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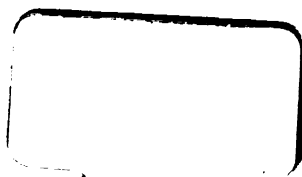
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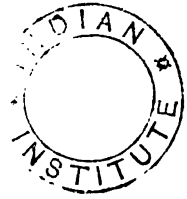
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FINAL REPORT

ON THE

FIRST REGULAR SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT,

IN THE

DERAJAT DIVISION,

EFFECTED BY

F. W. R. FRYER, Esquire, B.C.S.,

1869 TO 1874 A.D.

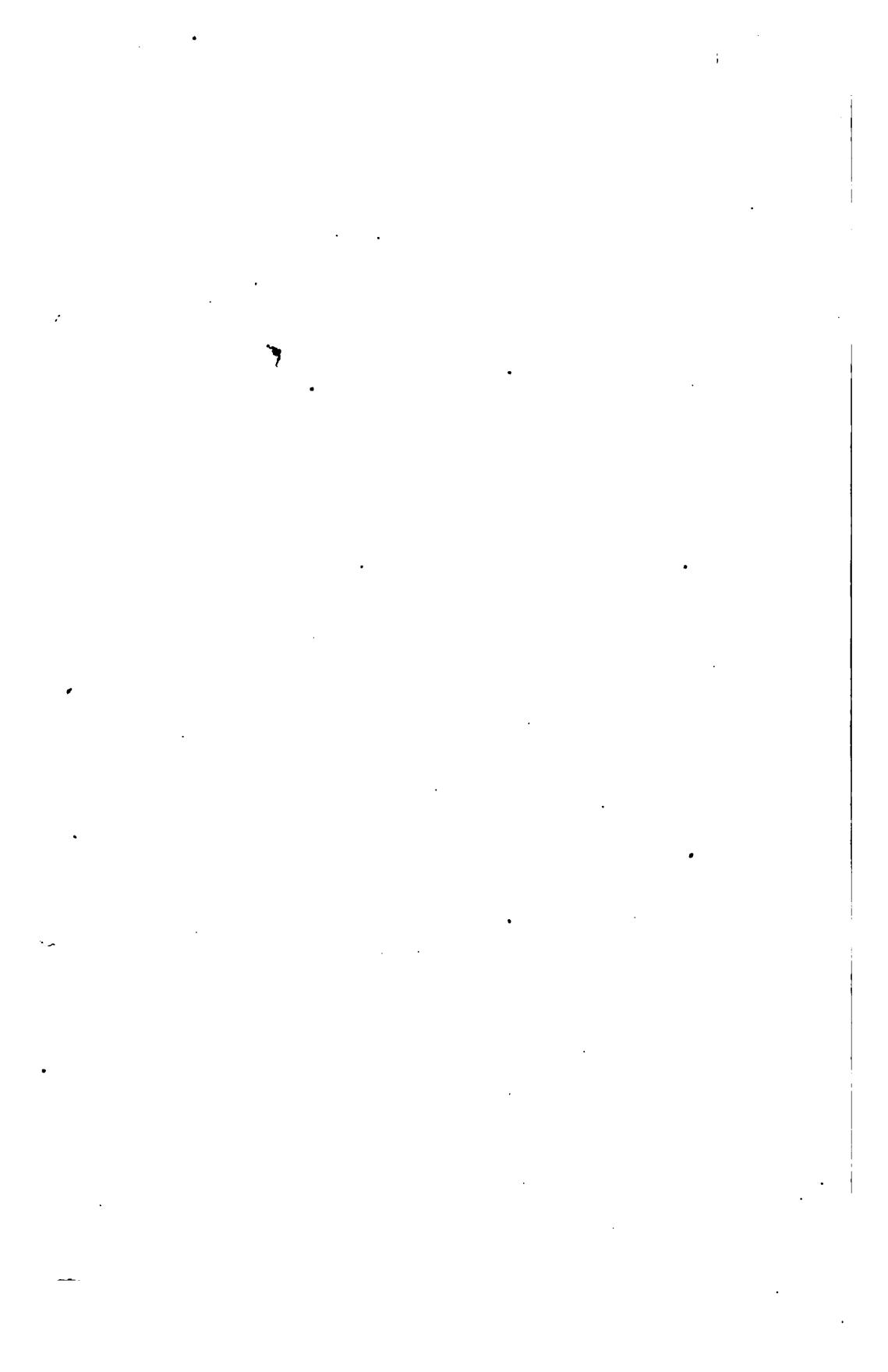


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1876.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN SETTLEMENT REPORT:

LIST OF ERRATA.

Settlement Commissioner's review. Page 5.—In line 8 para. 8 for "Babár" read "Bábar," and in line 30 of the same para. after "Ranjit" add "Singh."

Settlement Commissioner's review. Page 8.—In line 72 of para. 10 for "Sáwan Mál" read "Sáwan Mal."

Settlement Commissioner's review. Page 10, para 12 and in page 60 paras. 166 to 170, page 64 para. 183, pages 75 and 76 paras. 211 and 212, page 78 para. 220, page 79 para. 230 and in page 118, para. 349 of the report for "bánd" read "band."

Settlement Commissioner's review. Page 10.—In line 17 of para. 12 for "banjári" read "banjari."

Settlement Commissioner's review. Page 10.—In line 23 of para. 12 for "Dák" read "Dak."

Settlement Commissioner's review.—Page 12.—In line 35 of para. 14 for "alá" read "ála."

In Report—

Page 4.—In line 9 of para. 13 for "Sál" read "Jál."

" 5.—In line 19 of para. 15 for "Shayor" read "Shayok."

" 18.—In line 5 of para. 46 for "Aroras 38,024" read "Aroras 33,024."

" 19.—In line 21 of para. 48 for "Khetránis" read "Khetráns."

" 20.—In line 9 of para. 50 for "races" read "race" and in line 41 for "paropanisan" read "Paropamisan."

" 26.—In line 20 of para. 61 for "Bhagsár" read "Bhāgsar."

" 27.—In line 19 of para. 63 for "pas" read "pad."

" 30.—In line 16 of para. 73 for "Koura Khen" read "Koura Khan."

" 35.—In line 2 of para. 92 for "Yusáf" read "Yúsaf."

" 39.—In line 21 of para. 109 for "1265 A. H." read "1165 A. H."

" 40.—In line 58 of para. 109 for "1857" read "1856."

" 46.—In line 13 of para. 124 for "interests" read "interest."

" 50.—In line 15 of para. 133 for "murder" read "attempt." In line 2 of para. 134 for "lead" read "leads."

" 57.—In lines 15, 16 and 17 of para. 159 read "The Fazlwah private canal was tailed into the Dhori branch canal and the owner of the Fazlwah canal need not supply the Dhori with water unless he likes" and not as stated in the report.

" 64.—In line 3 of para. 185 for "bháng" read "bang."

" 87.—In lines 5 and 6 of para. 248 for "Darkhást. Ghulám Haider Khan" read "Darkhást Ghulám Haider Khan. In lines 12 and 15 for "Mírán" read "Miran" and in line 13 for "Dereshak" read "Dreshak."

" 94.—In line 24 of para. 275 omit "in" before "mauzahs" and in line 28 for "Kotla Mirán" read "Kotla Miran."

" 96.—In line 4 of para. 284 for "Proprietarys share" read "Proprietary shares."

" 98.—In margin of para. 287 for "Rowajaim" read "Riwáj-i-ám"

106.—In line 7 of para. 316 for "Dharwais" read "Dharwai."

