

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
REVISION OF THE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SIALKOT DISTRICT.
IN THE
PUNJAB,

BY

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FINAL REPORT
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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. The Siálkot district which is dealt with in this report is an oblong tract of country with a straggling northern boundary. It occupies the submontane portion of British territory lying between the Ráví and Chenáb rivers, commonly known as the Rechna Doáb. Its north-east boundary is formed by the Jammú territory of the Mahárája of Jammú and Kashmir, and on the north-west the Malkání Tawí and the Chenáb separate it from Gujráat. On the west it marches with the Gujránwála and Lahore districts, and on the south-east with Amritsar and Gurdáspur, the Ráví flowing between. The Shakargarh tahsíl of Gurdáspur lies along the eastern border.

The town of Siálkot is situated well to the north, and is connected with both Wazírábád and Jammú by a metalled road and a branch line of the North-Western Railway. The district is somewhat unwieldy for administrative purposes because of its irregular shape, the distance of the outlying portions from head-quarters, the dearth of railway and telegraph lines, and the breaks in its road lines caused by the hill-torrents and drainage channels which cut up its surface. Siálkot possesses a larger population than any other district in the Province, it contains the largest number of revenue estates and is second only to Gurdáspur in point of land revenue.

2. The district is officially classed as submontane, but the northern border is nearly 25 miles distant from the low Jammú hills which fringe the Himalayan range. The face of the country is a flat extensive plain shelving somewhat sharply on the north with only one slight variation of surface, except where the hill-torrents have cut channels for themselves to the south. This variation is caused by a comparatively high dorsal tract which extends from the hills and stretches from the Jammú border to a point some little way below the centre of the district. This spur, which is hardly elevated enough to be dignified by the term plateau, is in the form of a triangle and contracts sharply towards the south. It is remarkably free from undulation and forms a small watershed from which surface drainage finds its way down to the Aik, Degh and lesser streams.

The prevailing soils have been fully described in the assessment reports. They may be conveniently classed in four groups. These are: (a) loam, varying from the compact soil of the well-irrigated circles to the lighter soil of the famous Darp tract; (b) clay, with its different gradations between rich black *rohí* and sterile *kallar*; (c) *bhararí*, a peculiar brittle form of land confined to the central dorsal region described above; and (d) the alluvial sandy soils found in the valleys of the rivers and streams.

Between the annexation of the Punjab and 1867 the district consisted of four tahsils, Ráya, then known as the Nárowál-Talwandí pargana, forming part of Amritsar. In 1867 Ráya was added to Siálkot and since then there has been no change. At present the district contains 2,525 revenue estates

covering a total area of 1,968 square miles. These estates, all of which came under review in the settlement now drawing to a close, are divided as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsil.	Number of revenue estates.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Percentage of cultivated to total area.
Zafarwál	535	309	249	80
Ráya	492	485	304	63
Pasrúr	474	394	296	75
Siálkot	681	419	326	78
Daska	348	361	288	80
District ...	2,525	1,968	1,463	74

The figures in the above table, as in all others which appear in this report with the exception of those in Chapter IV, represent actual facts, as they have been compiled from statistics brought up to date since the submission of the tahsil assessment reports. It will be seen that there is little room for the expansion of cultivation in any direction excepting Ráya and Pasrúr, and in these two tahsils so much of the uncultivated waste is impregnated with saltpetre that there is not much prospect of any material alteration of these figures in the future.

The following table shows by tahsils the cultivated area classified according to the means of irrigation employed. The totals of the different classes of soil are expressed in percentages of the total cultivated area.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA OF				
	Cháhi.	Nahri.	Ábí and Cháhi-ábí.	Sailába.	Bárání.
Zafarwál	35	...	2	3	59
Ráya	47	...	3	14	36
Pasrúr	44	...	12	15	29
Siálkot	40	5	2	11	42
Daska	88	...	2	1	9
District ...	51	1	4	9	35

Zafarwál and Siálkot are thus the two tahsils with the largest areas dependent on rain, but fortunately their average annual rainfall is heavier than elsewhere.

The district is surrounded everywhere by a fixed boundary, except along the frontage of one border village on the Rávi and that of thirty-one others on the Chenáb, where the limit of possession and jurisdiction varies with the position of the deep-stream.

3. The sharp slope of the district from north to south, the varieties of soil, the differences in rainfall, the varying action of the hill-torrents and even the racial distinctions among the land-holding classes all combine to produce marked differences in the general productive capacity of the five tahsils. Daska is certainly the most fertile as it is the most thickly cultivated of all. This pre-eminence is mainly due to the rich deposits of the Aik stream and the almost universal facilities for well irrigation. The whole tahsil is practically secured by wells, the only weak parts being a group of villages on the south tinged with *reh*, and the tract on the north-west between the Aik and the Chenáb known as the old Bela circle. The Siálkot tahsil comes next in order. It contains the highly irrigated fertile block of trans-Chenáb villages known as Bajwát, while by far the larger part lying cis-Chenáb is protected by wells. There is a considerable tract on the east, forming over 24 per cent, of the total cultivated area, which is dependent on rain, but anything like a distinct failure of two harvests in succession is improbable even here. Ráya comes at some distance after

Siálkot. It has the largest number of *darp* villages and no small proportion of its surface has signally benefited by the Degh inundations. Pasrúr has many characteristics in common with Ráya, but the Degh valley in this tahsíl is not so productive, the *darp* villages are both fewer in number and less fertile, and more than one-fifth of its cultivation is confined to the high unirrigated spur described in the preceding paragraph, while the rainfall is less than in the corresponding assessment circle of the Siálkot tahsíl. Zafarwál stands lowest in the scale of fertility. The *darp* tract is not to be compared with its counterpart in Ráya, the Degh stream does little but harm, and there is a larger percentage than in any other tahsíl of the unirrigated brittle loam which is a feature of both Siálkot and Pasrúr. The cultivating body is the weakest in the district.

From this brief comparative sketch it will be seen that the chief characteristics of the district from an agricultural point of view are a good rainfall, a large variety of soils in which the richer kinds predominate, and a practical immunity from pronounced failure of crops over any large area, while there is in parts a constant liability to danger from floods. Siálkot, as a whole, is inferior to both Gurdáspur and Hoshiárpur on the east, alike in respect of fertility of soil and quality of crops, and at the same time it is cultivated by a less efficient body of agriculturists.

4. The assessment reports contain details by tahsíls of the rainfall over the different parts of the district. The rainfall is good and fairly well distributed. It is considerably above the average of that enjoyed by the Punjab plains proper and on the whole excess of rain in Siálkot causes as much harm as drought does. The northern parts of the district are abnormally damp and the climate is enervating. The low lands within the sphere of influence of the rivers and streams are never safe from floods even during the winter rains, and occasionally widespread damage is caused by the storms which sweep down from the hills during the gathering of the spring harvest. The following table gives the average rainfall during the last six years. I have purposely omitted previous returns as before 1888 the rain-gauges at the outlying tahsíls were generally useless :—

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsíl.	June to September.	October to December.	January to May.	Total of the year.
Zafarwál	26.08	1.28	9.84	37.20
Ráya	21.50	1.29	7.57	30.36
Pasrúr	21.98	1.20	9.44	32.62
Siálkot	29.18	1.39	10.59	41.16
Daska	22.80	1.24	7.36	31.40
Average of District ..	24.3	1.28	8.96	34.54

With such a good rainfall and so much of its cultivated area protected by wells, it is evident that Siálkot is never likely to suffer from famine. In a report recently submitted on the subject of secure and insecure areas it was estimated that only 13 per cent. of the cultivated area is insecure. This report contained also proposals for the working of the system of suspensions in cases of hardship. But it must be noted here that Siálkot is pre-eminently a district of small holdings and cases of pronounced distress will frequently be inadequately met by mere suspensions however intelligently these may be granted. Where holdings are small, and consequently even after a bumper harvest there is little or no surplus produce, suspension spells ruin for the zamindár. A careful scheme of remissions will prove in the end to be the wisest course both for the people and in the financial interests of Government.

5. There are a large number of wells in the district, especially in the south-west portion where the rainfall is least and the surface of the country is flat. Wells are a paramount necessity in

Irrigation by wells.

a relatively small part of Siálkot, but they are maintained generally as a valuable supplement to the rainfall and as a means of securing a regular supply of water to the higher class of crops such as sugarcane. The following table gives the well statistics for each tahsíl :—

1 Tahsíl.	2 Total number of wells.	3 4 TOTAL AREA PERMANENTLY SERVED BY WELLS.		5 Average well-irrigated area per well in acres.
		Actual.	Per cent. on total cultivated area.	
Zafarwál	3,235	57,315	36.0	17.7
Báya	4,560	90,350	46.8	19.9
Pasrúr	3,532	83,316	44.0	23.6
Siálkot	4,075	83,389	40.0	20.5
Daska	5,233	162,419	88.1	31.0
District ...	20,635	477,269	51.0	23.1

This mode of irrigation is the leading agricultural feature in the large tract of country on the south-west of the district lying between the Aik and the Degh, and wells may be considered indispensable in the Kálar circles of Ráya and Pasrúr. They are not so frequently met with in the north of the Zafarwál and Siálkot tahsíls. The depth to water of the wells and the average supply have altered little since annexation. The small differences that have been observed are confined to particular localities such as the Rávi and Degh valleys where special causes have been at work. The depth to water varies from a few feet in riverain tracts to as much as 55 feet in the centre of the district where the lifting power required involves a very heavy strain on the cattle. The irrigation from permanent masonry wells is everywhere effected by the Persian wheel, but the *dhenklí*, or hand-lever, is generally used on the unbricked temporary wells.

6. The only part of the district in which canals are found is that lying to the north of the Chenáb. These average two feet in depth and three feet in width. They were made originally by the zamíndárs themselves, are still kept up by them and are under their own control. There are 38 of these watercuts altogether and between them they serve an average area of over 9,000 acres. They require the constant attention of the revenue authorities of the district, as changes in the course of the Chenáb affect them materially and they are apt to become blocked by deposits of silt at the mouth. One remarkable feature of the lower half of the district is the series of more or less well defined hollows in the surface of the land. Each serves as a catchment area for the flow of surplus water from the higher submontane tracts. Their soil is a compact stiff clay. During the last few years these depressions, known locally as *chhambhs*, were taken in hand by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, late Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot. Their capacity was increased by the construction of dams with sluiceways to regulate the output, and a more regular supply of water was provided for by connecting the *chhambhs* with each other and, wherever possible, with the beds of the *nallahs* and hill-torrents in their vicinity. The result is a large network of reservoirs and feeder channels which secure the crops on an area covering in the aggregate 65 square miles and in addition serve the useful purpose of draining off the flood water from higher tracts. A considerable share of the increase in the new demand now realised in the villages in this part of the district is due to this system of irrigation, while at the same time the assets of the owners themselves have been materially improved.

7. The Siálkot district grows a large variety of crops. The following table shows in the form of percentages on the cultivated area the average acreage under the main staples during the last four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Crop.	Zafarwál.	Ráya.	Pasrúr.	Siálkot.	Daska.	District.
Rice	6	10	8	8	4	7
Maize	7	6	7	8	7	7
Jowár	7	5	7	8	8	7
Sugarcane	5	4	3	4	4	4
Cotton	3	2	4	4	5	4
Wheat	32	41	37	29	40	36
Barley	10	8	9	9	12	10
Mixed wheat and barley	4	1	2	8	4	4
Gram	2	1	2	3	4	2
Inferior cereals and pulses of both harvests	15	10	10	10	3	9
Oilseeds of both harvests	3	3	4	3	3	3
Miscellaneous crops of both harvests ...	7	8	9	11	14	10
Failed of both harvests	12	12	9	10	5	10
Total of all crops sown	113	111	111	115	113	113
Total of all crops harvested	101	99	102	105	108	103

Rice and sugarcane are the two kharíf revenue-paying crops, while wheat is the chief rabi crop. Rice is most largely grown in the rich *rohí* tracts of Ráya, Pasrúr and the south of Daska and in Bajwát across the Chenáb. The rice of the Zafarwál and Siálkot tahsils is poor. Maize is found all over the district. *Jowár* is exclusively used as fodder. Sugarcane, though not of the same importance as in Gurdáspur, is extensively grown. It is quickly and easily converted into cash and forms a valuable fodder reserve in seasons of scarcity. The best varieties are grown in the Darp circles of Ráya, Pasrúr and Zafarwál. Wheat occupies on the average over one-third of the cultivated area of the district every year. It is the chief asset of the people. The best varieties are grown in the well-irrigated circles of Siálkot and Daska. Full details of the irrigated and unirrigated crops and of the average yield of each crop, which naturally varies very much in geographical distribution, are given in the printed assessment reports. It is sufficient to note here that the outturn of unhusked rice varies from 840 sérs per acre in the Charkhrí I circle of Daska to 200 sérs in the Degh valley of Zafarwál. Sugarcane yields per acre from 960 sérs of *gur* in the Aik villages in Daska to 280 sérs in the high unirrigated lands of Pasrúr. The fluctuations in wheat are not so marked, but while the villages in the Aik circle of Daska give an outturn of 560 sérs the average sinks in parts of Bajwát to 160 sérs.

8. Siálkot is remarkable both for the density of its population and the diversity of the races which compose the landowning class. The north of the district is held by Rájpúts, both Hindú and Muhammadan, who in their language, modes of thought and personal characteristics generally, resemble the Dogra races across the border. The southern and larger part of the district is mainly peopled by Jats and there is an irregular belt of Awán villages which begins near Zafarwál and stretches west, right across the Siálkot tahsíl north of the city, into Gujrá. Most of

the riverain estates are owned by Muhammadan Rájput's. The Jats include 23 per cent. of the total population of the district, Aráíns 6 per cent., Rájput's 6 per cent. and Awáns only 2 per cent. The leading Jat clan, who acknowledge their connection with the Bajú Rájput's of Bajwát, are the Bájwás. They form nearly 14 per cent. of the total number of Jats, the Chíma and Ghumman clans coming next. The strongest clan among the Rájput's is the Salehriá, the majority of whom are Muhammadans. They comprise 28 per cent. of the total number of Rájput's. They are found chiefly in the Zafarwál tahsíl. The Bhattí clan, forming nearly 20 per cent. of the total, are scattered all over the district and are generally Muhammadans. The Minhás Rájput's, who are Hindús almost to a man, are confined to the north of the district. They make up 11 per cent. of the total.

The Jats, while by no means to be compared with their caste-fellows in the Central Punjab, are the best cultivators, if we exclude the Aráíns and the gardener castes. The Awáns come next and then the Rájput's. Among the latter the Bhattí clan are the best agriculturists. The Minhás Rájput's are too proud of their descent and their connection with the Jamwáls across the border to do much field work themselves. They, and to a less extent the Bajús and Salehriás, prefer to let out their lands to tenants of the menial castes.

In addition to the superior castes who are the hereditary owners of the land every village has its large contingent of inferior tribes known as *kamíns*. The total of these menials exceeds the aggregate of the landowners, and, as they depend almost entirely on the produce of the land for their food and clothing, their condition must always be taken into account by those responsible for the revenue administration of the district. The majority are entirely occupied with agriculture, the part taken by each caste in farm operations being strictly defined, and hitherto they have received appropriate shares of the harvests in return for their services. These men form an integral part of the village community which is the unit of our revenue system and hence anything that affects their condition is of importance. Of late years the tendency on the part of the zamíndár has been to curtail, wherever possible, the privileges and perquisites of the *kamíns*. This tendency is due to the repeated sub-division of property which has resulted in the present preponderance of small holdings and to the example of stinginess set by the non-agriculturists who have acquired so much of the land. The latter are generally absentees, they have no concern for the general well-being of the estate into which they have made their way, they are bound by no traditions, and have neither a knowledge of, or interest in, the individual circumstances of the people. They find that where the menials are in abundance and full wages are difficult to obtain, it is easier to cut down the dues of the labourer at harvest or refuse them altogether and let him sue for redress by the expensive process known as a civil suit. To this state of things, combined with the spread of education and the increasing number of conversions to Christianity among the sweepers, who are by far the most important class of farm hands, is due a movement among all the village menials to secure a cash wage for every day's work. The movement is still young, but it is gradually gaining in strength and will in time undoubtedly loosen the ties which bind the village organisation, and *pro tanto* impair the influence of the natural heads of the people which is at present so constantly utilised by the authorities.

9. The pressure of population on the soil, calculated after excluding the census figures of cantonments and of the large towns with a non-agriculturist population, varies from 622 persons per each square mile of cultivation in Ráya to 760 in Siálkot. The average cultivated area per each head of the population runs from .84 of an acre in Siálkot to 1.03 of an acre in Ráya. Some relief was recently given by the allotment of large grants of land on the newly settled Chenáb colonies to the most crowded tracts, and the irrigation works carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery in the south of the district have helped materially to increase the annual yield of food and fodder crops. At the same time these remedial agencies have had comparatively little effect on the general congestion. In the last decade the rural population has increased by no less than ten per cent., whereas at the census of 1881 the culturable waste lying unbroken was of little

practical account. The people themselves, unlike the sturdy Mánjha Jats, are not distinguished for proficiency in agriculture and, especially among the Rájputés, are given to early marriages. These and other causes, not unconnected with the history of the district, have resulted in a condition of affairs which forms an increasingly anxious problem.

To an assessing officer the average size of the holdings of the revenue payers is the most important side of the question of over-population. Siálkot is pre-eminently a district of small holdings. During my village inspections in each tahsíl I compiled lists of all estates with small, medium and large holdings on a system which has been fully explained in the different assessment reports. The following statement shows by tahsíls the percentage of estates with each class of average holding together with the average acreage in each class :--

1 Tahsíl.	2 PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES WITH AN AVERAGE ACREAGE OF			5 AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		
	3 Five and under.	4 Over five and under fifteen.	5 Over fifteen.	6 Under five acres.	7 Over five and under fifteen acres.	8 Over fifteen acres.
Zafarwál	74.5	21.5	4.0	2.9	7.9	32.8
Ráya	42.8	44.8	12.4	3.5	9.2	50.5
Pasúr	47.5	40.1	12.4	2.4	8.6	28.8
Siálkot	59.7	30.4	9.9	2.1	8.4	25.5
Daska	34.1	41.7	24.2	4.2	9.1	44.7

The above statistics have been carefully compiled and may be accepted as giving an accurate picture of the existing state of land tenure in this district. The work of the revision of assessment now under report was complicated throughout by the prevalence of small holdings. In the majority of cases, when the question of the new demand came up for consideration, the main question to be decided was how far it was possible to go in realising what the assessment calculations proved to be the value of the Government share of the produce without depriving the zamíndár of some of the bare necessities of subsistence. Roughly speaking, in half of the villages of Siálkot the vast majority of the owners have to feed themselves, their families and their cattle on an average holding of three acres. In this respect the district resembles some tracts in Europe, such as the Riviera in France, Baden, Hesse and Rhenish Prussia. But the resemblance ceases when we come to the way in which the position is confronted by the people. *La petite culture* has been hitherto a success in Europe as the people have combined industrial or commercial pursuits with agriculture. They have, moreover, while distinguished by extreme prudence and thrift, had sufficient mutual trust to establish a system of agricultural syndicates which enable the producer to buy the necessities of agriculture in the cheapest market and to realise his full profits without the intervention of a middleman. In the Punjab, on the other hand, education has not yet succeeded in uprooting the idea that a zamíndár is demeaned by doing work which his forefathers employed artisans or menials to do for them. Local jealousy is still too common and too strong to allow of co-operation between the owners of small holdings, who are in all the relations of life the slaves of tribal rule and custom. Nothing but the direst want, or in the case of some classes a promising opening in Government service, will force a peasant to entertain the idea of abandoning his old pursuits, however fast these may be leaving him. I have treated this question of pressure on the soil somewhat fully as it has been a formidable problem in the task of re-assessment, and because, looked at from whatever point of view, it will continue to be the main factor in the condition of the people.

To facilitate comparison with other districts the following statement is given. It shows the average cultivated acreage per each owner or shareholder according to the returns of 1892-93 :—

Zafarwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.16
Ráya	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.82
Pasrúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.09
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.03
Daska	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.20
District	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.43

In working out the above I have discarded from the calculation the totals of cultivated area held in mortgage or occupancy right.

10. By the courtesy of officers commanding regiments in Northern India, Burma and Bombay, I have been enabled to compile lists of all men belonging to this district now in the army and of those in receipt of military pensions. The following table gives the details by tahsils :—

TAHSIL.	MEN NOW ON SERVICE.		MEN IN RECEIPT OF PENSION.		Total number of both classes.
	Actual number.	Average monthly pay per man.	Actual number.	Average monthly pension per man.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Zafarwál	259	16 9 0	201	6 1 4	460
Ráya	311	14 14 3	146	8 8 5	457
Pasrúr	251	20 7 9	171	6 14 10	422
Siálkot	457	19 12 7	263	5 12 11	720
Daska	279	17 9 10	175	7 13 10	454
District ...	1,557	17 15 8	956	6 8 11	2,513

The men enumerated in column 2 are serving in the various Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in Northern India chiefly. The strength of a Cavalry Regiment as at present constituted is 625 and of an Infantry Regiment 912 natives of all ranks, so it may be said that Siálkot actually contributes one Cavalry and one Infantry Regiment to the Indian Army. This fact is not without importance and has to be taken into consideration in dealing with the question of re-assessment. The Jats, whether Hindú, Muhammadan or Sikh form the majority of the numbers given in column 6. Among them the Bájwa, Ghumman and Káhlon tribes are the most given to military service. Among the Rájputs the largest number of recruits belong to the Salabrá and Minhás clans. Other castes frequently met with are the Kaláls, who now generally describe themselves on enlistment as Ahluwálás, Sayads, Brahmíns and Labánás. The last mentioned together with the Mazbís belong chiefly to the three Pioneer Regiments of the Punjab Army. What sepoys there are among the village servant class belong to Bombay Regiments as a rule. Of recent years there have been complaints that the cis-Indus Punjab is becoming exhausted as a recruiting ground. I do not think these complaints can be made about this district with any justice. The Dográs of Siálkot are not equal to those of Kángra, but the district, if methodically worked, could still supply some very good material in the way of Sikhs and the class known by the military term of Punjábí Muhammadans.

11. In 1865 both the zamúndárs and money-lenders had hardly begun to realise the stability of tenure assured to the former by the British rule and the consequent large increase in the value of the security they could offer in the event of their requiring loans. There was therefore up to that date little alienation of land either by way of sale or mortgage. Since then the process of expropriation of the old land-owning classes has gone on briskly. The causes for this are similar to those

which have operated in the other districts of the Punjab and are well known. Briefly, they are the rise since Sikh times in the money value of land, the absence of education among the zamíndárs, the change in the relations to the agriculturists of the *Baniás* who have advanced so far in position and power in the eyes of the law, the enormous increase in litigation, the rise in the standard of comfort and living, and, most important of all, the general tendency of our complicated legal system to handicap unfairly the man who has neither brains nor capital. As a rule, when a small peasant proprietor once engages in litigation with a money-lender, he takes on himself a load which he can never shake off. Even if he wins he has to incur heavy liabilities which the proceeds of his small holding are rarely sufficient to discharge, so in any case the spoils of victory rest with the *sáhvúkár*.

The following table shows the areas recorded in our papers as mortgaged or sold up to September 1894. The figures in blocked type are percentages on the total cultivated area :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAHSÍL.	AREA MORTGAGED IN ACRES.			AREA SOLD IN ACRES.			TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED IN ACRES.		
	To agriculturists.	To money-lenders.	Total.	To agriculturists.	To money-lenders.	Total.	To agriculturists.	To money-lenders.	Total.
Zafurwál	20,550 13	17,769 11	28,328 24	2,289 1	1,256 1	3,545 2	22,848 14	19,025 12	41,873 26
Báyo	20,956 11	23,337 12	44,293 23	10,069 5	4,337 2	14,406 7	31,025 16	27,674 14	58,699 30
Pasrúr	20,535 11	26,731 14	47,266 25	7,304 4	4,301 2	11,605 6	27,839 15	31,032 16	58,871 31
Siálkot	17,779 9	24,199 11	41,978 20	5,227 2	3,574 2	8,801 4	23,006 11	27,773 13	50,779 24
Daska	16,611 9	27,750 15	44,361 24	2,032 1	1,889 1	3,921 2	18,643 10	29,639 16	48,282 26
District	96,440 10	119,786 13	216,226 23	26,921 3	15,357 2	42,278 5	123,361 13	135,143 14	258,504 27

These figures require no comment. The only satisfactory feature they present is that nearly half of the land alienated is still in the hands of hereditary agriculturists.

The general question is, I believe, now engaging the attention of Government. It is generally admitted that it is necessary to impose some check on wholesale alienation, but there is considerable difference of opinion about the form that check should take. I naturally look at the question as it affects the condition of this district; and, as far as Siálkot is concerned, I am opposed to indirect checks, such as special assessment of mortgaged lands, and so on. If it is too late now to say that no land shall be transferred or hypothecated in any way without the sanction of the Collector, it is still possible to materially extend the period of limitation in the case of agriculturists' debts. This measure would give immediate relief, and would, I think, commend itself to the better class of *sáhvúkárs*. But sooner or later some effective changes in the direction of simplicity will have to be made in our legal procedure, if we are to persuade the zamíndárs that we have a real interest in their well being and to avert widespread and bitter discontent.

12. In addition to the liabilities of the zamíndárs represented by Agricultural unsecured mortgaged land there is a large amount of floating debt. debt. unsecured by any assets. During the progress of this Settlement an attempt was made to estimate the total of these unsecured advances. Full details are given in the printed assessment reports. It is sufficient to note here that the returns give a total for the district of 65 lakhs. The annual rate of interest for this class of debt is naturally large; but, even if it be assumed to be only 12 per cent., it amounts to over half the present revenue demand. In reality not half the amount of interest is ever paid in cash or kind. The money-lender goes on debiting the unpaid balance to the account of

his debtor, taking care to strike a fresh account every year. Then, when he considers the proper limit has been reached, he proceeds to take steps to get within his own control any unencumbered land the zamíndár may still possess, and the ruin of the latter is assured.

13. Siálkot (population 55,087) is the only town of any importance. It has benefited by the opening of the branch railway. The only other towns with a population of over 5,000 are Pasrúr, Daska and Zafarwál. Pasrúr from its central position was formerly a market of some note, but it has now only local trade. As a matter of fact the foreign trade of the district is very small. The increase of population leaves little surplus produce to be disposed of in the open market. Rice is exported from the villages on the Gujránwála border, and in good years a small amount of sugar is sent from the Darp tract to the railway.

The town of Siálkot is connected with Jammú and Wazírábád by the railway and by a good road, which is the only metalled line of traffic in the district. There are a good number of unmetalled roads, but the Degh and other hill torrents are the cause of frequent interruptions in the communications between different localities. What is urgently required is a light feeder railway to connect Siálkot, Pasrúr and Gujránwála.

14. It will be convenient here to sum up briefly the leading characteristics of each tahsíl and give an account of the various subdivisions adopted for assessment purposes.

The Zafarwál tahsíl occupies the north-east angle of the district and forms part of the uplands between the low Jammú bills and the plains of Ráya and Pasrúr. These uplands run in a marked and direct slope from north to south. The surface of the ground is however fairly uniform, and drainage water finds its way to the plains in a few well marked channels some distance apart from each other. The upper soil is alluvial, the sub-soil being brittle and sterile. The capacity of the land has been impaired since last Settlement by the increase of floods owing to deforestation in Jammú and perpetual double cropping. The greater portion of the tahsíl forms part of the large Bhararí region. The assessment circles are five in number. The Dosáhi circle occupies the north-east corner. The prevailing soil is a good loam intermixed with sand. The rainfall is good and wells are easy of construction. The Darp lies to the south of the foregoing and takes its name from the principal soil which is a rich loam, retentive of moisture and easily worked. It is the richest part of Zafarwál, but is inferior to the corresponding circle in Ráya. The Dokándí circle embraces all the villages affected by the Degh. It stretches obliquely across the whole breadth of the tahsíl. Sand predominates everywhere, the actual *sailába* area is small, and the benefits from percolation are few. It gets no rich silt from the stream, and the annual loss from diluvion and sand drift is appreciable. The Chárwa subdivision runs along almost the whole of the northern face of the tahsíl and stands higher than any other part of the district. The soil varies from fairly fertile brittle loam on the north to inferior red clay on the south. The rainfall is good but the wells are poor. The Jatátar circle occupies the south-west of the tahsíl. It lies relatively low; the slope of the land is more gentle than elsewhere, and the soil is a hard dry loam mixed with patches of red clay. The weak feature of the circle is the group of *bhararí* villages in the south-west corner. The wells are as a rule good, but the cost of construction is heavy. The tahsíl stands lowest of all five in the scale of fertility.

15. The Ráya tahsíl occupies the south-eastern face of the district. Longitudinally the tahsíl is naturally divided into three great tracts. Two belts on the east and west slope down towards the Ráví on one side and towards the Degh on the other, while a ridge of slightly higher land runs down the centre. The slope of the land is from north to south. In the north-east the soil is rich and the rainfall good. As lower levels are reached the land becomes more and more saline, the unculturable waste increases, and the quality of the crops deteriorates. The assessment circles are four in number. The Darp circle is the richest part and takes its name from the prevailing soil. Artificial irrigation is not much resorted to, wells being difficult to sink and maintain in good working order. The Kbádir circle comprises all the villages within reach of the Ráví and the Basantar.

The productive capacity of the soil of the permanent portion of the cultivation in this circle varies much. In some parts the soil is fertile and produces the highest class of crops; in others, notably those to the south, it is inferior and impregnated with *reh*. The rainfall is a varying quantity, but water is near the surface and wells are easy to make. The owners are the poorest and most extravagant cultivators in the tahsíl. The Kálar circle forms the southern boundary and stretches up to within eight miles of the Zafarwál border in a long irregular tract. The quality of the land naturally fluctuates over such an extended area, the outturn of each estate depending mainly on the quantity of saltpetre present. The soil is heavy. Irrigation is almost entirely from wells, but the circle contains a few irrigation dams to catch the overspill water on the main lines of drainage. The Dokándí circle is so termed because it contains all the villages on both banks of the two branches of the Degh. There is little or no diluvion and floods bring down a fertile silt. There are several artificial cuts and dams. The main soil to the north is a good light loam but on the south the land becomes clayey and poor. The circle is only second in fertility to the Darp. The rainfall is not heavy but wells are common.

16. The Pasrúr tahsíl occupies the central position of the district. It forms a rough triangle, the blunt apex of which points almost due south. It lies midway between the Ráví and Chenáb, and is an elevated plain sloping from the north-east to the south-west. It contains five assessment circles. The Kálar lies lower than any other part, on the extreme south. The land is a sour clay, with saltpetre more or less in evidence everywhere. The spring level of the wells is not very deep, but the loss from evaporation is considerable owing to the long distances water has to be taken to the fields. Irrigation dams are an important factor in the cultivation. The Dokándí circle runs down the whole length of the tahsíl and contains all the villages, which are more or less affected by the Degh's action which varies enormously in different tracts. Within the limits of Pasrúr the Degh traverses three distinct zones, the sloping country to the north where its action is productive of little but harm, the low rich alluvial country on the Ráya border and the *kallar* plain on the extreme south where the stream running between high banks rarely leaves its channel and deposits neither sand nor silt. Both in size and productive capacity the Darp circle is inferior to the adjoining circles of the same name in Ráya and Zafarwál. It lies lower, the surface is more sloping, while the soil requires more irrigation and more manure. The main advantage it possesses is that wells are cheaper to build and give a better out-put of water. The Pasrúr circle stands higher than any other. It forms part of the sloping upland which to the north is broken up between the Bhararí circle of Siáلكot and the Chárwa circle of Zafarwál. The spring level is low and wells are a great difficulty. The soil is generally a hard brittle loam requiring constant and heavy rain. The estates on the border of the Charkhrí circle benefit to some extent by the irrigation works lately organized there. The latter circle occupies the north-west corner of the tahsíl. The land is generally a cold stiff loam with some traces of *reh* in the north and distinctly *kallar* land in the south. The spring level of the wells is lower than in Daska or Gujránwála, but the wells are good and the facilities for irrigation from protective works are greater than in any other part of the Charkhrí Mahál.

17. The Siáلكot tahsíl lies to the north of the district, and, like Zafarwál, forms the link between the uplands at the base of the hills and the flat plains of the Punjáb. Part of the high central region of the district occupies the lower portion of the eastern half of the tahsíl, and is known as the Bhararí Assessment Circle. It slopes sharply from north-east to south-west. The predominant soil, which gives its name to the circle, is dry and friable but is easily worked with good rains. Springs are few, the depth to water is great and the difficulty and expense of maintaining most of the wells are formidable. The Niánda circle is a long stretch of low lying land which extends from Jammú territory almost as far as the border of the Daska tahsíl. On the north-east the soil is generally a good fertile loam; in the centre this becomes more brittle and dry, and to the south a stiff light coloured clay is most frequently met with. Everywhere the crops are peculiarly liable to floods. Wells are plentiful and cheap but rarely last long. The Bet circle runs along the whole length of the Chenáb from the point where the river is

met by the Tawí on the Jammú boundary to where it enters the Daska tahsíl. The force of the current is great and the volume of water it brings down is considerable. The left bank is low, and, as silt is rarely deposited, the Chenáb in this district, except in the extreme north-east, touches nothing which it does not blight. Except in a few villages on the north-east sand is prominent everywhere. The people's own comparative estimate of the river action is that the lands on the north-east are gold, those affected by the combined waters of the Jammú Tawí and the Chenáb are silver, and those to the south of the Malkání Tawí are copper. Bajwát is the name given to the circle which contains the 73 British villages lying to the north of the Chenáb. These villages divide naturally into two groups. The eastern half of the circle is covered with a network of streams and canals, and the soil varies from a shallow sandy loam to a light consistent clay. The estates on the western half are distinctly inferior. The soil is more sandy and less fertile, and canal irrigation is almost unknown. The Charkhrí circle is situated in the south-west corner of the tahsíl and is as fertile as any other part of the Charkhrí Mahál. The main soil is a dark thick rich loam, but *reh* is met with towards the river, and the lands of a number of the estates to the south-east are not much superior to those of the Bhararí circle. Wells are the mainstay of the cultivation, but though the supply is good the depth to water is great.

18. The Daska tahsíl is a long narrow tract which forms the north-western boundary of the district. It is an unbroken plain throughout. The Bet-Bela circle comprises a small narrow strip of low-lying alluvial land on the left bank of the Chenáb and a high piece of country which slopes gently down towards the Aik stream. The soil is generally sandy and poor, but it is easily worked and the wells are good. The Aik circle is the richest part of the whole district. It contains all the villages within reach of the action of the stream or any of the numerous artificial cuts leading from it. The silt of the Aik is peculiarly rich and most of the villages in the circle have profited by it. A few estates on the outer fringe of the circle receive water only. The land is a consistent rich loam with a clayey sub-soil and could hardly be surpassed as a productive agent. Wells are common and the average depth to water is not great. The rest of the tahsíl is divided into two circles, which take their designation from the large employment of wells in the work of cultivation. The Charkhrí I to the north stands comparatively high. It has a rich dark clayey soil of considerable capacity and requiring only secure irrigation. The Charkhrí II slopes down to the south. The soil is an inferior clay impregnated in the hollows with saline matter. Wells are common, but the water they contain is not abundant.

19. The various statistics illustrative of the condition of the people and the claims of Government are given in detail in the assessments. Those dealing with the more prominent points are brought together below :—

1 Details.	2 District.	3 Tahsils.					7
		4 Zafarwál	5 Ráya.	6 Pashúr.	7 Siálkot.	8 Daska.	
Total square miles, 1892-93	1,968	309	485	394	419	361	
Total cultivated square miles	1,463	249	304	296	326	289	
Total culturable square miles	252	22	131	31	32	36	
Square miles irrigated by { Wells	746	90	142	130	130	254	
{ Private canals	15	...	...	...	15	...
{ Other irrigation works	61	4	11	34	7	5	
Square miles dependent on rain	640	155	151	132	173	29	
Average square miles under crops harvested (1887-88—1892-93).	1,207	217	261	260	301	258	
Annual rainfall in inches (1887-88—1892-93)	156.6	31.3	27.0	31.0	37.3	30.0	
Number of revenue estates	2,525	535	492	474	681	343	
Total population (census 1891)	1,119,947	190,907	214,671	203,875	302,866	207,465	
Total population per square mile	569	618	443	517	723	575	
Total Hindús	371,265	68,892	65,589	61,879	115,708	59,197	
Total Sikhs	49,872	3,788	14,967	11,117	7,926	12,044	
Total Mussalmáns	685,842	117,235	139,629	128,346	174,497	134,635	
Total other castes and religions	13,368	1,055	3,456	2,588	4,766	1,589	
Average annual revenue demand for last 5 years preceding this settlement.	12,37,045	2,07,311	2,65,071	2,24,000	2,92,397	2,47,837	
Annual revenue demand for first year after new assessments were announced.	15,00,278	2,46,443	3,31,922	2,69,831	3,44,307	3,07,685	

CHAPTER II.

SKETCH OF THE GENERAL LAND REVENUE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT UP TO THE PRESENT REVISION OF SETTLEMENT.

20. Nearly two hundred years ago when the rule of the Moghal empire was really effective, the Siálkot district formed part of the Lahore *súbá*. As the power of the emperors declined their hold on the more distant part of their dominions relaxed. Peace and order in the administration gave way to anarchy and misrule, and neighbouring chiefs and pushing adventurers siezed whatever tracts they could. These soon went down before Ahmed Sháh, Durání, who on his return to Central Asia after his third invasion in 1731 left Siálkot and Gujrát in charge of his son Taimúr. When the Durání power in its turn began to decline the Rájput chiefs on the north and the leading Sikh Sardárs on the south were all preparing to take the first opportunity that offered of acquiring territory for themselves. The latter had learned the value of combination, and when they had brushed away the last remnants of the Muhammadan ascendancy, they marched against the Rájputs. By 1784 the Bhangí Misl had driven the Rájput chiefs across the Tawí and had sacked Jammú city. From that time till British annexation the rule of the Sikhs was fully established in the submontane region, which was divided among the leaders of the Misl: jealousy and strife, however, soon broke out amongst them, and Máha Singh began the career of conquest and suppression which ended by his son becoming king at Lahore. The Sardárs who acknowledged the rising star were confirmed in their rights and privileges, while those who resisted were killed or had to fly the country. The old fiscal system of the Moghals had by this time been broken up, and no organised methods took its place. Each Sardár had his own mode of collecting revenue. Where definite leases were not given to contractors the revenue was generally paid in kind by a fixed division of the produce. On the dislocation following the death of Mahárája Ranjít Singh the Resident at the Lahore Court endeavoured to preserve order and stability in the administration. The revenue statements were revised, *jágír* lands were strictly defined, and steps were taken to introduce cash assessments in all the territories subject to the Regency Court at Lahore.

