified in rule (1) as may appear equitable to the Collector.

(4) During the period of exemption the land revenue assessment of the land irrigated by the well shall not exceed—

- (i) where the assessment is fixed the amount which has been imposed on the land in its unirrigated aspect; and
- (ii) where the assessment is fluctuating, half the village rate for well-irrigated crops.

(5) If a new well be constructed in a well-irrigated area to supplement the supply from an existing well, no reduction of the fixed assessment would be granted to the old well, while it continues to be in use, though the new well will get an exemption certificate under the above-mentioned rules.

(6) If in a tract under fluctuating assessment a well which has been granted a protective lease under the foregoing rules is used to irrigate chahi area already irrigable by a well not under protective lease, such area will be assessed at the full fluctuating rates

(7) A field kanungo must inspect at the harvest inspection all fields irrigated by a well under a protective lease, and the Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar at least 25% of this number to see that irrigation is correctly recorded.

(8) After every harvest inspection the patwari will report on the prescribed form, every well constructed and brought into use after the last inspection for grant of protective lease. The Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar will inspect the well and send up the report with his recommendations to the Collector. After orders have been passed a certificate specifying the period of exemption will be granted to the owner of the well.

(9) In tract where the assessment of the fluctuating revenue is done by canal patwaris, the remission on account of protective leases will be given effect to by the revenue staff on receipt of the canal khataunis as is done in the case of revenue assignments. The canal patwaris will assess at the full chahi rates in all cases.

(10) These rules will apply to all wells constructed or repaired after the announcing of the new assessment. Ordinary wells will be dealt with under the rules already in force.

District.

[illegible]

(To be used for fixed assessment only.)

FORM OF PROTECTIVE LEASE CERTIFICATE.

IN THE COURT OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

To

OWNERS OF THE WELL.

Whereas you have ^{constructed}_{repaired} a masonry well called _____ in village _____, Tehsil _____ and been ^{constructed}_{repaired} to irrigate _____ acres of ^{barani}_{banjar} land, and that irrigation has been started since the _____ harvest of the year _____, in accordance, therefore, with the instructions contained in paragraph 505 of the Settlement Manual and the orders of the Financial Commissioner, you are granted a protective lease in respect of the said well for a period of _____ years, from _____ to _____. During the period of protection no enhancement or addition shall be made to the fixed land revenue (if any) already paid by you for the land irrigated by the well.

SHEIKHUPURA : }
Dated _____ Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura District.

(To be used for fluctuating assessment only.)

FORM OF PROTECTIVE LEASE CERTIFICATE.

IN THE COURT OF THE COLLECTOR OF THE SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.

To

OWNERS OF THE WELL.

Whereas you have ^{constructed}_{repaired} a masonry well called _____, in village _____, Tehsil _____ and whereas it has been ascertained that the above-named well has been ^{constructed}_{repaired} to irrigate _____ acres of ^{banjar}_{barani} land, and that irrigation has been started since the _____ harvest of the year _____, in accordance, therefore, with the instructions contained in paragraph 505 of the Settlement Manual and the orders of the Financial Commissioner, you are granted a protective lease in respect of the said well for a period of _____ years from _____ to _____. During the period of protection you will pay fluctuating revenue for the pure chahi crops irrigated from the said well at Rs. _____ per acre instead of Rs. _____ per acre matured.

SHEIKHUPURA : }
Dated _____ Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura District.

APPENDIX VI.

Glossary of Vernacular Terms.

<i>Vernacular.</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>Abadi</i> ...	... Village site.
<i>Abadkar</i> ...	... Colonist, particularly a peasant grantee.
<i>Abiana</i> ...	... Occupier's rate, paid for water supplied by the Irrigation Department.
<i>Akata</i> ...	... Compound in village site.
<i>Bachh</i> ...	... Distribution of land revenue over holdings.
<i>Bajra</i> ...	... Bulrush millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>).
<i>Bar</i> ...	... High land between two rivers.
<i>Batai</i> ...	... Division of produce between landlord and tenant.
<i>Chak</i> ...	... Block of land, colony village.
<i>Dhaya</i> ...	... Old river bank.
<i>Dharath</i> ...	... Weighment dues.
<i>Doaba</i> ...	... Land between two rivers—Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts are commonly so called.
<i>Doba</i> ...	... Submersion under water.
<i>Gur</i> ...	... Consolidated sugarcane juice.
<i>Ilithari</i> ...	... Inhabitant of the riverain.
<i>Jangli</i> ...	... Aboriginal grazier of the Bar.
<i>Kal'ar</i> ...	... Saltpetre.
<i>Kallarathi</i> ...	... Land impregnated with kallar.
<i>Kamin</i> ...	... Menial.
<i>Kasal</i> ...	... One-eighth of an acre.
<i>Kharach</i> ...	... Expenses; landlords' dues.
<i>Khadir</i> ...	... Low land by a river.
<i>Kharaba</i> ...	... Failed crop.
<i>Kharif</i> ...	... Autumn harvest.
<i>Khatauni</i> ...	... Preliminary statement of demand prepared by the canal patwaris.
<i>Khud Kasht</i> ...	... Cultivated by owner or tenant of Government in person.
<i>Ksila</i> ...	... One-twenty-fifth of a square (one acre and 18 marlas) or a rectangle (one acre).
<i>Lambardar</i> ...	... Village headman.
<i>Maira</i> ...	... Light loam.
<i>Malikana</i> ...	... Fee paid to landlord in recognition of his proprietary title.
<i>Mandi</i> ...	... Market town.
<i>Marla</i> ...	... One hundred and sixtieth of an acre.
<i>Mound</i> ...	... A measure of weight, 82½ lbs.
<i>Mauza</i> ...	... Village, revenue estate.
<i>Naib-Tehsildar</i> ...	... Assistant to a Tehsildar.
<i>Nala</i> ...	... Ravine, Nallah.
<i>Patwari</i> ...	... Village Accountant, a subordinate revenue official.
<i>Qanungo</i> ...	... Revenue official superior to Patwaris.
<i>Rabi</i> ...	... Spring harvest.
<i>Rohi</i> ...	... Stiff rich soil.
<i>Safedposh</i> ...	... Yeoman grantee.
<i>Sarsary parta</i> ...	... Average rate.
<i>Tahsil</i> ...	... Revenue Sub-Division of a District.
<i>Tehsildar</i> ...	... Officer in charge of a Tahsil.
<i>Turni</i> ...	... Grazing fee.
<i>Toria</i> ...	... An oilseed (<i>Brassica campestris</i> , var. <i>Toria</i>).
<i>Wadh</i> ...	... Cut crop, stubble.
<i>Wadh wattar</i> ...	... Moisture left after removal of crop.
<i>Zamindar</i> ...	... Cultivator, owner of land.