- „ 111.—In line 4 of para. 332 for “know” read “knew” and in line 3 of para. 333 for “ghás” read “ghaa.”
- „ 112.—In line 20 of para. 336 for “crops” read “crop.”
- „ 121.—In line 5 of column 9 of the statement given in para. 354 for “100” read “99-10-6.”
- „ 129.—In line 9 of para. 375 for “ghás” read “ghaa.”
- „ 130.—In line 6 para. 377 for “myrth” read “myrtle.”
- „ 153.—In line 18 of para. 414 for “mukúdam” read “mukadim.”
- „ 157.—In line 5 of para. 427 for “posts” read “post.”

F. W. B. FRYER,
Settlement Officer.

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APPENDIX A.

Note on the principles upon which boundary disputes between the Bhāwalpur State and the Dera Ghāzi Khan District are to be decided.

tains. Less than one-third of the total area is cultivated. Mr. Fryer divides it into two parts, the Pachád and the Sindh. The true Pachád is the upland tract sloping down from the foot of the hills to the bank of the present bed of the Indus, or to a flat low-lying country, which appears at one time to have been in the bed of that river, though now perhaps some way off, and of a rather higher level. It is this alluvial country which is the true Sindh, though the name is also applied to any part of the Pachád to which the canals from the Indus are extended. The soil of the Pachád is hard clay, in a few places covered with sand drifts; that of the Sindh rests upon sand, and varies everywhere in depth and quality as the soil always does in the Khádírs of Indian rivers. In parts, the Pachád is nothing better than a howling wilderness, and elsewhere it is a waste of bare clay very scantily sprinkled with small bushes; but near where the chief torrents leave the hills, it is a well-cultivated country, by no means to be avoided in the cold season. The air is very light and pure; the crops in a favorable season are very fine and extensive, and the landscape, otherwise tame, is relieved by the barren range of mountains rising abruptly from the plain all along the horizon.

Very little can be said for the scenery of the Sindh; except near Dera Gházi Khan and one or two other places, there are few date palms or other handsome trees, but little grass grows, and the cultivation is rough and untidy-looking. But that part of the Sindh which may be considered to be in the present river bed, and which is subject to annual inundations, is very distinct from the rest, and not so ugly. It is much more green and grassy, and is diversified by thick woods of Poplar and by long sheets of water called Dhands which form in old deserted channels of the river. Mr. Fryer mentions the fisheries of these Dhands which are held on annual leases from Government. He also gives an interesting account of the annual floods of the Indus, and of the embankments which have been raised to check them. These floods take off at certain points where the river banks are low, and, if not prevented by embankments, run far inland, doing a great deal of damage. The subject is a very important one.

4. Alum and salt are the only important mineral products of the district. They are both manufactured in Tahsíl Rájanpur. Mr. Fryer gives an excellent description of the process. The most noticeable crops are indigo, which occupied

39,632 acres in the year of measurements, and poppy, which is grown for opium to a considerable extent in the Rájanpur Tahsíl.

The great staples are wheat, jowár, bájra, and cotton. Wheat covered near 35, the two millets 37, and cotton near 8 per cent. of the total acreage under crop. Jowár is much more grown than bájra.

5. A sketch of the system of agriculture in force is given in paras. 37 to 40; more information on the same subject will be found in the chapters on assessments and sources of irrigation. Land is plentiful, but water is scarce. No crop can be grown with the rain-fall, the average depth of which is less than 7 inches per annum. But if the soil is good, a field thoroughly soaked before sowing will give a crop; if afterwards aided by seasonable rain, it will be a very good one. In the Pachád this soaking is accomplished by surrounding each field with high embankments; the torrents which rush into the plains after storms in the mountains are diverted by large dams from their natural beds, and thrown out on to the surface of the country. The water runs down the slope in numerous channels made to intersect the net-work of field embankments; each field opens to catch the passing tide, and closes when it has secured as much as it can hold. The villages in the bed of the Indus obtain a similar soaking from the floods due to the melting of the snows of the Himalayas in the hot season. It is this rise of the river from May to September which fills the Inundation Canals upon which the intermediate country, out of the reach of hill torrents and river floods, depends for its irrigation. But as the period for which they run, the dates of beginning and ending, and the continuity of the supply, are always uncertain, wells are used to supplement them. Wells alone can hardly be worked to a profit. It is done in places, but the return is very small; it consists of a few acres of wheat, the autumn crop of millet grown as fodder to the cattle.

6. Mr. Fryer gives some curious particulars about date trees in his notice of spontaneous products. They are assessed with Revenue, and till this Settlement all those in Tahsíl Dera Gházi were considered to be Crown property. The tract in Rájanpur, where the wild ass roams, is, I believe, the only home of this fine animal in the Punjab. I see that Mr.

W | Fryer does not mention among the *feræ naturæ*, a stag of the Samp deer genus, of which a few specimens are said to survive in the thick woods on the banks and islands of the Indus in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. Perhaps he considers the race to be extinct, and by the most favorable accounts it must be very nearly so. The Biloch horse is a well known breed ; the Bilochi is as fond of his mare as the Bedouin Arab is said to be. In Tahsíl Sangarh there is another somewhat different breed, also noted for hardy endurance. The camels are not, I think, in any way a noted breed, but there are great numbers of them.

7. I now come to Chapter III, in which Mr. Fryer treats of the population, the principal tribes, and the families of most note. The increase of population by 29 per cent. in fifteen years, shown by the last Census, may of course be partly nominal and due to an improved system of enumeration, but there is no doubt that there has been a large genuine increase from the causes mentioned by Mr. Fryer.

Only 15 per cent. of the population are Hindús ; they go by the name of Karárs, and are chiefly engaged in trade. Very many now hold land, and a few cultivate with their own hands. As they are the great money-lenders, the amount of land in their possession is gradually increasing. Mr. Fryer gives some interesting particulars regarding them. Fifty-two per cent. of the population call themselves Jats, but they are a very mixed race of no common history or common stock, so there is little to be said of them.

Only thirty per cent. of the population are Biloches (but they own 66 per cent. of the land to 16 per cent. owned by the Jats, and 18 per cent. by other tribes). Mr. Fryer quotes the opinions of many great authorities regarding the origin of this interesting race, and comes, I think correctly, to the conclusion that the different clans are not all homogeneous. He gives a most interesting account of each border clan and of the history and character of the chiefs and their families. It appears to be clearly established that these Biloch clans of the border came up from the south within comparatively recent times, and drove out a Pathán population which previously occupied this part of the Sulimán Range. At the end of the chapter is a very complete sketch of the history and peculiar customs of the Serai family, descendants of the

Kálhora Kings of Sindh ; also a notice of the other principal families in the district, which will be useful to future District Officers.

8. The fourth and sixth chapters contain the political history of the district as far as it is known from before the first Arab invasion to the present time ; statistics of the number of villages, towns, and municipalities ; and descriptions and historical accounts of the chief towns.

According to Mr. Fryer, whose account shows a good deal of research, and is, I think, very well written, the district in early Muhammadan times seems to have had no separate history from Mooltan, to which Súbá or Kingdom it naturally belonged. About the middle of the 15th century, some 500 years after the commencement of Muhammadan rule in Mooltan, the Nahrs, a branch of the house of Lodi, which had formerly furnished Governors to Mooltan, and had lately seized the throne of Delhi, established in Sitpur, which was then Trans-Indus,—a government which was apparently independent of Mooltan, and which included Harrand and Dájil and the rest of the south of the present Dera Gházi Khan District. But soon after the Emperor Babár expelled the Lodi Kings from Delhi, and Gházi Khan Biloch, the founder of the dynasty from which the district takes its name, took the southern part of the district from the Nahrs. His family held the government for 300 years, at first as Nawábs under the Mogal Emperors, but for the last 30 years under the Kings of Khorásán. Early in the second half of the 18th century, and soon after the extinction of this dynasty of hereditary Governors, Harrand and Dájil were granted by Ahmad Shah Duráni, then King of Khorásán and Kábul, to the Khán of Khelát ; the rest of the district remained under the rulers of Afghánistán till the whole was annexed in 1819 by Maharájah Ranjít. Ranjít farmed it for a time to the Baháwalpur Nawáb, and then sent General Ventura to govern it. Eventually it was put under Díwán Sáwan Mal, and so reattached at last to the Government of Mooltan.