21. On the annexation of the Punjab by the British in 1849 the headquarters of this district were fixed at Wazírábád, but on the transfer of the cantonment to Siálkot the chief civil station was changed also. A cash assessment had already been introduced, the result of the labours of Messrs. Locks, Bowring and Lake in 1846-47. It was based on an average of the collections in kind of the three previous years, less 10 per cent., and all "Abwáh" or extra cesses were abolished. Unfortunately, prices were exceptionally high from 1844 to 1850. They were higher than they had ever been before and were not again approached till the rebound in 1861. Up till 1850 the revenue was paid with considerable difficulty, but after that the outstanding balances annually increased. The distress caused by a fall in prices was aggravated by a succession of bad harvests and murrain among the cattle. Cash assessments were thus discredited almost from the date of their introduction, and the officers deputed to make the first regular settlement began their work under anything but favourable conditions.

22. The Rechna Doáb settlement included the present Gujranwála and Siálkot districts, and the two tahsils of Shakargarh and Sháderáh. It was begun by Mr. Greathed in 1850. On his death in 1851 Mr., now Sir, Richard Temple succeeded to the superior charge, and Mr. Prinsep was appointed Settlement Officer of the Siálkot, Pasrúr, Zafarwál, Daska and Shakargarh tahsils. The present Ráya tahsíl fell to Mr. Morris. In 1853 Mr. Prinsep received independent charge. In 1854 the new assessments of Zafarwál and Siálkot were announced, and in 1856 the settlement of the whole district was completed. Mr. Morris' Report, which covered the Ráya tahsíl, was

submitted in 1857. The Bajwát circle in Siálkot originally formed part of Gujrát. The first regular settlement was proceeding in this tract under Captain Mackenzie when operations were stopped by the mutiny. The work was resumed in 1858 and dragged on till 1862 when the last of the new demands were given out by Mr. Macnabb.

During this settlement the boundaries of districts and tahsils were re-adjusted. The various tahsils were then divided into assessment circles, "regard being had to physical features and to broad principles, such as variations in fertility, productive capacity, and chiefly to command of water." The villages in each circle were then arranged in three classes, and within the village limits the lands were further subdivided. Estimates of revenue were then formed. These were four in number: chaudhrís, plough, well, and produce. The first two require no remark. The well estimate was based on principles which Mr. Prinsep afterwards developed more fully and which were repudiated by Government. The produce estimate seems to have been founded on the idea that the Government share of the gross produce was to vary between one-seventh and one-eighth. Revenue rates were then worked out from these principles and estimates and compared with those of the summary settlement and with similar rates adopted in the neighbouring districts. The rates finally fixed were then applied to each village, but were never strictly adhered to.

The new assessments resulted in a decrease in every tahsíl, varying from nearly 2 per cent. in Zafarwál to over 24 per cent. in Pasrúr. The net decrease over the whole district was 14 per cent. The new demands were paid without much difficulty in Siálkot and Zafarwál, but it was soon evident that the relief given in the other tahsils, and particularly in Ráya, was not sufficient. The assessments of Ráya were revised by Mr. Blyth and those of the other four tahsils by Mr. Prinsep himself in 1858-59. The heaviest reductions were given in the Ráya tahsíl, the Degh villages of Zafarwál and Pasrúr, and in the Charkhrí circles on the west of the district. The net result was a reduction of the district revenue roll by over 8 per cent. The fiscal history of the district up to 1860 is summarised below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsíl.	Demand of summary settlement.	Demand of first regular settlement.	Decrease per cent.	Demand as it stood after the reduction of 1858-59.	Decrease per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Zafarwál	2,30,413	2,26,486	1.7	2,20,232	2.7
Ráya	3,37,948	3,03,366	10.0	2,43,524	19.7
Pasrúr	3,00,963	2,27,967	24.3	2,11,675	7.1
Siálkot	3,15,346	2,91,172	7.7	2,90,012	.4
Daska	3,18,611	2,43,592	23.5	2,18,338	10.4
District	15,02,679	12,92,533	14.0	11,83,781	8.4

No cesses were imposed along with the summary settlement. These were added in 1854 and amounted to an average of 16 per cent. on the Government demand, so that the zamíndárs had to pay in 1860 a total cash amount which was only Rs. 1,40,000 less than the original assessments.

23. The assessments of the first settlement were announced for a period of ten years, and expired in the same year in which they received the sanction of Government. Revision operations began in all the five tahsils in 1863 and were brought to a close in 1866. The operations throughout were under charge of Mr. Prinsep with Mr. Leslie Saunders as his assistant. No report of this revision was ever submitted, and the only information extant regarding the principles on which it was carried out is contained in volume 39 of the New Series of Selections from the records in the office of the Financial Commissioner. This volume contains Mr. Prinsep's brief note on the principles of his assessment and the criticisms and orders of the higher authorities.

The old assessment circles were retained and the villages were divided into three classes—(a) fully cultivated, (b) fairly cultivated, and (c) backward. The four estimates prepared during the previous settlement were made afresh, but through all the assessment calculations half of the zamíndárs' net assets was taken instead of two-thirds as the measure of the Government share. As Mr. Prinsep put it: "the first thing that faced us was a general reduction." One-sixth of the gross produce of the land was adopted as equivalent to one-half of the net assets of the owners. Starting with these data, Mr. Prinsep first of all divided the area of each circle into two classes, assessed and unassessed. The first class contained all the cultivated and culturable area which was unassigned. In the second were included all other lands whether cultivated or waste. An all round rate per acre of cultivation was then deduced from the various estimates and applied to the cultivated land of the first class. The wells were next treated in the same way by being divided into the two classes of assigned and revenue free. The former were left out of account altogether. A well rate, called *ábíána*, was worked out for each circle after a consideration of various factors, such as depth to water, average irrigable area, and so on. By an application of the unirrigated rate and the well rate the average circle rates were obtained. These rates were never adhered to closely, and from Mr. Saunders' very brief notes in the village note-books, it would appear that his usual method of estimating the new revenue was to accept the existing demand as correct for the year in which it was announced and increase or decrease in proportion as the village had developed or retrograded.

While the settlement was in progress a discussion was going on as to whether the time had not arrived for declaring a permanent settlement in those tracts which according to certain tests could be held to be fully developed. Mr. Prinsep seems to have anticipated the orders of Government on the subject as in his detailed village assessments he always fixed two demands. One was the demand suitable to the existing condition of the estate and was to be liable to alteration at subsequent revisions of settlement. The other was invariably slightly higher in amount and was considered to be the utmost revenue the Government could exact in the event of a permanent settlement being sanctioned. As the actual demands of most of the villages after the announcement of the new assessments do not correspond with one or other of these alternative amounts, it is impossible to say in how many cases the owners were given a choice in the matter. But there is no doubt that a considerable number of villages did formally accept what they believed up to the date of the present revision to be the maximum sum which they would ever be called upon to pay. The fact was frequently brought to my notice by the villagers themselves during the course of village inspection, and has been taken into account by me in working out the new assessments.

The second settlement was finally sanctioned for 20 years. The financial results were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsíl.	Expiring demand of first settlement.	Initial new demand.	Deferred demand.	Ultimate demand.	Differences per cent. between col. 5 and col. 2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Zafarwál	2,20,232	2,10,068	1,485	2,11,553	-3.9
Báya	2,43,521	2,58,100	8,592	2,66,692	+9.5
Pastrúr	2,11,675	2,22,175	3,343	2,25,518	+6.5
Siálkot	2,90,012	2,88,090	3,399	2,91,489	+5
Daska	2,18,338	2,39,244	8,729	2,47,973	+13.6
District	11,83,781	12,17,677	25,548	12,43,225	+5.0

The deferred demand took the shape of progressive assessments, which were arranged with the object of giving the zamíndárs time to increase their revenue paying assets by breaking up new soil. They were, as a rule, realised as they fell due.

The net result of the second settlement was thus an immediate increase of revenue over the whole district of 2·9 per cent., which rose to 5 per cent. when the deferred demands fell in. The only tahsil in which the revenue was reduced was Zafarwál.

The assessments of 1865 have on the whole worked well everywhere. In one important particular Mr. Prinsep's system was altered. He had laid it down as a necessary condition of the *ábiána* method of assessment that the lump well rate should be remitted on each well as it fell in and should be imposed on every new well sunk during the currency of settlement. This condition was overruled by Government, with the result that the people have been generally forced to keep up their old wells and have had no hesitation in sinking new ones, while at the same time all temptation to fraud and misrepresentation has been avoided. There have been few suspensions and fewer remissions in the last thirty years, and generally the necessity for such relief was caused by calamities of season, such as hail, drought, or flood. The assessment was by no means heavy, and to this fact may be attributed its successful working in spite of its inadequate adjustment in many parts of the district, the summary mode of calculating the lump well rates, the want of a proper provision for the payment of the deferred demands, and, above all, the careless internal distribution of the revenue over the various holdings of the different estates.

The cesses imposed in 1865 amounted on the average to Rs. 17 for every hundred rupees of revenue.

24. The total revenue, as it was given in the rent-roll of each tahsíl for the year preceding that in which the assessments recently sanctioned came into force, was as follows:—

1	2	3	4
Tahsil.	Ultimate demand of 1865.	Demand of the last year of the settlement recently expired.	Difference per cent. + or -
	Rs.	Rs.	
Zafurwál	2,11,563	2,07,300	- 2·0
Ráya	2,66,692	2,64,880	- 7
Pasrúr	2,25,518	2,24,248	- 6
Siálkot	2,91,480	2,91,125	- 1
Daska	2,47,973	2,49,705	+ 7
District	12,43,225	12,37,258	- 5

The above changes are due to the annual di-alluvion assessments, and to the acquisition or abandonment of land under works of public utility.

The combined rate of the different cesses imposed in 1865 was changed by the introduction of the local rate in 1878, which raised the average rate to Rs. 25-6-8 per cent.

CHAPTER III.

PRESENT SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS AND REVISION OF RECORDS.

25. The period for which the second regular settlement was finally sanctioned came to a close with the spring harvest of 1885, so that under ordinary circumstances revision operations should have begun in the cold weather of 1883-84. But at that time there was no settlement establishment available, and further delay was caused by a discussion as to whether all the six central districts of the Punjab, whose old assessments expired about the same time, should come under re-assessment together. No special officer was ever deputed, as in other districts, to make an estimate of the probable result of a revision of assessments, but the Deputy Commissioner, Major A. S. Roberts, was directed to submit a detailed report as to the correctness of the existing maps, the accuracy of the patwáris' papers, and the possibility of revising the revenue demand without undertaking the elaborate procedure of a regular settlement. This report, with the opinion of the Commissioner, was discussed at a Conference held in 1887 in Simla, but it does not appear that any forecast of the probable increase in revenue was ever made. It was then decided to start settlement operations as soon as the necessary extra establishment could be set free from other districts.

26. I was appointed to the Siáلكot district as Assistant Commissioner in October 1887, and was informed that on the beginning of Settlement operations I should be given the powers of a Collector and should be employed on revenue work under Major J. A. L. Montgomery, who was to be entrusted with the charge of the Settlement in addition to his other duties as Deputy Commissioner. By Notification No. 30, dated 26th January 1888, it was declared that a general re-assessment of the district was about to be undertaken and the powers of a Collector were conferred upon me about the same time. No Notification sanctioning a revision of the record of rights was published at first, so that, until permission was given more than three years afterwards to take up this work, our operations were confined to a re-survey of the villages, a re-assessment and internal distribution of the revenue and the usual compilation of the annual records.

The existing Revenue staff of the district comprised the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner and the district kánúngo at head-quarters, one Tahsildár and one Náib-Tahsildár in each tahsíl, 17 field kánúngos, 5 office kánúngos and 377 patwáris. The additional staff sanctioned for the settlement was made up of 5 Extra Náib-Tahsildárs, as they were called at first, 2 Deputy Superintendents as readers to the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Assistant Commissioner, two English clerks, 27 field and 16 office kánúngos. These few hands were all that were thought to be necessary in view of the limited scale of operations. The office kánúngos were distributed by posting four to the Assistant Commissioner's Office, two of whom were názir and mapper, two to the office of the Revenue Extra Assistant, and one to each Extra Náib-Tahsildár and Náib-Tahsildár. Sanction had been accorded by the Government of India to the employment of an Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner to help in the general administrative and judicial work of the district. Such assistance was imperatively required as the only officers in the district at the introduction of settlement with first class magisterial powers were the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner and myself. The intention of Government, however, was not carried out at once and Kázî Alî Ahmad and I continued to share the bulk of the criminal work until December 1888. This was most unfortunate as the extra establishment arrived in February 1888, and for the following eight months the settlement staff was not properly supervised.

The new material was not good, and none of the Revenue Officers of the district, except the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, had ever served in a Settlement before. Two of the new Extra Náib-Tahsildárs were efficient experienced officials, the third was the district kánúngo, and the remaining two were Náib-Tahsildárs, whose only experience of the special work they were called on to perform had been gained during a three months' training. Two out of the five had to be reduced for inefficiency shortly after measurements began. The kánúngos were the first draftings from the two Umballa settlements which were then drawing to a close and were therefore, as a rule, inferior men. Altogether the outlook in 1888 was by no means promising.

27. Government had ordered that the main principle to be observed in the working of the settlement was the employment of the existing permanent establishment, so that when the strain of assessment operations should cease the extra staff might be reduced without any great dislocation being caused in the revenue administration of the district. This principle was faithfully followed all through our operations as the Settlement began with the Deputy Commissioner in sole charge, and, after I was given independent control by Notification No. 234, dated 24th December 1890, no difference was made in the method of working. Each tahsil was divided roughly into two parts of nearly equal size. The Extra Náib-Tahsildár, who was employed on settlement work only, was put in charge of one part, and the other was divided between the Tahsildár and Náib-Tahsildár. At the same time the Tahsildár was considered to be in general charge of the operations in his tahsil with the other two officers subordinate to him. The arrangement has worked as satisfactorily as could have been expected, but whether the result would have been the same had the Collector of the district and Settlement Collector been mutually independent from the first is another question. From a Settlement Officer's point of view the old system of an independent staff of Superintendents is decidedly preferable to the arrangement of work which has been followed in this Settlement. Neither Tahsildárs nor Náib-Tahsildárs had much leisure, or, as a rule, much inclination for the settlement part of their duties, and all branches of settlement work were much more efficiently performed by the Extra Tahsildárs and Deputy Superintendents who had an undivided responsibility.

I append a table showing the average amount of work for which each patwári was responsible and the average extent of the supervision of each kánúngo.

1 Tahsil.	2 PATWÁRÍS.			3 FIELD KÁNÚNGOS.		
	4 Average number of estates per patwári.	5 Average total of survey numbers per patwári.	6 Average cultivated acreage per patwári.	7 Average number of patwáris per kánúngo.	8 Average total of survey numbers per kánúngo.	9 Average number of estates per kánúngo.
Zafarwál	8	5,201	2,450	8	42,261	67
Ráya	6	4,522	2,183	8	36,588	45
Pasrúr	6	4,776	2,596	10	49,810	68
Siálkot	8	4,580	2,399	8	36,065	62
Daska	5	3,630	2,526	10	37,857	40
District	7	4,524	2,419	9	39,794	57

In addition to the purely settlement part of their duties the extra establishment of officers did some share of the executive and judicial work of the district. The Extra Tahsildárs inspected the *takkávi* works in their respective circles and disposed of rent cases and other suits dealing with land. The Extra Assistant Settlement Collector tried all the partition cases, all criminal suits by or against the revenue staff and took his share of revenue suits triable by Assistant Collectors of the first grade.

28. The scale of extra establishment sanctioned for this Settlement was lower than that of any other except Gujrat. The additional ^{Changes in the establish-} kánúgos in Lahore, Amritsar and Gujranwála came _{ment.} roughly to an average total of 12 per tahsíl as compared with 8 per tahsíl in Siálkot. The allotment for temporary clerks, however, showed more striking differences. In Lahore it was calculated at Rs. 50 per annum per each patwári's circle, while in Siálkot it averaged only Rs. 15-14-7 per annum per circle. This was raised in 1891 to a rate of Rs. 23-4-11.

In May 1889, the two Extra Tahsildárs of Pasrúr and Zafarwál were reported for inefficiency, and after a delay of twelve months, during most of which time the whole burden of settlement work fell on the permanent tahsíl staff, four Deputy superintendents were appointed in their place. One was appointed to the Extra Tahsildár's circle in Zafarwál, another was given charge of a separate circle in Ráya, the third took the place of the Extra Tahsildár in Pasrúr and the fourth was sent to Bajwát which was constituted a separate circle. The Tahsildár and Náib-Tahsildár of the Siálkot tahsíl had, in the meantime, been given some relief as three of their kánúgo circles had been put directly under the Deputy Superintendent who was at first revenue reader to the Deputy Commissioner. Since 1890 there has been no change in the establishment of the Settlement. In the end of that year, I applied for an Assistant Commissioner to be deputed to this Settlement, with the idea that he should, after a time, carry out the assessment of one tahsíl. The application was granted, and it was arranged that an officer should join in October 1891. At that time, however, there was no officer available, and the arrangement fell through. This was peculiarly unfortunate as the Siálkot district contains the largest number of revenue estates of any in the province, which are split up between five tahsíls. Had it been possible to send another officer in 1891, the work imposed upon the Settlement Collector would have become approximately equal to that of the other Settlements, there would have been an ultimate saving in expenditure and Government would have profited sooner by the increase under the new assessments.

29. The scale of the patwári establishment was the same in 1888 as had ^{The patwári establish-} been arranged during the previous Settlement, except that _{ment.} in 1885 the pay of the men in each separate grade had been equalised, and three patwári assistants had been added to each tahsíl. Shortly after the present operations began the old circles were re-organized and the total number raised from 377 to 387. Compared with their fellows in other districts the men were fairly efficient, but not more than one or two knew anything of the square system of survey. A considerable number were either dismissed for incompetence or fraud, or retired on a gratuity, or resigned their posts during the first two years and their places were taken by younger and more carefully trained men.

The following statement gives the details of men removed during the course of operations :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Died.	Promoted.	Resigned.	Retired on a gratuity.	Dismissed the service.	Total.
27	23	51	43	126	270

Thus nearly 70 per cent. of the existing establishment is composed of new men trained in the last six years. A patwári school was maintained for the first two years, and then the experiment was tried of placing two or three candidates under each kánúgo in the field. The result was not satisfactory as the quality of the instruction given and the strictness of the discipline maintained varied so much. I therefore reverted to the old system of a regular school. Throughout the settlement the whole of the work, measurement, mapping and compilation of records, has been done by the patwáris themselves. No extra hands (*ajír*) have been employed. The adoption of this procedure has undoubtedly delayed both the survey and the records, but it has saved the people considerable extra

trouble and expense. It has resulted in much more accurate maps and records than would have been secured had temporary irresponsible assistants been employed, and has therefore materially reduced the chances of land litigation in the future. A few villages were measured by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners sent for special training and by candidates for the posts of Náib-Tahsildár and kánúngo.

I have recently submitted proposals for the re-organization of the patwári establishment. If these are sanctioned the district will be provided with a staff of 403 men divided into three grades, the pay of which will be Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 10, respectively. There will be in addition 17 patwári assistants on a monthly pay of Rs. 7 each.

The following statement shows the class and religion of the patwáris at the beginning of this settlement and now :—

1 YEAR.	2 Total number of patwáris.	3 HINDÚ AND SIKHS.				4 MUSSALMÁNS.				5 NUMBER OF PATWÁRIS WHO HAVE PASSED THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.	
		6 Jat and Rájpút.	7 Others.	8 Total.		9 Jat, Aráin, Rájpút, and Awán.	10 Others.	11 Total.		12 Actual.	13 Percentage on column 2.
				Actual.	Percentage on column 2.			Actual.	Percentage on column 2.		
1888	377	16	230	246	65	52	79	131	35	17	5
1894	403	18	213	231	57	52	109	161	40	67	17

There are still eleven vacancies in the establishment, as sanction to the new scale has not yet been received, hence the totals for 1894 of columns 5 and 9 do not agree with that of column 2. Hindús, including Sikhs, make up 37 per cent. and Muhammadans 61 per cent. of the total population of this district, and in carrying out necessary changes I have made some efforts towards equalising the number of posts held by each religion as well as towards the introduction of the agriculturist element. But during the progress of a Settlement at least the best available man must be appointed to every vacancy, and I regret I have been unable to do more than I have done towards securing a proportionate representation for each religion and for the leading classes of the agricultural community.

30. The first village measurements in this district were completed in 1854. The unit of measurement was the *kadam* 66 inches long. The measuring chain was 5 *kadams* long. The measures of area were as follows :—

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \text{ Sarsáhis} &= 1 \text{ Marla.} \\ 20 \text{ Marías} &= 1 \text{ Kanál.} \\ 8 \text{ Kanáls} &= 1 \text{ Ghumáo.} \end{aligned}$$

The *ghumáo* is the exact equivalent of the English acre. The maps were made on a scale of 50 or 60 *kadams* to the inch, equal to about 19 and 16 inches to the mile respectively. In surveying the patwári first drew the outer boundary of the village, and the cultivated fields were then plotted in. The waste was left unsurveyed. In 1865 the same procedure was followed and inaccuracies discovered during the previous ten years were put to rights. The survey work of the latter settlement was decidedly good. In many cases the boundaries of contiguous villages did not exactly fit each other on the maps, but the great majority of the fields had their areas correctly recorded. The checking of the old maps which preceded the survey just completed proved that there would be no difficulty in making most of them the basis of assessment when they should be brought up to date. The only tracts where the previous surveys were found to be unreliable were those affected by river action. As a rule the boundaries of the estates overlapped each other, and when we came to map these in this Settlement we had to dispose of a large number of troublesome boundary disputes.

31. The first eight months of Settlement were spent in two careful crop inspections, the attesting of all outstanding mutations, the preparation of a list of all wells and the compilation of a detailed annual record with its subsidiary statements for every estate in the district. In November 1888 classes were opened in every tahsíl for the instruction of the untrained Settlement staff in square measurements. Considerable attention was paid to this important work and the result was generally satisfactory. But both the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner and I were swamped with criminal work and the supervision was not so effective as it should have been. It was soon obvious that, if every revenue estate was to be remeasured on the square system, a large increase to the staff of kánúgos and Revenue officers would be necessary. Accordingly, the Extra Assistant Collector, two of the Extra Tahsíl-dárs and I spent some time in testing the old maps to see how far they could be relied upon. As a result we applied to be allowed to merely revise and bring up to date such maps as when checked were found to be reliable. This application was granted by letter No. 102, dated 9th January 1889, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. In that letter I was directed to adopt the system of revision followed in Gurdáspur. This system was, however, found to involve almost as much work as re-measurement, and to be unsuitable to Siálkot. We decided to remeasure every village affected by river-action, every village the maps of which were found to be hopelessly inaccurate, and every village where the new cultivation exceeded the old by thirty per cent. or over. In all other villages the existing maps were retained. Every field however was remeasured, the areas were taken out afresh by the old method, compared with the recorded areas and corrected wherever they were wrong. A detailed description of this procedure is given in a printed memorandum by the Financial Commissioner circulated with the sanction of Government under cover of Circular Letter No. 1676, dated 14th March 1890, from the Senior Secretary. In that memorandum the Siálkot system was prescribed for adoption in all other districts wherever mere revision should be found to be sufficient. The results in this district have, I consider, justified its adoption. The declared policy of Government in fixing the scale of extra establishment for this Settlement was that the new maps should be sufficiently accurate for revenue and judicial purposes. The requirements of the Survey Department were to be a secondary consideration. Three years later, at the end of 1890, it is true, we were informed that the Punjab Government were pledged to produce maps sufficiently reliable for topographical purposes. By that time the larger part of the revision had been completed. I have remeasured as many of the villages as the limited staff at my disposal allowed. I have however had the revised maps corrected according to the data supplied by the Survey Department. Wherever a difference of five per cent. in the perimeter of any village, or a difference of ten per cent. in any continuous straight line, was discovered it was put right. Any small differences which may exist now will disappear when the maps are reduced to the scale of one inch to the mile. The following statement shows the extent to which each of the two systems has been followed :—

1	2	3	4	5
Tahsíl.	Percentage of total estates re-measured on the square system.	Percentage of total area re-measured on the square system.	Percentage of total estates the maps of which have been revised.	Percentage of total area revised.
Zafarwál	27	36	73	64
Ráya	55	65	45	35
Paarúr	34	37	66	63
Siálkot	40	60	60	40
Daska	11	6	89	94
District	35	43	65	57

It was originally estimated that not more than one quarter of the estates would have to be remeasured, but when the Financial Commissioner insisted, in November 1890, on our maps being made to fit in with the survey data, the test of accuracy in checking the old maps was made more severe. The result was more villages were remeasured than was at first thought necessary, and survey operations were correspondingly prolonged. Practically over one-third of the estates in the district and nearly half of the total area have been remeasured.

The square measurements were carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Rules under the Land Revenue Act of 1887. The scale used was 40 *karms*, or 220 feet, to the inch, while the measures of area were the same as had been adopted in both the previous Settlements. Detached mapping sheets of equal size were used in the case of every village. When the village was remeasured the sheets used were those supplied by the Director of Land Records. Some of these were of very poor quality. When the map of the village was merely revised mapping sheets of the same size were used. But these were made of superior country paper and were not ruled into squares. The original maps made in the field have been filed in the record room at head-quarters. Each *patwárá* has, however, two copies of the map of each village in his circle. One is the exact copy of the original and the other is traced on cloth for daily use. The maps are kept by the *patwárá*s rolled up in tin cylinders, and at district head-quarters they are stored flat in specially constructed tin boxes divided into compartments by trays.

Every map has been signed by the *lambardárs* of the estate and by those of all the contiguous villages, and a note has been appended showing what particular village is responsible for the repair of each tri-junction pillar.

32. Measurements actually began in February 1889. Up till then only a few villages had been measured by the *patwárá*s and *kánúngos* who had been collected into groups for instruction. But the summer of 1889 was abnormally dry, and by the end of September more than a quarter of the total number of estates had been mapped. These were however all small, and less than a quarter of the maps were prepared on the square system. Detailed *jamábandis* were also compiled in accordance with the new survey, and contained a record of all the changes which the measurements had brought to light. During the next twelve months the maps of 844 villages were completed, in 33 per cent. of which squares had been laid down. In 1890-91, only 465 villages came under measurement, as the whole of the Revenue establishment were occupied for a largo part of the cold weather with census operations, and 38 *patwárá*s, nearly 10 per cent. of the total, were engaged at Wazírábád, with four of the best district *kánúngos*, all the summer under the orders of the Census Commissioner. In compliance with orders I sent my best men, and their places were taken by trained but inexperienced candidates whose work, though specially supervised, gave much trouble later on. Between September 1891 and October 1892 the number of new maps prepared was only 297, 56 per cent. of which were the result of complete re-measurement. The 175 maps remaining to complete were finished by the beginning of July 1893. Of these only 10 per cent. were old maps revised and brought up to date. Thus survey operations were spread over a period of four years. Considering the interruptions and the abnormally heavy task of supervision, I do not think that it can be said the work was unduly delayed. If extra hands had been employed measurements would have been finished at least eighteen months sooner, but the interests of both the people and the Government would have suffered.

33. Shortly after measurements really began, I put on special duty one of the best field *kánúngos*, assisted by two *patwárá*s, to check the survey of each village as soon as it was finished. This system, known as *Muáina zábíta*, had been followed in all the older settlements, but was discouraged under the new rules. I was led to adopt it because of the poor set of *kánúngos* I had under me, and the weakness and inexperience of the supervising staff.

Thus the maps and records prepared up to the end of 1892 were all carefully scrutinised at district head-quarters. By the beginning of 1893 however the field establishment had improved considerably, and I broke up the checking staff in my own office. I then insisted on a thorough checking and rechecking of all the maps and measurement *jamábandis* by the Revenue officers when the patwáris were collected at tahsíl head-quarters for the preparation of the standing records. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Collector spent much time in supervising this checking process, and all mistakes discovered were put right. In this way the maps and records are as reliable as they could be made, considering the enormous number of mutations, just under three hundred thousand, which came to light.

34. All villages affected by the Chenáb, Rávi and larger hill-torrents, or likely in the future to be so affected, were remeasured on the square system. It was unfortunately impossible to carry out this work in one season owing to the very large size of some of the villages with a frontage to the river, but it was completed within 18 months. No common base line for any one large tract was laid down, but the villages were divided into groups containing from two to six estates, and one base line was adopted for each group and marked at either end by masonry pillars. These pillars were erected as far away as possible from the river, and efforts were made to plant trees as distinguishing marks. The zamíndárs however objected to this practice most strongly, and few of the young trees we planted have been allowed to remain.

The deep-stream rule unfortunately prevails in one village in Ráya, eighteen in Siálkot and thirteen in Daska. In these cases we have shown on our maps the whole of the bed of the river covered by the running stream, half of this being marked off so as to indicate where possession changes. In every riverain village, whether it had a fixed boundary or not, the squares were prolonged to the permanent bank on the opposite side and were joined to some distinctive mark in the border village. This work was done by the patwáris of the border estates working together, and each attested on the map the accuracy of the other's squares. The mapping of riverain tracts produced a crop of boundary disputes which gave considerable trouble. All the cases on the Rávi and a large proportion of those on the Chenáb were decided by myself personally in consultation with the Settlement authorities of the neighbouring districts.

35. Rule 68 of Chapter VIII of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act implies the inclusion under one survey number of "each parcel of land lying in one spot," which in the records is confined to one holding, although different parts of it may be irrigated in different ways. This direction was modified later on by para. 54 of Revenue Circular No. 28. In practice it was found necessary to assign a separate survey number to every plot of land which the people themselves recognised as a separate field. Wherever, as in a few villages measured at the beginning of operations, this practice was not followed, confusion resulted and new numbers had to be given. The following statement shows how far reductions were effected:—

1 Tahsil.	2 TOTAL SURVEY NUMBERS.			3 AVERAGE AREA PER SURVEY NUMBER.							
	4 Previous to present survey (1886-87).	5 After present measurement.	6 Decrease.	7 Before present survey (1886-87).		8 After present survey.		9 In villages surveyed on the square system.		10 In villages the maps of which have been corrected.	
				K.	M.	K.	M.	K.	M.	K.	M.
Zafarwál	414,369	338,089	76,280	3	15	4	14	5	8	4	10
Ráya	451,660	402,468	49,197	5	9	6	8	6	16	5	5
Paarúr	445,576	348,678	96,903	4	10	5	16	6	2	5	12
Siálkot	432,054	396,712	35,342	5	...	5	8	6	19	5	9
Daska	432,124	265,000	167,124	4	6	6	19	8	1	8	15
District	2,175,783	1,750,937	424,846	4	13	5	15	6	13	5	16

No wholesale reductions were made. The decrease varies from 10 per cent. in Ráya to 38 per cent. in Daska. The total decrease for the district is 19 per cent. The average area per survey number is now almost three-quarters of an acre, which is by no means too small if the annual harvest inspections are to be properly carried out. The size of the survey fields is every where largest in the villages remeasured on the square system, except in Daska where so few estates came under remeasurement. In all the tahsils reduction has been chiefly confined to the waste and to the small rings of uncultivated land round the village sites, which used to be so minutely subdivided under the old system. In our new maps the waste lying together in one spot is described under one number, and the uncultivated plots adjoining the houses have been thrown into the village site, which has a separate number to itself.

36. In 1888-89 the tri-junction points of the villages in this district were traversed by the Imperial Survey Department and we were supplied with the survey data and a copy of the skeleton map showing the tri-junction points in 1890. By that time several of the estates had been remeasured or were under survey, and it was possible only to check the work already done by the plotting scale. The map of every estate in the district has now been checked according to the instructions of Revenue Circular No. 28, para. 40, and those contained in Letter No. 6712, dated 25th October, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners. The following table, though somewhat elaborate, shows concisely the results of the comparison. Each and every distance has been carefully checked and a register of results has been compiled and filed in the revenue record room of the district:—

1	2	3	4		6								14		15	
			NUMBER OF TRI-JUNCTION DISTANCES ON OUR MAPS WHICH CORRESPOND EXACTLY WITH THOSE OF THE SURVEY.	NUMBER OF TRI-JUNCTION DISTANCES ON OUR MAPS WHICH DIFFER FROM THOSE OF THE SURVEY BY	2 per cent. or under.		Over 2 per cent. and under 5 per cent.		Over 5 per cent. and under 10 per cent.		Over 10 per cent.		TOTAL OF COLUMNS 6-13.			
					Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.		Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.
Tahsil.	Detail.	Number of tri-junction distances traversed by the survey.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 3.
ZAFAR-WÁL.	Revised maps ...	1,013	725	72	256	25	24	2	5	1	3	...	288	28		
	New " ...	454	221	49	187	41	18	4	8	2	20	4	233	51		
	Total ...	1,467	946	64	443	30	42	3	13	1	23	2	521	36		
RÁYA.	Revised maps ...	705	608	86	93	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	97	14		
	New " ...	818	588	72	142	17	21	3	14	2	53	6	230	28		
	Total ...	1,523	1,196	79	235	15	24	2	15	1	53	3	327	21		
PASRUR.	Revised maps ...	880	617	70	243	28	19	2	1	...	...	...	263	30		
	New " ...	573	291	51	264	46	14	2	4	1	...	...	282	49		
	Total ...	1,453	908	63	507	35	33	2	5	...	...	...	545	37		
SIÁLKOT.	Revised maps ...	1,077	793	73	235	28	43	4	3	...	3	...	284	27		
	New " ...	764	416	54	242	32	53	7	12	2	41	5	348	46		
	Total ...	1,841	1,209	65	477	26	96	5	15	1	44	3	632	35		
DASKA.	Revised maps ...	833	434	52	354	43	42	5	3	...	...	...	399	48		
	New " ...	99	62	63	32	32	3	3	1	1	1	1	37	37		
	Total ...	932	496	53	386	41	45	5	4	1	1	...	436	47		
DISTRICT.	Revised maps ...	4,508	3,177	70	1,181	26	131	4	13	...	6	...	1,331	30		
	New " ...	2,708	1,578	58	867	32	109	4	39	2	115	4	1,130	42		
	Total ...	7,216	4,755	66	2,048	28	240	3	52	1	121	2	2,461	34		

In compiling the above statistics every line which joins two tri-junction points in different tahsils has been counted twice, so that the totals of column 3 are slightly larger than they ought to be.

I have divided the maps of each tahsíl into "revised" and "new," as the staff of this Settlement cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of the perimeter on the former. As has already been explained, all that was done was to correct and bring up to date the interval measurements of each village as recorded on the maps of 1865. As a matter of fact, the revised maps have stood the test satisfactorily and the process adopted of merely revising so many of the old maps in this Settlement has been fully justified. Only 19 distances in all the revised maps of the district have been found to differ by more than 5 per cent. from those furnished by the survey. These distances are chiefly on the Jammú boundary in the Siálkot and Zafarwál tahsils, and in most cases the differences are owing to the Plains Party having confounded boundary and tri-junction pillars which are very much alike. The Daska tahsíl shows the least amount of correspondence with the survey data and Ráya the greatest. The large percentage of differences in Daska, which at the same time are all trifling, is due partly to bad work and partly to the fact that so many of the tri-junction points in that tahsíl are situated in the beds of the Aik, Palkhú and other streams and are not marked by pillars. As was to be expected the distances on the new maps, in which are included all the riparian villages, show much greater divergencies. 154 of these show a difference of over 5 per cent. In most cases the difference was due to one of four causes (a) the tri-junction points of riverain estates on the Chenáb, Rávi and Degh are rarely marked by pillars owing to the risk of these being washed away by floods; (b) several estates are under the deep-stream rule, so that their boundary changes from year to year; (c) boundary disputes were frequent between estates on the rivers, and the majority of these were still undecided when the Survey Department carried out their traverse; (d) in some cases the Surveyors, who knew nothing of the district and were misled by interested zamíndárs, failed to identify the tri-junction pillars.

Wherever the difference between any two distances exceeds 5 per cent. a note has been given in the last column of the register explaining how it has come about. The test has been a severe one, and it is not too much to say that the result has proved the excellence of the patwári's work.

37. The following figures taken from the annual Revenue Reports show the cost of the survey for each year in which operations were in progress and the average for the whole period:—

1							2		3		4			
Year.							Cost of survey in rupees.		Area surveyed in acres.		Average cost per square mile.			
											Rs. a. p.			
1888-89	10,956	261,262	26	13	8			
1889-90	20,033	530,823	24	2	8			
1890-91	11,190	355,144	20	2	7			
1891-92	18,079	262,220	44	1	6			
1892-93	13,591	108,472	41	8	11			
Total						...	73,849	1,517,921	...					
Average						...	14,770	303,584	31	2	7			

In column 2 I have included the pay of the Settlement Officer, the pay and special allowance of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the travelling allowances of both officers and of the Tahsildárs, and the pay and allowances of Tahsildárs, Náib-Tahsildárs, and of all the extra establishment. I have excluded the pay of patwáris and kánúngos permanently employed in the district, of the

temporary establishment and of the candidates for the post of kánúngo, &c. The abnormally small size of the fields, averaging three-quarters of an acre, is the chief reason for the heavy cost per square mile.

38. The revised standing record, which corresponds to the old settlement records. The revised standing record, has been bound in one or more volumes according to the size of the village. Two copies were made for each estate, one to be filed in the district office and the other to be kept by the patwári. The record contains the following documents :—

- (a) The preliminary proceeding (Rule 205 (ii)).
- (b) Genealogical tree (Rule 70).
- (c) Detailed *jamábandí* (Rule 57) with copies of :—
 1. Yearly totals of transfers (Rule 50).
 2. Yearly register of area (Rule 60).
 3. Yearly revenue account (Rule 60).
 4. List of revenue assignments (Rule 63).
 5. Statement of rights in wells (Rule 78).
 6. Statements of rights in irrigation (Rule 84).
- (d) Order of Collector determining the assessment (Act XVII of 1887, Section 51).
- (e) Order of Collector distributing the assessment over holdings (Act XVII, Section 56 (1)).
- (f) Statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities in the estate (Act XVII, Section 31 (2) (b)).
- (g) List of village cesses (Rules 206 and 207).
- (h) Field map (Act XVII, Section 31 (2) (c)).

The preliminary proceeding states merely the authority under which, and the Collector by whom, the record was prepared, the documents it comprises, and the dates of its commencement and completion. It requires no discussion here. I will now proceed to describe the preparation of the other documents.

39. A full and detailed genealogical tree (*shajra nasb*) was prepared for each estate in 1865, and a lengthy account of the history and the constitution of the village was appended. In the present operations the directions given in the footnote of the *shajra nasb* form in the Rules under the Act were therefore followed. In the new genealogical trees the names of only three or four generations are given, which are all that are necessary to explain existing shares and connect the new documents with the old. No remarks were repeated from the old forms, but a note has been given in the case of each village to the effect that a full account of its past history is given in the record of the last Settlement. It must be noted here however that in 1865 the revenue was distributed over the holdings of the majority of the villages according to ancestral shares. These villages were all held on a *pattí-dárá* tenure. In the present Settlement the old system of internal distribution has been rarely retained, distribution according to differential soil rates having been generally approved. The zamíndárs of villages where there has been this change were at first apprehensive that it involved the abolition of their old system of tenure, and that they would be deprived of the right of pre-emption and other privileges enjoyed by them under the *pattí-dárá* system of tenure. To re-assure them and keep the Civil Courts in the future from making mistakes a note has been made in the genealogical tree of all such villages to the effect that the demand has been distributed according to soil classification solely for *báchh* purposes, and the process does not affect in any way the old system on tenure and the rights and liabilities attaching to it.

The *shajra nasb* forms of large villages are kept in separate covers, those of medium sized villages in a pocket in the standing record, and those of small villages are bound up with the file.

40. The standing records of this Settlement, otherwise known as the selected *jamábandís*, were prepared in accordance with Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the rules thereunder. The method of preparation may be briefly described as follows :—In the summer of 1888 a detailed *jamábandí* was

prepared for every estate after special efforts had been made to attest all existing mutations. From this record *khataunís* or holding slips were drawn up showing only the names of owners and tenants with their respective shares in the particular holdings. Copies of these were given to the parties concerned. As each field was measured the area and soil details were entered in these *khataunís*. At the same time the patwárá wrote up the field book, which contains the fields arranged numerically with the area calculations and a reference to the particular *khatauní* in which the field appears. When the measurement of the village was complete and had been finally checked by the kánúngo and Revenue officer of the circle, the patwárá proceeded to compile the *jamábandí* again under the supervision of the kánúngo and Assistant Collector. This *jamábandí* would, under the instructions at first issued for the conduct of settlement operations, have formed the standing record, but in May 1891 it was notified in the Gazette that the record of rights was also to be revised. This involved the preparation of an additional record, showing the new revenue demand and the areas on which that demand was distributed. I did not select the measurement *jamábandís* as the standing records for various reasons. To begin with these were not prepared for every single village in a tahsíl in the same year. Where also the survey had been badly done, many mistakes were discovered in the checking which was made after the *jamábandí* had been prepared. Many changes also took place in the ownership of fields and holdings between the completion of the survey and the distribution of the new demand over holdings. Again letter No. 44, dated 9th January 1891, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, directed that the new demand be shown in the selected *jamábandí*. This could hardly be given in a record prepared sometimes two or three years before the new assessments were announced, except by subsequent insertion at a time when so many of the holdings must have altered. In the same way the *báchh* details could not be given in a record containing so many obsolete details. I therefore arranged for the preparation in each tahsíl of a detailed *jamábandí* for every estate during a period immediately following the harvest from which the new assessments took effect. By that time the survey and internal distribution of the revenue was over, the new maps had been brought up to date according to No. 81 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, the new *rajib-ul-arz* had been attested, and all mutations which had occurred after survey had been brought on the register and duly attested. The records were thus synochronous and complete in all the necessary details, and were adopted as the standing records which take the place of the old settlement records.

As there are five tahsíls in the district and a lengthy period necessarily elapsed between the announcement of the new demands in the first tahsíl brought under re-assessment and in the last, it was impossible to compile selected *jamábandís* for each tahsíl in the same year. Thus the standing record of Daska shows all changes which had occurred up to the close of the agricultural year 1891-92, those of Ráya, Zafarwál and Pasrúr all changes up to the end of 1892-93, and that of Siálkot all changes up to the end of 1893-94. All mutations, whether caused by the discovery of errors in the survey or by actual recent transfers of land, were brought on these records.

41. The *jamábandí* shows the new survey number in black ink and the old corresponding number in red ink, and a note has been given explaining this. The new and old demand due on each holding have been similarly shown. These entries provide a connecting link between the two sets of records, but unfortunately it will still be extremely difficult for any one to work out from the *jamábandí* alone the history of any particular field. The fields are all arranged by holdings, so to find out a field its holding number should be known. This is contained in the field book where the fields are numerically arranged, but the field book is kept by the patwárá, and there is no other copy. Had the measurement *jamábandís* been selected as the standing records this difficulty would not have arisen, as the maps contain indices showing both the survey and holding numbers. But, as I have explained above, I had to supersede the measurement *jamábandís* by others at a time when most of the maps and their indices were ready, and it was impossible to correct the latter. Courts will be inconvenienced

Connection between the old and new records,

in the future by this want of connection, but the procedure from which it has arisen has been according to the rules in force.

42. A footnote to the *jamábandi* form given in Rule 57 directs the entry of fields as far as possible in groups by soils. In the records of the Daska tahsíl in addition to this arrangement the fields have been further subdivided into the grades, such as *cháhi* 1, *cháhi* 2 and so on, adopted by the people for the internal distribution of the revenue. This subdivision will prove most useful in future cases of transfer by sale, mortgage or partition, as the officer in passing orders will have a reliable guide as to the amount of revenue to be recorded as due on the particular field or fields transferred. It was not found possible to follow this useful procedure in other tahsíls, partly because of the delay it entailed and partly because the records were begun some time before the *báchh* was finished. In the records of the other four tahsíls, therefore, the fields are merely entered in groups by soils as directed in Rule 57. In all cases of alienation and partition arising in the future in any tahsíl but Daska the deciding officer must consult the *báchh* file, a copy of which is given to the *patwári*, and ascertain from that the particular demand due from each field affected by his order. The necessity for this, however, will be obviated if on the first page of the detailed *jamábandi* of each estate, which is prepared at the first quadrennial attestation after the settlement is closed, a note is made giving the grades into which the fields have been divided.

The records have been compiled throughout according to the Land Revenue Act and the rules thereunder. They cannot be said to be entirely free from mistakes, but they are as accurate and complete as the supervising staff at our disposal could make them. They are a decided improvement on the old records, but time alone will show whether my estimate of their accuracy is correct. One signal proof of the care and labour bestowed on their compilation is afforded by the enormous number of mutations, 294,898, which have been attested during this Settlement. In point of accuracy and completeness the Zafarwál records stand first. Next come the records of Ráya and Siálot, then those of Pasrúr and, last of all, those of Daska.

43. There is nothing on which the successful distribution of the revenue and the correctness of the record depend so much as on the thoroughness with which transfers are unearthed and attested during settlement. Unless the transfer of a holding in whole or in part is duly attested it is not brought on the record, with the result that the revenue due is debited to the wrong man, and the real proprietor has generally to sue in our Courts to obtain what no one would ever have contested but for the carelessness of the Revenue officials. Throughout the operations of this settlement there was a constant struggle to keep this work up to date. If vigilance was relaxed in any circle for even a few months the mutations fell into arrears which could only be wiped off by making special arrangements for their attestation. The following table gives the details of the work done in the last six years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural year.	Partitions.	Inheritance.	Gifts and exchanges.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.	Total.
1888-89	7,377	6,390	2,422	9,424	3,104	607	...	29,324
1889-90	11,276	7,552	4,129	9,969	4,379	840	...	38,145
1890-91	6,188	10,722	2,804	10,706	2,774	764	4,495	38,453
1891-92	7,283	8,566	3,000	11,863	4,389	851	6,379	42,331
1892-93	10,947	12,517	9,736	17,247	5,378	1,048	19,598	76,471
1893-94	9,010	11,387	4,955	17,786	5,500	967	20,479	70,174
Total	52,081	57,134	27,046	76,995	25,614	5,077	50,951	294,898

These figures speak for themselves. They show not only the trouble which has been taken to give the people a good record but the magnitude of the task undertaken in the settlement of the Siálkot district. The grand total exceeds by 63 per cent. the total of mutations attested in the six years during which the settlement of Gurdáspur lasted, although the latter district is nearly as large, and is more than four times larger than the total attested in the Gujránwála settlement. A considerable proportion of these totals of course represent transfers which actually took place before 1888. I found, for instance, that several voluntary partitions, which are included in column 2, occurred even before 1865, but were not brought on the records of the second settlement. Column 8 is blank for the first two years as up to 1890 no separate heading was provided in our papers for miscellaneous cases. The figures in this column for the last few years include chiefly mutations necessitated by the irregular procedure followed in partition cases decided years before, or by the mistakes made by patwáris themselves while preparing the new maps and the measurement *jamábandis*.

While this table includes so many cases of very old standing there is ample evidence to show that the normal amount of mutation work will be far too heavy in the future for the permanent tahsíl staff to dispose of. Unless an additional Náib-Tahsildár is appointed permanently to each tahsíl the work will either fall into heavy arrears or will be so badly done that litigation will be multiplied, and the faith of the people in our system of administration will be shaken. If the average of the above totals be taken and reduced by one-third on account of the number of mutations dealing with transactions of previous years, we get a normal annual average of 6,552 cases per tahsíl. This will involve each Tahsildár and Náib-Tahsildár attesting over 30 cases every day he is in camp. The question is a serious one, and should be settled soon as the arrears of only three months will block work for years and will make the subsequent annual records in no small degree unreliable.

The attested mutations have not been bound up with the *jamábandis* included in the standing record. Their total is so formidable that their inclusion would have made the volume too unwieldy. They have been therefore bound in a separate cover for each estate.

44. The only point to be noted in connection with this statement is that the column of remarks contains in the case of every estate a comparison of the area as recorded at this settlement with the area of 1865 and that ascertained in the original trigonometrical survey. Wherever the difference is considerable the reasons are briefly given.

45. The statements dealing with rights in wells drawn up in 1854 and 1865 and incorporated with the records of these two Settlements were very meagre. In the present Settlement therefore I had to collect materials dealing with the history and conditions of every well in the district, whether constructed before or after 1865. These materials were carefully checked while the protective leases were being prepared, and again when the selected *jamábandis* were compiled, and the statements of rights in wells are now complete and accurate.

The drawing up of the statements of rights in other irrigation was a more complicated task. During the operations of the settlement of 1865 a record of some irrigation customs was prepared by Lála Amín Chand and was published in the vernacular edition of the *Riwáj-i-ám* for the Siálkot district. This record was of some use though it described a condition of things that has passed away as has been explained in a previous chapter. The whole system of irrigation from reservoirs and cuts has been re-organised and largely extended by Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery in recent years. Old dams were repaired and enlarged, new dams were built and a service of connecting channels and cuts was established. All these operations were carried out by the people themselves who were in some cases helped by the District Board. The rights and liabilities of all the interested parties in connection with these works had to be

carefully defined and recorded. The duty was entrusted to Munshi Ghulam Ahmad Khan and involved the exercise of great care and patience. It was most efficiently performed. The cases of dispute which came before me were very trifling. A general file was prepared for each tahsil, and was subdivided into as many heads as there were separate irrigation systems. The share of each village in any particular work, together with the measure of its responsibility for future repairs and the rules regulating the distribution of the water, were recorded in detail. These were carefully explained to the people who were given every opportunity for criticism. The file was then signed by all the parties concerned and formally attested by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. An explanatory map on a large scale was attached to the file. Every entry relating to a particular estate was then copied into the standing record. The general file of each tahsil is deposited in the district office. Efforts were made in each case to get all the interested parties to agree to the new statements, and as these efforts were generally successful future disputes about the allotment of water should be rare.

46. This document contains the terms of the new demand announced to the people when sanction had been received to the assessment proposals. It gives the dates of the orders of the Financial Commissioner and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the new rates and the new revenue, the amount of that revenue, the instalments in which it has to be paid, and the date of announcement. Details of the cesses are also given. As sanction has not been received to the new proposals for the patwari cess the old rate has been entered in every case, but the zamindars have everywhere been told by me that this will be altered shortly. Finally this document contains a note to the effect that the present settlement will run for 20 years subject to the final orders of the Government of India.

47. The order of the Collector distributing the assessment over the holdings is an abstract of the detailed proceedings given in the *bachh* file of the village. In the document attached to the standing record of each estate in the Daska tahsil a copy of the Assistant Collector's report has been given. But as this report is generally lengthy the documents in the other tahsils contain merely a brief abstract of the proceedings. This gives the old system of distribution, the new system and the way in which any objections that were made were disposed of. Should any dispute arise in the future the separate *bachh* file must be referred to. The Collector of the district may, at any time after Settlement, revise the mode of distribution in any village, where it is found to work unfairly or where a change of circumstances necessitates amendment. Should cases of this kind arise the details of distribution will be found in the separate files. At the same time it is to be hoped that any petitions for redistribution which may be made in the future will be carefully scrutinised and sparingly granted. It is extremely improbable that there will be any cases of marked deterioration during the currency of the present Settlement except owing to river action. The recent distribution has been carried out by a staff of specialists with peculiar sources of information at their disposal, and the only people who are likely to attempt to upset the present arrangements are either non-agriculturist aliens or a few of the stronger zamindars whose efforts to secure unduly favourable terms have been unsuccessful during the operations now under report.

48. The preparation of the statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities in each estate, known also as the village administration paper or *wajib-ul-arz*, was not taken in hand till the beginning of 1892, as the notification of Government sanctioning a revision of the record of rights did not appear till the end of May 1891. In the first regular Settlement very full statements of customs were prepared, but the wording was often vague, and they contained matters since regulated by law and which are now out of place according to No. 203 (b) of the rules under the Land Revenue Act. The *wajib-ul-arz* compiled in 1865 is of little use. The statements of the interested parties and the findings of the responsible officer are clothed in ambiguous language. In many instances also the customs recorded as obtaining in any particular estate really did not exist and were copied in by

mistake. Then again the different customs were embodied in different records. Some appeared on the margin of the field map, others in the genealogical tree, and others were scattered throughout the settlement record itself. In some places a reference was made to entries in the *Riwáj-i-ám* prepared by Lála Amín Chand. The procedure followed in this Settlement was as follows. An excerpt was prepared for each estate. In the first column the questions were arranged according to the heads given in rule No. 203. But, in order that the Assistant Collectors who were charged with the preliminary inquiry should not omit to take notice of other important matters, several sub-heads were added. For instance, under the first head given in the rules which deals with the common land I added six sub-heads. These provided for the furnishing of information as to the customs regulating the breaking of new soil in the *shámilát*, the rents due from shareholders or tenants cultivating it, the cutting of trees, the method of partition and so on. Each other sub-head was subdivided in the same way, and this expansion of the form as given in the rules proved most useful as it prevented, to a great extent, the work being slurred over. In the next column the answers to these questions were copied in as they were recorded in the first two Settlements. The Assistant Collector then began his local inquiry and recorded the results as he proceeded. In one-fifth of the villages of the district the entries regarding the present customs were made by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, in another fifth of the estates by the Revenue Officer of the tahsíl, and in the remainder by the field kánúgos under the personal supervision of an Assistant Collector. When the entries were complete they were read over to all the villagers from the owners down to the lowest menials by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, whether there were disputes or not, and were then attested. Where the disputes were small the orders on them were written on the document itself. Only in very complicated cases were separate files prepared. As in Amritsar the chief subjects of contention were the rights of tenants to fell trees, the customs as to manure heaps and the rights of non-proprietors in ground included in the inhabited site. When the questions were all disposed of a fair copy of the excerpt was made. But the sub-heads were omitted, the information gathered regarding them being arranged in a narrative form. The document was then ready for incorporation with the standing record. The fair copy was made in every case by the field kánúngo so that the patwári had no hand in the preparation of the statement. The customs relating to the inhabited site are given in the Daska records, as these were completed and filed before the issue of Punjab Government Notification No. 8, dated 11th January 1894, which directed that there should be no inquiry into the matter. In the other tahsíls, however, although the inquiry was carried out no mention of it is made in the records.

The only other point worth mentioning in connection with the *wájib-ul-arz* is that in every village the zamíndárs have agreed that in every case of rick-burning, if the offender is not caught, the whole body of shareholders and tenants will be held responsible for whatever loss may occur. The people were everywhere impressed with the necessity for a provision of this kind, and no estate raised any objection to it. The custom has already been given effect to in the few cases of arson which have occurred since it was attested with the happiest results. The preparation of the statement of customs gave rise to a certain amount of bad feeling and disputes, but the proceedings have not been without their advantages, and if they continue to serve as a strong check on rick-burning the labour bestowed on them will be fully justified. These documents are now accurate and categorical statements of existing usages, and will not only be of great service in the control of the administration of the different villages, but will, I believe, act as a curb on litigation in the future.

49. The recording of the rights of Government in subterranean products requires separate mention. The subject is not alluded to in the first regular settlement proceedings. But in the records of the great majority of the estates prepared in 1865 there is a condition that the Government share of any quarry that may exist, or should afterwards be discovered, must be paid in addition to the land revenue. The language used in different instances varies, but the meaning is the same, and the authority generally quoted is Punjab Government letter No. 11, dated 24th March 1865.

No special mention is made of *kankar*, but this product is clearly covered by the general term used, "*kisi qism ki kán.*" In 1893 instructions were received from the Financial Commissioner that the provisions of Revenue Circular No. 48 regarding *kankar* were to be carried out. No royalty was ordinarily to be imposed, but wherever *kankar* should be recorded as the property of Government the Deputy Commissioner's consent should be necessary for its disposal. There is no *kankar* in Zafarwál, Ráya or Pasrúr, and it is found in only one village in Daska and twelve in Siálkot. A condition has now been inserted in every administration paper in the terms prescribed by the Financial Commissioner. This condition is so far out of place that it is not so much the record of a custom as a declaration of Government rights, but it is after all only a repetition of the entries which have stood unchallenged since 1865.

50. There is, properly speaking, no village cess in this district and the statement of village cesses filed with the standing record is blank in the case of every tahsíl. In the second regular settlement Mr. Prinsep adhered generally to the scale of *malba* rate laid down in Revenue Circular No. 36. The scale was departed from in only 13 per cent. of the estates of the district. In the present Settlement the wishes of the zamíndárs were ascertained and the whole question was threshed out during the attestation of the *wájib-ul-arz.* Only sixteen estates out of the total did not conform to the sanctioned scale, inasmuch as no *malba* cess of any kind has been agreed to. In the papers of the other estates provision has been made for the levy of the cess according to the fixed rates. Strict orders for the keeping of accounts were issued in 1865, but these have been more or less ignored. It has now been clearly laid down that accounts are to be kept up by the lambardár or by the village weighman, and these will be open to the inspection of the Revenue Officers. As the ordinary objects of expenditure are universally recognised and are known to every one no attempt has been made to enumerate them. Had such a list been prepared endless disputes would have arisen to be followed in time by litigation. The *malba* rate has not been entered in the *jamábandí*, but strict orders have been passed that it is to be included by the patwárá in the *báchh* paper given to the lambardár at each harvest. The financial result of the new arrangements has been to reduce the average incidence of this cess all over the district from 3·95 per cent. on the revenue demand to 3·69 per cent.

51. The records of the Daska tahsíl were filed in the district office in the end of 1892 and those of Ráya in November 1894. Those of the other three tahsíls will be shortly ready for deposit. In the last two years a separate record room has been set apart under charge of the district kánungo. This is now being enlarged and when finished will contain the standing records of each of the three Settlements with the maps. In this room also are stored all the *jamábandís* and di-alluvion files. These are kept in a separate bundle for each estate. The village and circle note-books in English and vernacular are stored in separate cupboards in this room. The vernacular books are up to date and the English copies are now being completed. The latter contain the statistics given in the quadrennial statements, my remarks on the condition of the village written during the inspections for assessment purposes, a brief abstract of the system of internal distribution and a note as to security from pronounced failure. In a separate pocket in the cover of each book there is a reduced tracing of the map of the village with my notes as to the soils and irrigation written across it. These books thus present a faithful picture of the various revenue estates, but it will be impossible for the Deputy Commissioner to keep them up to date in the future unless some addition is made to the staff of the English Office.

Duplicate copies of the standing records are kept by the patwárá. These are exact copies of the originals, except that they do not contain the mutation sheets as these are filed in the district office. But the patwárá's own mutation registers form sufficient references.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVISION OF ASSESSMENT.

52. The preliminary instructions as to the general principles to be followed in the revision of assessment were laid down by Government at the outset of the Sháhpur Settlement and were communicated to me for guidance in letter No. 1231, dated 1st March 1888, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. These instructions were expanded a short time afterwards and were issued as a Circular by the Financial Commissioner. They are now to be found in the second paragraph of Revenue Circular No. 30, Volume I. They declared that the general principle to be followed was that the Government demand should not exceed the estimated net value of half the net produce of an estate. This estimate was to be framed by dividing the particular tract under revision into circles, differentiated by various degrees of fertility, proprietorship or tenure. Separate rates were then to be evolved for each class of land in each circle, respect being had to differences in soils and systems of agriculture, in facilities for irrigation and in the incidence of rents of all kinds. Wherever these rents were numerous and stable enough to form a reliable guide, they were to be given preponderating weight in the assessment calculations. Full allowance was to be made however for the various expenses connected with agriculture and care was to be observed in the taxation of capital invested in improvements. Paragraph 4 of the Circular went on to explain that the principal grounds of variation in the Government demand were an increase in prices and rates of rent, an increase in the area under cultivation, and any general improvements in agriculture due to the application of more labour and manure to the land and more irrigation. At the same time a fair allowance was to be made for the increased cost of living and cultivation. The probability was pointed out that in most cases the half net assets acreage rates would indicate an enhancement higher than it would be wise to take. And it was finally declared that it was not the wish of Government to take a large percentage of enhancement, "except where that might be justified by special facts, such as large increases in area of cultivation."

It was laid down further on in paragraph 20 of the Circular, that "Government has no desire to materially alter pre-existing rates," which were to be raised where there was a marked rise in prices, or where the provision of new means of irrigation had completely altered the circumstances of any tract. Further reasons for caution were furnished in the proceedings of the Simla Conference of 1887. The Punjab Government declared that it was "incumbent to act with more than usual caution in demanding increased revenue," as a considerable number of districts, situated in the heart of the Punjab, were to be placed under re-assessment at the same time. The Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner "distinctly proposed to assess with decided moderation." The keynote of my instructions therefore was to assess with extreme moderation.

53. We were instructed to re-assess, as a general rule, by tahsils. For the purpose of ascertaining the half net asset estimate of each tahsíl it was broken up into as many subdivisions as the differences in fertility and in facilities for irrigation seemed to require. The different soils in each of these subdivisions were then classified and separate rates worked out for each. The factors in this calculation were the amount of area under each crop, the average outturn of each crop, the net amount of each harvest realised by the zamíndár after deducting the cost of cultivation, and the value of its selling price. Where cash or kind rents prevailed, these were taken into consideration. These estimates were then compared with each other and with those worked out for neighbouring tracts, and new sets of rates were framed after making an allowance for local conditions which could not be conveniently expressed in statistical form. These were then compared with the similar rates of neighbouring circles and tested by application to particular

estates. In this way a separate rate was evolved for each class of soil in each assessment circle.

In addition to the theoretical half net assets rates an attempt was made in every tahsil to obtain some idea of the letting value of the different soils from an analysis of the rents recorded in our papers. The prevailing kind and cash rents are described in the various assessment reports. It is sufficient to say here that in Siálkot at present the system of rent is by no means stable. In those parts of the district, which are close to the railway and are more or less in touch with the commerce of the Province, rents have become steadied and represent on the whole fairly accurately the true letting value of the land. Elsewhere the case is very different. The pitch of the rent by no means depends on the capacities of the soil for which it is paid. Money-lenders also form the large majority of the landlords who take high fixed rents, and it not unfrequently happens that the rents they impose are merely the rates of interest on the debts which are secured by the land. In such cases the so called rents are never paid in full, the unpaid balances being debited to the tenant so that every year his chances of settling his account grow less. Agriculturist mortgagors, moreover, will almost invariably contract to pay rents for their own alienated holdings at higher cash rates than they can have any reasonable hope of ever paying, in order that they may still retain cultivating possession of their ancestral fields. Some landlords also of both classes take advantage of the congestion of population and the consequent demand for land on any terms to run up rents to rates which can only be paid in the most favourable seasons. These and other facts, which there is no room to enumerate here, have led me to make deductions from the rent returns with extreme caution. In only a few assessment circles are the rent statistics valuable guides to assessment. But I have frequently found them of the greatest service in the assessment of individual estates. The villages surrounding the city of Siálkot, for instance, were assessed almost entirely on the fixed rents paid for their leased fields.

In the following table are brought together the details of ownership and rent according to the returns of 1892-93 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Tahsil.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED BY			PERCENTAGE OF TENANTS-AT-WILL PAYING			
	Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Tenants-at-will.	No rent.	Kind rent or <i>batáf.</i>	Cash rent.	Lump rent or mixed kind and cash rent.
Zafarwál	56	7	37	2	28	7	...
Ráya	50	6	44	2	27	15	...
Peerúr	52	5	43	2	22	16	3
Siálkot	52	10	38	2	25	10	1
Daska	40	6	54	2	20	18	16
District	50	7	43	2	24	13	4

54. As it was found most convenient to take up the question of the division of the district into assessment circles in connection with the report of each tahsil, the first step towards re-assessment was to decide what classification of soils should be adopted. A separate report was made to the Commissioner on the subject, and in that officer's No. 3157, dated 12th October 1889, sanction was received to the system laid down in section 14 of the instructions appended to the *khatauní* Form B, given under section 84 A of the Rules under Act XVII of 1887. In this settlement the classes of soil for which separate revenue-rates have been fixed are as follows :—

- (1). *Cháhi*, i.e., all land irrigated from wells of all kinds.
- (2). *Cháhi-ábí*, i.e., all land irrigated both from wells and reservoirs.

- (3). *Abi*, i.e., all land irrigated from reservoirs and independent of wells.
 (4). *Nahri*, i.e., all land irrigated from canals.
 (5). *Sailaba*, i.e., all land subject to inundation from a river or stream.
 (6). *Barani*, i.e., all land solely dependent on the rainfall.

Thus the soils were graded according to the amount and character of the available irrigation. Sufficient allowance was subsequently made in the subdivision of tahsils into assessment circles for such differences as existed between the productive capacity of the various predominant kinds of soil apart from their source of irrigation. The differences between the fields of neighbouring estates or between those of the same village were taken into account in applying the revenue rates when the detailed village assessments were fixed.

The *chahi*, *sailaba* and *barani* soils include by far the greater part of the cultivated area. The *chahi-abi* and *abi* lands are confined to the south-east of the district and the Nianda circle of the Sialkot tahsil. Pure *nahri* soil is met with only in the Bajwat tract to the north of the Chenab.

55. My proposals with regard to the prices to be adopted all over the district in calculating the cash value of the Government share of the produce were submitted with the preliminary report of the Daska tahsil, which was the first to come under re-assessment. In making out my estimate I was hampered by the want of any information regarding the commutation prices adopted in 1865, and the harvest prices prevailing before that date. My proposals were based on data supplied from the history of the previous 30 years. I did not take into account, moreover, any probable future alteration in the amount and general value of money, or the possible opening out of large grain-producing tracts in other countries, and the consequent decline in the demand for produce from the Punjab. The prices were fixed at a time when prices were high, and there was every indication that they would rule even higher in the future. As a matter of fact they have fallen very low during the last two years, and have passed what was considered the margin of safety in 1889-90. In the case of some crops the market rates of Sialkot city have been lower than the rates used in the assessment calculations. The prices I was instructed to assume are given in the following table:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Detail.		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Unhusked rice.	Maize.	Gur.	Unginned cotton.
Prices assumed for assessment purposes in	Gujranwala	26	40	...	32	32	15	13
	Gujrat	27	40	32	...	...	...	13
	Lahore	27	36	36	30	34	...	12
	Amritsar	27	37	36	33	34	16	...
	Sialkot	26	42	32	30	32	15	13

I have given the rates assumed in the neighbouring settlements for the purposes of qualifying a comparison in the different districts between the percentage of increase warranted by the theoretical estimate and that brought out by the sanctioned revenue rates. Sialkot has the smallest average holdings of all the five districts and is worst off in the way of communications, yet the general pitch of the sanctioned commutation prices is higher than in any other except Gujranwala.

56. As one of the chief arguments for an increase in the assessment was the general rise in prices during the currency of the expiring settlement, it was important to ascertain by how much the average prices had changed since 1865. The only reliable way of making this estimate would be to multiply the area of both Settlements under each selected crop by a general rate of yield, and then commute the gross yield according to

Rise in prices.

the different prices assumed at each of the two periods. Unfortunately there was no means of finding out what were the areas under the different crops at the second Settlement or what was the selling rate assumed for each. In the supplementary report on the assessment of the Ráya tahsíl I noted that in Gujránwála a general rise of 27 per cent. had been accepted. Siálkot has not the same advantages in the way of communications and accessibility, so that 25 per cent. would not be too low an estimate. But, before that figure can be used as a guide to what it is now theoretically fair to demand, it must be discounted by the fact that the newly broken soil is, except in the comparatively small area which has received new silt from the Degh, markedly inferior to the old soil. It must also be remembered that this extension of cultivation has resulted almost everywhere in the extinction of grazing grounds for cattle, which, though the numbers have increased, are now almost entirely stall-fed.

Whatever the exact percentage of the rise in prices may be, it cannot be employed in assessment calculations without considerable qualification. The majority of the landowners in Siálkot are not affected by fluctuations in the prices of food grains, except when they have to buy their seed for harvest. They require every grain they can produce for the support of themselves, their families and their cattle. Even those who have large enough holdings to afford them surplus produce are benefited to a disproportionately small extent by a rise, those who profit being the middlemen and petty traders. Again, while prices have admittedly risen, there has been steadily going on an advance in the cost of cultivation and the cost of living. This has been nowhere more marked than in the case of farm cattle. Finally, one of the chief reasons for caution is the inability of the ordinary peasant mind to see the justice of the argument from prices.

57. The Daska tahsíl was the first in which re-assessment operations took place. In no other tract of the district, except the north of Pasrúr, had the summary Settlement been felt so keenly, and the only villages in Siálkot, which were farmed during the first Settlement according to the provisions of Section 4, Regulation IX of 1825, were situated in this tahsíl. Mr. Prinsep found in 1854 that the two Charkhrí circles were in a reduced condition, that the country was suffering from previous over-assessment, and that rents were merely nominal. The Bet, Bela and Aik circles, on the other hand, were well off. He gave a reduction over the whole tahsíl of 23½ per cent. In the re-adjustment of the assessment four years later the demand was further reduced by 10·4 per cent. These liberal measures enabled the majority of the estates to recover, and in 1865 Mr. Prinsep was able to raise the revenue proportionately higher than in any other tahsíl. The largest increases were taken in the Bela and Charkhrí II circles, the incidence of the revenue in the rich central part of the tahsíl being left practically unchanged over the whole five circles; the increase, including the deferred demand, amounted to 13½ per cent. of the expiring assessments. Considering the natural advantages of the Daska tahsíl and the sturdy character of its people, there is no doubt that the tahsíl was lightly assessed. But the Settlement officials had the results of the former heavy assessments before their eyes and were bound to be cautious. I found no reason to change the fiscal subdivisions which had been constituted shortly after the district came under British rule. The only modifications I introduced were the doubling up of the Bet and Bela circles into one, owing to the retreat of the Chenáb to the north and the narrow river frontage of the tahsíl, and the transfer of a few villages from the Charkhrí I to the Aik circle necessitated by the opening of a new cut from the Aik stream. I kept to the old distinction between the two Charkhrí circles because of the large number of *kalráthí* estates in the Charkhrí II and the differences in rents, average outturn of crops, and previous assessment. I found that although the alienated area had risen to over 27 per cent. of that under cultivation, and more than two-thirds of that was held by *shaukárs*, the cultivated area had increased by 21 per cent. and wells had multiplied by 20 per cent. Holdings were small, but the pressure on the soil was lighter than elsewhere.

58. My inspection of the Daska villages was not carried out under favourable conditions. I was forced to begin this task in the autumn of 1889 before I had been long relieved of heavy criminal work. The health of the Extra Assistant Settlement Collector

had also begun to fail and I had to take on myself an unusually large share of the supervision of nearly 400 measurement parties all over the district. I finished inspecting the villages in May 1890, and had to send in the report before September as I had been told I was to hold charge of the district in addition to my own duties for three months in the autumn, and it was important that I should be free to begin the assessment of the remaining four large tahsils in the cold weather of 1890-91 if settlement operations were not to be unduly prolonged. The tahsil was visited by the Commissioner in November 1890, and by the Financial Commissioner in the following February. Orders were received on the report in August 1891, and the new assessments were announced in September. These were to take effect from the current kharif, but as the prospects of that harvest were so poor the Financial Commissioner availed himself of the discretionary power given him by the Lieutenant-Governor and postponed the increase till the following spring.

I had proposed a total new demand of Rs. 2,95,400, which represented an increase of Rs. 45,955 or 18.4 per cent. and my proposals received the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner, who was then in charge of the Settlement. The theoretical half net assets estimate given by me amounted to Rs. 3,68,716, and this was accepted by Government as justified by the statistics. But Sir James Lyall considered that in the actual assessments I should go closer to the theoretical estimate than I had proposed to do, at the same time allowing me either to adopt progressive assessments wherever these might be thought necessary or to assess somewhat lower than the orders directed. These orders involved an increase on the existing demand of from 22.2 per cent. to 24 per cent. as a wide margin was allowed in the Charkhrí I circle. Statement B containing the detailed village assessments was sent up early in April 1892, and Statement C in October of the same year. The latter statement showed a total land revenue of Rs. 3,07,685, an increase of Rs. 58,240 or 23.4 per cent. Of this sum Rs. 2,148 represented a deferred demand on account of protective leases for wells.

The revenue rates proposed for adoption and those ultimately sanctioned are brought together in the following statement :—

1 ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	2		3		4		5		6		7				
	CHÁHÍ OR WELL RATES.				SAILÁBA OR MOIST RATES.				BÁRÁNÍ OR DRY RATES.						
	Proposed.		Sanctioned.		Proposed.		Sanctioned.		Proposed.		Sanctioned.				
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Charkhrí II	1	7	0	1	7	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	
Charkhrí I	2	0	0	{ 2 0 0 } { 1 8 0 }	1	0	0	
Aik	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	12	0	
Bet Bela	1	13	0	1	12	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	12	0

The areas in acres to which these rates were applied were as follows :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Cháhi or well-irrigated area.	3 Sailába or moist area.	4 Bárání or dry area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Charkhrí II	69,004	...	3,937
Charkhrí I	52,243	...	1,125
Aik	28,385	...	616
Bet Bela	9,911	3,147	12,977

59. The Charkhrí II circle has the fewest natural advantages of any in the district, but the cultivators are as good as are to be found in the district. Just three-quarters of the area is cultivated, but there is no reason to anticipate any appreciable extension of cultivation in the future owing to the unprofitable character of the waste. Only 6 per cent. of the cultivation is dependent on rain, but though the returns show an average of 39 acres per well in ordinary years, much of the *cháhi* land bears unirrigated crops. There has been a large extension of cultivation since 1865, part of which had been discounted by the progressive assessments. The proposed rates were sanctioned. They brought out an assessment of over one lakh, but I proposed to limit the new demand to Rs. 97,700. I was instructed to assess nearly up to the rates and to take about Rs. 1,00,000. The demand actually announced was Rs. 1,00,928. This included a sum of Rs. 1,140 temporarily remitted on account of protective leases given to new wells. The increase was Rs. 21,187 or 27 per cent.

In no case was the existing demand reduced. The incidence of the revenue is highest in the north of the circle, where it averages Rs. 1-10-0 an acre, and lowest in the *kallar* tract to the south, where the average is about Rs. 1-3-0 per acre. The average incidence over the whole circle is Rs. 1-6-2 per acre. The announcement of the new demand was well received. Out of 135 estates only 6 filed objections, all of which were rejected. Two appealed to the Commissioner unsuccessfully.

60. The Charkhrí I circle is the best of all the four circles in this district and the two in Gujranwála which form part of the Charkhrí Mahál. The circle had been fairly cultivated at last Settlement, and the development since then was not so striking as in the case of the Charkhrí II. The whole of the cultivation is practically secured by wells. Cultivation had increased since 1865 by 17 per cent. and wells by 18 per cent. The soil is good and the crops are above the average. The weak points of the circle are the absence of grazing grounds and culturable waste, the small size of owners' holdings, the density of population and the zamíndárs' want of capital which is an essential in a tract depending on wells and on cattle to work them. These disadvantages were reflected in the lowness of the cash rents which warranted a theoretical cash rent rate of only Rs. 2-2-10 per acre. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 2-0-0 and an unirrigated rate of Rs. 1-5-0 per acre. These brought out a demand of Rs. 1,20,200, but I proposed to go well below my rates and take only Rs. 1,10,500. The Commissioner proposed to raise the new demand to Rs. 1,12,459. The Financial Commissioner accepted my rates, but further raised the revenue to Rs. 1,17,145. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. B. Lyall, accepted the Commissioner's rates which are given in the margin and instructed me to take an increase of not less than 20 per cent. and as near 25 per cent. as I should think safe. The demand actually announced was Rs. 97,127, as between

Cháhi dofaslí and sugarcane.	} Rs.	2-0-0
Other cháhi		1-8-0
Báráni		1-0-0

the date of the submission of the report and the announcement of the revenue the opening of a new cut from the Aik had necessitated the reduction of this circle by nine villages. This sum included Rs. 256 temporarily remitted on wells lately constructed. The revenue of the circle was raised by Rs. 16,666, or 21 per cent.

The existing demand was nowhere reduced. The new demand falls most heavily on the estates bordering on the Aik circle, where it comes to about Rs. 2-2-0 per acre. It is lightest on the south where the incidence is Rs. 1-9-0 on the average. The circle average is Rs. 1-13-0 per cultivated acre.

The new demands were well received. Nine estates objected to their assessment. Two of these appealed to the Commissioner who, in one case, remitted a sum of Rs. 350.

61. The Aik circle is the richest and most secure tract in the district. It was fully cultivated at last Settlement. The small increase in cultivation shown by a comparison of the records was caused by encroachments on cattle pens, burying grounds, village roads and the open spaces round the village sites. The cultivation is all secured by wells, and a large part of the circle has an upper stratum of rich Aik silt which is unsurpassed as a fertilising agent. Wells have increased by 6 per cent. since 1865. But the population is very dense, the land has

been closely subdivided, and the holdings are minute. Cash rents, which are paid on one-third of the leased area, brought out a theoretical rate of only Rs. 2-7-2 per acre. I proposed a *cháhi* rate of Rs. 3-0-0 per acre, but again proposed to go below this in assessing and take an increase of only 11.6 per cent. The Commissioner raised this to over 20 per cent., and I was directed by Government to assess up to a *cháhi* rate of Rs. 3-0-0 per acre and a *bárání* rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The demand announced came to Rs. 78,235 owing to the transfer of the new Charkhrí estates. This included a sum of Rs. 154 on account of protective leases. The increase was Rs. 14,289 or 22 per cent.

No reductions were given, and in only eleven estates were the rates departed from by more than 20 per cent., chiefly because of the smallness of their holdings. The incidence of the revenue is heaviest in the villages traversed by the Aik stream where the all-round average rate comes to Rs. 3-6-0 per acre. The average is lowest on the villages on the border of the circle which receive little or no silt. Their rate amounts to only Rs. 2-0-0 per acre.

The zamíndárs of this circle certainly felt the new demand to be high. One-quarter of the estates objected, but only one-tenth appealed. The Commissioner sanctioned reductions of revenue in four villages amounting to Rs. 390.

62. The small river frontage of this tahsíl rendered the maintenance of a separate riverain circle superfluous, so the old Bet and Bela circles of Mr. Prinsep's settlements were doubled up. The new circle is the poorest in the tahsíl both as regards the quality of the soil and the facilities for irrigation. There are 13 estates affected by the Chenáb, but the majority of the villages stand relatively high. The prevailing soil is brittle and sandy, and in the lowlying parts the clay shows signs of saltpetre. Two-thirds of the total area are cultivated, only two-fifths of which are protected by wells. I proposed rates as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cháhi	1	13	0
Sailába	1	1	0
Bárání	0	12	0

These brought out a revenue of Rs. 32,000. The Lieutenant-Governor reduced the well rate to Rs. 1-12-0 and accepted the others. The demand actually given out was Rs. 32,135, which included a sum of Rs. 598 temporarily remitted. The increase amounted to Rs. 5,833 or 22 per cent.