9. The next three chapters contain a great deal of information, but do not require much notice in this review.

To lookers-on it may seem strange that our Government, which runs some risks to open out trade routes behind Burmah and Kashmír, should permit old trade routes on its own Fron-

tier to be closed by small clans of half-starved, ill armed mountaineers like the Marís and Búgtís. But with the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, near at hand, and the Indus running through its whole length, the district seems to have sufficient outlets for its trade such as it is. The opening of these passes, though it would no doubt be a very good thing for the district, is not, I think, a matter of any general or imperial importance. Seeing that the Land Revenue is only a little over four lakhs, an export trade in grain, indigo, and opium alone of nearly seven and a half lakhs appears rather large than small ; cotton must be another item of some importance.

Land changes hands frequently, but this is no new thing in this country. Sales and mortgages seem to have been very frequent under native governments when the Revenue was collected in kind. A large proportion of the land sold is bought by well-to-do landholders, not of the money-lending or trading classes. Mr. Fryer's account of the famous shrine of Sakhi Sarwar is well worth reading. Apropos of the number of shrines of Muhammadan saints in the district, he remarks that no body but a saint would care to live in many parts of it ; may-be their numbers are also due to the fact that amongst such sinners it was not hard to be a saint. The Biloches and Jats of this part of the world have many virtues, but appear to me to be very lax and unenlightened in matters of religion. The story goes that a Biloch who was asked why he never said his prayers, replied that his chief said them for the whole clan. The Makdums and others, descendants of these saints, are often notoriously men of most unholy habits, but this does not appear to detract from their personal holiness in the eyes of their neighbours. They say, if I remember right, that a saint transmits his sanctity to his descendants without renewal for fourteen generations. Hospitality will cover a multitude of sins ; almost any crime will be excused in a man who exercises it profusely.

The means of communication are, as Mr. Fryer shows, much improved ; but even now not much can be said in praise of the roads : the hill torrents in particular offer great obstacles to road-making, and so in a lesser degree do the canals and the floods from the Indus.

10. The tenth chapter describes the sources of irrigation, of which the most important are the Inundation Canals from

the Indus. The Massúwah and Fázilwah, which Mr. Fryer mentions as at present owned and managed by private individuals, were excavated in 1861, 1862, and 1863 under the auspices of the then Deputy Commissioner Major Minchin, who gave a great impetus to projects of the kind. Three or four other canals were excavated or extended about the same time by other parties, some of whom collect "Anwándá" or water-rent from the irrigators, but the management of the canals is in the hands of the Canal Officer. Some of these projects proved very profitable to the projectors, others were financial failures. Government has recently decided to buy out the rights of the present holders of these privately-constructed canals, and has directed certain offers to be made to them for the purpose. The general policy of Major Minchin's concessions was to grant to the excavators, in return for their outlay, first, the ownership of unclaimed waste lands adjacent to the new canal; secondly, exemption from assessment of such lands for a term of years; thirdly, the right to levy "Anwándá" or water-rent in kind from landowners using the water of the new canal on lands previously cultivated and assessed; fourthly, the right to levy for the same term, in addition to such water-rent, an equivalent to the Land Revenue in kind on lands brought into cultivation by the new canal, and previously uncultivated and unassessed (in other words an assignment of the Revenue of such lands).

It was originally intended that the management of these canals should rest with the excavators till the end of the revenue-free term, and should then pass to Government, but, as mentioned above, all but two are already managed by the Canal Officers.

Whether the payment of water-rent to the excavators would cease after Government assumed the management was a point as to which (except in the case of the Massúwah) nothing was said in the deeds containing the terms of the concessions, and no clear understanding existed in the minds of the excavators; but Colonel Minchin has lately explained that in making the concessions he understood that the right to demand water-rent would be permanent.

In respect to the old canals made before annexation, I think the dispute, whether they ought to be called Government

canals, was to some extent a battle of words ; the real part of it may, I think, be summed up in the two following questions :—

- (1). In the case of land which has been always irrigated by one of these old canals, if the Canal Officer permanently stops or reduces the supply by an alteration, not made of necessity for maintenance, but made for the general improvement or extension of the canal, then can the owner of the land claim compensation or only remission of canal charges under Clause (b), Section 32, of the Canal Act ?
- (2). Is Government at liberty to charge an occupier's rate not of the nature of the half clearance charge hitherto collected, or has it in any way pledged itself not to demand more than Land Revenue at ordinary half assets rates (which includes owner's rate), plus half cost of clearance ?

The first question was, according to Mr. Fryer, decided in favor of the landowners.

In respect to the second, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor decided that no pledge had been given. This is undoubtedly true ; but looking to the origin of these canals, and to the fact that hitherto the irrigators have paid nothing in addition to Land Revenue, except half cost of clearance, it is, I think, improbable that Government will ever see fit to change its policy and make a larger demand. The idea which prevails in the district, that the cost of clearance and maintenance ought to be borne half by Government and half by the people, is traceable to the arrangement made by Dīwān Sāwan Māl, the Sikh Governor, when he abolished the cher system and undertook to clear the canals by free-paid labor. In imposing certain rates on produce in lieu of cher labor, he gave out that they were intended to cover only half cost of clearance, and that the other half would be paid by the State. At first these rates did only cover about half cost, but by good management they eventually covered nearly the whole. Nevertheless the idea that the Government had undertaken to pay half remained in people's minds, and led to adoption of the rule by our Government at annexation and subsequently.

Apobos of paras. 158 and 159, I think it hardly fair to quote the arbitrary diversions of canal water made in the interest of the Mánka extension as an instance of the policy of the Canal Department. It was the Deputy Commissioner who started the project, and what was done by Mr. Kirwan in carrying it out, was not done in pursuance of any departmental policy, or in obedience to any departmental orders, but in the interest of the chief of the Leghárís.

11. A very good account of the appearance, character, and habits and customs of the people is given in Chapters XI and XII, and at the end of the latter chapter is a description of the system of Frontier management, which is well worth reading. The contrast between the people within and without the Frontier is illustrated by an interesting account of an expedition across the border made by Mr. Fryer and Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner.

Apobos of the constitution of the Biloch clans, my opinion is that payment of Land Revenue in kind to or through the Túmandár is not a matter of Biloch custom. Outside our territory the Biloches, like the Pathán clans, pay no rent or dues for their land, either in cash or kind, to their chief. The practice of collection in kind by the Túmandár arose from the policy of the rulers of this part of the Deraját with whom the clans were brought into contact when they descended from the hills into the outer plains. They of course demanded from the Biloches the "mahsúl" or State share of the produce of cultivated lands ; and when they felt strong, and times were quiet, they sent their own agents to collect it ; but they often found it necessary or politic to secure the assistance of the chiefs of the clans, and for this purpose granted them cash leases of the grain collections at favorable terms. The practice, however, did not, I think, amount to a regular system or custom, the chief oftenest only got the lease of the villages nearest his head-quarters, and sometimes he was conciliated in some other way, as, for instance, by a jágír or inám.