The existing demand was nowhere reduced, but I had to depart from my rates by more than 20 per cent. in the case of 45 per cent. of the villages, chiefly because of the erratic action of the river and the varying quality of the land within the limits of individual estates. The average incidence of the new demand over the whole circle is Rs. 1-3-9 per acre.

The announcement of the new demand was very well received. Only four estates objected and none appealed against my rejection of their petition.

Summary of the assessment of the Daska tahsíl.

63. The results of the new assessments in the Daska tahsíl are summarised as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.				INCREASE OF NEW DEMAND, COLUMN 5, OVER OLD DEMAND, COLUMN 2.	
	Of the year before revision.	Proposed by the Settlement Officer.	Sanctioned by Government.	Actually imposed.	Actual.	Per cent.
Charkhrí II	79,741	97,700	1,00,000 About	1,00,928	21,187	27
„ I	80,111	1,10,600	1,15,000	96,777	16,666	21
Aik	63,556	55,300	61,182	77,845	14,289	22
Bet Bela	26,297	31,900	31,900	32,135	5,838	22
Tahsíl	2,49,705	2,95,400	3,08,082	3,07,685	57,980	23

Owing to the transfer of villages from the Charkhrí I to the Aik circle between the submission of the report and announcement of the assessments explained above, columns 3 and 4 of this table are somewhat misleading, but the tahsíl totals are correct. I had proposed an increase of 18·4 per cent. for the whole tahsíl; this was raised by Government to 23·3 per cent., and the new demand as announced is 23·2 per cent. higher than that which has just expired.

64. Ráya was selected next for re-assessment. It is larger than Daska and presents as striking varieties of soil and cultivation as are to be found in any tahsíl. It is an unbroken plain sloping gently from the north. The soil deteriorates towards the south, changing from a cold fertile loam to a poor saline clay. The Rávi runs along the whole of the eastern border, and a large portion of the western half of the tahsíl is more or less affected by the action of the Degh torrent. The first regular assessment was carried out by Mr. Morris and resulted in a decrease of 10 per cent. on the demand of the summary settlement. This was found to be too heavy and only two-and-a-half years after the assessments were given out a total reduction of 16 per cent. was directed by the Financial Commissioner. Mr. Morris submitted his report in 1857, but by that time it was discovered that the measurements were bad and that the new demands were paid with difficulty. The Financial Commissioner recorded that the summary settlement should have been reduced by 20 per cent., and Mr. Blyth was deputed to revise the assessments. This officer sent up his proposals in 1859. These amounted to a further reduction of 15 per cent., thus making a total reduction of 30 per cent. on the revenue fixed after annexation. The revision proceedings of the second Settlement began in 1860, and the new demands were given out five years later. These resulted in a net increase of nearly 6 per cent. This increase varied from 3 per cent. in the Kálar to 9·4 per cent. in the Dokándí circle. Progressive assessments were announced in every circle, representing a percentage of increase on the initial demand of more than 3 per cent. The second Settlement has worked well on the whole, but there has been distress in some villages on the Rávi and in the northern part of the Dokándí circle.

I found that a little more than half the area is tilled by self-cultivating owners, 5½ per cent. by occupancy tenants and 40 per cent. by tenants-at-will. Cultivation has increased by 14·6 per cent. and wells by 23 per cent. At the time of assessment 19 per cent. of the land was held in mortgage, 11·5 by money-lenders and the rest by agriculturists. Small holdings are the rule, 43 per cent. of the estates having an owner's average holding of under 5 acres.

I retained the arrangement of assessment circles which had been adopted by Mr. Morris, but did away with the subdivision of the Dokándí and Kálar circles into two parts each.

65. The inspection of the Ráya villages was carried out in the cold weather of 1890, and the spring and summer of 1891. The tahsíl was visited by both the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner in the spring of 1891. The tahsíl was thus inspected during two favourable seasons, and I kept this fact in mind in framing my proposals. The assessment report was submitted in December 1891, and contained proposals to increase the tahsíl demand by Rs. 52,429, or close on 20 per cent. The proposed increase varied from nearly 15 per cent. in the Khádir to over 29 per cent. in the Dokándí circle. The Commissioner in his review of the report made no change in the Khádir circle, reduced the rates in the Kálar, and proposed a distinct increase in the Darp and Dokándí circles. The net result of these modifications was an increase in the existing demand of 22·5 per cent. The Financial Commissioner accepted the reduction in the Kálar circle, but still further raised the demand in the other three. The rates he prescribed brought out an increase of 27·8 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, declined to accept the modified proposals without a fuller explanation of the great divergence between my theoretical half net assets estimate of five and a quarter lakhs and the demand it was proposed to actually exact. His Honor considered that the produce estimate had been compiled on faulty methods and was probably too high, and accordingly directed Mr. Ibbetson, then Officiating Commissioner of the Division, to visit the tahsíl in company with me and submit a

further report. These orders reached me in November 1892, and the first fortnight of December was spent in an inspection of the tahsil. I submitted my supplementary report by the end of the month. In this report I drew up a fresh produce estimate after revising my former rates of yield and making deductions on account of fodder, under-estimated failed crops, and the poor quality of produce grown on double-cropped areas. The new produce estimate came to Rs. 3,61,735, against a similar estimate of Rs. 4,04,553 worked out by Mr. Ibbetson, who, in the concluding paragraph of his report, stated that the Financial Commissioner's proposals amounted to an assessment which was heavier than that announced in Daska, and to go beyond which would be unwise. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that Mr. Ibbetson's produce estimate was too low, but sanctioned the new demands as originally proposed by the Financial Commissioner. There is no necessity here to go into the question of the term of assessment discussed in further correspondence which has been printed along with the original assessment report and is available for reference. His Honor's orders reached me at the end of May 1893, and the new demands were announced in June.

The revenue rates proposed for adoption and those ultimately sanctioned are as follows :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 CHÁHÍ OR WELL RATES.			5 SAILÁBA OR MOIST RATES.			8 BÁRÁNÍ OR DRY RATES.		
	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Proposed by Commissioner.	Sanctioned.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Proposed by Commissioner.	Sanctioned.	Proposed by Settlement Officer.	Proposed by Commissioner.	Sanctioned.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Darp	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0
Khádir	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
Kálar	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Dokándí	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

These were applied to the following areas in acres :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Cháhi or well area.	3 Sailába or moist area.	4 Bárání or dry area.
Darp	15,920	...	38,134
Khádir	11,662	19,806	12,182
Kálar	30,914	...	10,106
Dokándí	29,119	3,959	19,545

66. The Darp circle possesses the richest land in the tahsil, the out-turn of the crops is the heaviest, and it is more secure from calamities of season than any other tract. It is a continuation of the more fertile tract of the same name in Shakargarh and has a naturally moist soil capable of producing excellent cane and wheat even in years of less than average rainfall. Saltpetre is found only in the villages on the borders of the Kálar circle. The people are chiefly

Assessment of the Darp circle.

Jats. But 22 per cent. of the cultivated area had been alienated in 1860, more than half of which was to money-lenders. Since 1865 cultivation had increased by 13 per cent. and wells by 22 per cent. But the wells are the poorest in the district and the most expensive to maintain. With all its natural advantages I found that indebtedness was general throughout the circle, and that in 55 per cent. of the villages the average owner's holding was under four acres. I proposed to take a new demand of Rs. 98,300, which involved an increase of 17.5 per cent. The Commissioner raised my well rate, which had the result of raising the increase to 24 per cent., and he recorded that no higher assessment could be imposed without oppression unless the system of differential class rates could be introduced at the time of internal distribution. The Financial Commissioner further raised the *bārání* rate from Rs. 1-11-0 to Rs. 1-14-0, and directed that an increase of not less than 30 per cent. should be taken. My demand ultimately came to Rs. 1,09,345 which sum was Rs. 1,911 less than I had been told to take. The increase came to Rs. 25,685, or over 29 per cent. Rs. 652 of this increase were temporarily remitted on account of new wells.

The existing demand was nowhere reduced or retained. The new demand falls most heavily on the rich estates in the centre of the circle to the north of Nárowál, where the average is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. The incidence is lightest on the western border of the circle where it averages Rs. 1-4-0 per acre. The circle average is Rs. 1-15-11 per acre as compared with a similar average of Rs. 1-15-9 in the richer Darp circle of Shakargarh. In seven estates I assessed by more than 20 per cent. above rates, but the increase taken in these was nominal. In twenty estates I assessed by more than 20 per cent. below rates.

On the announcement of the new demand 47 estates filed objections. Sixteen of these appealed to the Commissioner, who granted reductions in the case of 14, amounting in all to Rs. 1,450.

67. The productive capacity of the villages in the Khádir varies a good deal, as the circle lies along the whole stretch of the Ráví. Assessment of the Khádir circle The prevailing soil is sandy, light and shallow. The action both of the Ráví and the Basantar is uncertain. The circle has also a varying rainfall. The owners are the poorest and most extravagant cultivators in the tahsíl and the menials' dues are very heavy. Nearly 45 per cent. of the villages have diminutive holdings. Cultivation has increased, the annual di-alluvion changes being taken into account, by 4 per cent. and wells by 3 per cent. 23.5 per cent. of the cultivated area is alienated chiefly to money-lenders. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 2-1-0, a moist rate of Rs. 1-10-0, and a dry rate of Rs. 1-6-0, and stated that I proposed to assess up to them. The Commissioner supported my proposals, but the Financial Commissioner raised the moist rate to Rs. 1-12-0 owing to the high rent rates and the high pitch of the corresponding rates in the neighbouring riverain circles. This modification raised the percentage of increase to be taken from 14.7 to 18.6.

The demand actually imposed after the reduction of sums remitted on appeal came to Rs. 70,921, being an increase of Rs. 10,019 or 16 per cent. I could not assess fully up to my instructions owing to the havoc worked by the Ráví between the submission of the report and the receipt of my orders. This increase is inclusive of Rs. 500 temporarily remitted.

I reduced the existing revenue in nine estates and retained it in seven. The average incidence of the new demand all over the circle is Rs. 1-10-0 per acre.

One-third of the estates objected to the new demand, and I remitted altogether a sum of Rs. 160. Only six estates appealed. The Commissioner remitted Rs. 200 on the whole.

68. This is a well circle which takes its name from the predominant soil. *Beh* is found everywhere, but is most prevalent in the south-east. Assessment of the Kálar circle. The rainfall is less than in any other circle. The area of failed crops is large. The area under cultivation has increased by 16½ per cent. since settlement, and the number of wells has risen by 21 per

cent. 29 per cent. of the cultivated area is alienated, 58 per cent. of which is in the hands of money-lenders. Nearly half of the estates have holdings under five acres. I proposed a well rate of Rs 1-13-0 and a dry rate of Re. 0-15-0 per acre. These were sanctioned, but I was instructed to assess below them should I find it advisable to do so. They brought out a demand of Rs. 65,662 which meant an increase of 18 per cent.

The demand announced came to Rs. 65,235, being an increase of Rs. 9,668, or 17 per cent. This includes temporary remissions on account of wells, amounting to Rs. 509. The demand was reduced in three estates which had suffered from previous over-assessment. The incidence of the revenue is heaviest in the villages next to the Darp circle and lightest on the Lahore border. It averages Rs. 1-9-5 per acre over the whole circle.

This was the only circle in the tahsil where the people appeared satisfied with the new assessments. The proportion of objections was few and only one estate appealed to the Commissioner. Their petition was rejected.

69. This circle takes its name from the Degh stream which is the most prominent factor in its cultivation. Where silt is deposited the land is fertile. Elsewhere the soil varies from a light loam to a stiff clay, more or less impregnated with saltpetre. The proportion of high class crops is relatively small, and the rates of all kinds of rent are the lowest in the tahsil. Menials' dues are heavy. Only one quarter of the estates show small holdings. Cultivation has increased by over 25 per cent. and wells by as much as 38 per cent. At the time of assessment the circle was doubtless in a flourishing condition, but while taking into account the benefit to the eastern villages from the change in the Degh's course I had to consider the reduced facilities for irrigation in the north-west of the circle, and I had the experience of the working of previous assessments which had caused so much distress in certain parts. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 1-15-0 which was raised by the Commissioner to Rs. 2-0-0 and by the Financial Commissioner to Rs. 2-2-0. My moist rate was raised by the Financial Commissioner from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-14-0. The dry rate of Re. 1-0-0 was accepted. My rates brought out a demand of Rs. 84,590, but I proposed to assess slightly below them so as to secure an increase of 29.4 per cent. The Commissioner's modification raised this increase to 33.9 per cent. but I was finally directed to take a new demand of Rs. 90,849, which meant an enhancement of over two-fifths.

I found the work of detailed village assessment extremely difficult. I had meant to give relief which seemed to me urgently called for in some of the villages abandoned by the Degh, where the people had not sufficient capital to enable them to sink new wells to take the place of the old means of irrigation, but this purpose had to be given up owing to the unexpectedly heavy increase I was ordered to take. The demand announced came to Rs. 89,550, which fell short of my instructions by Rs. 1,299. This includes a sum of Rs. 1,227 temporarily remitted. The existing demand was nowhere reduced.

In no part of the district were the new assessments received with so much dissatisfaction. More than half of the estates objected unsuccessfully. Eighteen appeals were filed before the Commissioner who remitted altogether Rs. 1,679, thus reducing the new demand to Rs. 87,871. The enhancement now stands at Rs. 23,120, or 36 per cent. The average incidence over the whole tahsil of the new demand is Rs. 1-10-9 per acre.

This circle will have to be carefully watched. The Degh is notoriously capricious and any day may suddenly change its course. I have, with the consent of the people, introduced into the village administration paper of each estate affected, or likely to be affected, by the Degh a clause to the effect that at any time the Collector may introduce the system of annual di-alluvion assessments. This should secure the prompt granting of relief in the future in any case where it may be necessary. I also took considerable pains with the internal distribution of the new revenue over the holdings within each individual estate in this circle. A careful and impartial *báchh* has been made and has gone a long way to reconcile the people to the new demands though some sorcness still remains.

Summary of the Ráya assessments.

70. The following table gives a summary of the proposed and sanctioned assessments in the Ráya tahsíl :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.				INCREASE OF NEW DEMAND, COLUMN 5, OVER OLD DEMAND, COLUMN 2.	
	Of the year before revision.	Proposed by the Settlement Off. est.	Sanctioned by Government.	Actually imposed.	Actual.	Per cent.
Darp	83,660	98,139	1,11,256	1,07,895	24,235	29
Khádir	60,902	70,200	72,587	70,921	10,019	16
Kálar	55,567	65,662	64,162	65,235	9,668	17
Dokándi	64,751	84,590	90,849	87,871	23,120	36
Tahsíl	2,64,880	3,17,600	3,38,856	3,31,922	67,042	25

71. Zafarwál is the poorest tahsíl in the district and has always been relatively highly assessed. It showed the smallest prospect of enhancement. It lies high and contains a larger proportion of the brittle *bharví* soil than either Siálkot or Pasrúr. The tahsíl is isolated, the greater part of it being shut off from the railway by the Degh on one side and by the Rávi on the other. The pressure on the soil is great and small holdings are the rule. The people are conservative and slaves to custom, and agriculture is in a backward state. The first regular Settlement was carried out by Mr. Prinsep and the assessments were announced in 1854. These resulted in a net decrease of barely 2 per cent., although the distress caused by the summary settlement had not been slight. The revenue of the Dokándi and Chárwa circles was actually enhanced, the demand of the former being raised by nearly 8 per cent. But reductions were soon called for. These were carried out by Mr. Prinsep, the largest measure of relief being given in the Dokándi and Darp circles. The second regular Settlement began in 1859, and though the villages seem to have been inspected by Mr. Leslie Saunders, operations were conducted under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. Prinsep. The general financial result was a net decrease of nearly 5 per cent. on the old demand. The revenue of the Dokándi was again increased by as much as 15.4 per cent., although it had been found necessary to give remissions in that tract only two years previously. The Chárwa circle was left untouched and slight reductions were given in the remaining three. The progressive assessments were inappreciable. The two prominent features in the fiscal history of this tahsíl are the relatively high incidence of the demand and the exaggerated estimate of the productive capacity of the villages in the Degh valley. It is probable that the Dokándi circle has changed for the worse in the last thirty years, as there is no doubt that the fertility of the tahsíl as a whole has deteriorated by constant double-cropping and by the detrition of the upper soil owing to the rapid slope of the country from north to south. Even allowing for that, however, I cannot help thinking that this circle has been hitherto rated too highly.

There has been an increase in the total cultivation of under 9 per cent. and in wells of 20 per cent., while at the same time the irrigated area has not extended in the same proportion, and the percentage of high class crops has markedly fallen. 23 per cent. of the tahsíl is alienated in equal parts to zamíndárs and money-lenders. The unsecured debt is enormous. Small holdings are the rule and, as the Commissioner remarked in his review, "for such holdings the deduction is fair, that to increase the demand by even 10 per cent. must so squeeze the peasant proprietor as to bring him appreciably nearer expropriation."

I maintained the old assessment circles. I was at first inclined to combine the Darp and the Dosáhi as was done in a neighbouring tahsíl, but gave up the idea when I came to consider the marked differences in the soil and in the character of the people.

72. I began the heavy work of inspecting the 536 estates of Zafarwál in August 1891, and finished it in the spring of 1892. The season was a good one, but I had previously made notes of the tahsíl under less favourable conditions. The assessment report was submitted in October 1892 before the original order of the Lieutenant-Governor was received regarding the Ráya assessments. On receipt of that order I furnished, in the end of January 1893, certain supplementary statistics of a similar character to those submitted for Ráya. My proposals amounted to an aggregate enhancement of Rs. 21,473 or 10·3 per cent. The proposed changes involved a slight increase in the Dosáhi, while the total revenue of the Dokándí circle was left very much as it was. The increase in the other three circles varied from 10 per cent. in the Darp circle to over 17 per cent. in Chárwa. The Commissioner recommended an addition of Rs. 12,500 to my proposals on the understanding that extra assessment be imposed on all the land under non-agriculturist transferees. The Financial Commissioner raised the demand still further by over Rs. 10,000, bringing up the proposed increase to over 21 per cent. In his concluding remarks Mr. Rivaz pressed the question of alienations on the attention of Government and suggested that the ordinary assessment be enhanced on all transferred land by one-fifth. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the Commissioner's assessment of Rs. 2,41,000 with the rates suggested by him, but left the Financial Commissioner to decide whether these rates were to be applied to the average areas of the previous five years or the recorded areas of 1890-91. The latter officer directed me to apply the rates to the actual areas of 1890-91.

These orders reached me in February 1894 and the new assessments were announced during the following month.

The proposed and sanctioned revenue rates are summarised below :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 CHÁHÍ OR WELL RATE.		3 SAILÁBA OR MOIST RATE.		4 BÁRÁNÍ OR DRY RATE.	
	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dosáhi	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	1 4 0	1 6 0
Dokándí -	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
Chárwa	1 12 0	1 12 0	...	...	1 2 0	1 4 0
Jatátar	2 2 0	2 4 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 2 0
Darp	2 4 0	2 6 0	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0

These rates were applied to the areas of 1890-91 which are as follows :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Cháhí or well-irrigated area.	3 Sailába or moist area.	4 Bárání or dry area.
	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.
...	3,676	...	17,283
Dokándí	6,721	5,131	13,181
Chárwa	18,644	...	22,742
Jatátar	19,289	...	23,783
Darp	8,605	...	18,663

73. I found that the Dosáhi circle had deteriorated since the last Settlement was made owing to the causes alluded to in para. 71 above. Well cultivation had decreased by over 5 per cent. and the unirrigated cultivated area had increased by only 6 per cent. Nearly 29 per cent. of the land has been alienated chiefly to money-lenders. The owners are peculiarly unenergetic. My proposed well rate was accepted, but the dry rate was raised from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 per acre. I was instructed to apply these rates to the areas last recorded and to assess up to the demand of Rs. 31,141 which they brought out. When I came to distribute this total over the different villages I found I could take a circle demand of only Rs. 30,248, which included a sum of Rs. 161 temporarily remitted. This gave an increase of Rs. 3,286, or 12 per cent. I had to reduce the existing demand in six estates, and I retained it in four others. The incidence of the new revenue varies all over the circle and amounts to an average rate of Rs. 1-7-1 per acre.

The new assessments were well received. Only five objections were filed and no appeals were laid from my orders rejecting these.

74. This circle was more difficult to assess than any other. The Degh does little but harm in Zafarwál, and the damage caused by sand-drift is even greater than that caused by actual diluvion. The damage was multiplied by the changes in the course of the stream during the currency of last settlement and by unsympathetic annual diluvion assessments. The population is very dense and the yield of all crops is relatively low. I found that appreciable enhancement was impossible, and that my assessment operations would be confined to a re-adjustment of the existing total demand of the circle. The Financial Commissioner was at first inclined to raise my rates, but after a personal inspection he gave them his approval. I fixed the well rate at Rs. 2-3-0 and the moist and dry rates at Rs. 1-3-0, and was directed to apply these to the areas of 1890-91. The demand they justified was Rs. 36,452, but the assessment actually announced fell short of that by Rs. 86. Thirteen villages made objections. In the case of three I gave reductions amounting to Rs. 137. Two of the others appealed unsuccessfully to the Commissioner. The demand as given in Statement B amounts to Rs. 36,229, being an increase of Rs. 1,277, or 4 per cent. The revenue is lightest in the north of the circle where the force of the Degh current is strongest and the people are most backward. The general incidence is Rs. 1-7-2 per acre. The circle is still relatively over-assessed, but if the recently sanctioned rules for the annual re-assessment of tracts affected by hill torrents are carefully worked, there should be no recurrence of the previous distress.

75. The prospect of the Chárwa circle was much more promising. The circle has a large proportion of poor brittle soil and the wells are generally very poor, but the rainfall is good, cultivation has increased by over 12 per cent. and the irrigated area by more than one-fifth. Alienations are few. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 1-12-0 and an unirrigated rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre, and suggested a total demand of Rs. 55,500, an increase of 17.2 per cent. The dry rate was raised to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and a new demand of Rs. 61,022 was fixed. The demand actually announced was Rs. 60,229, an increase of Rs. 12,855, or 27 per cent. The incidence of the new demand is Rs. 1-7-3 per acre. Very few objections were made.

76. This circle resembles Chárwa closely, but the soil is more productive as a rule, the wells are better and the people are better cultivators. The increase in the total cultivated area was 13.5 per cent. and in the irrigated area 14.4 per cent. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 2-2-0 and a dry rate of Rs. 1-0-0 per acre. These were raised by two annas each, although the rainfall in the Jatátar is less than in Chárwa, and the irrigated area is hardly superior. I had suggested an increase of only 14.8 per cent., but I was instructed to take nearly twice as much. The demand actually announced came to Rs. 68,740, an increase of Rs. 14,711. It was not well received as the zamindárs alleged with some reason that they were more heavily assessed than their Chárwa neighbours. Thirty-two estates, or nearly one-third of the whole, objected, and 25 appealed to the Commissioner, who remitted Rs. 100 in the case of two estates. Three carried on their appeals to the Financial

Commissioner who in one case gave a reduction of Rs. 50. The new demand thus now stands at Rs. 68,590, an increase of Rs. 14,561, or 27 per cent.

77. The Darp circle is markedly inferior in the quality of its soil to the tract of the same name in Ráya. The slight difference in the rainfall is inappreciable. The cultivated area has increased very slightly and wells by only 15 per cent. About two-thirds of the cultivation depends on rain. The chief feature of the circle is the small size of the owners' holdings. The well rate of the Ráya Darp sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner was only Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, so with some misgiving I proposed a well rate for this circle of Rs. 2-4-0. I felt that the difference in the wells of the two circles hardly justified my going so high, as the Zafarwál Darp had the inferior soil. But even this rate was pushed up to Rs. 2-6-0, while the proposed dry rate of Rs. 1-10-0 per acre was sanctioned. I was instructed to take a new demand of Rs. 50,840. The demand actually announced was Rs. 51,072, which gave an increase of Rs. 7,089, or 16 per cent. This was not well received, and 35 per cent. of the estates made objections. Most of these filed appeals in the Court of the Commissioner, but they were all unsuccessful.

Summary of the Zafarwál assessments.

78. The assessments proposed by me and those actually announced in accordance with the instructions of Government are brought together below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assessment Circle.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.				INCREASE OF NEW DEMAND, COLUMN 5, OVER OLD DEMAND, COLUMN 2.	
	Of the year before revision.	Proposed by the Settlement Officer.	Sanctioned by Government.	Actually imposed.	Actual.	Per cent.
Dosáhi	26,902	28,000	31,141	30,248	3,286	12
Dokáнді... ..	34,952	35,600	36,452	36,229	1,277	4
Chárwa	47,374	55,500	61,022	60,229	12,855	
Jatátar	54,029	62,000	69,323	68,590	14,561	
Darp	43,983	48,500	50,840	51,072	7,089	
Tahsíl	2,07,300	2,29,000	2,48,778	2,46,368	39,068	

The demand actually announced is inclusive of a total sum of Rs. 1,88 temporarily remitted by the issue of protective leases to all new wells.

79. The Pasrúr tahsíl occupies the central portion of the district and is almost completely surrounded by Daska, Ráya and Zafarwál. In carrying out its re-assessment I had the great benefit of the experience gained in these three tahsíls. In dealing with Ráya and Zafarwál I had endeavoured to frame my proposals according to the scale of enhancement indicated by the Government orders on Daska. When I came to take up Pasrúr I was in receipt of the orders passed on the Ráya Report, which not only prescribed the proper method of reporting assessment proposals, but also made some modifications in what I had previously understood were the considerations affecting the proportion of enhancement it was proper to take. Pasrúr moreover contains five assessment circles, each one of which has its three tahsíls which had already come under re-assessment.

tion is not so dense as in Zafarwál the tahsíl may be and parts suffer from congestion. What waste there is is probably unculturable owing to the presence of saltpetre in uncertain quantities. The only stream of any importance is the Ráya Ructive in the northern parts of the tahsíl as it is in fact the only one of importance. It is of great value to the southern villages as it is in Ráya. The peculiar

feature of the tahsíl is the large *ábí* area which has increased enormously in the last few years owing to the exertions of the late Deputy Commissioner in providing a system of irrigation dams and cuts for the lowlying tracts, Jats form the backbone of the population.

The first regular Settlement was effected by Mr. Prinsep, and the assessments were announced in 1854. They involved a decrease on the previous summary demand of over 24 per cent., but, as elsewhere, the relief given, substantial though it was, was not sufficient. The revenue was generally paid with difficulty, and in 1858 a revision was ordered. The distress was greatest in the Charkhrí circle, and both there and in the Dokándí large reductions were given. The decrease in the whole tahsíl amounted to 7 per cent. The second Settlement began in 1860 and the demands were given out in 1865. That of the Charkhrí circle was raised by over 12 per cent. Elsewhere the increase was nominal. The revenue of the whole tahsíl was raised by 5 per cent., or including progressive assessments, by 6.5 per cent.; on the whole the assessments have worked easily except in the more arid parts. Cultivation has increased by 18.6 per cent., two-thirds of it being in the Kálar and Charkhrí circles. This increase is mainly due to the irrigation works organised since 1888. Wells have increased by over 20 per cent., but in the Pasrúr and Charkhrí circles this has not been an unmixed advantage as the water lies so deep and in the former circle is so shallow. Proprietary holdings average much the same as those in Ráya. Cash rents are steadied in the Kálar and Charkhrí, but are still transitive in the other parts.

I retained the old assessment circles, but had to reduce both the Darp and Kálar circles by the transfer of villages to the Dokándí owing to changes in the course of the Degh.

80. The villages of the Pasrúr tahsíl were inspected for assessment purposes between August 1892 and October 1893, and the Assessment proceedings in Pasrúr. tahsíl was visited by both the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner in November 1893. The preliminary report dealing with soils and prices was submitted in June 1893. The division of the tahsíl into five assessment circles was approved, but the Financial Commissioner refused to sanction the rate of unhusked rice being lowered to 40 sérs per rupee. The assessment report was forwarded in October 1893. This contained proposals to raise the total demand by Rs. 45,234, or just over 20 per cent. The increase in the different circles varied from 38.1 in the Kálar to 7.7 in Pasrúr. My proposals were accepted by the Commissioner who, however, recommended a reduction of Rs. 1,000 in the Charkhrí total. The Financial Commissioner, while holding that somewhat too gloomy a view of the agricultural conditions of the tahsíl had been taken by the Commissioner and myself, practically accepted my proposals. The Government orders, accepting the recommendations of the Financial Commissioner, were received early in August 1893. The new assessments were sanctioned in the same month.

The sanctioned revenue rates, which are the same as those proposed, are as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assessment Circle.	Cháhí or well rate.	Cháhí-ábí or combined well and flooded rate.	Ábí or flooded rate.	Sailába or moist rate.	Barání or dry rate.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kálar	1 6 0	1 7 0	...	...	0 11 0
Dokándí	2 1 0	...	...	1 5 0	1 0 0
Darp	2 4 0	...	...	...	1 8 0
Pasrúr	1 14 0	...	1 12	...	...
Charkhrí	1 7 0	...	1 12	...	...

The areas to which these rates were applied were as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assessment Circle.	Cháhí or well-irrigated area.	Cháhí-ábí or area irrigated both from wells and reservoirs.	Ábí or flooded area.	Sailába or moist area.	Bárání or dry area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kálar	12,594	3,874	...	...	994
Dokándí	13,147	...	...	30,579	12,612
Darp	5,419	...	...	...	8,650
Pasúr	7,677	...	3,047	...	29,347
Charkhrí	44,113	...	10,228	...	6,543

81. In 1865 the Assistant Settlement Officer described the Kálar circle as the least fertile and most backward part of the district and as unable to stand any increase of assessment. The total demand was accordingly left untouched. Certainly till the irrigation was brought under control a few years ago the revenue was paid with some difficulty. The cultivated area has developed strikingly since last settlement. The total has extended by 41 per cent., and the irrigated area by 48 per cent. Wells have increased by 25 per cent. The people are good agriculturists and their holdings are large. But the strain on the cattle, owing to the stiffness of the soil, the poor rainfall and disease, is great. The failed areas are large. My rates gave an increase of Rs. 6,819, but I proposed to assess slightly below them. The Financial Commissioner directed that the full demand resulting from the rates should be imposed. The demand actually announced was Rs. 23,165, an increase of Rs. 6,515. Twelve estates filed objections and five of these carried them on, on appeal, to the Commissioner, who remitted a sum of Rs. 100. The demand now stands at Rs. 23,065, which is an increase of Rs. 6,415, or 38·5 per cent. This amounts to an average rate per acre of cultivation of Rs. 1-5-2.

82. The Dokándí circle presents striking varieties of fertility, containing as it does, land to the north spoiled by sand and land to the south enriched by silt. The cultivated area has increased by 11 per cent., but this increase has been almost wholly confined to the north. The number of wells has risen by 18½ per cent. The people are thrifty, improvident, and alienations are large. Half the estates have average holdings of under five acres. The pitch of the rates I proposed and which were ultimately sanctioned was midway between that of the Zafarwál Dokándí and the circle of the same name in Ráya. The revenue according to rates showed an increase of 13·7 per cent. on the expiring demand.

The new assessments were well received although nearly one-third of the estates filed objections. I remitted Rs. 50 in the case of one village, and the Commissioner reduced the assessment of one village, on appeal, by Rs. 100. The new demand stands at Rs. 80,691, being an increase of Rs. 10,001, or 14·1 per cent. The incidence per acre of cultivation is Rs. 1-6-11. In the detailed village assessments I had to depart freely from the sanctioned rates.

83. At last Settlement this tract was described as inferior to the rest of the *darp* lands in this district, and even then the holdings were said to be minutely subdivided. Now the pressure on the soil is severe and the proportion of alienations to money-lenders is greater than in any other circle. The increase in cultivated area since 1865 has been only 6 per cent., but wells have increased in a much greater ratio. They are cheaper to build and easier to maintain than even in the Zafarwál Darp. I proposed an irrigated rate of Rs. 2-4-0 and an unirrigated rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre of cultivation. These were sanctioned, giving an increase of Rs. 3,477, or 16 per cent. Only one village appealed to the Commissioner and received a remission of Rs. 25. The new demand now stands at Rs. 25,014, an increase of Rs. 3,320, or 15·3 per cent. The average circle incidence is

Rs. 1-12-5 per cultivated acre. In no instance had I to depart by more than 20 per cent. from the demand sanctioned by the rates.

84. This circle forms the south of what is known as the Bharari tract from the poor brittle soil which is its distinguishing feature. It stands high and the spring level is low. The estates on the border of the Charkhri circle benefit from the irrigation works lately organised there. The incidence of the revenue from the beginning has always been relatively very high in this circle. The cultivated area has increased by 8 per cent. and this increase has been chiefly confined to irrigated lands. The wells are deep and give a poor output of water. Nearly three-fourths of the villages have average owners' holdings of less than five acres. I framed a well rate of Rs. 1-14-0, a rate for flooded lands of Rs. 1-12-0, and a dry rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre. The dry rate was pitched high because of the high cash rents realised near the towns. These rates brought out a demand of Rs. 56,607, but I was instructed not to assess quite up to them. The demand actually announced came to Rs. 56,476, being an increase of Rs. 4,522, or 8·7 per cent. This amounts to an average rate of Rs. 1-6-7 per acre. The new assessments were well received.

85. The Charkhri circle has the largest cultivated area of any in the tahsil. It is inferior in every respect to the average standard of the large tract of country known as the Charkhri Mahál owing to three causes—the prevalence of saltpetre in the soil, the great depth to water of the wells and the want of communications. In no other circle was the breakdown of the summary settlement so complete. Considerable remissions were made in 1854 and again in 1858, but the revenue was raised in 1865 by 12 per cent. The relief given by the present system of irrigation works has appreciably improved the economic condition of the circle.

Cultivation has extended by 32 per cent., the largest proportion being on flooded lands. The proportion of well-irrigated plus flooded land to the total has increased since 1865 from 84 to 89 per cent. This is the most secure tract in the tahsil, but the security is purchased in seasons of drought at the expense of great waste in farm stock. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 1-7-0 per acre. The Commissioner recommended that this should be cut down to Rs. 1-6-0 owing to the great average depth of the wells. The flooded and dry rates were Rs. 1-12-0 and Re. 0-11-0, respectively, per acre. The Financial Commissioner accepted all my proposed rates. They brought out a demand of Rs. 85,934, but I was allowed to assess somewhat below this. The demand announced was Rs. 84,875. No fewer than 41 out of 113 estates objected, but only 9 appealed against my rejection of their petition. The Commissioner gave some relief in three cases, the total amount remitted being Rs. 290. The present revenue is Rs. 84,585, which is an increase of Rs. 21,325, or 33·7 per cent. The average incidence of the new demand is Rs. 1-6-3 per cultivated acre.

Summary of the Pasrúr assessments.

86. The following table gives a summary of the information given in the preceding paragraphs:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assessment Circle.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.					INCREASE OF NEW DEMAND COLUMN 6, OVER OLD DEMAND COLUMN 2.	
	Of the year before revision.	Proposed by the Settlement Officer.	Recommended by the Commissioner.	Sanctioned by Government.	Actually imposed.	Actual.	Per cent.
Kálar ...	16,650	23,000	23,000	23,469	23,065	6,415	38
Dokándí ...	70,690	81,000	81,000	80,919	80,691	10,001	14
Darp ...	21,694	25,000	25,000	25,171	25,014	3,320	15
Pasrúr ...	51,954	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,476	4,522	8
Charkhri ...	63,260	85,000	83,203	85,000	84,585	21,325	38
Tahsil ...	2,24,248	2,70,000	2,68,203	2,70,559	2,69,831	45,583	20

The total of column 6 includes a sum of Rs. 1,673 temporarily remitted on account of protective leases granted to new wells. The assessment of the tahsil is a full one, and, unless the irrigation works are kept in their

present condition in the Kálar, Charkhrí and part of Pasrúr, the demands of these circles will have to be reduced in the future.

87. The Siálkot tahsíl occupies the northern part of the district and, like Zafarwál, it forms the link between the uplands at the base of the hills and the flat plains of the Punjab. But it is nearer the hills, and the Chenáb and its tributaries combine to produce a greater diversity of feature. I took up the re-assessment of this tahsíl last of all, and therefore had to help me the revenue rates recently worked out for all the surrounding circles. The Bajwát tract was the only part of the tahsíl where I was on fresh ground so to speak, and where the assessment problem was really difficult.

The tahsíl is very fully cultivated and there is practically no culturable waste left. Wells are common on the south-west and rare in the north-east, but the rainfall is heavy.

Both the regular Settlements of the tahsíl, excluding Bajwát, separately settled by Captain Mackenzie and Mr. McNabb, were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Prinsep. The first Settlement resulted in a reduction of barely 8 per cent., so it may be said that the summary Settlement worked less mischief in Siálkot than in other parts of the district. The revenue was paid without much difficulty, and the revision operations of 1858-59 involved a reduction of one per cent. in the Charkhrí circle only. In the second Settlement the total tahsíl demand was left practically unchanged, the decrease being under Rs. 2,000. But a substantial decrease of one-quarter of the revenue was given in the Bet circle and met by an enhancement in all the others except the Charkhrí.

My proposal to retain the existing assessment circles was sanctioned in letter No. 5885, dated 20th September 1893, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. Very few villages were transferred from one circle to another, and what transfers there were were chiefly caused by the changes in the course of the Chenáb.

88. The tahsíl is broken up into the enormous total of 681 revenue estates, so the task of village inspection was very heavy and had to be spread over a considerable period. The bulk of the work was performed during 1893, but as many estates had been visited during 1891 and 1892 I had to go over them again before announcing the new assessments in 1894. The assessment report was submitted in the end of November 1893. The tahsíl was visited by both the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner shortly afterwards. I proposed to raise the total revenue by Rs. 47,053, or 16 per cent. This was made up of the different circle enhancements, varying from 6 per cent. in the Bet to 20 per cent. in the Bhararí. The Commissioner suggested a further increase in the Niánda and a decrease in the Bhararí, and supported my proposals for the other three circles. The Financial Commissioner recommended an increase in the Bhararí and accepted the Commissioner's modification in the Niánda circle. The demand brought out by my proposed rates in the Bet and Charkhrí circles was accepted and the proposals for Bajwát were enhanced. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted these recommendations which involved the total demand being raised by Rs. 5,754 beyond my estimate. These orders were received in the end of August 1894, and the new demands were given out in September.

The proposed and sanctioned revenue rates are summarised below :—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 Cháhl or well rate.		3 Kót or flooded rate.		4 Sáiláhu or moist rate.		5 Náhrí or canal rate.		6 Báránl or dry rate.	
	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Sanctioned.
Bhararí	1 10 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 15 0
Niánda	2 0 0	2 1 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	1 8 0
Bet	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0
Bajwát ... ..	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Charkhrí	2 2 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0

These were applied to the following areas :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assessment Circle.	Chábi or well-irrigated area.	Ábí or flooded area.	Sailába or moist area.	Nahrí or canal-irrigated area.	Bárání or dry area.
Bhararí	5,876	...	...	...	45,451
Niánda	17,132	1,730	...	...	16,016
Bet	3,465	...	16,278	...	9,419
Bajwát ... ..	...	...	6,179	9,543	10,652
Charkhrí	57,166	...	..	..	9,421

89. This is a highly dry tract with friable thirsty soil, and is inferior to the two adjoining circles of Zafarwál and Pasrúr with similar characteristics. But it has a good rainfall, there is a ready market for any surplus produce there may be to dispose of, and the people can add to their assets by working as carriers and labourers in the city and cantonments. Over four-fifths of the total cultivation are dependent on rain. Wells are very deep and the supply of water is scanty. 87 per cent. of the total area is cultivated, so that there is no land left available for tillage. The holdings, however, are larger than in the Chárwa and Pasrúr circles. Cash and lump rents are both low. I suggested a well rate of Rs. 1-10-0, but this was reduced to Rs. 1-6-0 on account of the great expense of working the wells. My dry rate, however, was raised by one anna. The net change in my proposals was an increase of Rs. 1,371. The sum of the detailed village assessments as announced, after deducting Rs. 75 remitted on objection or appeal, was Rs. 50,757, or Rs. 57 more than I had been directed to take. This represented an enhancement of Rs. 10,106, or 25 per cent. The pitch of assessment was highest in the villages with competition cash rents near the city. It averages Re. 0-15-10 per acre all over the circle.

The new demands were very well received. Only 7 per cent. of the villages objected.

90. This circle evidently formed at one time the bed of the Chenáb. It is now a long stretch of lowlying land with fertile soil as a rule, but subject to floods. Wells are common. They are cheap to build, but their life is short. Towards the south the villages deteriorate, the predominant soil being a stiff sour clay. 80 per cent. of the total area is under cultivation, which has increased since 1865 by 7 per cent. The population is dense and holdings are small. Half of the cultivated area is secured by wells, and 5 per cent. by flooding from the streams which intersect the circle. The people are not good cultivators and have alienated nearly 20 per cent. of their cultivated land. The productive capacity of the circle has increased since last Settlement. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 2-0-0 and a dry rate of Rs. 1-7-0 per acre. These were both raised by one anna each, but the flooded rate of Rs. 1-14-0 was approved. My proposed increase of Rs. 9,268 was in this way raised to Rs. 11,870. The demand actually announced was Rs. 62,195, being an enhancement of Rs. 11,767, or 23 per cent. The average incidence of the new assessment per cultivated acre is Rs. 1-12-8. There were very few objections or appeals.

91. This circle contains greater varieties of soil than even the Khádir of Ráya. The Rájput estates on the north are the richest, as the river bank is high and the silt of the Jammú Tawí is valuable. The villages on the south are the poorest, being damaged by the river and by sandy deposits. The remainder in the centre have fairly fertile permanent lands and somewhat inferior alluvial soil. But the distinguishing feature of the whole circle is the destructive action of the Chenáb. Only 62 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated. The rest is chiefly barren sand. Only 12 per cent. of the cultivation is dependent on wells, 56 per cent. being more or less affected by the river. The population is very dense, being 851 to every square mile of cultivation. Nearly 68 per cent. of the villages have holdings under 5 acres. Rents are everywhere low. My proposed rates of Rs. 2-0-0 per each well-irrigated acre, and Rs. 1-9-0 for every acre affected by the river or dependent on rain, were sanctioned, and I was directed to keep to the total demand they brought out, Rs. 48,005. The new assessments when given out came to Rs. 48,076 being an increase of Rs. 2,962, or 7 per cent. They were well received.

92. Bajwát is the name given to the group of villages situated on the north of the Chenáb and which run up like a wedge into Jammú territory. The circle is quite *sui generis* and is made up of two parts which differ from each other in many respects. In Bajwát proper the chief features are the stony sterile soil in a few estates in the extreme north, the abundant supply of water in the canals and the large proportion of high class crops. Bela Minhásán, the western half, is distinguished by the absence of canals, the larger flooded area and the comparatively large proportion of spring crops. The chief distinctions of the tract as a whole are its isolated position, its heavy rainfall, the abnormal extent to which double-cropping is carried on, the slovenly and wasteful systems of husbandry followed, and the lazy improvident character of the people. Cultivation has increased by nearly 18 per cent., and now 35 per cent. of the total is protected by canals, while 32 per cent. is affected by the river and its branches. There are no wells. 18 per cent. of the total cultivated is mortgaged. The proposed canal and flooded rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0, respectively, per acre were accepted, but the dry rate of Rs. 1-2-0 was raised by 2 annas. This meant an enhancement of my proposals by Rs. 1,069. The revenue announced came to Rs. 47,814, being an increase of Rs. 8,753, or 22 per cent. The incidence over the whole circle averages Rs. 1-13-0, but varies enormously in the different villages from Rs. 4-10-0 in the centre of the tract to Re. 1-0-0 in the poor villages inundated by the Malkháni Tawí. In 40 per cent. of the villages I have had to assess by more than 20 per cent. above or below the sanctioned rates. The new assessment is by no means light, but only 12 villages objected.

93. The villages in the Charkhrí circle form three groups. The soil of those to the north is a fairly fertile loam more or less tinged with saltpetre. The southern group is the poorest of the three, where the soil is either a sour clay or dry and brittle. The central belt contains some rich villages with good fertile dark coloured loam. As a whole the circle is clearly superior to any other circle of the same name in this district, with the one exception of the Charkhrí I of Daska. It is fully cultivated. Cultivation of which 86 per cent. is secured by wells, has increased by only 8 per cent. since 1865. The wells are deeper than those of any other Charkhrí circle in Gujranwála or Siálkot, except that of the Pasrúr tahsíl. 68 per cent. of the estates have small holdings, and over 31 per cent. of the cultivated area is alienated. Rents of all kinds are high. I proposed a well rate of Rs. 2-2-0 and a dry rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre. These were accepted. The resulting demand came to Rs. 1,34,430. That actually given out was Rs. 1,35,255, being an increase of Rs. 19,684, or 17 per cent. The average circle incidence is Rs. 2-0-6 per acre of cultivation. 27 villages objected to the assessment and a sum of Rs. 63 was remitted; 10 appealed to the Commissioner unsuccessfully.

94. The results of the new assessments in the Siálkot tahsíl are summarised as follows:—

1 Assessment Circle.	2 TOTAL ASSESSMENT IN RUPEES.					7 INCREASE OF NEW DEMAND, COLUMN 6, OVER OLD DEMAND, COLUMN. 2.	
	3 Of the year before revision.	4 Proposed by the Settlement Officer.	5 Recommended by the Commissioner.	6 Sanctioned by Government.	6 Actually imposed.	Actual.	Per cent.
Bhararí	40,651	49,000	47,860	50,700	50,737	10,106	25
Niánda	50,728	60,000	62,602	62,602	62,495	11,767	23
Bet	45,114	48,500	48,005	48,005	48,076	2,962	7
Bajwát	39,061	47,000	47,948	49,017	47,814	8,753	22
Charkhrí	1,15,571	1,34,500	1,34,430	1,34,430	1,35,192	19,621	17
Tahsíl	2,91,125	3,39,000	3,40,845	3,44,754	3,44,334	53,209	18

The total of column 6 includes a sum of Rs. 700 temporarily remitted on account of protective leases issued to new wells.

95. No progressive assessments properly so called have been arranged in this Settlement, but under the provisions of Revenue Circular No. 30, section 40, protective leases have been issued to the owners of wells constructed or repaired within the last 20 years preceding the introduction of the new assessments. They guarantee that nothing in excess of the ordinary unirrigated rates of land assessment shall be charged for the term specified in each. The directions of the Circular as to the conditions of the leases have been followed. Owing, however, to the adoption in this Settlement of widely different systems of distributing the demand over the holdings of the villages, caused by the varying nature of the different tracts in the district and the heterogeneous character of the people, I found it impossible to have one stereotyped method of calculating the amount to be remitted on the area of a protected well. In well-irrigated tracts the zamíndárs frequently divided their wells into groups for *báchh* purposes according to the quality of the soil, class of crops and so on. The *bárání* area was similarly divided into a corresponding number of groups. Thus each well had separate rates for *cháhi* and for *bárání* areas. For the period covered by the lease it pays at the lower rate, and on the expiry of that period the higher rate is imposed. In estates where the unirrigated areas are not attached to wells, and where all the cultivated lands were parcelled out in the *báchh* into groups according to their productive capacity, separate *cháhi* and *bárání* rates were evolved by the people. The revenue due from the land of a protected well was then worked out according to these rates, and the sums payable by the owner both before and after the expiry of the lease were at once ascertained. Only in those villages held on a *zamíndári* tenure, or where no differential soil rates were worked out, as, for instance, where the revenue was distributed by an all-round rate or by shares, were the sanctioned revenue rates employed. In all such cases the revenue due from a protected area was first calculated according to the sanctioned circle rates, and a proportionate increase or decrease was then made according as the new demand of the particular village was above or below rates.

These three different systems cover all the cases that can occur in this district. They are easy to work upon, they are at once understood by the people, they afford the exact measure of relief which it is the intention of Government to afford, and they have the element of finality as they obviate the necessity of recasting the *báchh* arrangements of any village in the future as the different periods of protection lapse.

The deferred assessments will be realised in the future from the beginning of an agricultural year. The following table shows the amounts of the various deferred assessments by *tahsils* and the years in which these will fall in :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Zafarwál.	Ráya.	Pasrúr.	Siálkot.	Daska.	District.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	4	4
1893-94	...	...	...	...	26	26
1894-95	...	...	...	...	111	111
1895-96	147	136	115	27	172	597
1896-97	100	190	86	89	218	683
1897-98	62	113	228	28	82	518
1898-99	155	171	133	51	183	693
1899-1900	83	200	120	11	18	432
1900-01	80	96	88	22	226	512
1901-02	93	168	84	35	116	496
1902-03	92	83	62	28	109	374
1903-04	84	203	128	21	167	603
1904-05	104	102	39	35	52	332
1905-06	128	142	60	53	142	525
1906-07	88	188	39	46	115	476
1907-08	209	356	84	53	124	826
1908-09	103	326	90	52	107	678
1909-10	77	124	178	38	168	585
1910-11	79	106	50	4	27	266
1911-12	38	129	21	16	...	204
1912-13	130	43	62	56	...	291
1913-14	30	12	6	28	...	76
1914-15	2	...	...	...	...	2
1915-16	...	...	...	7	...	7
Total	1,884	2,888	1,673	700	2,167	9,312

96. It will be convenient to give here a summary by tahsils of the results of the assessment operations under report. In the following statement the revenue is divided into that actually received by Government and that assigned as grants to individuals or institutions. I also show the sanctioned half assets estimate of each tahsíl for the purposes of comparison with the demands actually announced :--

1 Tahsíl.	2 Theoretical half net assets estimate sanctioned by Government.	3 REVENUE DEMAND OF THE LAST YEAR BEFORE REVISION.			6 NEW DEMAND AS IMPOSED.			9 INCREASE OR DECREASE BY NEW DEMAND.			12 Percentage of total new demand, column 6, on half net assets estimate, column 2.
		3 Khálea.	4 Máfi.	5 Total.	6 Khálea.	7 Máfi.	8 Total.	9 Khálea.	10 Máfi.	11 Total.	
Zafarwál	3,20,000	1,92,248	15,052	2,07,300	2,32,688	13,680	2,46,368	+ 40,440	- 1,372	+ 39,068	77.0
Ráya ...	4,30,000	2,48,629	16,251	2,64,880	3,09,347	22,575	3,31,922	+ 60,718	+ 6,324	+ 67,042	77.2
Paarúr	3,40,000	2,07,644	16,604	2,24,248	2,50,177	19,654	2,69,831	+ 42,533	+ 3,050	+ 45,583	79.4
Siálkot	3,74,807	2,65,992	25,133	2,91,125	3,17,463	26,871	3,44,334	+ 51,471	+ 1,738	+ 53,209	91.9
Daska ...	3,68,716	2,26,633	23,072	2,49,705	2,83,297	24,388	3,07,685	+ 50,664	+ 1,316	+ 52,980	83.4
District	18,33,523	11,41,146	96,112	12,37,258	13,92,972	1,07,168	15,00,140	+ 2,51,826	+ 11,056	+ 2,62,882	81.8

Thus the net result of the present revision of assessment in this district has been an increase of Rs. 2,62,882, or 21.2 per cent., while the new demand falls short by a little under one-fifth of the sum which Government has decided it would be theoretically fair to impose.

The totals of columns 8 and 11 include all deferred assessments which have been summarised in the preceding paragraph. Of the total present assessment Rs. 71,770 are assigned in *jagir* or *máfi* and Rs. 35,398 have been awarded to Zaildars, village headmen or leading zamíndárs as pay *ináms*. Thus a sum of Rs. 1,07,168, or 7.1 per cent. of the total Government demand is assigned, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,92,972 due to Government.

97. The number and proportion of the revenue instalments fixed at last Settlement varied much over the five tahsils. As a rule the revenue had to be paid in five instalments, three during the winter and two during the summer. Sometimes half of the total demand was paid by each harvest and sometimes the shares were unequal. I found that general dissatisfaction was expressed with regard to the existing arrangements. The chief complaints were that when the proportion paid after each harvest was unequal, the calculation of the exact amounts due became complicated, and that it was useless spreading the payment of the total due from the spring harvest over two instalments. During my village inspections I found that the people were practically unanimous in asking for the kharif payments to be reduced to two and the rabí to one. In the various assessment reports I proposed that one-fourth of the total annual demand should be paid by the 15th December, one-fourth by the 15th February, and one-half by the 15th June. This proposal was sanctioned. The quarter due in December is paid by the earlier kharif crops such as rice, maize and pulses. That due in February is paid chiefly by the sugarcane, and the half payable in June is met by the sale of wheat and other cereals. A few estates in which the conditions of agriculture are somewhat peculiar have been allowed to pay their revenue in proportions differing from the scale laid down for the district. The wishes of the people were followed wherever possible, and whenever the owners of any village wish to make a change in the future they should be permitted to do so.

98. Before measurements began holding slips (*parcha khatauni*), were prepared from the detailed *jamabandis* which were compiled for every estate in the district during the summer of 1888. These contained only the names of the owners and cultivators. The other columns were left blank. They were then issued to all owners, mortgagees and tenants. When the measurement of any particular estate began the holders of these

slips were called up. The area and other details were entered and the slips were returned. No charge was made for these slips. On the conclusion of operations in any tahsil when the standing records had been signed, new holding slips (*parcha bahi*) were made out. These are exact copies of the entries in the standing records, and contain blank pages for the entry of receipts for future payments of revenue. The slips are bound up in small books. Each book represents one *jamabandi* holding divided into *khatauni* holdings. The cost charged for each book was 9 pies, plus one anna for the writing up of each *khatauni* holding. The books when ready were issued by the Revenue Officer of each circle to avoid exactions on the part of the patwáris and to secure that every one who was interested should get a book. They were issued on payment to all owners, mortgagees and occupancy tenants. Tenants-at-will who applied for them were also supplied with copies. No objections to paying for the books were raised except in a few cases where the number of *khatauni* holdings happened to have been reduced between the compilation of the records and the issue of the books.

99. The cesses the realising of which in addition to the land revenue has been already sanctioned are expressed as follows in percentages on the revenue demand:—

					Rs. a. p.
Local rate	...	...	...	...	10 6 8
Lambardár's <i>pachotra</i>	{	Chief	...	...	0 12 0
		Ordinary	...	...	5 0 0
Total					16 2 8

I have shown the *pachotra* of the chief lambardárs at 12 annas only, as under the recent orders regarding this class of village officer some posts have already come under reduction and still further reductions will be made in the future. The extra pay in each individual case will still be calculated at 1 per cent. on the revenue, but there will be no chief lambardár in many villages, and the total cess will amount roughly to three-quarter per cent. on the total demand of the district.

I have recently submitted a report on the patwári fund and have proposed that a universal cess of Rs. 5-4-0 per cent. be levied in every revenue estate. Orders on these proposals have not yet been received. I am about to send up a report on the *malba* fund, the cess for which will amount approximately to Rs. 3-11-0 per cent. The total sum payable by the landowners of the district as rates and cesses will then stand at Rs. 25-1-8 per cent. The total demand of land revenue and cesses of all kinds will thus exceed the theoretical half net assets demand given in column 2 of the table in para. 96 by over 2 per cent.

100. Acting under the instructions of Government received with the final orders on the various assessment reports I have informed the people that the Settlement just completed will not be revised for 20 years subject to whatever orders may be passed by the Government of India on this report. Considering the proportion borne by the new demand to the theoretical estimate, the dense population of the district and the minute percentage of culturable waste still available, I do not think there is much prospect of an appreciable enhancement in the future unless the present economic conditions of Siálkot materially change. If the term of 20 years be finally sanctioned the new assessments will expire as follows in the different tahsils :—

1	2	3
Tahsil.	Harvest from which the new assessments came into force.	Harvest with which the new assessments will expire.
Zafarwál	Kharíf 1893	Kharíf 1913
Ráya	" 1892	" 1912
Pasúr	" 1894	" 1914
Siálkot	" 1894	" 1914
Daska	" 1891	" 1911

CHAPTER V.

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSESSMENT OVER HOLDINGS.

101. The zamíndárs of each estate were left to distribute the assessment of the summary Settlement by themselves without any interference on the part of the District Officers. But the internal distribution of the revenue over holdings formed an integral part of the operations of the first regular Settlement. A brief description of the principles, on which the work was carried out and of its results is given in Chapter V of Mr. Prinsep's Report. The mode of *báchh* was left entirely to the proprietors, who generally adopted whatever principle was the division of right. Thus the two facts which are important to note are that internal assessments were rarely based on differential soil rates, and that the *ábíána* system, which played so important a part in the *báchh* of the second Settlement, was almost unknown. The results may be briefly summarised as follows, the figures for the Ráya tahsíl being excluded from the calculation as unobtainable. In 65 per cent. of the estates the revenue was distributed according to either ancestral or customary shares, the former being generally preferred. 22 per cent. of the villages distributed their assessment by an all-round rate on cultivation, 10 per cent. by different customary modes such as by rates on wells or ploughs, while only 3 per cent. followed the system of differential rates according to the quality of the soil or the facilities for irrigation.

102. As no report of the second regular Settlement exists it is impossible to say on what principles the *báchh* was effected, and I have had to consult the settlement records of every estate to find out what were the different modes employed and the extent to which these were followed. As far as I can ascertain, however, little attention was paid to this branch of settlement work by the officials. Mr. Prinsep was busily engaged in winding up the Settlement operations of the other districts under his control, the extra establishment was being rapidly reduced and the *báchh* was mainly left to the patwáris. The three methods of distribution generally followed were by an all-round rate on cultivation, by ancestral or by customary shares and by a lump sum on wells which differed according to the capacity of each. The inequalities caused by the adoption of the first method in the majority of the estates in a district like Siáلكot are obvious. Distribution by shares is no doubt a sound principle, provided only that the different classes of land in each *taraf* or *pattí* correspond to the recorded shares. This, however, was rarely the case, and the result was a crop of petitions for a re-adjustment of possession among the different co-sharers. These petitions were granted as a rule, and the settlement officials had to carry out an enormous number of informal partitions popularly known as "*kam-c-beshi*" cases. But the orders in these were very rarely obeyed, and the bad feeling uselessly stirred up was widespread. Certain shareholders in a large number of *pattidári* estates imagined that the same procedure would be adopted in this Settlement, but they were informed either that they should apply to our Courts if they considered the amount of land they occupied was not equal to their shares, or that they had their remedy in the *báchh* proceedings if they objected to the amount of revenue assessed on their holdings. The *ábíána* system of a lump sum on wells was also fair so far as it went, but in applying it only the capacity of the wells was considered, the quality of the soil attached to the land being as a rule left out of account. Generally speaking, I found the *báchh* details of little value for the purposes of this Settlement, except in the Bajwát villages across the river, where Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Macnabb had both taken trouble with the subject. The

following table gives the different methods of *báchh* followed in each tahsíl in 1865:—

1 Tahsíl.	2 Total revenue estates.	3 Estates under the rivar.	4 Estates owned by Govern- ment.	5 Estates held on a zamindári tenure.	INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OVER HOLDINGS BY				
					6 Shares.	7 An all-round rate on cultivation.	8 Differential soil rates.	9 Differential well-rates (<i>abiana</i>).	10 Shares over the differ- ent subdivisions and by an all-round rate within each.
Zafarwál	588	...	2	11	450	72	1	...	...
Báya	492	...	2	27	382	74	4	3	...
Paarúr	474	...	...	19	302	79	6	69	...
Siáلكot	681	...	2	20	400	160	5	4	...
Daska	343	10	3	21	89	75	12	127	6
District	2,526	10	9	98	1,718	460	27	203	6

These statistics show that the system of distribution chiefly followed was according to shares. Nearly three-fourths of the estates in which any distribution over holdings took place adopted this method, and 19 per cent. distributed their assessments by an all-round rate on cultivation. The *abiana* system found favour only in the Charkhrí circles of Daska and Paarúr.

103. It is not too much to say that the justice of a Settlement and conse-
 quently its general popularity with the people most affected
 by it depend more on this branch of the work being care-
 fully and impartially done than on any other. If it is based
 on sound principles and strictly supervised, the people recognise that their interests
 are as jealously guarded by the officers of Government as the rights and
 privileges of Government itself, and that a new Settlement means much more
 than a mere revision of the existing assessment for the purpose of enhancing
 the revenue demand. Again there is no more effective check of the accuracy
 of both the maps and the records than a careful *báchh*. These considerations
 explain why the distribution proceedings in this district were spread over
 a period of nearly four years, and partly account for the delay in bringing the
 settlement to a conclusion. The procedure adopted was briefly as follows:—
 Orders regulating the principles and method of working were drawn up by
 myself in English and were amended or added to afterwards as experience
 suggested. The Assistant Collector visited each village personally and drew up
 the *báchh* file. This consisted of the statement of village resources which had
 been prepared at the time of village inspection and subsequently checked and
 brought up to date, and of the preliminary statement. This document con-
 tained an extract showing the old method of distribution. The officer with
 this file and the village map and records before him then proceeded to discuss
 the question of the new distribution, taking the statements of the zamíndárs.
 But he was instructed not to interfere materially with the wishes of the people,
 especially in cases of classification of soils or grading of wells. He was simply
 to be careful that the weaker co-sharers were not outwitted by their cleverer
 neighbours or by alien mortgagees. He was also warned that if the expiring
báchh had worked well and without injustice the less its principles were varied
 the better. He was cautioned against forcing the zamíndárs to adopt a distribu-
 tion by shares or by all-round rates simply to save himself trouble. The co-sharers
 were then asked what were their wishes regarding the number and amount
 of revenue instalments, and what lands they wished to exclude from the *báchh*,
 and their replies were recorded. The file was then forwarded with a report
 to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. If there was no dispute as to the
 method of distribution and no matter calling for special orders the file was
 sent on to me with a brief report and final orders were given. If there was

any dispute the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer recorded his opinion and I passed orders after hearing the parties who were interested. On receipt of the order regulating the method of *báchh*, the Assistant Collector again visited the village with the field *kánúngo* and the *patwári*. The actual details showing what sums each holding should pay under the new arrangement, both on account of revenue and cesses, were then worked out and explained to the people. All objections were then heard. Where these were reasonable and could be put right by the Assistant Collector, the latter made the necessary corrections in the file with his own hand. But I insisted that in cases where the method of distribution had seemed fair and had been approved by the *zamíndárs* when it was drawn up, but which gave general dissatisfaction when actually applied, all the previous proceedings should be cancelled and the work be begun again *de novo*. There was difficulty at first in getting the Assistant Collectors to do this, but the results of persistence were extremely satisfactory. When the proceedings were finished they were submitted a second time through the usual channel for the orders of the Collector. In this way the *báchh* proceedings of every estate in the district were fully reviewed by both the Extra Assistant Settlement Collector and the Collector. In many instances one or both of these officers visited villages in which there were disputes, and in the beginning of operations in each *tahsíl* one or other visited various points so as to insure that the *tahsíl* officials would work on the lines laid down for them. The chief difficulties which have been experienced in the task of internal distribution in this district have been three in number. First, the general tendency of *tahsíl* officials was to try and persuade the people to adopt a system of distribution by shares or by an all-round rate on cultivation. Next, in whatever estate money-lenders had acquired a considerable interest disputes were rife; and third, wherever the people were apathetic or under the influence of one or two of the more powerful of their body, injustice and inequality were only avoided by a minute criticism of the *báchh* proceedings. I will now proceed to sketch briefly the result of the operations in each *tahsíl* separately, taking them in chronological order.

104. The following table gives the different methods of distribution in Daska. with the areas affected by each:—

1 Detail.	2 Revenue estates.	3 CULTIVATED ACREAGE OF ESTATES IN COLUMN 2.		5 Average amount of cultivated acreage of each estate.
		4 Actual.	Per cent. of total.	
Báchh by shares	30	11,807	6.4	393
Báchh by differential soil rates	208	130,502	70.8	627
Báchh by an all-round rate on cultivation	105	42,072	22.8	400
Total	343	184,381	100	...

Of the 30 villages shown in column 2, three agreed to a heavier demand being paid by mortgaged holdings, the excess being calculated by a fixed percentage on every rupee. In the other 27 villages the land under mortgage was first of all assessed at differential soil rates, the remaining revenue being then distributed according to shares. In 202 estates where the differential rate system was adopted the people kept to the same soil classification as had been followed in the work of assessment. In the other 6 villages local distinctions such as *gohera*, *rohí*, *hithár*, and so on, were recognised. Again in 187 estates the various classes of soil were further subdivided according to their capacity, separate rates being evolved for each subdivision. In 21 estates only one rate was fixed for each class. The 105 villages which preferred the all-round rate on cultivation include 5 belonging to Government and 14 held on a *zamíndári* tenure. Thus really only 86 villages followed this method, and they were usually the smallest in the *tahsíl* as will be seen from column 5. The old

ábidna system, by which a fixed lump sum was put on each well and the remaining revenue then distributed over the total cultivated area of the village by an all-round rate, was quite given up by the people.

Distribution in Ráya. 105. The revenue was distributed in Ráya as follows:—

1 Detail.	2 Revenue estates.	3 CULTIVATED ACREAGE OF ESTATES IN COLUMN 2.		5 Average amount of cultivated acreage of each estate.
		Actual.	Per cent. of total.	
Báchh by shares	141	32,260	16.6	229
Báchh by differential soil rates	327	157,210	80.9	481
Báchh by an all-round rate on cultivation	24	4,783	2.5	199
Total	492	194,253	100	...

Of the villages which distributed the revenue according to shares, 61 first of all fixed the demand due from the land under mortgagees and occupancy tenants by applying an all-round rate on cultivation. The remaining revenue was then distributed according to shares. 46 other villages distributed the demand in the same way, only substituting differential soil rates for the all-round rate. In the remaining 34 villages the alienated land was assessed higher than the rest either by fixed percentages per rupee or by a scale varying from two to four annas per acre. The reasons in Ráya, as elsewhere, for this very necessary distinction were that the alienated land is generally the best and pays in most villages the highest rates of rent. The large proportion of estates in Ráya which adopted the system of differential soil rates was doubtless due to the fact that the people realised how well this arrangement had worked in Daska. In 298 villages the same soil classification was followed as in the assessment operations. In 104 villages only one rate was fixed for each class of soil and in 223—all of them with large areas—the different classes were subdivided. The task of fixing the ratio between the various rates was more difficult than in Daska, as the money-lenders have greater power in Ráya and the Rájpúts are individually not so independent as the Jats. The small percentage of estates which adopted an all-round rate and their proportionately small average area are both satisfactory features.

Distribution in Zafarwál. 106. The methods of distribution in Zafarwál are summarised below—

1 Detail.	2 Revenue estates.	3 CULTIVATED ACREAGE OF ESTATES IN COLUMN 2.		5 Average amount of cultivated acreage of each estate.
		Actual.	Per cent. of total.	
Báchh by shares	30	6,308	3.9	210
Báchh by differential soil rates	494	150,790	94.8	305
Báchh by an all-round rate on cultivation	11	2,132	1.3	194
Total	535	159,225	100	...

Of the 30 villages which kept to a distribution by shares 17 first of all fixed the assessment for alienated holdings and land held in occupancy right by differential

soil rates, and 8 by an all-round rate on cultivation. In the remaining 5 estates a proportionately heavier demand was fixed for the alienated area than a calculation based on shares brought out. The Zafarwál villages are smaller in area and more homogeneous in character than those of any other tract in the district, hence the system of grading soils was not quite the same as had been followed in Daska and Ráya. In Zafarwál, as a rule, the villages were divided into *chaks* or separate blocks and separate rates were worked out for each. Elsewhere the individual holdings were graded without reference to their particular locality. The system followed in Zafarwál was simpler in one way, but in most cases it naturally entailed the subdivision of the various classes of soil in each block. One rate for each class was found sufficient in only 48 villages, or 9 per cent. of the total. Only 34 villages adopted a soil classification different from that sanctioned for assessment purposes. Only 11 estates, most of which are held on a *zamíndári* tenure, adopted the all-round rate system.

107. The details of the distribution proceedings in Pasrúr are as follows:—

1 Detail.	2 Revenue estates.	3 CULTIVATED ACREAGE OF ESTATES IN COLUMN 2.		5 Average cultivated acreage of each estate.
		Actual.	Per cent. of total.	
Báchh by shares	49	16,596	8.8	338
Báchh by differential soil rates	365	154,050	81.6	424
Báchh by an all-round rate on cultivation	60	18,286	9.6	305
Total	474	189,541	100	...

40 villages out of the 49 in column 2 assessed the land held in mortgage or occupancy right by differential soil rates, and only 3 by an all-round rate on cultivation, previous to distributing the demand according to shares. The remaining 6 villages imposed heavier rates on alienated holdings than those resulting from an application of shares. Nearly 82 per cent. of the estates in the tahsíl adopted differential soil rates, and in only 39 of those was the assessment soil classification departed from. Again in 86 per cent. of these 365 villages more than one rate was worked out for each recorded class of soil. The average acreage of each estate which adopted an all-round rate on cultivation is, as elsewhere, small. The distribution work in Pasrúr was complicated and took a long time. This was partly due to the changes caused by the new irrigation works and partly to the bad work of a Deputy Superintendent who has been since dismissed from the service.

108. The results of the distribution proceedings in the Siálkot tahsíl are summarised below—

1 Detail.	2 Revenue estates.	3 CULTIVATED ACREAGE OF ESTATES IN COLUMN 2.		5 Average cultivated acreage of each estate.
		Actual.	Per cent. of total.	
Báchh by shares	38	9,054	4.3	238
Báchh by differential soil rates	567	183,523	88.0	324
Báchh by an all-round rate on cultivation	76	16,101	7.7	211
Total	681	208,678	100	...

In no estate in this tahsil were the alienated lands assessed at higher rates than the others, but in every case where the principle of shares was adopted the land under mortgage or occupancy right was assessed either by differential soil rates or by an all-round rate on cultivation. By far the largest majority of the villages preferred differential rates. In some, notably those surrounding the city and cantonments, the subdivision of soils was minute and the distribution proceedings were rather complicated. 482 villages, or 85 per cent. of the total who adopted this method, fixed more than one rate for each class of soil. In 205 estates, or 36 per cent. of the total, the zamíndárs adopted a soil classification of their own. Of the 76 villages shown in column 2 12 are either owned by Government or are held on a *zamíndári* tenure. Most of the others are situated in the Bhararí circle.

109. Further details of the method of distribution by shares may be conveniently summarised here for the district as a whole. At the first Settlement Mr. Prinsep recognised the local subdivision of each revenue estate into *tarafs* or *pattís*, or both, for convenience in distributing the demand and for the better definition of the jurisdiction and liabilities of the village headmen, by drawing up all the settlement papers in accordance with them. The system thus organised has been regularly kept up with very few changes. In this Settlement the sharers of some estates, while wishing to keep to the division by shares of the total demand between their different subdivisions, asked to have the demand due from each *taraf* or *pattí* distributed on a different principle. Their request was granted wherever it was found that within any particular subdivision there were marked differences in the capacity of the soils and the facilities for irrigation, or wherever the land actually in the possession of individual owners did not correspond to the measure of their shares. The following table shows how far the principle of distribution by shares was carried out in its entirety and how far it was modified where necessary:—

1	2	3	4
Tahsil.	DISTRIBUTION BY SHARES.		Total.
	First over the various subdivisions of the estate and then within each subdivision by the same method.	First over the various subdivisions of the estate and then within each subdivision by different methods.	
Zafarwál	22	8	30
Ráya	103	38	141
Pasrúr	38	11	49
Siálkot	38	...	38
Daska	18	12	30
District	219	69	288

110. The zamíndárs of each estate were, as a rule, agreed as to the method to be followed in distributing the demand over holdings. Where there was a lack of unanimity, it was usually caused by some alien who had made his way into the estate. The following statement shows that the estates where no agreement could be come to without the intervention of the authorities formed only 12 per cent. of the whole. Disputes were most common in Ráya, chiefly because of the comparative heaviness of the new demand. In Pasrúr only 9 per cent. of the villages failed to come to a decision by themselves.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Total revenue estates	ESTATES IN WHICH THERE WAS NO DISPUTE ABOUT THE MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.			ESTATES IN WHICH THE MODE OF DISTRIBUTION WAS DISPUTED.		
		Estates in which changes were made in the mode of distribution after the <i>báchh</i> details had been announced.	Estates in which no change was made in the mode of distribution after the <i>báchh</i> details had been announced.	Total.	Estates in which changes were made in the mode of distribution after the <i>báchh</i> details had been announced.	Estates in which no change was made in the mode of distribution after the <i>báchh</i> details had been announced.	Total.
Zafarwál	535	2	463	465	20	50	70
Ráya	492	75	320	395	41	56	97
Pasrúr	474	16	415	431	3	40	43
Siálkot	681	25	588	613	8	60	68
Daska	343	17	289	306	11	26	37
District	2,525	135	2,075	2,210	83	232	315

In deciding disputes the inspection notes of the Settlement Officer in the rough note-books were of the greatest service. Where such a course was absolutely necessary, the village in which objections were made was visited by the Extra Assistant Commissioner or myself. But as according to our *báchh* procedure the circle officer had to attach a small scale map of each village to the file showing where the disputed land was situated, it was generally possible to arrive at a just decision by a comparison of the Tahsildár's report with the inspection note. I have mentioned in para. 103 above that where the details of the distribution gave general dissatisfaction or were palpably inequitable, the principles on which they were based were to be overhauled and, if necessary, recast. The figures in columns 3 and 6 of the above table show how far it was found necessary to do this. The method of distribution was altered after the announcement of the new demand from each holding in 6 per cent. of the villages where it had been unanimously agreed upon in the first instance. But in 26 per cent. of the other villages where there had been disputes, the work had to be done all over again on revised methods. Over the district as a whole, the method of distribution was modified in 9 per cent. of the villages. These statistics show the efforts that were made to meet the wishes of the people wherever possible.

111. In order to show how far the differential soil rates fixed by the people themselves correspond with the revenue rates sanctioned for assessment purposes I have in Appendix C given a comparison for each assessment circle. The figures will be found very useful as guides to assessing officers in the future. Comparison of the two sets of rates was possible only in those estates which distributed the new demand by rates over the same classes of soil which were used in the actual work of assessment. The rates worked out and approved by the zamíndárs themselves are a much more reliable index of the relative productive capacity of the various soils than the assessment rates can possibly be. This fact being granted, the statistics show that in the Zafarwál tahsíl the *cháhi* rate was generally too high compared with the *bárání*, especially in the Jatátar circle. In Ráya the well-irrigated rate was too high in every circle except the Khádir. The excess is most striking in the Darp circle where the proposed *cháhi* rate was increased nearly 18 per cent. by the Financial Commissioner. The sanctioned rates in Pasrúr correspond with the popular rates much more closely than in any other tahsíl. The only variation to be noted is the excess of the sanctioned *cháhi* rates in the Darp and Charkhrí circles. In the Siálkot tahsíl the sanctioned *cháhi* rate is excessive in the Bhararí and Niánda circles. In Bajwát the rates fixed by the people show that too low an estimate was made at the time of assessment of the comparative productiveness of the land fed by the private canals, and that the raising of the proposed *bárání* rate by the Financial Commissioner has not been justified by the action of the owners in the *báchh*. In Daska a comparison of the two sets of rates can profitably be made only in the Charkhrí II circle, and in that tract the people have generally accepted as fair the sanctioned ratio between the irrigated and unirrigated rates.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

112. Shortly after annexation the cases of all villages held entirely in *jágr* were investigated by Major Beecher, Special Commissioner, and those of the shared estates by the District Officers. The orders of Government were received on every case before the first regular Settlement began. The small assigned plots of land, known as *reza máfi*, were treated independently by the Settlement Officer. The number of these was formidable. It is difficult to say to what extent and in what way the revenue assignments were revised in the settlement of 1865. Some inquiry was certainly made but the registers which were prepared at the time are incomplete and inaccurate.

113. As the question of assigned revenue is of considerable importance in this district, owing both to the lavish way in which grants were bestowed in the previous Settlements and to the confused state of the *máfi* records and registers, the necessary revision was started shortly after settlement operations began. The work proved very laborious and three years elapsed before the preparation of the new registers began. The investigation was frequently retarded by superficial work on the part of tahsil officers and by the constant difficulty of tracing original orders of release. In a few cases where the sanctioning order was nowhere obtainable, the entry in the register was accepted if it was confirmed by locally ascertained facts. The following table shows the amount of work done :—

1	2	3	4
Description of <i>Máfis</i> .	Total number of files prepared.	Number of files struck off the registers.	Number of <i>máfis</i> continued after the investigation.
In perpetuity	3,122	1,727	1,395
Conditional on the upkeep of an institution	1,481	129	1,352
For life or lives	3,141	521	2,620
Inám zamíndára	2,597	2,436	161
Total	10,341	4,813	5,528

The figures in column 3 represent those grants under three acres which were really the gift of the zamíndárs themselves and which have not been included in our new registers.

Besides the cases shown in the above table, 6,814 other files were prepared dealing with resumed assignments and mutations of names among assignees, so that in this Settlement I have had to pass orders on 17,155 cases. The various classes into which revenue assignments are ordinarily divided will now be dealt with separately.

114. The revenue assigned in perpetuity forms nearly three-fifths of the total assigned revenue of the district. The grants in perpetuity, which continue from generation to generation, were released chiefly between 1853 and 1858, and in most cases copies of the original order had to be procured from Lahore. The perpetual assignments to Bedís and Sodhis were very complicated. The original assignees had been few, but their descendants had multiplied, and in very few instances had mutation of names been properly effected in the registers. The number of *máfis* for the upkeep of institutions and sacred buildings is very large. The two chief difficulties found in dealing with these grants were the difference between the recorded income and that actually enjoyed by the grantee, and also the practice which had prevailed in this district of multiplying the number of sharers whenever

any grantee died. As far as possible the number of such assignees has been curtailed. Grants of this kind are meant to be spent on the institution on behalf of which they are released, and generally where more than one man is recorded as entitled to have a voice in spending the money, there is a divided responsibility, the money is frittered away in personal expenses, and the place is neglected.

115. A separate register was prepared in 1865 of all assignments released for life. In checking this great discrepancies were found. In some cases the original order contained the name of only one man while the entry in the register declared three or four others to be entitled to a share. In many instances also the original assignee had died years previously, but the grant had not been resumed and the money was regularly drawn by people who had no right to it.