Judging from their holdings, the manner in which the border clans entered the district must have differed considerably. Some appear to have come down in force like the Pathán clans of the Upper Deraját, driving out entirely the old proprietors, and dividing the conquered territory among themselves on tribal shares. Others appear to have settled

down by degrees, and more or less peacefully, on land unoccupied by the old proprietors. But the latter had to be subservient, and to assimilate themselves as much as possible to the clan, otherwise the Biloches would have made the country too hot to hold them in troubled times.

12. As Mr. Fryer says in his Chapter on Tenures, the feature in which they differ most from those prevailing generally in the Punjab is the absence of true village communities.

Till we defined the boundaries of the mauzahs or townships, and imposed joint liability for the Revenue on the body of landholders, village common property was, I think, unknown, the unit of property was the well or patti in the Sindh, and the band in the Pachád.

A land-holding family held so many wells or bands, or shares in wells or bands, not a village or share of a village. Each well or band may be said to have been a separate estate.

A band is an embanked field, a well is a block of land with fixed boundaries, generally of an acreage rather larger than can be formed by one well, so as to give room for fallows, and a little waste for grazing. A well estate without a well in it is called a patti or a banjari well.

Private property originated in water, the scarcer article, rather than in land. As cultivation could not be without artificial irrigation, he who brought water to the land became its owner. In the Pachád he who put up an embankment got the land it enclosed; in the Sindh the sinker of the well got the land round it, and the canal excavator got the "Dák" or block along his length of excavation. Sometimes a man, like the Sitpur Makhdúm, would dig a canal at his own cost, and get a grant from the government of the day of all the waste which he could irrigate from it.

In the Sindh the whole village areas are generally subdivided. There is very little common land, even where the villages contain large blocks of waste. The fact is, that cultivation has had to move backwards and forwards over the tract, following the wanderings of the river and the consequent changes, not only in the surface of the country actually invaded by the river, but also in the flow of canals and depth of water in wells. Almost every village has had its time of prosperity in

which its whole area has been parcelled out into well estates or *pattís*, and the boundaries once fixed are known and recognized, not only long after they have fallen out of cultivation, but even after the land has been entirely cut away and submerged for a time by the river.

Mr. Fryer gives in this chapter a very good account of the different classes of tenants found in the district ; as might be expected, an unusually large proportion (nearly half the total number) have rights of occupancy.

“ *Anwándah* ” is the name here given to a share in the rent or produce of a field taken by some person other than the proprietor of the soil, in consideration of some improvement he has effected. He may be the tenant who first erected the embankment, or first rooted out the jungle, or he may be excavator of the canal from which the field is irrigated. The “ *Muájorá* ” of the *Dámán* of Dera Ismail Khan is a similar right. In that district by-the-by, custom gives the *Latmár* and *Jhuriband* tenants larger rights than they have here ; they are usually allowed the status of inferior proprietors. A great deal of land in this district is cultivated by men of the classes mentioned in paras. 234, 235, and 236. As they do not find their own oxen, they are not reckoned as tenants in our records. This in a degree explains the large proportion of land returned as “ *Khud-Kásht*,” or farmed by the owners.

Mr. Fryer's conclusions in para. 239 as to the effect of the Tenant Act appear to me to be correct.

13. I pass by, without remark, Chapters XIV and XV, which describe the state of education and the climate. Statistics are given, which will be useful to any one wanting information on those subjects. Chapter XVI relates to *maáfís* or remissions and *jágírs* or assignments of Revenue. The former are very few, and not of large value, though that held by the *Sakhi Sarwar Shrine* is of huge area. Up to this Settlement there were only two large *jágírs* in the district, that held by the *Mián Sáhí* Serai and the *Kasúr* grant enjoyed by the family of the chief of the *Mazáris*. This *Kasúr* is an assignment of half the “ *mahsúl* ” or Government share of the produce for the village held by men of the clan. It somewhat resembles the “ *chaháram* ” allowances enjoyed in former times by certain chiefs in the upper part of the *Sindh Ságar Doáb*. Final

orders have not yet been received on the recommendations made during present Settlement for the bestowal of liberal ináms on the chiefs of the border clans.

14. The second Part of the Report contains two chapters, of which the last is devoted by Mr. Fryer to the assessments and to a notice of officers who served under him; the first describes all the other operations of the Settlement. The decisions come to on all questions of any importance which arose during the conduct of Settlement received the sanction of the Financial Commissioner or of the Punjab Government. It seems therefore unnecessary to do more than notice very briefly some of the more interesting questions, and a few points in which the procedure was peculiar. The only boundaries ordinarily shown in a Thakbast map are those of the village.

In this Settlement, at the commencement of the survey, the boundaries of the subordinate estates known as wells and pattis were fixed and shown in the Thakbast maps. When the field map was made, each well or patti was treated as a survey block. This procedure had the advantage of clearly defining the boundaries of these subordinate estates, and of keeping together in field book, as well as map, the fields belonging to each. The same principle was followed in the field survey of Kángra, but this was the first district in which the boundaries of subordinate estates were defined in the Thakbast maps.

Registers of irrigation rights were prepared for each canal and hill stream. This has been done in most recent Settlements, but the work in this district was particularly heavy and difficult. The registers were made under the supervision of Munshi Chimman Láal, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, whose long acquaintance with the district especially qualified him for this intricate work. As Mr. Fryer says, no better officer could have been selected for the purpose.

Zaildárs were not appointed in the Pachád which is the country of two Biloch clans; there the chiefs give the administration all the assistance that is necessary. But in the greater part of the Sindh country zaildárs were selected and worked extremely well. Alá lambardárs were not appointed; they are certainly not required in districts in which there are rarely more than two or three lambardárs to a village.

Some two hundred new lambardárs were appointed during Settlement, but this was mostly due to separation of estates.

Mr. Fryer brought to light the fact that Government had inherited from its predecessors the proprietorship of many well estates or shares therein acquired by escheat and forfeiture. The title of Government had been recorded in the Summary Settlement records, but no rent had been exacted from the occupants. On the matter being reported, it was ordered that the occupants should be liberally treated; in some cases Government has waived its claim entirely; in others it has admitted the occupants to part ownership, and has sold the remainder, or has sold the whole at a low price, or fixed a light rate of rent where the occupant could not buy and it seemed harsh to evict him.

Waste lands in excess of the requirements of the people, and to which no valid claim was made out, were demarcated as Government rakhs.

All claims to these lands were decided by Mr. Fryer himself. There are 80 rakhs with an area of 3,17,317 acres; of these 34,129 acres were selected as suitable for strict conservancy, and have been made over to the Forest Department.

In connexion with the rakh demarcation it was decided that the Tirni or cattle tax prevailing up to date for all cattle in Rájanpur, and for camels only in other Tahsils, should be abolished everywhere, except as respects camels. All cattle-grazing in Government rakhs will of course pay something, but such fees are, properly speaking, rent for grazing, not cattle tax. Except perhaps in the Mazárá country, the zamín-dárs are not large graziers, and the grass lands left them are not very extensive. It did not therefore seem necessary to maintain Tirni as a mode of collecting the Land Revenue.

The Judicial work of the Settlement was heavy; 7,976 suits for rights were decided by the Settlement Courts of the district. Forty-five per cent. of these suits, including all the most important ones, were heard by the Settlement Officer and his Assistants, and the remaining fifty-five per cent. by the Parganah Superintendents, who in most districts dispose of far the greater part of the original case work. This was a very satisfactory arrangement of business, except in so far as

it threw upon the Settlement Commissioner's Court an unusual and rather burdensome amount of Appellate work, most of which could have been best decided in the District Appellate Courts, and would have got no further if the Superintendents had heard the suits in the first instance.

I think with Mr. Fryer that looking to the difficulties he had to encounter, the Settlement was effected quickly and at a moderate cost. He shows that the expenditure from Imperial funds will be met from the increased assessment in about two years and a quarter.

From what I have seen of the measurements and records of rights, I believe they will be found to have been honestly made, and to be rather above than below the average in accuracy.

15. The greater part of Mr. Fryer's last chapter is devoted to the assessments. After a description of the assessment circles and an account of the Summary Settlements, he gives some statistics intended to throw light upon the pressure of the old assessment, and the present capabilities of the district. He then proceeds to describe in great detail the modes of his enquiries, and the method by which he worked out the new assessments.

These are subjects which were treated at still greater length in the Parganah Assessment Reports, of which my reviews have been printed among the Government Proceedings of September 1873. Most remarks I might have made I have made there already, and I do not think them worth repeating here.

It will be seen that the new jama, or sum total assessed as Land Revenue, is in excess of the old jama by 32 per cent. but about 7 per cent. of the increase is prospective, i. e., that much of the demand is postponed for some years. Moreover, 1 per cent. of the increase goes to zaildárs, and a little more to jágirdárs; and from the date of the new assessment liberal grants have been made to the Túmandárs or chiefs of border clans, most of whom were, up to Settlement, enjoying as large or larger incomes from the lease of very lightly-assessed villages.

The actual increase to the Government Treasury is therefore only 11·40 per cent. immediately and 19·23 per cent. prospectively. As far as the landholders are concerned, the new

jama increases their burdens by 23 per cent. immediately and 32 per cent. prospectively; and it must also be borne in mind that an increase of jama compels them to pay so much more on account of local cesses which are all levied as percentages on the jama. Moreover, the percentage of one village cess has been increased by 3 per cent., and the local rate cess of Rs. 6-4 per cent. was imposed after Settlement operations commenced. The landholders therefore appear to be paying already in one way or another a good third more than they did a few years ago.

This increase of taxation, however, is nominal in the case of landholders of the border villages of which the Túmandárs formerly held the leases. For where grain payments to the Túmandárs have been maintained, the new jamas are nominal, and the share of produce demandable from the landholders has been almost always considerably reduced; and where grain payments have been abolished, the new cash demand which the landholders will have to pay is lighter than their old payments in kind.

The prospective increase will not affect the general body of landholders; all but a very small part of it consists of Revenue the demand of which is postponed under the terms of concessions made to the excavators of certain new canals. Where the landholders are not themselves the excavators, they already pay an equivalent of this Revenue to the excavators. The latter are in fact at present in the position of maáfidárs or jágirdárs.

I think Mr. Fryer shows clearly that the new Settlement is a very light one; the resources of the landholders have increased in a much greater proportion than the taxation; at the same time I think it not too light. The people have greatly improved their style of living, and it would be difficult, if desirable, to make them reduce it again; and, above all, there is the great uncertainty of the harvests: the three great sources of irrigation, the hill torrents in the Pachád, the canals in the Sindh, and the floods in the river-side villages, are all very liable to fail. In such a district a fixed assessment for a term of years must be light, or it will be sure to break down. I imagine that in this part of the Punjab nature is more opposed to fixity of demand than in any other part of India. I doubt whether we ought to have introduced the

principle, except on wells, which often had a fixed cash assessment before annexation. It was not the only possible substitute for the ancient system of collection in kind. In the Pachád a cash assessment might have been imposed on each bánd to be levied only for those harvests in which the bánd got water and grew a crop. This is the system we are about to try in the Dámán of Dera Ismail Khan, where the landholders have hitherto paid in kind to contractors. In canal lands the Revenue might have been collected by differential crop rates and annual measurements, as is now done in Dipálpur. In the river-side villages also there might have been fixed acreage rates for Sailába cultivation, that is, for land watered by floods, but the demand might have varied according to the area annually cultivated. This is a system which has prevailed in one or two places, and which we have lately proposed to try in others where the fixed assessment has broken down.

If these systems had been introduced in Dera Gházi Khan at annexation, Government would, I think, have obtained a larger Revenue, and the people would not have been so deep in the money-lender's books as many of them now are. On the other hand, prudent and energetic men would not have had the same opportunities of making their fortunes which they have had under the system of village assessments fixed for a term. Larger establishments would also have been necessary, and District Officers would have had to devote a great deal more time to the subject of collection of the Revenue than they have hitherto done, and for some time a good deal of speculation would have been successfully attempted. It was the difficulty about establishments and supervision, coupled with the preference for a fixed assessment expressed by all the leading men among the landholders, which determined us against a change of system at this Settlement. In the face of these obstacles, and of the fact that it seemed possible to secure a fair increase of Revenue under the existing system, it did not seem advisable to try experiments in a Frontier district.

The only change we made was in the other direction, by adding a lump sum to the Land Revenue as an equivalent for the canal half clearance rate. It was clearly not worth while to maintain an unpopular system of annual assessment for the collection of this small charge only.

16. In paras. 410 to 415 Mr. Fryer gives an account of the leases of border villages formerly held by the Biloch Túmandárs, of the ináms now granted to them by Government in place of those leases, and of the share of produce which he proposed to fix as an equivalent to the cash demand in those villages in which collections in kind by Túmandárs are to be maintained.

After this Report was sent in, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor decided that the 10 per cent. allowed by Mr. Fryer to cover the Túmandár's probable loss in converting grain into cash was not a fair charge upon the zamíndárs, and directed the share of produce to be proportionately reduced. I had been absent on leave when Mr. Fryer's proposals on the subject were originally sent up. On considering them it appeared to me that they would affect individual proprietors unequally, and that a real equivalent in kind to a half assets cash assessment could not be fixed without taking into account in every case the different rates of "lich," as well as the different rates of "mahsúl," prevailing for the land concerned, and forming the proprietors' net assets. After consulting Mr. Fryer, who was inclined to agree with me, I proposed to authorize the Túmandár to take from each proprietor an amount equal to half the "mahsúl" and "lich" in lieu of the jama; and in lieu of cesses a sum of grain bearing the same proportion to that taken in lieu of jama that the cash cesses do to the cash jama. No orders have been yet received on these proposals, so the matter is still undecided.

The date tree assessment is the subject of paras. 416 to 419. Mr. Fryer might have mentioned that by custom of the country these trees are considered to be State property; the small share of the fruit or other allowance which the landowner generally received was rather a ground rent than a proprietary share in the fruit of the tree. Though this share of the fruit has now been fixed at one-fourth in all cases, yet it still retains its old character. Trees cannot be felled without permission and payment of a fee to Government.

17. Mr. Fryer ends his Report with a notice of the officers who served under him. Mr. Tupper came late and to learn the work, but very soon became a useful Assistant. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Munshi Hukm Chand and Chimman Lál, are two of the best Assistants a Settlement

Officer could wish to have. They made up for what was, in my opinion, an otherwise weak establishment. I doubt whether two other men so full of knowledge and experience in Revenue matters could be found in the Punjab. I had to review a great many of their decisions in appeal, and was better satisfied with their work than with that of any other Extra Assistant Settlement Officer under me. They are impartial and very good judges of fact; and Munshi Hukm Chand in particular writes excellent judgments. Sheikh Súba and Alif Dín were, I think, the best of the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents.

In regard to the Settlement Officer himself, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in his orders on the Assessment Reports, expressed his concurrence in the Officiating Financial Commissioner's high approval of Mr. Fryer's labors, and remarked that he had spared no pains to acquire an intimate knowledge of the district, and had evinced sound judgment in his assessments. I think he has left a name which will be long remembered in Dera Gházi Khan. The people liked him, as he was accessible, genial, and a good linguist. His popularity and local knowledge made him a power in the district. Thanks to his discretion and Captain Sandeman's cordial co-operation, no disturbance, conflict of authority, or other avoidable difficulty occurred in the five years during which Settlement operations were in progress.