116. The other assignments confirmed or granted in 1865 were fixed either "for the term of settlement" or "during the pleasure of Government." They were generally petty grants to village menials, allowances to chief headmen of villages and leading zamíndárs, and small sums by way of salary to village watchmen. They were all carefully scrutinised. The grants in return for village service have been largely reduced in number under the provisions of Revenue Circular No. 37. The treatment of the allowances to chief headmen will be described later on in the paragraphs dealing with that class of village officer. The petty *máfis* enjoyed by *chaukídárs* have been done away with as these men now receive regular pay.

117. In Appendix E of this Report I have given by tahsils the areas and revenues which are at present assigned in support of institutions of a purely religious character. The following statement gives an abstract of the figures :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Total assignments on behalf of religious institutions (Rs. rupees).	ASSIGNMENTS TO					
		Muhammadan institutions.		Hindú and Sikh institutions.		Christian institutions.	
		Amount.	Per cent. on column 2.	Amount.	Per cent. on column 2.	Amount.	Per cent. on column 2.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Zafarwál ...	6,126	1,895	30.9	4,231	69.1	...	...
Ráya ...	5,998	1,032	17.2	4,961	82.8	...	...
Faerúr ...	5,247	1,706	32.6	3,541	67.6	...	...
Siálkot ...	8,779	2,527	28.8	6,126	69.8	126	1.4
Daska ...	5,167	1,403	27.2	3,764	72.8	...	...
District ...	31,312	8,563	27.3	22,623	72.3	126	1.4

The fact that nearly three-fourths of the revenue assigned for religious institutions are enjoyed by Hindús or Sikhs is mainly due to the fact that the British on annexation took the place of a Sikh Government. At the same time the inequality brought out by the above figures is very marked. In every tahsil the revenue assigned to Hindú and Sikh places of worship is more than double that granted to places held sacred by the Muhammadans, although the Muhammadan population is the largest of any in the district. The only Christian institutions in Siálkot which enjoy *máfis* are the two orphanage schools belonging to the Scotch and American Missions.

118. Appendix D attached to this Report shows the details of the revenue assigned in this district. It shows that nearly 5 per cent. of the total land revenue of the district is released by Government. 58 per cent. of the assigned revenue is released in perpetuity and 39 per cent. consists of grants for the life or lives of one or more generations. Every assignment has been carefully scrutinised and has been entered in its proper place in the new registers which have been checked with the *máfi* entries in the village records.

119. In the first settlement the portion of the assessment due to assignees was determined by the revenue-rates worked out by the Settlement Officer. In Mr. Prinsep's own words "the *máfis* that had been released were abstracted at the end of the village *khuteonees*, and when the *khewats* were being attested opportunity was taken to fix on each a *jumma* according to revenue-rates." He went on to say that he would have preferred to assess each revenue-free plot according to its merits, but could not do so for want of time. Presumably the latter procedure was followed in the second settlement. In the present *báchh* operations assigned land was treated in the same way as well-irrigated area protected by a lease in villages which adopted the all-round rate system. The system was the third of those described above in para. 95 which deals with the deferred assessments. The revenue due from assigned areas was first calculated according to the circle revenue rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, and a proportionate increase or decrease was then made according as the new demand happened to be above or below these rates.

120. In his report of the first settlement Mr. Prinsep stated that he had "overlooked the interests of the chowdries or *zaildárs*" and by an oversight had reduced their *ináms* but that a separate report on their future status had been furnished. The *zaildárs* were regularly constituted a year or two afterwards, and the limits of their jurisdiction and the amount of their dues were fixed. Unfortunately more regard was paid to the position and personal claims of individual men than to the proper representation of the different tribes among the landowning classes or to the equalisation of responsibility. Briefly Mr. Prinsep in framing his *zails* appears to have first chosen his *zaildárs* and then made *zails* for them. The heterogeneous tribal character of the *zails* and their unequal size had a bad effect on both the criminal and revenue administration. Again the system by which the emoluments of a *zaildár* were calculated varied all over the district. Most were paid however at varying percentages on the total revenue demand of the villages in their circle and each one had the services of a peon paid at the rate of Rs. 4 a month from the *malba* fund of the villages in the *zail*.

121. In the present settlement opportunity has been taken to re-organise the whole *zaildárí* system by permission of the Commissioner conveyed in his No. 2604, dated 13th September 1892. From the end of 1890 any *zaildárships* that fell vacant by the death or dismissal of the incumbent were not filled up, the duties connected with them being performed by the neighbouring *zaildárs*. This simplified the task of re-organisation. In August 1893 a joint report was submitted by the District and Settlement Collectors containing proposals for the re-arrangement of the Daska *zails*. These proposals were sanctioned by letter No. 227, dated 6th November 1893, from the Revenue Secretary to Government. They involved the reduction of the *zails* from 14 to 13. The income of the most poorly paid of the *zaildárs* was raised from Rs. 76 to Rs. 213 per annum. There was only one *zail* in which the existing incumbent suffered a loss of income, his pay being reduced from Rs. 373 to Rs. 299. The Lieutenant-Governor had previously indicated his intention to grant special *ináms* by way of compensation to men who might lose by the new arrangements, but no such concession was considered necessary in Daska as the only *zaildár* so affected was inefficient and his emoluments even after the reduction were the largest in the tahsíl.

While proposals were being framed for the re-organisation of the *zails* in the other four tahsís in the district the opinions of District Officers were solicited by Revenue Secretary's memo. No. 203, dated 29th March 1894, as to advisability of altering the existing method of remunerating *zaildárs*. This stated that the Lieutenant-Governor was considering the abolition of the system by which *zaildárs* were paid by a fixed percentage on the revenue demand of the villages in their *zails*. It was proposed that they should be divided into three grades, each carrying a fixed salary, which should be the same all over the district for each grade, and that the salaries should be paid from the tahsíl. As these suggestions involved a modification of the principal points to be observed in re-arranging *zails* I stopped all proceedings in this direction until final orders should be received. But as these had not reached me by October 1894, I

applied for permission to submit my proposals for the revision of the remaining *zails* on the basis of the suggestions contained in the memo. of the Revenue Secretary. This permission was granted demi-officially by the Financial Commissioner, and I submitted a report dealing with four tahsils in December 1894. In recasting existing *zails* I took into account the tribal composition of each patwári's circle, the size and shape of each *zail* and the equal division of responsibility and work. All consideration of existing *thána* boundaries was omitted as it had been decided at a consultation between the Deputy Commissioner, District Superintendent of Police and Settlement Officer to get the *zail* boundaries fixed first and leave the adjustment of *thána* limits to be taken up afterwards. On the other hand, I arranged that the *zail* boundaries should be conterminous with those of the new patwári circles.

In Zafarwál I proposed to reduce the *zaidárs* from 17 to 14. This was easily effected as four *zails* were vacant by the end of 1894. Of the 16 *zails* in Ráya 2 are at present vacant and opportunity was taken to reduce the total number to 14. In Pasrúr it was arranged to reduce the number from 15 to 13, while at the same time it was found necessary to propose the constitution of a new *zail* in the Kálar circle where there had been a marked development owing to the new irrigation works. The 681 villages of the Siálkot tahsíl were split up between 22 *zails* which I have proposed to cut down to 18.

122. I have already prepared a report on the future pay of the various Remuneration of *zail*-*zaidárs* on the understanding that the grade system of *dárs*. remuneration will be adopted, but this cannot be submitted until the final orders of Government are received. The total income from the *zaidári* dues in this district calculated at 1 per cent. on the revenue demand will be Rs. 14,884. Proposals will be forwarded suggesting that three grades be established, *zaidárs* of the first grade to receive Rs. 250, those of the second Rs. 200, and those of the third Rs. 150 per annum. Of the 72 *zaidárs* in the district 28 will be placed in the first grade, 25 in the second, and 19 in the third. The establishment of *zaidárs'* peons has been broken up in each tahsíl on the introduction of the new assessments. The leading statistics connected with the re-arrangement of the *zails* are brought together as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Detail.	Zafarwál.	Ráya.	Pasrúr.	Siálkot.	Dasra.	District.
Previous number of <i>zaidárs</i>	17	16	15	22	14	84
Number of <i>zaidárs</i> as now arranged ...	14	14	13	18	13	72
Income in rupees from <i>zaidári</i> dues according to 1 per cent. on the revenue demand.	2,464	3,262	2,708	3,444	3,055	14,928
Average pay of each <i>zaidár</i> in rupees ...	176	233	207	191	235	207

123. No chief headmen, or *ála* *lambardárs*, were appointed during the Appointment of chief headmen. first regular settlement, but the system was introduced in 1865 under the authority of Punjab Government letter No. 1005, dated 29th October 1864. It was ordered that there was to be one chief headman in each village who was to receive 1 per cent. on the revenue of the village in addition to the *pachotra* of 5 per cent. due to him as ordinary *lambardár*. He was to receive, besides, a plot of cultivated common land free of revenue. Where this was not available culturable common land was to be given, and where this also was not to be had the revenue of some plot of cultivated land was to be assigned to him. He was also to get one-tenth of the proceeds of jungle and waste lands and one-tenth of the income of all land brought into cultivation during the term of settlement by his exertions. These orders were to apply to every village however small.

124. When the *ála* *lambardári* system was inquired into at the beginning Treatment of *ála* *lambardárs* in present settlement. of this settlement it was found that 1,035 villages in the district, about two-fifths of the total, contained only one *lambardár*, and in 972 others there were only two *lambardárs*. There were 2,421

chief lambardárs in the district. Thus about 100 villages had no ála lambardár, and in a very few large estates there were two. The area assigned to the ála lambardárs amounted to 17,887 acres with a revenue of Rs. 21,583. In a report submitted in August 1888 the Deputy Commissioner, Major Montgomery, stated that the system was not a success, that there was no necessity for such an office as that of chief lambardár, and that the plan of giving plots out of the common land had given rise to many difficulties. He proposed that the existing posts should be gradually done away with, and that the revenue thus set free should be funded and devoted to a system of yeomen grants to lambardárs and leading zamíndárs who should show themselves worthy of recognition. Similar proposals were sent up from the other districts in which the *ála lambardári* system obtained and the orders of Government were communicated in Junior Secretary's No. 31, dated 1st February 1890. In that letter the Lieutenant-Governor declined to pass final orders on the subject, but subsequently in Revenue Secretary's No. 49, dated 3rd March 1893, it was directed by Government that the office of ála lambardár should be abolished in every village which has only one or two ordinary headmen on the death of the existing incumbent, after which the *inám* should lapse and the extra cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue should cease to be collected. The revenue thus set free is to be absorbed by the new *sufaid poshí ináms* to be granted to village notables. A report on the lines of these instructions has been recently submitted. It contains draft rules applicable to the district which when sanctioned will be extended by notification in the *Government Gazette* to Siálkot. The financial result of these rules will be as follows:—

1	2	3	4
Tahsil.	Value of grants to be gradually resumed as they lapse.	Value of grants to be retained for term of settlement.	Total.
Zafarwál	1,527	602	2,129
Ráya	1,255	1,388	2,643
Paarúr	1,529	652	2,181
Siálkot	2,111	1,002	3,113
Daska	1,420	1,297	2,717
District	7,842	4,941	12,783

125. The area under tenants holding under a right of occupancy or with a protected status amounts to 6·6 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. The proportion is largest in the Siálkot tahsil and smallest in Daska.

These men belong either to the chief proprietary castes, to the Aráin and other gardener-tribes, or to the artizan and menial classes. The superior position of the Jat and Rájput tenants in the eyes of the owners has been recognised by the privilege they enjoy of paying cash rents calculated at a fixed percentage on the revenue. The tenants belonging to the inferior castes, on the other hand, make up the majority of those who pay in kind. But all classes possess the right of perpetual possession so long as they pay their rent and do not neglect the cultivation of their holdings. In the first regular settlement Mr. Prinsep made an exhaustive inquiry into the claims of all persons who professed a higher status than that of tenant-at-will. On those whose claims were admitted the right of hereditary occupancy was conferred, and they were termed *maurúsi*. But in his final report Mr. Prinsep stated that this was done for the sake of uniformity with other districts, and he regretted that the local distinctions between tenants had not been observed in our records. He recorded that hereditary tenants had been given the privilege of paying fixed money rents varying from 15 to 26 per cent. on the revenue. No mention was made of the numerous instances where the tenant continued to pay his dues in kind.

126. In the second regular settlement Mr. Prinsep revised the whole question of occupancy right. His proceedings are fully discussed in No. 40 of the printed Selections from the Records of the Financial Commissioner's Office. Briefly, he divided all tenants

into three classes, those with a right of occupancy, tenants-at-will and a numerous body who occupied an intermediate position, and were termed *panáhi* or protected. The two first classes need no description. The third was split up in this district into no fewer than 21 subdivisions according to the period during which their protection was to last, or the conditions on which it was to be enjoyed. Some of these subdivisions were described in the records in the most vague way, but in most cases possession was declared to depend either on the mere will of the owner or on the continuous rendering of service by the tenant. When the Tenancy Act XXVIII of 1868 was passed the entries in the records dealing with occupancy or protected tenants were revised by an officer placed on special duty for the purpose. All the *panáhi* tenants who had been recorded in the first settlement as having occupancy rights were recorded as *maurúsi*, but the designation of the others who had been first raised above the level of tenants-at-will in 1865 was left unaltered. The necessary corrections were made in the settlement records in red ink.

127. In 1889 the question of the future treatment came up for decision, and orders were passed by Government to the effect that ^{Treatment of protected tenants in the new records.} all tenants described up till then as "tá duám" were to be recorded as *maurúsi*, the existing description of the other classes being continued. As a matter of fact all the old "Panáhi tá duám" tenants in this district had been given rights of occupancy under the Act in 1870. The description of the other protected tenants has been repeated in the new records, but, where the period of protection had been recorded as conterminous with the life of the tenant and he had since died, in addition to the old entry a note was made stating that the present incumbent is the representative of the deceased. Wherever, of course, any one has been decreed occupancy tenant by a judicial order since 1865 effect has been given to the order. The new standing record of every estate contains a note stating that the entries regarding protected tenants have been repeated in conformity with Section 37 of Act XVI of 1887.

128. During the present revision of the records it was found that ^{Enhancement of rent.} owing to the carelessness of the patwáris in compiling the annual *jamábandis* and the neglect of the supervising staff the rents paid by occupancy and protected tenants were in many instances recorded as lump sums, while they should have been expressed in percentages on the land revenue. All such items were checked in this settlement by a reference to the records of 1865 and the files of cases dealing with the enhancement of rent. Wherever mistakes were found they were put right, but there are probably a few confused entries still left which have escaped detection. Suits for enhancement of rent have been conspicuously few up to date. Up to the end of 1894 only 35 such cases were filed. In 17 of these an order for enhancement was passed. The remainder were dismissed in default, some compromise having been arranged between the parties.

There will never be much difficulty in deciding future suits for enhancement in this district. The exact status of each occupancy tenant was generally fixed either in 1865 or in the revision of 1870. Most of the tenants have been classed under Section 6 of the Act, and it is always a matter of great difficulty for such to prove to a court of law that they ought to be included in any of the sub-heads under Section 5.

The following figures show the scale of enhancement followed in the decrees given in the suits lately decided :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CASES IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE OF RENT ON THE LAND REVENUE WAS FIXED AT					
Decided cases.	4 annas per rupee.	4½ annas per rupee.	5 annas per rupee.	6 annas per rupee.	8 annas per rupee.	10 annas per rupee.
17	3	1	1	7	4	1

The cases given in column 2 dealt with tenants who had previously paid only half an anna per rupee. Those given in columns 3 and 4 were decided

with the consent of the parties. The previous percentage paid in the cases shown in column 5 varied from 1 to 2 annas per rupee, and that paid in the remaining cases from 2 to 4 annas. The suits were all decided by Munshí Ghulám Ahmad Khan, whose experience of cases of this kind is probably unique.

I would suggest that the following scale of enhancement be adopted in deciding such suits in the future:—

- (a) Where no rent has been previously paid the enhancement should be 1 anna per rupee of revenue.
- (b) Where the existing rent is from 1 to 2 annas per rupee the enhancement should be given up to 6 annas.
- (c) Where the existing rent is above 2 annas per rupee the enhancement should be given up to 8 annas.
- (d) In the few cases where a higher rate of enhancement may seem called for the circumstances of the tenancy should be taken into special consideration.

129. In the first settlement Mr. Prinsep decreed several *talúqdári* tenures.

Taluqdári right. This was done wherever it was found necessary in entire villages "to decree ownership to the actual cultivators" and yet at the same time to arrange for some compensation to a clan or head of a clan who "had the *right* to the land with no occupancy, while possession almost amounting to that of complete ownership rested with the cultivators." The only other cases in which such a right was granted were those which arose "in smaller properties belonging to persons once in the position of *máfidárs*," or "where the original right was proved to have belonged to some party who had been evicted years ago, bordering close on the 12 years' period when the land was lying uncultivated since when the present occupants have founded a village, reclaimed the land and fulfilled all the duties of a proprietor with the approval of the *kúrdárs*." The amount due to the *talúqdár* under this system was either a nominal fixed sum or a very small percentage of the Government demand. The following statement shows the villages in this district held on a *talúqdári* tenure with the classes of dues paid:—

1 Tahsil.	2 Estates held on a <i>talúqdári</i> tenure.	3 Number of <i>talúqdárs</i> .	4 ESTATES PAYING TALUQDÁRI DUES BY		
			4 A lump sum.	5 A fixed percentage of the land revenue.	6 A fixed amount of grain.
Zafarwál	13	259	7	5	1
Báya	10	125	6	4	...
Paerúr	6	64	5	...	1
Sialkot	11	241	8	8	...
Daska	7	339	1	6	...
District	47	1,028	27	18	2

The dues paid in fixed cash sums are usually small. They vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25, and amount over the whole 27 villages to an average of Rs. 6-10-0. The percentage paid by the villages given in column 5 vary from 1 to 25, the average being 6 per cent. One village in Zafarwál pays 15 local maunds and one village in Paerúr 6 maunds of wheat annually.

The dues paid by a lump sum in cash or by a fixed percentage of the revenue have been distributed along with the cesses over the holdings of those responsible for their payment, and a detailed note is given in the total of the village cesses at the end of the record. In the *báchli* proceedings of the two villages which pay in kind no mention is made of the fact, but a note giving all necessary particulars has been added to the standing record.

130. The system of annual re-assessment of alluvial land was dismissed in the report of the first settlement by the remark that "river lands are liable to re-adjustment, at any time, of the *jumma* distributed on each holding." Nothing was said as to when and how such re-adjustment was to be made. As a matter of fact alluvial land up to the beginning of the present operations was invariably inspected every year, and assessed in a haphazard fashion according to the fancy of the particular officer selected for the work. The rates imposed under this system varied very much within the same village as no method was observed in imposing them, the only limit being that the maximum rate imposed could not exceed the all-round rate of the whole village as it stood at the beginning of the current settlement. The result of this impracticable procedure was that the assessments as a rule were inadequate, they varied in a large degree in tracts of equal fertility, and the annual *báchh* papers became too complicated in most cases for the people to understand them. As soon as the re-survey of the riverain estates were complete, I introduced tentatively a system of assessment based on the rules drawn up for the districts of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. These were a great improvement on the old methods and were approved by the people themselves. In July 1892, after the new rules had been in force for two years, I submitted a set of draft rules for final sanction together with proposals for carrying these out. The whole subject was then discussed at a conference of the four Settlement Officers of the Division presided over by the Commissioner. This was held at Gujrát in January 1893. Joint proposals were submitted and were sanctioned by letter No. 184, dated 10th October 1893, of the Revenue Secretary to Government. These rules are as follows:—

Fluctuating assessment rules for sailáb areas on the Chenáb and the Rávi in the Siálkot district.

(1). When by river action 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 two annas per acre.

Exceptions:—

(a). When the produce is very poor, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at one anna per acre.

(b). Where the produce is very good or valuable, *e.g.*, near towns, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at four annas 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 9 when growing first class crops, and at half that rate when growing inferior crops.

(a). First class crops are:—

Sugarcane.	Wheat, mixed wheat and barley.
Turmeric (Bajwát).	Vegetables (other than fodder).
Maize.	Tobacco.
Cotton.	

(b). Second class crops are all other crops.

(5). No assessment shall be imposed on sown crops which are likely to return less than the seed sown, and if the outturn is likely to be very poor, *e.g.*, not more than twice the seed sown, half the rate due under rule 4 shall be imposed for that year.

(6). Land which under the above rules has been assessed at less than the maximum rate shall in subsequent years be assessed at the maximum rate so soon as the class and character of the crop shall justify such imposition.

(7). Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated, or has since been assessed at the full rate, 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.

(8). Where the assessing officer finds that any considerable area of land which was assessed at settlement or since at the full *sailáb* rate has, owing to a change in the course of the river or from other causes, become out of reach of the ordinary river flood and has for that reason ceased to be cultivated as *sailáb* land, he shall submit a full report on the circumstances of the case to the Collector for orders. The Collector shall then, if necessary, distribute the fixed assessment over the existing cultivation, or having, if advisable, suspended the current demand, report the case for sanction to put the whole area under fluctuating assessment or to reduce the fixed assessment of the estate.

(9). The maximum rates which are founded on the sanctioned circle rates are as follows :—

1	2	3	4
River.	Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Rate per acre.
Chenáb	Daska	Bet-Bela	Rs. a. p. 1 1 0
Ditto	Siálkot	Bet	1 9 0
Chenáb and Tributaries	Do.	Bajwát	1 10 0
Rávi	Ráya	Khádir	1 10 0

131. Besides the riverain lands on the Chenáb and the Rávi a considerable proportion of estates in the district are annually affected by hill-torrents whose action differs to some extent from that of the larger rivers. As the rules described in the preceding paragraph were not suitable for such villages, I submitted separate draft rules for the annual re-assessment of lands affected by hill-torrents. These as finally approved after modification are as follows :—

Assessment rules applicable to estates subject to the action of the Aik, Degh and Basantar torrents, or of sand drift.

1. In the case of estates affected by a torrent, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year, other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsildár will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsildár.

2. In dealing with cases of enhancement or remission of revenue which may be necessitated under the above rule, the officer of Government shall adhere strictly to the village rates fixed at settlement, that is to say :—

- (i). If the revenue has been distributed by shares or by an all-round rate on cultivation, the all-round rate on cultivation only shall be applied except that bad land may be assessed at half rates.
- (ii). If the revenue has been distributed by soil rates, such rates only shall be applied, but bad land may be assessed at half rates.
- (iii). *Kharkána* (tall coarse grass) land will be assessed at the rates of the circle, but no such rates shall be charged until the *kharkána* has become firmly established.
- (iv). Whatever land is assessed at half rates will be raised to full rates when the authorities think right.

132. The actual procedure followed in the re-assessment of riverain lands is given in full in Appendix F attached to this report. The instructions as to measurement are practically those drawn up by Mr. I. W. Dane for Gurdáspur. They have been worked in this

Di-alluvion assessment procedure.

district for the past five years and have stood the test of experience satisfactorily. The only changes I have made in Mr. Dane's rules are three in number. The first is the insertion of a clause in para. 4 that all changes will be shown in the same map of any riverain village for three consecutive years, and that a fresh tracing will be made only in the year in which a detailed *jamábandí* is prepared. In the case of diluvion there will be no difficulty. In the case of alluvion or change of class of soil there is no necessity to show the lands assessed above and below full rates by different colour washes, as a separate register of such lands is kept up. This leads to the second change in the Gurdáspur rules by which I have struck out from para. 6 the instructions about colouring. These two changes will save the patwáris much valuable time and will lessen the chances of mistakes in copying out a fresh tracing every year. The only other change I have proposed is the insertion of a paragraph directing that the di-alluvion files be kept in the tahsíl office until the fresh tracing is prepared every fourth year. They will be treated in the same way as the annual records. These changes were reported for sanction in September 1894, but no orders have as yet been received.

In December 1893, a conference was held in Lahore by the Commissioner of the Lahore division, to determine the forms to be used in recording and reporting annual changes due to river action. A joint report was submitted to the Financial Commissioner. The several forms as finally approved are given in Appendix F of this report.

133. In 17 villages in this district, all situated on the Rávi or Basantar in the north-east of the Ráya tahsíl, the cultivated area is annually re-distributed in whole or in part among the various co-sharers on what is locally known as the "*Rassi-butí*" system. This is a peculiar form of tenure by which a share is the measure of right, and each shareholder benefits in direct proportion to his share when the river has thrown up new land, or suffers in the same proportion when the area under cultivation has deteriorated or actually decreased owing to the action of the river. Thus each shareholder is responsible for some part of the additional demand levied on new land at the annual di-alluvion assessments, or receives some relief whenever these operations result in a net decrease in the total assessment of the village. In the yearly re-distribution of the land no regard whatever is paid to the possession of previous years. The cultivated area is divided according to the shares of each proprietor into long narrow strips from 25 to 800 *kadams* long and from 1 to 10 *kadams* broad, by the use of long ropes, from which the system derives its name. The direction of these strips is not always the same as it depends on the actual position of the river. Whenever the latter changes its course the lie of the fields follows the deflection. The system is never found south of the large village of Daud and is unknown on the Chenáb. The villages where it does obtain are all owned by sturdy Sikh Jats, while the majority of the other riverain estates in the district are held by Hindú or Muhammadan Rájpúts whose local customs have always been in favour of the more powerful members of the different tribes. The *Rassi-butí* system is a striking example of the efforts of the people to secure to each member of the proprietary body his just dues and of their ability to govern fairly their own village communities. Only 10 out of the total of 17 villages carry out the system in its entirety. The other 7 estates follow a modified form. In some only the part of the village actually affected by the river is redistributed every year, and in others the practice is confined to one or two *tarafs* or *patís*. The settlement records of the two previous settlements make no mention of this practice, but in this settlement a note has been made in the administration paper of every village where it has been found to prevail. At first a separate field number was given to the narrow strip measured off for each owner, but as these change every year the arrangement of the field numbers was upset and great confusion resulted in the harvest inspections. We have now given a separate number only to large blocks containing several fields. The size and shape of these blocks are always regulated by the zamíndárs themselves and rarely change.

134. As the boundary on two sides of the district is marked by a large river boundary disputes between riverain estates kept constantly cropping up during the progress of measurements. These were of two kinds. In a few cases the dispute had been decided before settlement

began, but full effect had not been given to the decision. These were most difficult to deal with, as in every dispute of this description the maps, prepared for the purposes of the suit, were wrong, and the orders were generally either confusing or so worded as to make it impossible for them to be carried out. The majority of suits however originated in the late settlement survey by two separate villages each claiming to have certain lands included within their own map. In dealing with such the first question was what maps should form the basis of the decision. The maps of 1865 were of course presumably the most accurate as being the latest, and the zamíndárs of both sides were, as a rule, willing that they should be followed. But when we came to lay down the boundary on the ground we found that the patwáris of the 1865 settlement had either added large areas to each village by drawing in by hand what was meant to represent river or sand, or had shown only the land up to the edge of the stream while the actual boundary ran in the centre. The question was thus either how much of the land included in two maps was to be given to one village and how much to the other, or how the land which had hitherto never appeared on any map was to be divided. As the whole of the villages affected by riverain action have now been carefully mapped on the square system, and the squares of each have been carried across the water to the permanent bank on the other side, there should be no difficulty in settling boundary disputes in the future. The following statement shows the disputes settled during the present operations :—

1	2	3	4
Year.	Disputes between estates within the district.	Disputes with estates of other districts.	Total.
1888	21	...	21
1889	26	...	26
1890	58	6	64
1891	15	3	18
1892	19	3	22
1893	20	3	23
1894	22	2	24
1895	2	...	2
Total	183	17	200

The famous suit with the Jammú State, known as the Kundal-Rurgála dispute, is not included in the above table. This case had been under treatment for many years. It dealt with quarrels about land all along the Chenáb, wherever that river formed the boundary between Jammú and Siálkot, and with the encroachments of the trees on the British side of the border. An officer was put on special duty to report on the case in 1885, and a lengthy correspondence took place with regard to his proposals. The modification of these finally adopted was communicated to me, and I was ordered to lay down the accepted boundary on the ground. This was visited by Major Montgomery, Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot, and by Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Settlement Officer of Kashmír. These two officers submitted a joint report suggesting further slight changes which were approved, and I was ordered to finally lay down the boundary and erect permanent pillars. This I did in March 1893 in company with Mr. H. L. Rivett, Assistant Settlement Officer of Kashmír. We were instructed at the same time to cut down trees wherever these encroached on British territory. As we had to visit every tree planted along a frontier of 95 miles the work was very heavy. A joint report was submitted in April 1893, and our proceedings were approved. Details are given in the printed "Foreign" Proceedings of the Punjab Government, file No. 9 of 1894.

135. There are two tracts in this district which have been declared to be Reserved Forests under Act VII of 1878. These are the grass preserves known as the Cavalry Rakhs on the Chenáb and the grass farm on the Degh in Zufarwál in charge of the

Reserved forests.

Assistant Commissioners served in the district for three months each, Extra Assistant Commissioners for an average of ten months, and Naib-Tahsildárs for one year. Candidates for the post of Naib-Tahsildár and Kánúngo served for various periods varying from one to four years. Officers belonging to the two higher grades first measured a village on the square system and were then put in charge of two or three kánúngo circles. They had also to put up notes on partition and lambardári suits and on all miscellaneous revenue cases which came before the Settlement Collector for orders. All other officers had to measure one or more villages and were then given charge successively of a patwári's and kánúngo's circle. All officers were examined by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and myself before the required certificate was granted.

138. Appendix G attached to this report shows the total cost of settlement operations up to the 31st December 1894. These operations are expected to close about the 10th of April 1895, but a few extra hands will remain till about the 1st July. The figures in the Appendix represent the expenditure from the 15th of February 1888, a period of six years, ten and a half months. The total cost, including the salary and travelling allowances of Gazetted officers, amounts to Rs. 3,95,701. The expenditure up to the 10th April 1895 will be approximately Rs. 16,500, and Rs. 2,800 will probably be spent before the remainder of the extra establishment can be dismissed in July next. These two sums will bring the total cost of the Settlement up to, approximately, Rs. 4,15,000. By the time, therefore, the Settlement is over it will have lasted seven years and two months, and the annual average cost will have been, in round numbers, Rs. 58,000. By the end of March 1895, a sum of over Rs. 3,57,000 will have been paid into the Treasury on account of the increase resulting from the new assessments, so that by the 15th June 1895, when one-half of the total revenue demand of the district is due, the expenditure on settlement operations will be more than covered.

The following statement shows the share of settlement expenditure which will probably be borne by the assignees of land revenue:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Detail.	Zafarwál.	Ráya.	Pasrúr.	Siálkot.	Daska.	District.
Share of expenditure recoverable from assignees in rupees.	254	633	474	1,340	797	3,438

As the arrangements for recovering their share from assignees have not been completed the above figures may be slightly altered hereafter. But the differences, if any, will be very slight.

139. I have held uninterrupted charge of the operations of this settlement from February 1888 up to April 1895 with the exception of five weeks' absence on privilege leave in 1890 and three months' in 1894. During the first period the Deputy Commissioner supervised the work, and during the second period Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khan held independent charge as Settlement Collector. For a fortnight in 1888, and for three months in 1890, I performed the duties of the Deputy Commissioner in addition to my own, and for the first ten months of Settlement, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and I shared the whole of the heavy criminal work of the district ordinarily performed by 1st class Magistrates. But the Settlement was further handicapped by the changes in the appointment of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. Kázi Ali Ahmad was the first incumbent. He was an officer of great experience and was conscientious and honest, but he was an old man when the work began and his health soon gave way. He retired on 2nd March 1891 and died shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by one of the best officers in the Province. But Munshi Nathú Rám was suffering when he joined from a painful disease brought on by exposure in Kángra, and he died in December 1891, only 8 months after he took over charge. During his service here, it is needless to say he maintained the

very high reputation he had previously earned. These two losses naturally crippled the progress of operations, and Government admitted that the best man who could be spared should be sent to Siálkot. Accordingly Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán was transferred from Hoshiárpur, and has served in this district since 4th January 1892 up to date. It would be difficult to speak of this officer in too high terms. He comes of a good old family, he has ability of an exceptionally high order, and I have never met any Indian official for whose integrity and personal character, generally, I have a greater respect. Whatever measure of success has been attained in the two most important branches of settlement operations, distributing the assessments and drawing up for the people a careful and just record of their rights, is chiefly due to his industry, commonsense and strict impartiality. Although, moreover, he is a strict disciplinarian, he is respected by, and has great influence over, both the people and his official subordinates. Personally, I am more than grateful to him for the advice and assistance which he has always loyally given. The Government and the people of the Siálkot district both owe a debt of gratitude to Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán, and I trust he will receive some signal mark of official favour.

Among the Settlement Tahsildárs Munshi Wazír Singh was distinguished for his intimate knowledge and the excellent work he produced, but he left on promotion not long after the settlement began. Munshi Firozdín came to the district as Deputy Superintendent and Reader to the Settlement Officer. He was then appointed Extra Tahsildár and for some time has been Tahsildár of the Pasrúr tahsíl. He is a reliable, experienced officer with plenty of shrewdness and commonsense. Sodhi Nidhán Singh was Extra Tahsildár in Daska all the time that operations lasted in that tahsíl. He was not always so energetic or, at times, so accurate as he might have been, but he is a good officer and has recently been promoted to be a Tahsildár. Mir Waliullah came from Hissár in 1891 and has served in both the Siálkot and Ráya tahsíls. He is an excellent officer, both painstaking and hardworking. He is now, I am glad to say, in charge of the Ráya tahsíl. Lála Pahu Lál came to this district from Gujrát in July 1893. He was inclined to be lazy at first, but has latterly done very good work in the internal distribution of revenue and the preparation of the standing records. Lála Fatih Chand is the most distinguished Deputy Superintendent. He was originally Náib-Tahsildár of Pasrúr and succeeded Munshi Firozdín as Reader to the Settlement Officer in February 1890. Since then he has several times officiated to my entire satisfaction as Settlement Tahsildár and has been three times specially selected for acting appointments outside the district. He is able and experienced and is a thoroughly efficient and reliable officer. Bábu R. C. Singha is an honest hardworking efficient officer who has done excellent work. He has recently been appointed district kánúngo in Ráwalpindi. Munshi Hussain has spent almost all his service in settlement. He had charge of the difficult and generally unhealthy Bajwát tract and acquitted himself well. Munshi Sant Singh is a young officer of considerable promise. He has received all his training in this settlement and is an able and efficient officer. Munshi Khazán Singh was Head English Clerk for five years. He has a great capacity for work and is very accurate. He has been of the greatest service to me, and his industry and integrity deserve recognition. Lála Kishan Chand is an experienced settlement official who does good work when closely supervised. Munshi Nazír Hussain and Pandit Rám Dhan are two men who have acted as sub. *pro tem.* Deputy Superintendents several times. They are both very capable, upright officers, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that the block caused by the reversion of so many Settlement Tahsildárs to the regular line should have stopped their well-earned advancement. Lála Diwán Chand, district kánúngo, deserves special mention. He is an experienced hardworking officer whose work is always to be depended upon. He will make a very good Tahsildár.

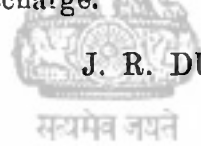
I have been fortunate in having the services of several good men among the permanent district staff during the course of the recent operations. Munshi Aurangzeb Khán, Khán Bahádur, was Tahsildár of Pasrúr up to the beginning of 1891. His knowledge of the people and devotion to work were remarkable, and have been recognised by his transfer to the Chenáb Colonies and his decoration by Government. Háfiz Fasih-ud-dín has been in charge of one tahsíl or another all through settlement. He is a thoroughly

efficient officer of great experience and is in every way reliable. He never shirked the burden of settlement, and his judicial work is admirable. Bakhshi Ghani Shám Dás came with a good reputation from Sháhpur, and has thoroughly justified Mr. Wilson's expectations that he would make an efficient Tahsildár. He deserves no little credit for the careful compilation of the standing records of Zafarwál. Lála Kishan Gopál is the most deserving of all the Náib-Tahsildárs. With occasional breaks he has performed the duties of a Náib-Tahsildár all through settlement. He has been peculiarly unfortunate in the matter of promotion, and no one has suffered more from the block among the Tahsildárs. I hope it will soon be possible to reward him for the good work he has done under most discouraging conditions. Munshi Ghazanfar Alí served for over four years as Náib-Tahsildár of Ráya. He is an officer of considerable ability and independence of character and will make an efficient Tahsildár. Lála Diwán Chand has served for the last five years as Náib-Tahsildár in this district. He is an energetic, efficient officer with some strength of character, and has always done well.

It is not, I believe, usual to mention any officers who have merely received their training during settlement operations, but I am anxious to call the attention of Government to the services of Khán Hamídullah Khán, eldest son of the Nawáb of Torú. He was deputed to Siáلكot as a probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He has no little ability and shrewdness, and he applied himself so earnestly to his duties that I was able before his period of training was over to give him regular work. He is an officer of exceptional promise.

In conclusion, I would call attention to the case work performed in this settlement by the different grades of officers belonging to the extra establishment. Details are given in Appendix H attached to this report. The total of all cases, including appeals, is 39,411, of which 28,822, or 73 per cent., were decided by the Settlement Collector. The only other district for which similar figures are available is Gurdáspur, where the cases amount to 23,951, or only 60 per cent. of the Siáلكot total. These figures taken in conjunction with the mutation statistics (para. 43) show what a heavy burden the officials of this settlement have had to discharge.

SIÁLKOT,
30th March 1895.



J. R. DUNLOP SMITH, CAPTAIN,

Settlement Collector.

APPENDIX A.

1	2	AREA IN ACRES.						8	REVENUE IN RUPEES.				12
		Cultivated.			Waste.	Total.	As it stood in each tahsil.		Actual.	Per cent.			
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.			The year before the present revision.				The year after the new assessments were announced.		
	Population according to censuses of 1891.							Total area of crops in both harvests (average of 5 years).					Increase of column 10 on column 9.
Zafarwál...	190,970	53,835	100,783	157,718	13,367	171,085	158,170	2,07,300	2,46,368	39,068	19		
Báya ...	214,671	87,615	108,732	191,347	74,689	266,036	193,308	2,64,880	3,31,922	67,042	25		
Paardr ...	203,875	100,099	88,725	188,824	21,135	209,959	192,316	2,24,248	2,69,831	45,583	29		
Sáilkot ...	302,866	94,912	113,416	208,328	20,334	228,662	223,272	2,91,125	3,44,334	53,209	18		
Debra ...	207,465	159,543	21,702	181,245	21,719	202,964	198,558	2,49,705	3,07,685	57,980	23		
District ...	1,119,847	499,104	428,858	927,462	161,244	1,078,706	965,424	12,37,256	15,00,140	2,62,882	21		

APPENDIX B.

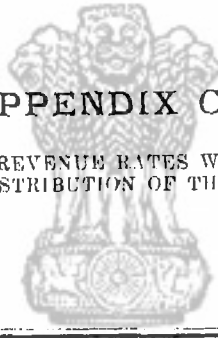
LIST OF GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS REGARDING THE REVISED SETTLEMENT OF THE
SIÁLKOT DISTRICT.

No.	Date.	Subject.
556-2	25th May 1886 ...	Posts Kázi Alí Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to the Siáلكot district.
594-3	Do. ...	Kázi Alí Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, appointed Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Siáلكot district.
419-2	Do. ...	Kázi Alí Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of Chapter I, Part I, Rule 3 of the rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871.
1118	17th Novr. 1886...	Kázi Alí Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, appointed Magistrate of the 1st class in the Siáلكot district.
745	2nd Novr. 1887 ...	Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Assistant Commissioner, posted to the Siáلكot district.
1083	Do. ...	Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Assistant Commissioner, appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Siáلكot district.
736-1	Do. ...	Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Assistant Commissioner, empowered to decide suits mentioned in the first group in Sub-section (3) of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1877.
736-2	Do. ...	All the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887 conferred upon Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Assistant Collector, to be exercised within the Siáلكot district.
736-4	Do. ...	All the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887 (except those under Chapter VI) conferred upon Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Assistant Collector, to be exercised within the Siáلكot district.
30	26th Jany. 1888...	Notified under Section 49 (1) of the Land Revenue Act, 1887, that a general re-assessment of the land revenue in the Siáلكot district is about to be undertaken.
2604	26th Novr. 1888...	Invests Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith with all the powers under Sections 25, 26, 28, and 32 of Section 40 of Act II of 1886.
7	9th Jany. 1890 ...	Directs that a record of rights for Mauza Chak Bháráth, situated in the Iláka Bajwát of the Siáلكot district, shall be made.
234	24th Dec. 1890 ...	Lieutenant J. R. Dunlop-Smith not to be subject to the control of the Collector in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Notifications Nos. 736-2 and 736-4, dated 2nd November 1887.
513	29th April 1891 ...	Munshi Nathú Rám, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, posted to the Siáلكot district.
476E.	Do. ...	Munshi Nathú Rám, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class.
343	25th May 1891 ...	Directs that the record of rights of all the estates included in the district of Siáلكot shall be specially revised.
290	21st August 1891...	Appoints Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Forest Settlement Officer, in respect of four Chenáb Rakhs.
9	6th Jany. 1892 ...	Publishes the transfer of Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, from Hoshiárpnr to the Siáلكot district.
D-1	4th Jany. 1892 ...	Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class.
282	21st April 1893 ...	Appoints Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Settlement Officer, Siáلكot, to be Forest Settlement Officer of Rakh Chenáki.
742	23rd May 1894 ...	Munshi Ahmad Shafi, Tahsildár of Ráwalpindi, appointed to officiate in place of Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, proceeding on leave.
527A.	16th July 1894 ...	Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, invested with all the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (except those under Chapter VI), to be exercised within the Siáلكot district (during the absence of Captain J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Settlement Collector, on leave).
527B.	16th July 1894 ...	Powers of Collector under the Punjab Tenancy Act similarly conferred upon Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán, Assistant Collector.
677A & B.	15th October 1894	Withdraws the powers conferred by Notifications Nos. 527 A and B of 16th July 1894, on Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khán; re-appoints him an Assistant Collector, 1st grade, under the Land Revenue Act; and re-empowers him to hear suits mentioned in the 1st group, Sub-section 3 of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act.

NOTE.—From the above are omitted Notifications issued from time to time conferring the powers of an Assistant Collector, 2nd Grade, under Chapter IV of the Land Revenue Act, 1887, upon sundry Deputy Superintendents of Settlement.

APPENDIX C.

COMPARISON OF THE SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES WITH THE RATES ADOPTED IN THE
INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUE.



सत्यमेव जयते

C.

ADOPTED IN THE INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUE.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FIXED BETWEEN THE									Ratio between the various soil rates sanctioned for assessment purposes.
Abi or chahi-abi rate and barami rate was as			Nahri rate and barami rate was as			Sailaba rate and barami rate was as			
2 to 1.	1½ to 1.	1¼ to 1.	2 to 1.	1½ to 1.	1¼ to 1.	2 to 1.	1½ to 1.	1¼ to 1.	
..	Chahi is to barami as 1½ to 1.
..	{ " " " as 2 to 1.
..	{ " " sailaba as 2 to 1.
..	{ " " barami as 1¼ to 1.
..	{ " " " as 2 to 1.
..	{ " " " as 1½ to 1.
..	Chahi is to barami as under 1½ to 1.
..	1	..	..	{ " " " as 1½ to 1.
..	1	{ Sailaba is to " as 1¼ to 1.
..	Chahi " " as 2 to 1.
..	2	{ " " " as a little over 2 to 1.
..	{ Sailaba " " as a little under 2 to 1.
..	Chahi and chahi-abi is to barami as 2 to 1.
3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ " is to barami as 2 to 1.
..	{ Sailaba " " as 1½ to 1.
..	Chahi " " as 1¼ to 1.
..	{ " " " as 1½ to 1.
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ Abi " " as 1½ to 1.
..	{ Chahi " " as 2 to 1.
..	{ Abi " " as 2½ to 1.
..	Chahi is to barami as 2 to 1.
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	{ " " " as 1½ to 1.
..	{ " " abi as 1 to 1.
..	{ Abi " barami as 1¼ to 1.
..	1	..	..	Chahi " sailaba and barami as 1¼ to 1.
..	15	..	3	..	..	..	{ Nahri " " as 1¼ to 1.
..	{ " " barami as 2 to 1.
..	1	Chahi " " as 1¼ to 1.
..	Chahi is to barami as 2 to 1.
..	{ " " " as 1½ to 1.
..	{ " dofasli is to barami as 2 to 1.
..	{ " is to barami as 1½ to 1.
..	{ " " " as 1¼ to 1.
..	{ " " sailaba as 2 to 1.

APPENDIX D.

SHOWING ALL CLASSES OF REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.

1	IN PERPETUITY SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS.				IN PERPETUITY FREE OF CONDITIONS.				FOR LIFE OR LIVES.				DURING THE PLEASURE OF GOVERNMENT.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.														
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
Tahsil.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.	Number of assignees.	Assigned area in acres.	Assigned revenue in rupees.	Average assigned revenue in rupees per assignee.							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Zafarwal	...	264	1,556	1,677	6	5	7	23	12	3	486	3,340	3,168	6	8	3	64	73	21	5	4	...	...	...	...	805	6,779	6,154	7	10	3
Ráya	292	4,257	6,057	20	11	10	31	2	4	500	4,646	6,878	13	8	2	450	811	7	7	0	...	...	...	398	14,509	16,487	10	8	3
Pasrúr	334	3,070	4,000	11	15	7	26	2	5	447	7,550	8,091	18	1	7	71	679	9	0	0	1	44	51	925	12,708	14,704	15	14	4
Sialkot	437	6,507	10,367	23	12	5	32	4	0	579	4,522	5,979	10	5	2	10	158	15	12	6	...	...	...	1,056	11,646	17,473	16	8	9
Daska	428	5,663	7,331	17	5	9	191	9	1	389	1,063	3,714	9	4	17	1	440	440	0	0	1	9	19	857	13,673	16,952	19	12	5
District	...	1,755	24,083	29,432	16	11	4	45	7	6	2,420	21,321	27,830	11	8	0	194	2,894	2,101	11	2	2	...	53	70	4,641	59,315	71,770	15	7	5

APPENDIX E.

SHOWING REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

1	IN PERPETUITY.			FOR LIFE OR LIVES.					DURING PLEASURE OF GOVERNMENT.					FOR TERM OF SETTLEMENT.					TOTAL ALL CLASSES.					GRAND TOTAL.									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Chris- tians.	Average.	Revenue.	Average.	Revenue.	Average.	Revenue.
Zafarwá:	441	639	2,931	2,271	...	...	1,390	1,256	1,976	1,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,834	1,895	4,907	4,231	...	...	6,741	6,126
Rájpá:	431	789	2,637	2,980	...	...	90	147	363	592	...	...	59	96	276	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	1,032	3,328	4,961	...	...	3,988	5,993
Pashúr:	838	1,319	1,426	1,917	...	...	106	219	2,073	1,624	...	...	81	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	1,706	3,499	3,541	...	...	4,568	5,247
Náikot:	811	1,461	3,641	5,263	67	126	463	1,065	1,017	790	...	...	1	1	33	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276	2,527	4,691	6,126	67	126	6,084	8,772
Daska:	804	1,282	618	1,436	...	...	52	75	147	198	...	...	32	46	1,441	2,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	1,408	2,416	3,764	...	...	3,303	5,167
District:	3,358	5,490	11,503	14,770	67	126	2,102	2,762	5,578	5,161	...	...	173	260	1,750	2,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,577	8,563	18,840	22,623	67	126	24,584	31,312

APPENDIX F.

PROCEDURE RULES APPLICABLE TO DI-ALLUVION ASSESSMENTS IN THE SIÁLKOT DISTRICT.

1. In each year as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will ordinarily be by the 1st of December, the patwári will go over the part of the estate liable to be affected by river action, and note the areas carried away by the river, or damaged by sand, and the areas newly brought under cultivation, and he will make measurements in order to bring to record the altered areas, and to enable the Collector to ascertain the revenue to be remitted on lands deteriorated, or to be assessed on those which have improved.*

The patwári will already have noticed when doing his kharif *girdáwari* what changes have taken place, and it is important that he should enter carefully the crops grown on land which will be the subject of assessment at the di-alluvial enquiry, and that the kánungo should carefully check these entries.

2. If changes have occurred in a village of which the boundaries are fixed, the total area will not be altered, and the only result will be an alteration in the area of each class of land. If changes have occurred in a village in which the deep-stream rule is in force, the total area of the village will be changed as well as the area of one or more classes of land, and the patwári will have to make measurements to ascertain the extent of the changes.

3. He should first make a tracing, from his map of the village, of a part of the area liable to be affected by river action, and will show on this the area—

- (1) lost by diluvion ;
- (2) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand ;
- (3) gained by alluvion ;
- (4) brought into cultivation for the first time ; or
- (5) liable to have its assessment increased.

It will seldom be necessary to show the whole *bet* in this tracing, but, on the other hand, he should not be satisfied with merely showing the actual fields affected. He should also show all fields which actually touch any field which has undergone alteration so as to indicate at once the position in the whole village map of the fields in which change of area has occurred, or in which the assessment has to be revised. These tracings will be on unbacked sheets ruled into squares not larger than an ordinary mapping sheet. A half or quarter mapping sheet may be used if this will suffice to show all that is required.

4. The simplest case is where the only change is loss by diluvion or where land has been thrown out of cultivation by water or sand. Here the patwári will by offsets from the nearest squares plot, on his di-alluvion tracing for the year, the position of the edge of the river or the line up to which the remaining cultivation extends, and will show it by a thin blue line, at both ends of which he will write "*Burdi San 1893-94*" or whatever the year may be. If whole fields have been carried away his last year's *jamábandi* will give him the area of each. If only a part, then he will chain what remains and so ascertain the area washed away. All changes will be shown on the same tracing for three years, and a fresh tracing will be made only during the year in which a detailed *jamábandi* is compiled.

5. Where there has been a gain in total area by alluvion (which will only occur in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule), the patwári will have to produce the squares of the village so as to take in the land gained and will by offsets lay down the new boundary and the present position of the deep-stream on his di-alluvion tracing. He will indicate the new land acquired by drawing a red line between it and the older land and writing at each end the word "*barámad*" and the year in which the new area was acquired. The field numbers to be given to the new area should start from the last number in use in the old map, the highest numbers being given to those fields nearest the river. If the new land is all uncultivated, the limits of the survey numbers should correspond with the limits of the squares. In case these square survey numbers should be divided up into cultivated fields in subsequent years, when it would be necessary to number them according to Rule 82, sufficient room should be left in the page of the *khasra girdáwari* in which they appear. He will, in indicating the deep-stream, write at each end the words "*dhárkalin*" with the year.

* In the case of estates affected by a torrent in the Siálkot district, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsildár will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the ground of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsildár.

6. In villages with fixed boundaries in which land which was before uncultivated has been brought under cultivation, he will on the ground reproduce the squares covering the part of the village affected and will plot in by offsets from them the new fields which have been formed, numbering them according to the system laid down in Revenue Rule No. 82.

7. As the measurements proceed the patwári will prepare the following papers :—

Form A ("Khasrah of diluvion") will only be prepared in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule and for diluvion only.

Form B ("Khasrah of alluvion") will also be prepared for similar villages for alluvion.

Form C ("Khasrah of changes in class of soil due to river action") showing change of condition (*tabdíl háisiyat*) is prepared for all changes in the character of the soil of all villages, whether following the deep-stream rule or not. Diluvion caused by water or sand in villages with fixed boundaries will be shown here, as it is not really lost but only changed in character. All fields which are assessed at less than the *kámil* rate will also be shown here, but in the case of these the calculation showing how the area has been arrived at need not be repeated. The columns 20 and 21 will not be filled up until the Tahsildár has made his visit and has formed an opinion as to the assessment.

8. The kánúngo will check the measurements and the statements which the patwári has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

9. The Tahsildár or his Náib (Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot, and will pass orders as to the classes of land, rates and revenue, after inspecting the fields. He will have columns 12 and 13 of Khasra B and 20 and 21 of Khasra C filled in before him and will give the patwári orders to prepare the village abstract, Form F. He will at the same time cause the patwári to make the necessary entries in the register of fields assessed below the full rates, Form E. The patwári will then have to prepare a duplicate of his di-alluvion tracing for the year and duplicate forms of the diluvion field book, alluvion field book and village abstract, and the Tahsildár will see that these too are completed, where necessary. The Tahsildár will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals and their results. The register, Form E, will remain with the patwári, who will give the Tahsildár an extract from it showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed during the current year. The Tahsildár will then sign the maps, field books, and village abstracts and the register, and will take over the Government copies of the three former and the extracts from the register.

10. Final orders on each di-alluvion file can only be passed by an officer exercising the powers of a Collector, but the Collector of the District usually deposes an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade to finally test the measurements and assessment proposed before he passes his final confirming order. This officer's duty is to decide boundary disputes where newly acquired land is claimed as forming a part of two or more adjoining estates, and to satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished (para. 18 of Circular No. 33). If any corrections are made by his order they will be made at once in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. The patwári will then prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment, Form D, and will forward both copies to the Tahsildár through the kánúngo. The Tahsildár 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 patwári. The latter will embody new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a *fard* showing the result, free of charge, to each *khewatdár* concerned.

11. As soon as final orders have been passed, the di-alluvion files will be kept in the tahsil office until it is found necessary to prepare a fresh tracing. Ordinarily such fresh tracing will be made only during the season preceding the preparation of a detailed *jamá-bandí*. The di-alluvion files will then be sent to the district record room. By this procedure the di-alluvion files will be treated in exactly the same way as the annual records.

12. The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form, not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than thrice.

13. The district statement of changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared in Form G (tahsilwár) as prescribed by the Revenue Circulars (Correction Slip No. 321).

14. Cases of destructive inundation should not be treated under these rules, as by them the growing crops only and not the land are injured. Reports concerning them should be made in Form A or B appended to Circular No. 33.

A.**DILUVION.**

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LAND REMAINING.			LAND LOST.			REMARKS.
Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate.	

In villages with fixed boundaries all changes will be shown in Form C. which the area of the village has been reduced by diluvion.

B.**ALLUVION.**

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Area.	Kind of soil.	CROPS.		REVENUE.		REMARKS.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

In villages with fixed boundaries all changes will be shown in Form C. which the area of the village has been increased by alluvion.

C.**OF SOIL DUE TO RIVER ACTIONS.**

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
PAST.				PRESENT.					REMARKS.
Crops.		Revenue.		Khasrah No.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Revenue.		
Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.				Class.	Rate.	

D.**TO RIVER ACTION AS ASCERTAINED AT END OF KHARIF 18**

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of khata as now fixed.	REMARKS.
Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		

FORM

REGISTER OF FIELDS ASSESSED BELOW FULL RATES

1	2	3	4	5
Khasrah No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	Area with details.	S A M	
			CROPS.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.

FORM

STATEMENT OF DILUVION AND ALLUVION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NATURE OF CHANGE OF CULTURABLE AREA.								14	15
No.	Name of river.	Name of tahsil.	Name of village.	Detail of kind of soil.	Assessable area by last measurement.	Jama by last assessment.	For the worse.				For the better.					
							Actual abrasion.	Rendered unculturable by sand or torrents.	Productive power diminished by same causes.	Total.	Actual increment.	Unculturable rendered culturable.	Productive power increased by same causes.	Total.		

NOTE.—1. The figures in column 7 should agree with the
2. The assessment in columns 24 to 26 is also taken

FORM

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF ALLUVION AND DILUVION ASSESSMENTS FOR THE RABÍ 18) AND THE PROPOSED REMISSION IN THE REVENUE ROLL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	River.	Jama of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, Kharif 18 , Rabi 18	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to diluvion, &c. (including jagir).	Net increase (khálsa) to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

NOTES.—Column 3.—When the assessments are numerous this column may be omitted under sanction Column 4.—The figures for the large rivers of the Province should be given separately. Those Columns 9, 11, and 12.—The amounts shown in column 9 will be struck off the Rent Roll Column 13.—Note in the column the Officer by whom the assessments were made and Reports prescribing such method, or to correspondence conveying

E.**AND OF FIELDS ASSESSED AT GRAZING RATES.**

6	7	8	9
B A T 19		Khasrah No.	[COLUMNS TO BE REPEATED FOR 4 YEARS IN ALL.]
Rate.	Remarks.		

F.**ASSESSMENT MADE IN 18.....FOR THE.....**

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Present assessable area.	Rates fixed at Settlement for each kind of soil.	PROPOSED REDUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.			PROPOSED INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.			NEW ASSESSMENT FOR THE CURRENT AGRICULTURAL YEAR.			REMARKS.	
		Khálsa.	Kharif 18.....	Rabi 18.....	Total.	Khálsa.	Kharif 18.....	Rabi 18.....	Total.	Khálsa.		Kharif 18.....	Rabi 18.....	Total.
		Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	Assigned reve-nue.	
		Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	Khálsa.	

figures in column 26 of the statement for the previous year, at the prospective assessment for the next agricultural year.

G.**SIALKOT DISTRICT, MADE IN 18 FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR (KHARIF 18 AND AND AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED AS FLUCTUATING REVENUE.**

9	10	11	12	13
Net decrease (khálsa) to be remitted.	New assessment of vil-lages affected for agri-cultural year, Kharif 18 Rabi 18	REMISSIONS PROPOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INJURY TO CROPS BY INUNDATION.		REMARKS.
		Kharif 18	Rabi 18	

of the Commissioner. for minor streams may be lumped together. of the succeeding agricultural year ; not so the amounts shown in columns 11 & 12. tested, and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement special sanction.

APPENDIX G.

SHOWING EXPENDITURE OF SIÁLKOT SETTLEMENT UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1894.

1 Major Head of Service.	2 Budget headings.	3 Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
	Salary and settlement allowances of Gazetted Officers	1,25,902 3 7
	<i>A.—Office Establishment.</i>	
	(1). Office establishment of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer	3,987 0 11
	(2). Ditto on fixed pay, including English writing allowance of office kánúngos	14,412 4 9
	(3). Office kánúngos	26,837 2 8
	(4). Menial establishment	6,517 6 9
	Total Office Establishment	51,753 15 1
	<i>B.—Field Establishment.</i>	
	(5). Settlement Tahsildárs	33,920 15 9
	(6). Deputy Saperintendents	15,974 13 4
	(7). Field kánúngos	45,534 7 1
	(8). Field allowance of field kánúngos... ..	5,310 0 0
	Total Field Establishment	1,00,740 4 2
	(9). Temporary establishment	46,058 13 0
	Total pay of Establishment	1,98,553 0 3
	(10). Travelling allowance of Gazetted Officers	7,766 11 0
	(11). Ditto of establishment	15,162 2 1
	(12). Contingent expenditure, except stationery and lithography	36,468 5 11
	(13). Stationery	9,639 12 0
	(14). Lithography	2,208 14 3
	Total Contingencies	63,479 2 3
	GRAND TOTAL	3,95,701 1 1

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT, IMPERIAL SERVICE.

APPENDIX J.

Rules applicable to the Siálkot District regarding the appointments of ála-lambardárs and zamíndári inámdárs.

(a). The post of ála-lambardár will be abolished in all villages with less than three adna-lambardárs.

(b). Not more than one ála-lambardár will be retained or appointed in any revenue estate.

(c). Reductions under rules (a) and (b) will take effect from the death of the existing incumbents.

(d). As each individual ála-lambardári comes under reduction the ála-lambardári cess will cease to be levied.

(e). The ála-lambardári *ináms* which have already during re-assessment been substituted for ála-lambardári *múfts* granted originally by Mr. Prinsep, are to be enjoyed by all ála-lambardárs for the time being.

(f). Upon the abolition of an ála-lambardári appointment in any village, the *ináms* attached thereto will be absorbed in the general fund of the *zail* in which the village is situated, from which the *sufaid-poshi ináms* are to be met.

(g). All lapsed ála-lambardári *ináms* and certain grants dating from the last settlement, of the nature of *chaudhriat ináms*, will be funded by *zails*; and from this fund one or more *ináms* will be constituted which will be given to deserving *zamindárs* who will be selected by the Deputy Commissioner. The number and amount of these *ináms* will vary with the income of the fund in each *zail*, but the maximum amount of any one *ináms* will not exceed Rs. 50, or with the sanction of the Commissioner, Rs. 80, and the *minimum* amount will not be less than Rs. 30 per annum.

(h). Zamíndári *ináms* shall not be conferred on ála-lambardárs or *zaildárs* without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, and in no case shall one man hold more than one *ináms*.

(i). Rules 173 and 174 under the Land Revenue Act shall apply to the *inámdárs* of the Siálkot District.

APPENDIX K.

No. $\frac{36}{C II-1}$, dated 3rd January 1895.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, Offg. Commissioner and Superintendent, Rāwalpindi Division,
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to forward, in original, a report (No. $\frac{389}{S}$, dated 21st November 1894) from the Settlement Collector of Siālkot on the principles which have guided him in dividing the district into "secure" and "insecure" tracts, and giving a scale to be adopted as a general guide in granting suspensions of revenue in cases of calamities of seasons. I also forward two copies of each map for record in your office, as required by paragraph 7, Appendix C to Revenue Circular No. 31. A copy of each map has been previously sent to the Director of Land Records, who has expressed his approval of them. A copy of his reply (No. 2288, dated 25th ultimo) is enclosed.

2. I agree to the classification into "secure" and "insecure" tracts. After a six years' experience of the district as Collector, I can say that the tracts shown as "secure" are really those which are practically secure against drought. The average rainfall of the district is good, and it is extremely rare that the rains fail for two harvests running. Should they so fail, even the so-called secure tracts would require to be carefully watched. The well cattle would feel the strain of over-work and under-feeding; and it would be very necessary to be liberal in advances for the purchase of cattle and seed.

3. I have lately had an opportunity of discussing with Captain Dunlop-Smith his principles to guide the Collector in granting suspensions of revenue. I agree with him that no automatic scale can be blindly followed; and that it is essential that each village to be dealt with should be personally inspected by the Collector, or at least by his Revenue Assistant, either before suspension is granted, or before it is proposed to realize suspended revenue, or to grant a remission. But there is one omission in his proposals. He writes of an average harvested area, but his village note-books nowhere give the actual average area which was taken in each village as the basis of the produce estimates. It seems to me that to work upon the proposed scheme it is necessary that such average areas should be entered in each note-book. Mr. Wilson in Shahpur has proposed to strike a new average every four years when a village is brought under special attestation, but it will be sufficient and more correct to work upon the average on which the assessment was based.

4. Another point on which I differ from the Settlement Collector is that of the proportions of revenue to be suspended or realized. In granting suspensions, the proportion to be suspended from each holding should be always either the whole instalment, or $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$, never less than $\frac{1}{4}$; and in realizing balances of suspended revenue the proportions should always be at similar rates. It is of little use to realize so small a fraction as $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a balance. This will much simplify accounts, and be understood by the people. In granting suspensions for a kharif crop or in realizing suspended revenue at the same harvest, it is well to see what the outturn of such crops as sugarcane and cotton is. These are, where grown, the revenue-paying crops. Where they are not grown, I think it is best as a rule to realize suspended revenue from a rabi rather than a kharif harvest. With these amendments, I recommend Captain Dunlop-Smith's proposals for sanction.

No. 2288, dated 25th December 1894.

From—F. A. ROBERTSON, Esquire, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Rāwalpindi Division.

In reply to your No. 3370, dated 13th instant, I have the honor to say that the maps showing secure and insecure areas in the Siālkot District seem to have been very carefully prepared, and to request that the necessary number of copies may be supplied. I note that there are no rakhs or Government waste in the district shown in the maps.

No. $\frac{389}{S}$, dated 21st November 1894.

From—Captain J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, Settlement Officer, Siālkot District,
To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Rāwalpindi Division.

In continuation of the correspondence ending with Director of Land Records' No. 1471, dated 21st August 1893, calling for a report on the division of this district into secure and insecure areas I have the honor to submit herewith maps prepared in accordance with Annex $\frac{389}{S}$ and Revenue Circular No. 31. A report, No. 224, dated

No. 224 of 28th April 1890, as the latter were prepared before the alterations in the limits of assessment circles sanctioned in the orders received on the various assessment reports. The village boundaries also are more accurately shown in the new maps than in the old. In other respects the maps are identical.

2. The Siálkot District may be described as on the whole fairly secure, as the average annual rainfall varies from 41 inches at the district head-quarters to 27 inches at the Raya tahsíl. The present classification of secure and insecure estates in the Siálkot District is, therefore, not of great importance. I have found some difficulty in determining what standard of security it would be proper to apply in separating the estates of the district into secure and insecure. The standard I have adopted has been arrived at by a consideration of two facts—

- (a) the proportion of well-irrigated area; and
- (b) the average annual rainfall.

I have not taken into account the amount of area at present fed by the reservoirs and cuts belonging to the irrigation system lately organised by the district authorities. The Degh, which is the main factor in this system, is notoriously capricious, and may change its course any day, and a weak revenue administration might result in the present irrigation works falling out of repair.

3. I have, therefore, after excluding all estates subject to a fluctuating assessment, classed as secure only (a) those whose well-irrigated area is over 50 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and (b) those where the average annual rainfall exceeds 27 inches. I have included in the "secure" portion the Darp tract, which is split up between the three tahsils of Zafarwál, Raya and Pasrúr, as its predominant soil is singularly retentive of moisture and produces good crops with very little rain.

4. I will now discuss my classification of the villages by tahsils. In Zafarwál, I have classed as secure all the Dosáhi, Darp and Chárwa circles, and only such villages of the Jatátar circle as have over 50 per cent. of their cultivated area irrigated by wells. The result is, that 48 villages, or 9 per cent. of the total number, representing 14 per cent. of the cultivated acreage of the tahsíl, are shown as insecure.

5. In Raya, the Darp circle has been classed as secure. In the Dokandi circle, 51 villages out of 107, or 47 per cent., and in the Kálar, 22 out of 116, or 19 per cent., have been shown as insecure. As a matter of fact, this classification is somewhat misleading, seeing that at present the Dokánda possesses the elements of stability in a much higher degree than the Kálar. Were, however, the course of the Degh to materially alter, the relative positions of these two circles would be reversed.

6. In the Pasrúr Tahsíl, one village in the Kálar circle and 13 in the Charkhri, or 11 per cent. of the total, have been classed as insecure. The largest proportion of insecure villages is in the Pasrúr circle, which occupies the triangular high dorsal tract with *Bharári* soil, where the area dependent on rain is 73 per cent. of the total under cultivation. The number of insecure estates in this circle is 106, amounting to 85 per cent. of the total.

7. In the Siálkot Tahsíl, I have classed as secure all estates in the Bajwát and Niánda circles and all those in the Charkhari and Bharári circles which are situated to the north of the roads leading from Siálkot to Gurdáspur and Wazirabad. The villages in the Bharári circle to the north of this line depend almost entirely on rain for their crops, and when the rains in any season fail, there is practically no harvest. But anything like a complete failure of rain for two successive harvests is practically unknown in this region. In the remaining half of the Charkhri circle I have classed 6 estates, or 3 per cent. of the whole, as insecure, and in the Bharári 53, or 30 per cent. of the whole. All these villages are situated on the high dorsal tract referred to in the previous paragraph, and lie immediately to the west of the insecure villages of the Pasrúr circle.

8. In Daska, only 17 estates are shown as insecure. They are all situated in the inferior part of the Bet Bela circle between the Chenáb and the North-Western Railway line.

9. In the following table the results of the classification described above are given in statistical form:—

1 TAHSIL.	2 Total number of villages.	3 Villages subject to annual change in assessment on a count of diabolism.		5 Secure villages.		7 Insecure villages.	
		Actual.	Per cent. on column 2.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 2.	Actual.	Per cent. on column 2.
Zafarwál	525	53	10	434	81	48	9
Raya	492	82	17	337	68	73	15
Pasrúr	474	105	22	249	53	120	25
Siálkot	681	141	21	481	70	59	9
Daska	343	16	5	310	90	17	5
District	2,525	397	16	1,811	72	317	12

It will be seen that Pasrúr is the least secure of the five tahsils, but even there the number of insecure estates is only slightly over a quarter of the total, while over the district as a whole only 13 per cent. of the total are insecure.

10. In paragraph 9 of Annexure C, I am instructed to submit "a scheme for the working of suspensions occasioned by drought, periodical floods and other causes." The estates subject to an annual revision of assessment on account of the action of rivers and streams have been excluded from the accompanying lists of insecure estates, although in some parts they are less secure than the villages of any other tract in the district. But the treatment of the dialluvial tracts has already been fully provided for. The following remarks, therefore, must not be taken as applying to them.

11. As explained in paragraph 10 of Annexure C "no automatic adjustment of suspensions to the degree of failure of crops could be made to work," and I would add that no sliding scale of relief would be necessarily applicable to each individual village in the same distressed tract, or to the same village at different harvests when the failure of crops is sufficiently marked to call for relief. Any proposals for suspensions must be the result of a careful inspection of the harvest by the Collector or his Revenue Assistant and a consideration of the past revenue history and existing economic condition of each individual estate. In this district full notes have been made in the English village note-books to guide officers who may have to deal in the future with the revenue administration in seasons of scarcity. These notes, supplemented by a personal inspection of the failed crops, will form a much more sound basis for proposals for suspensions than any such as is contemplated in the circular. And I would lay special stress on the necessity for such personal inquiries being made only by the Collector himself or by the Revenue Assistant Collector. They should never be left to Tahsildárs who, even if they do not delegate this important duty to field kánungos, generally consider that the full realization of the Government demand in all seasons and under all circumstances is the strongest proof they can give of their own executive ability.

12. Bearing this principle in mind, and the fact that the rabi is the more important harvest in this district, I would propose the following general scheme. If the autumn or winter rains altogether fail, or if, even with a fair amount of rain, the harvested area falls short of the average in any tract by one-fifth, it will be necessary for the Collector to carefully examine into all the circumstances. It will not be sufficient to wait for the people to take the initiative by filing petitions, or for the Tahsildár to report of his own motion. As a rule the people dislike suspensions, and prefer to borrow at ruinous rates of interest. A total failure of rain in the kharif season is almost unknown in Siálkot, and ordinarily it will not be necessary to propose suspensions of the kharif demand should the rainfall be slight. It will probably be necessary, however, for the Collector to grant liberal *takávi* advances for the purchase of cattle and seed. Times of scarcity are invariably felt by the cattle first, and a generous policy in this direction may often prevent the necessity for suspensions later on.

13. Should, however, a kharif as described in the preceding paragraph be followed by a poor outlook for the rabi, relief will certainly be required. This should take the form of a suspension of the whole of the second kharif instalment which amounts to one-fourth of the total demand, and is due on the 15th February. Should the failure of rain last right through the rabi, then at least three-quarters of the rabi demand also should be suspended. Only in exceptional cases will it be necessary to suspend the whole rabi demand.

14. If there has been a moderate kharif harvest, and the failure is confined to the rabi, and if *takávi* advances for purchase of cattle and seed will not meet the necessities of the position, a suspension of half the rabi demand will generally be sufficient. In such a case, however, if the area under fodder crops in the previous kharif has been below the average, and if that under cane has been abnormally small, it may be necessary to suspend three-quarters of the demand.

15. The recovery of suspension balances must always be carefully made. Orders prescribing the date of recovery and the proportion of the balance to be realized should not be passed until the Collector or his Revenue Assistant has again personally inspected the villages affected. Personal inquiries are as necessary in this case as they are in formulating proposals for suspension.

16. The balance of kharif suspensions should never be realized in full at the next rabi, even should that prove a bumper harvest. Ordinarily, that is, when the following rabi is an average harvest, it will be quite sufficient to recover one-half, leaving one-fourth or one-eighth to be collected in the following kharif, and the remaining fourth or three-eighths to be collected in the next rabi should these two harvests not fall much below the average. It is desirable to spread the recovery of these balances over as many harvests as possible, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the people dislike intensely to have outstanding arrears of revenue. It is always easier for the people to pay these balances in the rabi than in the kharif, but it would be unwise to allow any one fairly good harvest to pass without realizing part of the arrears, and so give rise to the idea that these had been altogether remitted.

17. These remarks apply also to the recovery of the rabi suspensions. If the following kharif is an average harvest, or even above the average, never more than one-eighth of the balance should be recovered; and in the following rabi, if average, only one-fourth, or if above average, one-half.

18. To sum up:—

- (a) Thirteen per cent. of the estates in the Siálkot district are "insecure," but this classification, which has been based on general considerations, some of which are more or less arbitrary, is not meant to relieve future District Officers of the necessity of carefully considering the condition of the "secure" tracts also in a season of scarcity.
- (b) Proposals for suspension and orders for the recovery of balances must be based on a personal enquiry into the circumstances of each individual village.
- (c) The amount of suspension should be either one-half, three-quarters, or the whole of the revenue due from the particular harvest.
- (d) Recovery of balances should be gradual, and the amount to be recovered should be one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, or, in exceptional cases, one-half of the whole.

19. The classification of each estate as "secure" or "insecure" is being entered by me in the English village note-books. This work will be completed before the end of settlement operations in this district.

List of Insecure Villages in the Siálkot District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Village.	REMARKS.	
Daska	Bet Bela	1	10	Kotla Chishtian.		
		2	11	Bahrúgarh Bela.		
		3	12	Ilabipur.		
		4	13	Kot Kaura.		
		5	14	Jamálpur.		
		6	15	Hussainpur.		
		7	16	Randhír.		
		8	17	Pírkot.		
		9	18	Chanke Kalán.		
		10	19	Bahrúgarh.		
		11	29	Rakh Galábgarh.		
		12	30	Kishengarh.		
		13	31(a)	Kot Dogra.		
		14	33	Bela Uftáda.		
		15	34	Kot Dina.		
		16	9	Májra Khás.		
		17	9(a)	Bahrúgarh.		
Pasrúr	Kálar	1	398	Sáib.		
		Charkhari	1	52	Bhullar.	
			2	49	Fakiránwáli.	
			3	51	Kul Báíwa.	
			4	51(a)	Kotli Rám Dás.	
			5	83	Chak Lawere.	
			6	82	Kamála.	
			7	80	Chak Randháwa.	
			8	81	Lawere.	
			9	96	Randháwa.	
			10	93	Thatti.	
			11	98	Metlc.	
			12	97	Jakhar.	
13	99	Panwána.				
Pasrúr	Pasrúr	1	100	Scrái Shah Fatta.		
		2	101	Málipur.		
		3	102	Rámke.		
		4	103	Ghurka.		
		5	104	Bhagat.		
		6	105	Der Bechirágh.		

List of Insecure Villages in the Siálkot District—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tabsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Village.	REMARKS.
Pasrúr—contd.	Pasrúr—contd.	7	106	Auáshko.	
		8	107	Sabalpur.	
		9	108	Kot Rái.	
		10	108 ^(a)	Chuharke.	
		11	109	Chak Sabalpur.	
		12	110	Naukrián.	
		13	111	Khichián Bhattián.	
		14	113	Málo Patiál.	
		15	114	Búreke.	
		16	115	Kálúwáli.	
		17	116	Naul.	
		18	117	Kot Kalál.	
		19	118	Lohár.	
		20	119	Mardána.	
		21	121	Távriánwála.	
		22	123	Hájipur.	
		23	124	Músapur.	
		24	124 ^(a)	Sahte.	
		25	124 ^(b)	Kotli Bájwa.	
		26	125	Nangal Rám Chand.	
		27	200	Sunarián.	
		28	112	Serái Bhái Karm Singh.	
		29	201	Arázi Patti Dohatta.	
		30	199	Pasrúr.	
		31	126	Saidullapur.	
		32	127	Mirza Bájwa.	
		33	128	Dullanwáli.	
		34	129	Nangal Hasri.	
		35	130	Nála.	
		36	131	Bakhtpur.	
		37	132	Takipur.	
		38	133	Chandar.	
		39	134	Nune.	
		40	135	Odangal.	
		41	136	Gujar Goraya.	
		42	137	Bagargil.	
		43	138	Bakápur.	
		44	139	Básiwála.	
		45	140	Jetogil.	
		46	141	Tawánán.	
		47	142	Bhullar.	
		48	142 ^(a)	Chak Máli.	
		49	142 ^(b)	Chak Matu.	
		50	142 ^(c)	Chak Wirk.	
		51	143	Kotli Bhuta.	
		52	144	Busra.	
		53	155	Hussa Jája.	
		54	156	Hajra.	
		55	157	Lodi Jája.	
		56	159	Ratta Jathaul.	
		57	160	Jeowáli.	
		58	161	Loharánwáli.	
		59	162	Khaira.	
		60	163	Garar.	
		61	164	Bariár.	
		62	165	Udoke.	
		63	167	Alike.	
		64	168	Mohamadwáli.	
		65	169	Nathu Ujla.	
		66	170	Mahadipur.	
		67	173	Chak Hushiára.	
		68	174	Dádúwáli.	
		69	175	Gurz Bardár.	
		70	176	Táib Bhutta.	
		71	177	Bakhtpur.	
		72	178	Mahár.	

List of Insecure Villages in the Siálkot District—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Village.	REMARKS.
Pasrúr—conold.	Pasrúr—conold.	73	179	Kalálwála.	
		74	180	Malpur.	
		75	181	Bhárath.	
		76	182	Doburji Bájwa.	
		77	186	Naushahra.	
		78	185	Haibatpur.	
		79	184	Daulatpur.	
		80	187	Talwandi.	
		81	188	Kahlíánwáli.	
		82	189	Dádu Bájwa.	
		83	189 (a)	Budhián.	
		84	190	Sahlíánwáli.	
		85	191	Harchandpur.	
		86	192	Bhullar.	
		87	193	Charar.	
		88	194	Doburji Rám Chand.	
		89	195	Lálu Purána.	
		90	196	Nauglián.	
		91	196 (a)	Isháqábád.	
		92	197	Mal Lálu.	
		93	198	Doburji Wairán.	
		94	206	Chand.	
		95	207	Sohdián.	
		96	205	Jhans.	
		97	208	Kamálpur Chishtián.	
		98	204	Alkara.	
		99	202	Malhoke.	
		100	203	Chohán.	
		101	209	Balaggan.	
		102	209 (a)	Dhir.	
		103	209 (b)	Kesorái.	
104	209 (c)	Hargan.			
105	210	Chaiwáli.			
106	211	Dugri Hundlán.			
Siálkot	Bharári	1	564	Jodbewáli.	
		2	566	Dhíra Sanda.	
		3	566 (a)	Lakhanpur.	
		4	566 (b)	Mathánwála.	
		5	565	Chak Nawán.	
		6	534	Ratta.	
		7	535	Wadiánwáli.	
		8	535 (a)	Chak Loharán.	
		9	536	Chandar.	
		10	537	Jajje.	
		11	540	Dhunda.	
		12	541	Kot Rájkaur.	
		13	542	Kotli Rájkaur.	
		14	543	Athwál.	
		15	544	Wanjál.	
		16	546	Nidoke.	
		17	558	Pathánwáli.	
		18	560	Kes.	
		19	559	Sandrána.	
		20	567	Guna Khurd.	
		21	573	Parágpur.	
		22	574	Chhauni Salehrián.	
		23	575	Kotli Harnarám.	
		24	577	Gujránwála.	
		25	579	Sattowáli.	
		26	578	Kot Mandiánwála.	
		27	580	Dhudiánwáli.	
		28	581	Dhillu Gházi.	
		29	582	Walána.	
		30	583	Kobár.	
		31	584	Ráju.	