I have, &c. &c.,

J. B. LYALL,
Settlement Commissioner.

No. 113 S.

Dated Lahore, 30th January 1877.

FROM

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Settlement Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

TO

L. H. GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am desired to submit Mr. Fryer's final report of the first Regular Settlement of the Dera Gházi Khan district effected by him, together with the review of the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, contained in his No. 38 S, dated 13th October 1875.

2. The report was received in the Financial Commissioner's office on the 19th October 1875, and was made over to the Central Jail Press to be printed on the 9th November 1875; a complete printed copy was promised by the 28th January 1876, but was not in the Financial Commissioner's hands until 25th October 1876; since then the Financial Commissioner has been specially desired by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to submit the report on the Pesháwar Settlement without delay, so the review of the Dera Gházi Khan report has again been somewhat postponed.

3. The Financial Commissioner's remarks will be brief. All measures of importance connected with the settlement have been fully discussed in separate correspondence during its progress, and only need a passing allusion in this review.

4. Mr. Fryer's account of the inundation canals of the district, the records relating to which are described in paragraphs 285, 286, affords an instance of one of the subjects for which the services of a Settlement Officer were eminently required in Dera Gházi Khan. Of the origin of these canals, of the system of their

Canals, Chapter X.

Review will be brief.

management, and of the position of Government with respect to the constructors, little was known previous to the settlements. The records which have been framed are very valuable; their excellence has been acknowledged by the officers of the Irrigation Department, and the investigation of the subject has resulted in the clearing up of many points and the decision of many questions which urgently needed disposal. The Financial Commissioner will not go into the question raised by Mr. Lyall in his 10th paragraph. When Government purchases the proprietary right in the canals, its title to levy an occupier's rate is undoubted; in regard to other canals the question can be decided when occasion demands.

5. The mode in which land was originally acquired by the Biluches in Dera Gházi Khan is not unlike the process which went on in Pesháwar, recently reported by Captain Hastings. There was this difference, however, that the Biluch clans invariably recognized a leader in the person of their Tumandar, whereas the Pathan tribes of the north had none. The custom of "Vesh" prevailed in both cases after the occupation of the land. In the Pesháwar district, with one exception, it has ceased, and the Financial Commissioner has given his reasons in reviewing the Pesháwar report why it was impossible to maintain it under British rule.

Paragraph 219. In paragraph 219 Mr. Fryer explains why it is still preserved in 29 villages of the Sangarh tahsil. The cause lies in the peculiar state of things arising from the irrigation of the land by hill streams, and its worthlessness without such irrigation. The streams frequently change their courses, and the situation of the fertile lands is varied with such changes. To maintain at any time the *status quo* in regard to possession of this irrigated land by the several members of the tribe would involve great inequalities. It is, moreover, doubtful whether the custom in Dera Gházi Khan has not arisen in consequence of this difficulty, instead of being, as in the Pesháwar district, a remnant of the original communal condition of the tribes.

6. The various classes of tenants which exist in the district are described in paragraph 222 *seq.* In the correspondence which took place on the subject of tenant right, Mr. Fryer reported that ordinarily the tenants who appeared to possess rights of occupancy had not by custom the full rights of occupancy.

Tenants with right of occupancy. Paragraphs 222-239.

defined in Chapters III, IV, V, and VI of the Punjab Tenancy Act. He considered that in the absence of any decree or agreement to the contrary, a tenant recorded in the settlement records as possessing a right of occupancy, would have a presumptive claim to the full rights of a tenant, as defined in Chapters III to VI of the Act, and that this presumption would be greater than custom warranted. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in your No. 189 dated 6th February 1872, ruled that the facts regarding each tenant's rights, as by custom existing, should be entered in the records, and that these entries would then have the force given to them by Section 20 of the Land Revenue Act, 1871. The entries regarding tenant right made by Mr. Fryer will, if sanctioned by the Local Government upon this report, be probably held by the Courts, in case of dispute, to be agreements between landlord and tenant, recorded in the record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government.

7. Mr. Fryer's assessment reports of the 4 tahsils were reviewed at the stage of operations now prescribed for their submission by the rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, by Mr. P. S. Melvill, who was officiating as Financial Commissioner. After the full discussion they then received, Mr. Egerton considers that it would be superfluous to make many remarks.

The Settlement Officer has collected and arranged the main features of the tahsil reports so as to present a general view of the assessment of the district. The facts bearing immediately upon the assessment are given in paragraphs 350-355 of the report; the estimates on which it was framed in paragraphs 382-386; and the results in paragraph 398. The result, as affecting the people and Government respectively, is summed up in paragraph 15 of Mr. Lyall's review; and in his conclusions regarding the moderation of assessment the Financial Commissioner concurs. As Mr. Lyall says, in a district where the crops are almost entirely dependent upon irrigation, a large proportion of which is liable to fail, a fixed assessment for a term of years must be light. It did not fall to Mr. Egerton's lot when the subject was under discussion, to record his views in regard to the adoption of a fluctuating assessment in a district thus circumstanced, and he has no desire to add to what has been said already. He has little doubt that a fixed assessment having been preferred, the amount at

which it was fixed represents what could be fairly demanded. In announcing the distribution of his assessment over the different villages, the Settlement Officer had to make certain reductions, which he justifies in paragraph 408 of his report. The average rate per acre of cultivation at which the new assessments fall is 10 annas 6 pie.

8. The final orders of Government in regard to the Tumandar's inams. Paragraph 410 *seq.* proposals to which the Settlement Commissioner alludes in paragraph 16 of his review on the subject of Tumandárs' allowances, have been conveyed in your No. 1783, dated 11th November 1876. As Mr. Fryer's mode of calculating the Government demand to which the Tumandars were entitled had been acted upon for some time, and the effect of Mr. Lyall's proposed alterations was not large, it was thought best not to interfere with what had been previously settled, especially as the alterations would have involved the revision of the settlement record of proprietors' liability to revenue (Khewat).

9. The settlement operations lasted 5 years and 3 months, Period of duration and cost of settlement. Paragraphs 293-94. including 1 year, during which work was stopped in two tahsils. The total cost from Imperial revenues was Rs. 2,79,780, which will be met from the increased assessment in two years and a quarter, considering the extra expense involved in the maintenance of the whole supervising establishment during the year in which work was suspended in two tahsils; this does not seem excessive, and the benefits conferred by the settlement are quite commensurate with the expenditure.

10. The excellent services rendered by Mr. Fryer have Notice of officers. already been recognized by Government. The Financial Commissioner has much pleasure in adding his testimony to that of Mr. Lyall regarding the sound judgment and ability which characterized his proceedings, and his tact in dealing with the people. Mr. Fryer's report, which was punctually submitted, is interesting and well arranged.

Mr. Tupper's assistance in the capacity of Assistant Settlement Officer has been acknowledged by Mr. Fryer and by the Settlement Commissioner. He rapidly mastered the work, and distinguished himself by the ability with which he reported on several questions connected with it.

The two Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Hukm Chand and Chimman Lál, deserve prominent mention. Their work was excellent. Hukm Chand has compiled a vernacular account of the district; and Chimman Lál, whose knowledge of the people and their customs rendered him well fitted for the duty, has been kept in the district as Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the special object of supervising the management of the inundation canals.

The cordial co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Sandeman, in Mr. Fryer's proceedings, was productive of the most beneficial results.