List of Insecure Villages in the Siálkot District--continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Village.	REMARKS.		
Siálkot--conold.	Bharári--conold.	32	589	Mánowáli.			
		33	590	Cháhal.			
		34	591	Taunk.			
		35	588	Budhápúr.			
		36	588(a)	Mainewáli.			
		37	587	Sahu Chak.			
		38	586	Gowardhanpur.			
		39	585	Gurbi.			
		40	569	Chhichhariáli.			
		41	570	Wario.			
		42	572	Madiánwála.			
		43	571	Sabowáli.			
		44	568	Nizámdínpur.			
		45	568(a)	Bega Báiwa.			
		46	568(b)	Dhála.			
		47	568(c)	Gachha.			
		48	568(e)	Jhabdeka Maira.			
		49	568	Tandgarh.			
		50	568(f)	Pákharpur.			
		51	539	Bharoke.			
		52	539(a)	Jháwar.			
		53	538	Sidhárwáli.			
			Charkhri ...	1	251	Rachhára.	
				2	250	Panjgarán.	
				3	249	Mand.	
				4	256	Purtanwáli.	
				5	287	Bhikho Chhor.	
				6	289	Doburji.	
		Raya ...	Dokandi ...	1	38(a)	Bhangála.	
				2	38(b)	Thalli Mallián.	
				3	37	Shamsa.	
				4	36	Jiwan Goraya.	
				5	45	Talwára.	
				6	46	Ahdipur.	
				7	47	Bodhi Mallián.	
				8	48	Dhanánwáli.	
9	50			Kot Ruldu.			
10	53			Kotli Nathu Malli.			
11	53(a)			Alipur.			
12	55			Giddián.			
13	54			Philowáli.			
14	58			Nangal Machhána.			
15	60			Hallowál.			
16	82			Bálike Kalán.			
17	65			Gopálpur.			
18	81			Cháharke.			
19	80			Talwandi Bhindrán.			
20	79			Chak Cháharke.			
21	78			Adoko.			
22	66			Gulia Mohsrán.			
23	67			Khokharwáli.			
24	68			Akálgarh.			
25	69			Nangal Sáhu.			
26	70			Puhla.			
27	71			Moghola.			
28	72			Chandarke.			
29	74			Miánwáli.			
30	73			Bohgal Najár.			
31	75			Dhilli.			
32	77			Báth.			
33	76			Dátowál.			
34	89			Jáda.			
35	90			Udhowáli.			
36	88			Mohanwáli.			

List of Insecure Villages in the Siilkot District—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Village.	REMARKS.		
Raya—concl'd.	Dokandi—concl'd.	37	87	Chak Datewál.			
		38	84	Kahola.			
		39	86	Kotli Becharágh.			
		40	95	Malúkpur.			
		41	94	Kaug.			
		42	91(a)	Dulloána.			
		43	91	Manjitor.			
		44	93	Bhittewáli.			
		45	92	Othián.			
		46	96	Thotharwáli.			
		47	85	Chak Thetharwáli.			
		48	97	Khára.			
		49	97(a)	Chak Umr.			
		50	97(b)	Mega.			
		51	83	Shukhpura.			
			Kálar ...	1	250	Ladhar Karm Singh.	
				2	251	Rangepur.	
		3		252	Lohán.		
		4		253	Aino Bájwa.		
		5		256	Budda Dhola.		
		6		257	Ladhar.		
		7		258	Tatte.		
		8		259	Bhago Jhiwari.		
		9		260	Chak Rattián.		
		10		278	Kalandarbad.		
		11		297	Machhána.		
		12		299	Mateke.		
		13		304	Kals Kotli.		
		14		305	Narang Chána.		
		15		306	Kaug.		
		16	307	Tharpál.			
		17	308	Raya.			
		18	311	Báthánwála.			
	19	312	Kila Rája Singh.				
	20	313	Malikpur.				
	21	313(b)	Mukimpur.				
	22	317	Nangal Wáris Khan.				
Zafarwál ...	Jatátar ...	1	153	Gullewáli.			
		2	157	Jallowáli.			
		3	152	Kakhánwáli.			
		4	144(a)	Jhátike.			
		5	203	Dogránwáli.			
		6	214	Hamídpur.			
		7	213	Khambe.			
		8	231	Kotli Sayadán.			
		9	230	Rájián.			
		10	229	Kamálpur.			
		11	215	Chowinda.			
		12	191	Buttar Salij Díu.			
		13	181	Mundeke.			
		14	163	Lálewáli.			
		15	166	Badiána.			
16	167	Saidpur Becharágh.					
17	168	Megha.					
18	169	Kaulpur.					
19	171	Dhilwán.					
20	172	Nathu Kaler.					
21	170	Sohal.					
22	176	Nawáde.					
23	175	Dáo.					
24	175(a)	Ghoga.					
25	177	Kot Dhingránwáli.					
26	174	Dhingránwáli.					
27	173	Kot Kalál.					

List of Insecure Villages in the Siálkot District—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Serial No.	Assessment No.	Villages.	REMARKS.
Zafarwál—concluded.	Jatátar--concl'd.	28	185	Abdáli.	
		29	184	Sohián.	
		30	178	Bathe.	
		31	179	Púral Kaler.	
		32	186	Lange.	
		33	188	Manjke.	
		34	190	Khurpa.	
		35	189	Bháganián.	
		36	216	Sárangpur.	
		37	217	Lippewáli.	
		38	218	Matteke.	
		39	221	Jájopur.	
		40	221(a)	Maddopur.	
		41	220	Golu Kot.	
		42	219	Kádiánwáli.	
		43	225	Dhar Káli.	
		44	222	Arki.	
		45	223	Isa.	
46	224	Chak Rája.			
47	132	Ráipur.			
48	135	Khánpur Syadán.			



सत्यमेव जयते

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

LAHORE, dated the September 1895.

ERRATUM.

Dialluvion Procedure Rules of the Ráwalpindi Division, Form G.

Omit columns 11 and 12.

Column 13 will become column 11.

Footnote, 3rd line, *strike out* 11 and 12, and the words, "not so the amounts shown in columns 11 and 12."

Last footnote, for "column 13" read "column 11."



No. 4372.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Dated LAHORE, the 9th August 1895.

FROM

R. SYKES, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners,
Punjab,

TO

S. S. THORBURN, ESQUIRE, C.S.,
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Ráwalpindi Division.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 287, dated the 27th January 1895, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners in your Division, a copy of the di-alluvion procedure rules to be adopted in the Ráwalpindi Division as finally approved by the Financial Commissioner.

W. M. Young, Esquire,
C.S.I.

2. As regards the *kharába* question, I am to say that the assessments dealt with are not fluctuating assessments, and the Financial Commissioner considers that a *kharába* enquiry would be out of place in connection with the di-alluvion proceedings.

The di-alluvion assessments are framed with reference to the character of the soil, and, when framed, are subject to alteration only under the di-alluvion rules. In case of failure of crops the same rules will apply as in the case of lands not liable to river action. Remissions or suspensions on account of serious failure may be necessary in either case, and in both the procedure will be the same. Such failure of crops should be treated under the ordinary rules, and not in connection with the procedure for assessing the different soils. For this reason all mention of *kharába* has been omitted from the rules and forms now under consideration.

3. An exemplar showing the entries to be made in Form C is forwarded for guidance and has been printed with the rules.

4. Rule 6 has been altered so as to suit the assessment system sanctioned for the Ráwalpindi Division.

5. As regards the proposal of Munshi Ghulám Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahádur, that the di-alluvion files should be kept in the tahsíl until the detailed *jamábandi* is prepared, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner has no objection to this being done if you desire it ; but I am to point out that checking of the di-alluvion work should be done on the spot, and for that purpose the patwáris' papers are available. In the tahsíl, all that can be checked is the collection of the revenue, and this can be done by referring to the rent-rolls signed by the Collector which are in the charge of the Wásil Báqi Nawís.

I have, &c.,

R. SYKES,

Offg. Senior Secy. to ~~Financial~~

Procedure Rules applicable to Di-alluvion Assessments in the Rawalpindi Division.

1. In each year as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will ordinarily be by the 1st of December, the patwári will go over the part of the estate liable to be affected by river action, and note the areas carried away by the river, or damaged by sand, and the areas newly brought under cultivation, and he will make measurements in order to bring to record the altered areas, and to enable the Collector to ascertain the revenue to be remitted on lands deteriorated, or to be assessed on those which have improved. The patwári will already have noticed when doing his *kharif girdáwari* what changes have taken place, and it is important that he should enter carefully the crops grown on land which will be the subject of assessment at the di-alluvial enquiry, and that the kánúngo should carefully check these entries.

2. If changes have occurred in a village of which the boundaries are fixed, the total area will not be altered and the only result will be an alteration in the area of each class of land. If changes have occurred in a village in which the deep-stream rule is in force the total area of the village will be changed as well as the area of one or more classes of land, and the patwári will have to make measurements to ascertain the extent of the changes.

3. He should first make a tracing, from his map of the village, of a part of the area liable to be affected by river action, and will show on this the area—

- (1) lost by diluvion ;
- (2) thrown out of cultivation by water or sand ;
- (3) gained by alluvion ;
- (4) brought into cultivation for the first time ; or
- (5) liable to have its assessment increased.

It will seldom be necessary to show the whole *bet* in this tracing, but on the other hand he should not be satisfied with merely showing the actual fields affected. He should also show all fields which actually touch any field which has undergone alteration so as to indicate at once the position in the whole village map of the fields in which change of area has occurred, or in which the assessment has to be revised. These tracings will be on unbacked sheets ruled into squares not larger than an ordinary mapping sheet. A half or quarter mapping sheet may be used if this will suffice to show all that is required.

4. The simplest case is where the only change is loss by diluvion or where land has been thrown out of cultivation by water or sand. Here the patwári will by offsets from the nearest squares plot on his di-alluvion tracing for the year, the position of the edge of the river or the line up to which the remaining cultivation extends, and will show it by a thin blue line at both ends of which he will write "Burdi San 1893-94," or whatever the year may be. If whole fields have been carried away his last year's *jama-bandi* will give him the area of each. If only a part, then he will chain what remains and so ascertain the area washed away. Where there has been no other change except diluvion he may show it on his last year's tracing and there will be no necessity for making a fresh tracing each year.

5. Where there has been a gain in total area by alluvion (which will only occur in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule) the patwári will have to produce the squares of the village so as to take in the land gained and will by offsets lay down the new boundary and the present position of the deep-stream on his di-alluvion tracing. He will indicate the new land acquired by drawing a red line between it and the older land and writing at each end the word "*barámad*" and the year in which the new area was acquired. The field numbers to be given to the new area should start from the last number in use in the old map, the highest numbers being given to those fields nearest the river. If the new land is all uncultivated the limits of the survey numbers should correspond with the limits of the squares. In case these square survey numbers should be divided up into cultivated fields in subsequent years, when it would be necessary to number them according to rule 82, sufficient room should be left in the page of the *khasra girdáwari* in which they appear. He will in indicating the deep-stream write at each end the words "*dhúr-kalán*" with the year.

6. In villages with fixed boundaries in which land which was before uncultivated has been brought under cultivation, he will on the ground reproduce the squares covering the part of the village affected and will plot in by offsets from them the new squares which have been formed numbering them according to the system laid down in Rule No. 82. If this can be done on the last year's di-alluvion map without producing confusion he need not prepare a fresh tracing, but in other cases he should prepare a fresh copy of the tracing. Whenever at the end of the fourth year special attestation is

out a fresh tracing will have to be prepared by the patwári for his own use. When the new land has been assessed he should colour all land assessed at the "nisf parta" by drawing a line of green dots round the fields. When it has reached the "kamil" rate the green dots should be altered and run together into a continuous green line.

7. As the measurements proceed the patwári will prepare the following papers:—

Form A ("Khasrah Diluvion") will only be prepared in those villages which follow the deep-stream rule and for diluvion only.

Form B ("Khasrah Alluvion") will also be prepared for similar villages for alluvion.

Form C ("Khasrah") showing change of condition (*tabdil haisiyat*) is prepared for all changes in the character of the soil of all villages whether following the deep-stream rule, or not. Diluvion caused by water or sand in villages with fixed boundaries will be shown here, as it is not really lost but only changed in character. All fields which are assessed at less than the *kamil* rate will also be shown here, but in the case of those the calculation showing how the area has been arrived at need not be repeated. The columns 20 and 21 will not be filled up until the Tahsildár has made his visit and has formed an opinion as to the assessment.

8. The Kánungo will check the measurements and the statements which the patwári has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the patwári has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

9. The Tahsildár or his Naib (Assistant Collector of the second grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot and will pass orders as to the classes of land, rates and revenue, after inspecting the fields. He will have columns 12 and 13 of Khasrah B and 20 and 21 of Khasrah C filled in before him and will give the patwári orders to prepare the village abstract Form F. He will at the same time cause the patwári to make the necessary entries in the register of fields assessed below the full rates, Form E. The patwári will then have to prepare a duplicate of his di-alluvion tracing for the year and duplicate forms of the diluvion field book, alluvion field book and village abstract, and the Tahsildár will see that these too are completed, where necessary. The Tahsildár will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals and their results. The register Form E will remain with the patwári who will give the Tahsildár an extract from it showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed during the current year. The Tahsildár will then sign the maps, field books, and village abstracts and the register, and will take over the Government copies of the three former and the extracts from the register.

10. Final orders on each di-alluvion file can only be passed by an officer exercising the powers of a Collector, but the Collector of the District usually deposes an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade to finally test the measurements and assessment proposed before he passes his final confirming order. This officer's duty is to decide boundary disputes, where newly acquired land is claimed as forming a part of two or more adjoining estates, and to satisfy himself as to the amount by which the assessment should be increased or diminished (para. 18 of Circular 33). If any corrections are made by his order, they will be made at once in the Government copies, and the patwári will be ordered to correct his own copies. The patwári will then prepare in duplicate a *khevat* showing the result of the new assessment, Form D, and will forward both copies to the Tahsildár through the kánungo. The Tahsildár will see that the *khevat* agrees with the orders and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwári. The latter will embody new figures in future *báchh* papers and will give a "*fard*" showing the result, free of charge, to each *khewatdár* concerned.

11. The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form, not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

12. The district statement of changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared in Form G (*tahsilwár*) as prescribed by the Revenue Circulars (Correction Slip 321).

13. Cases of destructive inundation should not be treated under these rules, as by them the growing crops only and not the land are injured. Reports concerning them should be made in Form A or B appended to Circular 33.

FORMS



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FORM
Khasrah of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Khasrah No.	No. of Holding.	Owner, in brief.	Tenant, in brief.	FORMER.	
					Area in Kanals.	Kind of soil.



Note: This form will apply to villages which do not have a fixed boundary. In villages with fixed boundaries all changes will

Diluvion.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
LAND REMAINING.			LAND LOST.			REMARKS.
Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate.	

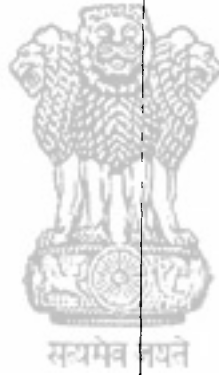


be shown in Form C.

by diluvion.

FORM
Khasrah of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Khasrah No.		Khwat No.	Owner, briefly.	Tenant, briefly.	Area calculation.
	Old.	New.				



NOTE.—1. This form will apply in all villages which have not got a fixed boundary

Area in column 8 will represent the extent to

B.

Alluvion.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Area.	Kind of soil.	CROPS.		REVENUE.		REMARKS.
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

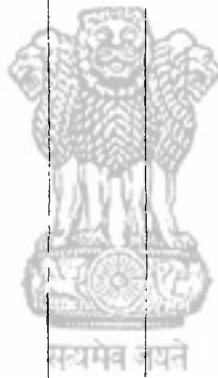


in village with fixed boundaries all changes will be shown in Form C.

which the area of the village has

Khasrah of changes in class

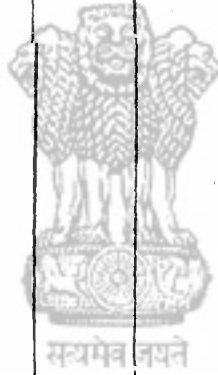
1	2	3	4	5	FORMER.			CHANGING.			
Serial No.	Khasrah No.	Khevat No.	Owner (briefly).	Tenant (briefly).	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Khasrah No.	Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.



C.

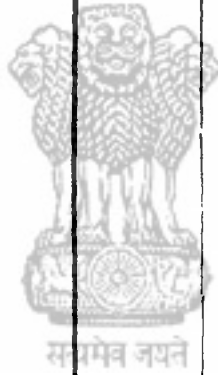
of soil due to river actions.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
G. E. S.				PRESENT.					REMARKS.
Crops.		Revenue.		Khasrah No.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Revenue.		
Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.				Class.	Rate.	



Khewat showing changes in revenue of holdings due

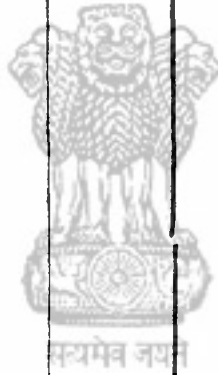
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8
Khevat No. K in last Jamabandi.	Khatanni No.	Name of owner and of tenant where necessary.	Assessment of Kháta according to last year's papers.	KHASRAH No.		FORMER.		
				Old.	New.	Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.




D.

to river action as ascertained at end of Kharif 18

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PRESENT.			DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of Kháta as now fixed.	REMARKS.
Area and kind of soil.	Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		




Register of fields assessed below full rates

1	2	3	4	5
Khasrah No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	Area with details.	S A M-	
			Crops.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.
		 <p>सत्यमेव जयते</p>		

E.

and of fields assessed at grazing rates.

6	7	8	9
BAT 19		Khasrah No.	[COLUMNS TO BE REPEATED] FOR 4 YEARS IN ALL.]
Rate.	Remarks.		
		 सत्यमेव जयते	

Statement of Diluvion and Alluvion

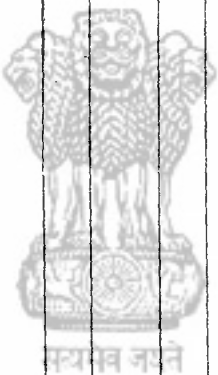
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.	Name of river.	Name of tahsil.	Name of village.	Detail of kind of soil.	Assessable area by last measurement.	Jama by last assessment.	NATURE OF CHANGE OF CULTURABLE AREA.							
							<i>For the worse.</i>				<i>For the better.</i>			
							Actual abrasion.	Rendered unculturable by sand or torrents.	Productive power diminished by same causes.	Total.	Actual increment.	Unculturable rendered culturable.	Productive power increased by same causes.	Total.

Note.—1. The figures in column 7 should agree with the
the statement in columns 24 to 26 is also taken.

F.


assessment made in 18.....for the.....

16	17	18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27
Present assessable area.	Rates fixed at Settlement for each kind of soil.	PROPOSED REDUCTION ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.						PROPOSED INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.						NEW ASSESSMENT FOR THE CURRENT AGRICULTURAL YEAR.						REMARKS.
		Kharif 18.....		Rabi 18.....		Total.		Kharif 18.....		Rabi 18.....		Total.		Kharif 18.....		Rabi 18.....		Total.		
		Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	Khálsa.	Assigned revenue.	



figures in column 26 of the statement for the previous year.
at the prospective assessment for the next agricultural year

**Statement of Financial results of Alluvion and Diluvion assessments for the
proposed remission in the Revenue Roll and amount**

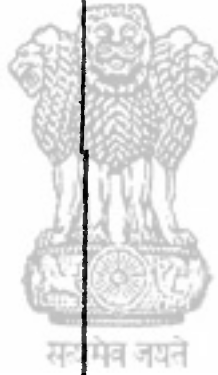
1 District.	2 Tahsil.	3 Assessment Circle.	4 River.	5 Jama of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, kharif 18 , rabi 18	6 Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c. (including jagir).	7 Gross decrease of assessment due to diluvion, &c. (including jagir).	8 Net increase (khalsa) to be collected as fluctuating revenue.
							

NOTES.—Column 3.—When the assessments are numerous this column
Column 4.—The figures for the large rivers of the Province
Columns 6, 7, and 8.—The amounts shown in column 9
Column 13.—Note in the column the Officer by whom the
Reports prescribing such method, or

3.

District. made in 18 , for the agricultural year (Kharif 18 and Rabi 18) and the
 Division. to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

9	10	11 | 12		13
Net decrease (khálsa) to be remitted.	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year Kharif 18 , rabi 18	REMISSIONS PROPOSED ON ACCOUNT OF INJURY TO CROPS BY INUNDATION.		
		Kharif 18	Rabi 18	REMARKS.



may be omitted under sanction of
 should be given separately. The
 will be struck off the Rent Roll
 assessments were made and the

FORM C. — (Example).

Khasrah of changes in class of soil due to river actions.

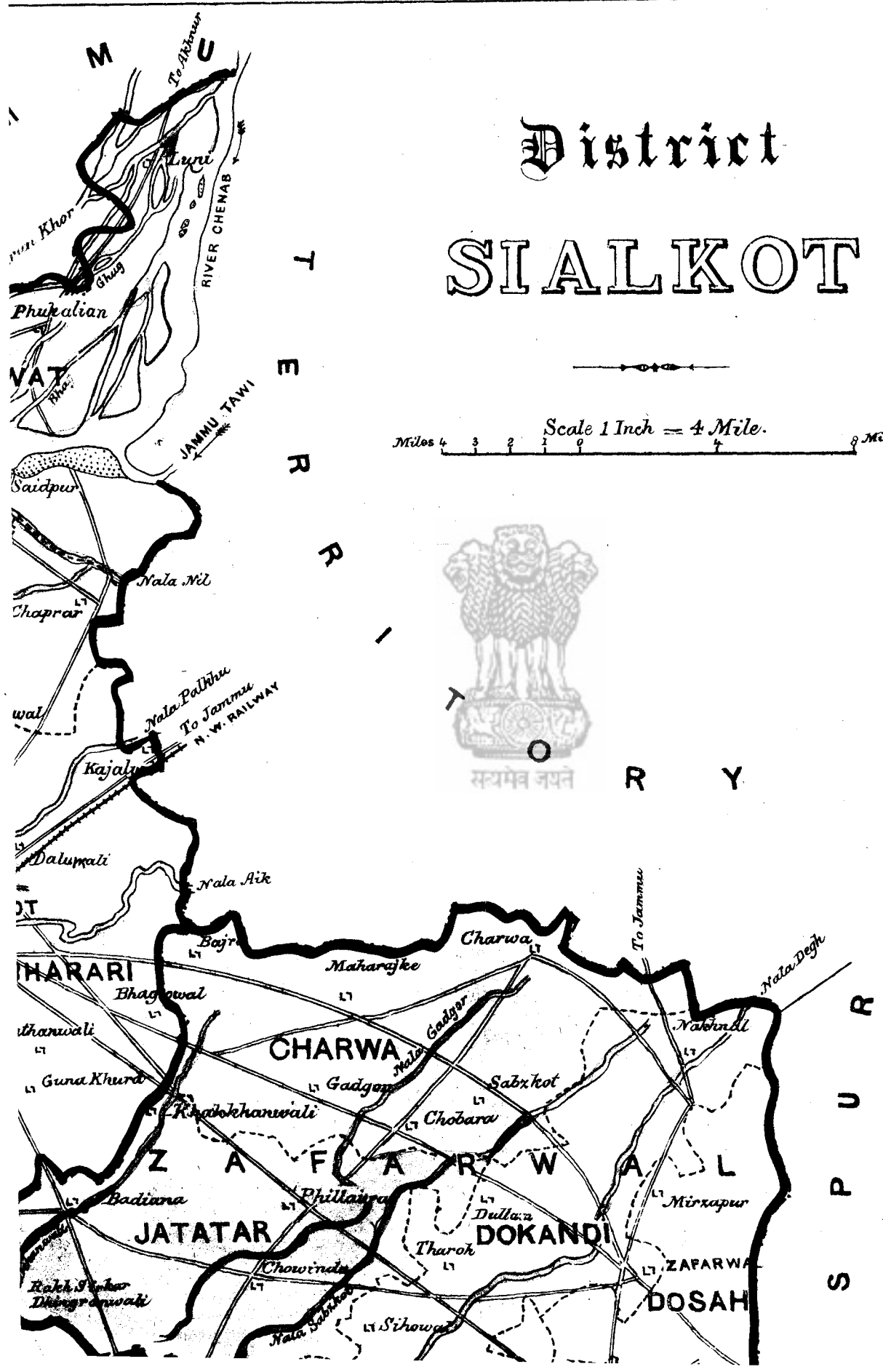
1	2	3	4	5	FORMER.						CHANGES.						17	18	PRESENT.				22
					Kahrah No.	Kahrah No.	Owner (briety).	Tenant (briety).	Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Area calculation.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Crops.	Class.			Revenue.	Rate.	Kind of soil.	Area.		Kind of soil.	Class.	Revenue.	Rate.	REMARKS.
1	86	2	Gulab ...	Khudkashi ...	6 1	Sailab ...	0 3 10	42 x 16	3 15	Sailab ...	...	Wheat ...	1 or Kamil	0 3 10	86	42 x 16	3 15	Sailab ...	...	Rs. a. p. 0 3 10	Rs. a. p. 0 3 10	Wheat field measured and its calculation shown in columns 9 to 16. The remaining area was regmat.
2	5006	10	Mabgal ...	Do. ...	221 2	Unculturable	Nil.	36 x 12	2 8	Do.	...	Barley ...	Adna ...	...	5075	36 x 12	2 8	Sailab ...	Adna	0 0 9	0 0 9	7 kanals 2 marlas out of No. 5006 broken and cultivated by four tenants. Hence 4 area cultivations last number being 5074, hence new numbers given to new fields = 5075 to 5079.
3	5010	7	Do. ...	Saudi ...	9 10	Sailab ...	0 0 9 adna.	23 x 11	1 9	Do.	...	...	...	...	5076	23 x 11	1 9	Sailab ...	...	0 3 10	0 3 10	Enhanced rate to be charged for wheat being sown.
4	379	6	Kishna ...	Self ...	8 8	Do. ...	0 3 10	2	0 14	Do.	...	...	...	...	5077	2	0 14	Unculturable	...	...	0 3 10	Part of field No. 379 which was unculturable sown with wheat and the whole field rendered kamil.
					4 2	Unculturable	...	...	214 0	Unculturable	...	...	Kharaj bachh.	Nil.	5078	...	214 0	Unculturable	...	...	...
					9 10	Sailab ...	...	...	9 10	Sailab ...	...	Wheat ...	Kamil ...	0 3 10	5010	...	9 10	Sailab ...	Kamil ...	0 3 10	0 3 10	
					8 8	Do. ...	0 3 10	...	4 2	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	0 3 10	379	...	4 2	Do.	Do.	0 3 10	0 3 10		

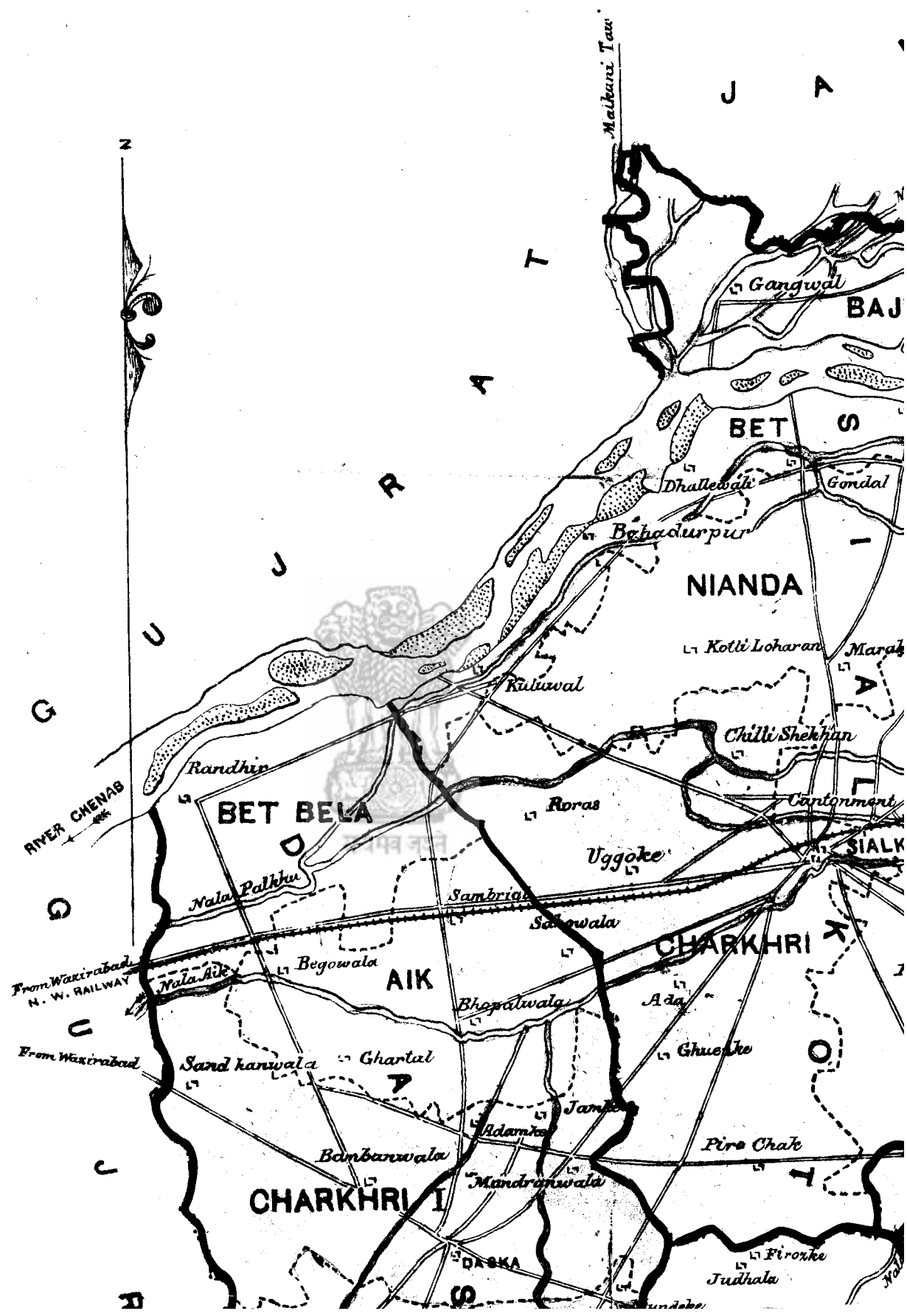
District SIALKOT

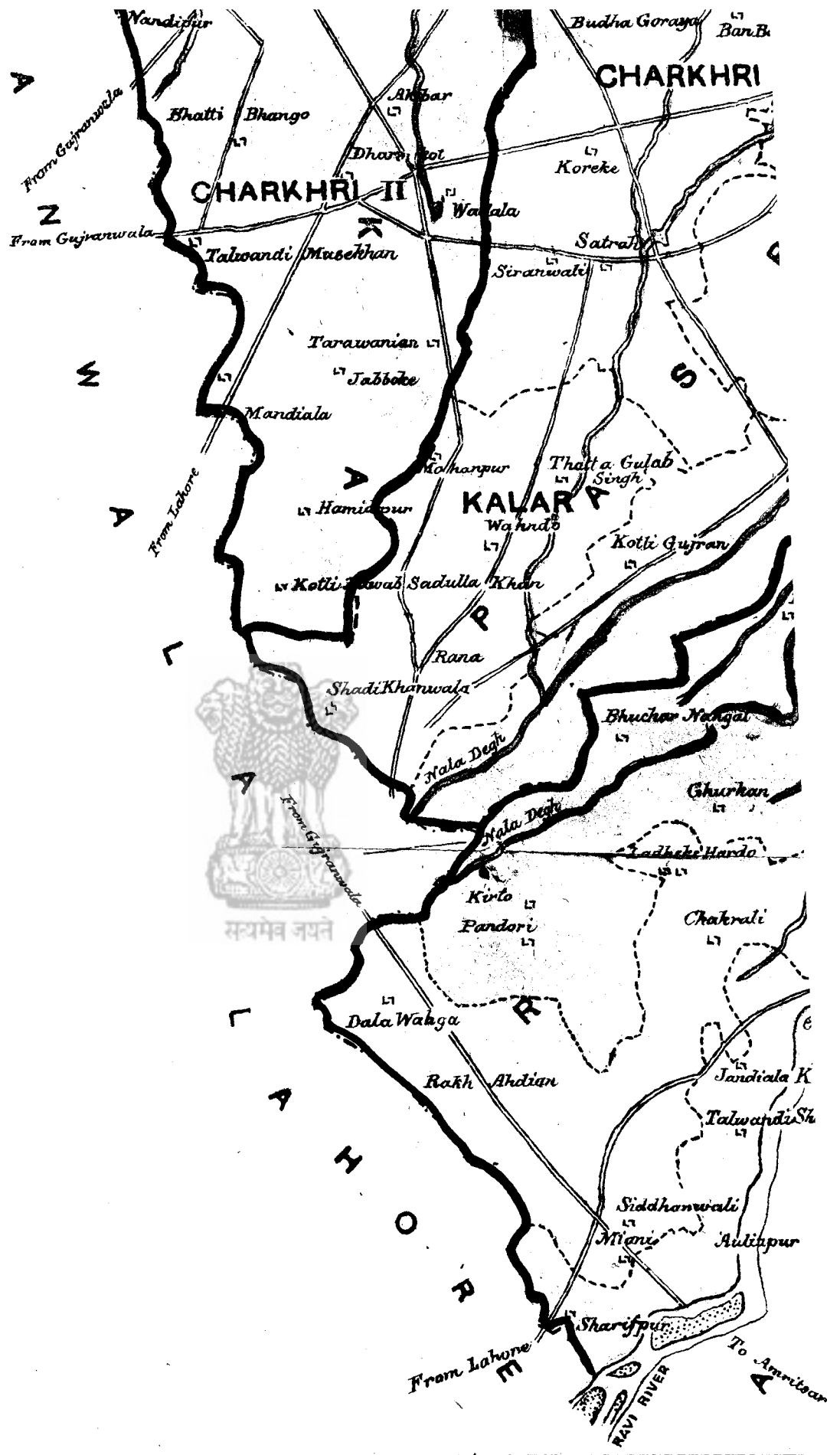
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles

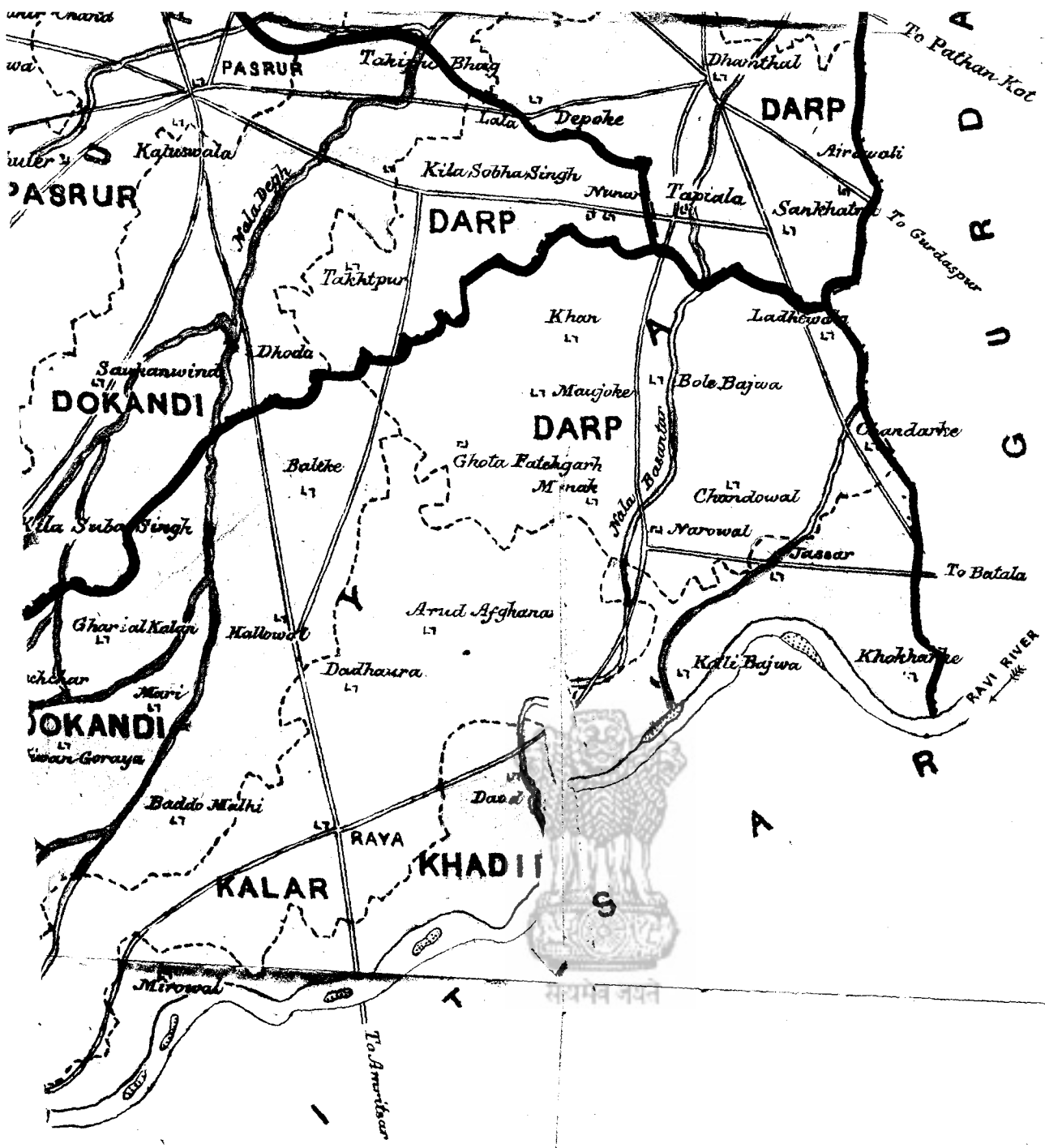


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J. R. Dunlop-Smith Captain
Settlement Collector Sialkot.