11. In conclusion, the Financial Commissioner recommends that the records prepared by Mr. Fryer be sanctioned under Section 17 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, and the assessments and cesses, to which sanction has been separately accorded, confirmed for a period of 20 years, the term already fixed by Government.

Sanction of Government
solicited.

No. 598, dated Lahore, 26th March 1877.

From—LEPEL GRIFFIN, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 113, dated 30th January, forwarding a final report of the first Regular Settlement of the Dera Ghāzi Khan district by Mr. Fryer, and to state that any observations which the Lieutenant-Governor may consider it necessary to make on the points raised in the settlement, will be communicated later. The Lieutenant Governor on this occasion would only desire to acknowledge the excellent services of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Fryer, who has after operations extending over 5 years and 3 months, completed an arduous work in a manner which the Lieutenant-Governor is able entirely to approve. Sir Henry Davies entirely concurs with the Financial Commissioner and Mr. Lyall in considering the proceedings of Mr. Fryer marked with sound judgment and ability, and from personal knowledge of the district and people, he is convinced that the settlement has been conducted, and the assessments framed, with the utmost care and consideration, and that the people themselves are well satisfied with the results.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would further acknowledge the services of Mr. Tupper, who for some time was Assistant Settlement Officer, and whose experience of settlement work acquired in the Dera Gházi Khan district, has been found of much service in the Secretariat.

3. The services of Extra Assistant Settlement Officers Hukm Chand and Chimman Lál, in the same manner deserve special acknowledgment, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Financial Commissioner will communicate to them his satisfaction at the manner in which they have performed their duties.

4. Mr. Fryer has lately, on the deputation of Major Sandeman to Khelát, been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Gházi Khan district, of which he has shown so complete a knowledge, and the confidence of the people, of which he appears to have justly gained.

No. 1436.

Dated Lahore, 30th July 1877.

FROM

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab.

TO

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Secy, to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

My letter No. 598 dated 26th March last, acknowledged on the part of Government the services of the officers engaged in the first regular settlement of the Dera Gházi Khan district. The Government of India in the Foreign Department, having now intimated that the orders sanctioning the issue of the final settlement report of the Pesháwar district, under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, are applicable to the Dera Gházi Khan report, I am desired to record, in continuation of the previous correspondence, the few observations which it is still necessary to make.

2. Mr. Fryer's report is interesting and complete, and was submitted with promptitude. The account of the past history of the district shows considerable research, and the chapters dealing with the social characteristics of the people and the tenures of land have a special value in connection with modern enquiries as to the origin and development of proprietary right. The close original connection of property with the sectional organization of the tribe, the suggestive remark of the Settlement Commissioner that private property originated in water, the scarcer article, rather than in land, and the peculiar local needs which may have produced, and which still preserve periodical re-distribution, are all points illustrative of the diversity in the lines along which primitive societies gradually tend towards the ultimate forms of property. Looking merely to the question of tenure, the accelerating influence of the settlement has perhaps scarcely been so pronounced in Dera Gházi Khan as in Pesháwar and Bannu, where "vesh" has either disappeared or is disappearing; but

in the important subject of tenant right it has been found possible to avoid any departure from the general tenant law of the Punjab, another frontier district thus being finally assimilated in this particular with the Cis-Indus portion of the Province.

3. The contrast alluded to in your 5th paragraph between the Biluch and Pathan tribes has been observed in the settlement proceedings. The tribal leadership of the Tuman-dars has been acknowledged and emphasized, and their status and emoluments have been most carefully considered and placed on a definite footing. If it has not been practicable here, as in the Pesháwar district, to end the system of collections in kind, at least equal care has been taken to guard the interests of the less powerful members of the community.

4. The persistence of the tribal type of society in the Dera Gházi Khan district, and some of the peculiarities in land tenure which it presents, are no doubt in a great measure due to its frontier position. But the circumstances which raised the debate as to the adoption of a special method of assessment were purely rural, and, being devoid of any political significance and unconnected with the tribes as such, might have had equal prominence in any other district in India similarly situated as regards water-supply. In Dera Gházi Khan and in the Daman tracts of the Dera Ismail Khan district the crops are almost entirely dependent upon irrigation. In the former case the choice has been made in favor of a light fixed assessment for a term of years; in the latter, preference has been given to a fluctuating assessment, special local circumstances which have been separately discussed at length leading to the decision in either instance. It is therefore obvious that the border situation, which is common to the two districts, was not the determining cause in the adoption of a special revenue system for a part of one of them; and it is noticeable that in Dera Gházi Khan, where some of the social phenomena distinctive of the frontier are very marked, the final decision was to follow the course of assessment which is usual in the Punjab Proper. As regards the proprietary and other rights in the inundation canals, which have formed the subject of much correspondence, it is unnecessary to say more than that the purchase of the Massuwah Canal was sanctioned last January, and that the case of the Wur and Dhundi Canals is still under consideration.

5. In matters of minor relative importance much useful work has been done. The reorganization of the patwari establishment was urgently necessary, and cannot fail to produce good results. The assessment of date trees, the ascertainment and disposal of the Government rights in numerous confiscated and other wells, the investigation of the rakhs, and the transfer of certain forest areas to Forest Department, were all questions which naturally arose during the course of the settlement, and were dealt with by the Settlement Officer. In regard to the last point, a recent proposal is now before the Lieutenant-Governor further to reduce the area of which the Forest Department will take charge ; and on this reference separate orders will be issued.

6. The remark in your 9th paragraph, that the total cost of the settlement does not seem excessive, and that the benefits conferred are commensurate with the expenditure, is approved. The pressure of new assessment is on all sides admitted to be very light ; and the Settlement Commissioner states that the prospective increase will not affect the general body of landholders, all but a very small part of it consisting of revenue, the demand of which is postponed under the terms of concessions made to the excavators of new canals.

7. The records prepared by Mr. Fryer are sanctioned by Government in accordance with Section 17 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act. The assessments and cesses are sanctioned on the understanding explained in paragraph 22 of this office letter No. 1233 dated 15th September 1873, that should the canal project there referred to be carried out, the assessment of canal-irrigated lands will be open to reconsideration.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE DERA GHÁZI KHAN DISTRICT.

1. The Dera Gházi Khan District lies between $69^{\circ} 42''$ and $70^{\circ} 56''$ of east longitude, and between $28^{\circ} 24''$ and $31^{\circ} 04''$ of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Dera Ismail Khan District, on the east by the River Indus, on the south by Sindh, and on the west by the Sulimán range of hills.

The boundary between British territory and the independent Biloch tribes who occupy the Sulimán Hills is a straight line from the Leri tower to the Gandhári mountain, and thence to the Mári mountain. To the north of this point the British boundary is the base of the first or lowest range of hills.

2. The district is 198 miles long, and its average breadth is 25 miles. It contains an area of 4,950 square miles, divided into four Tahsils.* Of this area 1,662 square miles, or 33·5 per cent., are cultivated, and 3,290 square miles, or 66·4 per cent., are culturable or waste. Of the total area given above, 745 square miles approximately are in the river bed.† In 1857 the Revenue Survey of the district gave an area of 6,531 square miles, but 1,011 square miles of this area were hills which have not now been surveyed.

3. The district is divided naturally into two distinct parts, one of these is called the Pachád, from a local word meaning west, and consists of the high rainless tract running along under the Sulimán range; and the other is called Sindh after the River Indus, and includes all the lands within the influence of that river, and so capable of irrigation either by means of canals, wells or by inundation direct from the river.

4. The Pachád is a high arid tract generally level, but sometimes rolling in sandy undulations called Rekh. It is intersected by numerous hill streams and torrents which are mostly dry, except in the rains, when they flow often with considerable velocity. The water of these hill streams is stopped by dams, and led off by a complicated

Tahsils.	Area.	Square miles.
* Sangarh	...	668
D. G. Khan	...	1,929
Jámpur	...	921
Rájánpur	...	1,438
Total	...	4,950

Tahsils.	Area.	Square miles.
† Sangarh	...	228
D. G. Khan	...	170
Jámpur	...	71
Rájánpur	...	276
Total	...	745

system of embankments to irrigate the lands to which it can be conducted. There are altogether 201 hill streams and torrents, of which the largest are the Kahá, in the Jámpur Tahsíl, and the Sangarh, in the Sangarh Tahsíl, both of which have a perennial flow. The next in importance are the Vador and Sori streams, in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, and the Cháchar, in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. The Pachád is mostly inhabited by Biloches organized into Túmans or tribes, and is partly deserted during May, June, and July, when the Biloches drive off their cattle either to the hills or to the moist lands on the river bank, whence they return with the rain at the end of July or the beginning of August. The wells in the Pachád are from 250 to 300 feet in depth, so that there is great scarcity of water when the hill streams run dry. For some time water can be obtained by sinking wells in the beds of the hill streams, but when this resource fails, the Pachád is almost uninhabitable.

Of late years some wells have been sunk at selected spots by Government, but the expense of sinking such wells is very great. At Sábzil Kot, on the Rájanpur Frontier, an Artesian well has been sunk to supply water to the Militia Post. It is 388 feet deep. There are also wells at Kot Rúm, on the Rájanpur Frontier; at Ganair and Kúra, on the Jámpur Frontier; at Vador, on the Dera Gházi Khan Frontier; and at Jhok Bodhú, on the Sangarh Frontier. Wells are being constructed at Thúl Hairo, on the Jámpur, and at Sakhi Sarwar, on the Dera Gházi Khan, Frontier.

5. The Sindh tract consists of all the lands within the influence of the River Indus. It is far more thickly populated than the Pachád, and is occupied by Jats, Hindús, and miscellaneous tribes interspersed with scattered Biloches.

6. Besides the two main natural divisions of the district, there are other minor ones, such as the Danda tract, which is formed by the high lands between the Pachád and the Sindh. It lies beyond the reach of canals on the one side and of hill streams on the other, and cultivation in it is effected with much trouble and labor by means of wells. Danda means a tooth, and the soil of the Danda tract is said to be as hard as a tooth. Then there are the Kálápáni tracts in the Jámpur and Sangarh Tahsíls, so called because they are irrigated by the blue black water of two perennial streams which descend from the hills, and the Gharkáb tract, in the Rájanpur Tahsíl, which is yearly swept over by the inundation of the River Indus. These, however, are minor natural divisions, whilst the two great divisions of Pachád and Sindh are universally recognized, and are most strongly marked.

7. The highest peaks of the Sulimán range are Ek Bhai, opposite Sakhi Sarwar, which is, according to the Revenue Survey of 1856—1859, 7,462 feet high, and Drágul, opposite Harrand, which is 5,385 feet high. The Gandhári peak, opposite Rojhán, is also lofty, but its exact height has not been ascertained. To the south of Drágul is the Mári mountain, the summit of which forms a large and fairly level

plateau. This and the Gágan-ka-Thal plateau below Ek Bhai are now approached by good roads, and are occupied occasionally in the hot weather months by officers from Rájanpur and Dera Gházi Khan. The temperature of these higher parts of the Sulimán hills is exceedingly mild, and the climate is quite bearable when the heat of the plains is most trying. The Sulimán hills are very bare of vegetation. There are no large trees to be seen, and the few stunted wild olive (*olea Europœa*) and acacia trees that are met with do not suffice to relieve the general dreariness of the scenery. The hills are formed of limestone and sandstone, with a thin super-stratum of soil, which is bare, except when recent rains have promoted the growth of grass. In the hills are many valleys of great fertility known as "shams." These are mostly irrigated by perennial streams, and their green crops form a pleasant variety to the generally sombre hills. These valleys are but sparsely cultivated owing to the unsettled state of the country.

8. The most important passes leading from the district through the Sulimán hills are the Sangarh, Sakhi Sarwar, Kahá, Cháchar, and Sori.

The Sangarh pass leads into the Bozdár country; the Sakhi Sarwar pass into the Khatrán and Lúni Pathán country; the Kahá and Cháchar passes into the Khatrán, Mári, and Búgti country; and the Sori pass into the Mári and Búgti country. The trade with the countries beyond those immediately at the head of these passes is now mostly at a stand still.

9. Sir Alexander Burnes in his *Cabul* mentions the Sakhi Sarwar pass. After describing the three great passes, the Khaibar, the Gulairi, and the Bolán, he says:—

"Intermediate to these lines there are also various routes some of which have been used even by large bodies of armed men, but they are not at present traversed by merchants. The one leading from Dera Gházi Khan across the Sakhi Sarwar pass by Bori to Candahár, has been used in modern times by the kings of Cábul to obtain the luxury of mangoes; and I met persons who had seen the fruit arrive by it at Candahár from the Indus in eight or nine days. The climate of Bori is described in very favorable terms, not only by Mr. Elphinstone, but by all the natives I have interrogated on the subject, and it was by this route that Bábar passed up to Ghazni with his army after the campaign of 1505 already alluded to. His horse suffered from want of grain; but, as a caravan route, this seems not to be inferior to the Gulairi pass, and to have been deserted only of late years; indeed it is used at the present time by couriers to bring speedy information to and from India..... . From Dera Gházi Khan south to Dájal and Harrand, there are roads leading over the low hills to Bágh, Dádar, and the Bolán pass; these have been used by large caravans within the last twenty-five years."

10. The Cháchar pass is also an easy one. Near Bárkhán two stone tablets were found by Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, in a rock, from the inscription on which it appeared that the Emperor Jehángír halted and prayed there in 1010 A. H. on his way to Candahár from Delhi. Elphinstone gives the date of Jehángír's journey to Cábul at 1015 A. H. There may be some confusion about the dates, but it seems clear that the Cháchar pass was once extensively used.

11. There are altogether 92 passes leading from the district. The passes are held by These are all held by the Biloches, on whose country they adjoin, and who, in consideration of certain allowances, are made responsible for all stolen property taken through the passes of which they hold the charge; the total amount of the allowance made for the charge of passes is Rs. 4,737 per annum.

12. There is a chain of forts along the Frontier road between Vehowa and Bandowáni. The Mangrota, Harrand, Drigri, Muhammadpúr, and Bandowáni forts are held by detachments of cavalry and infantry from the Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur garrisons. The other forts, 22 in number, are held by from thirty to two men of the Biloch Frontier Militia.

13. There are no forests properly so called in the district. There are large areas of waste lands, principally in the Rájanpur Tahsíl, out of which Government fuel preserves (rakhs) have been demarcated, but the timber of these preserves is of a poor description, and there are few of the larger trees in them. The Shisham (*dalbergia Sissú*), the Ber (*zizyphus jujuba*), the Sirrus (*Acacia speciosa*), and the Kíkar (*Acacia Arabica*), are found in small numbers. The Leh (*tamarix*), Bahn (*Populus Euphratica*), Sál (*Salvadora oleoides*), and Kunda (*Prosopis spicigera*) are most abundant. There are altogether 80 Government preserves which contain an area of 2,17,317 acres. The demarcation of rakhs was one of the first duties made over to the Settlement. I shall therefore return to this subject when describing the operations of the Settlement.

14. The River Indus forms the eastern boundary of the district. In the Sangarh Tahsíl the river flows under a high bank, whilst in the remaining three Tahsíls the level of the river is to all appearance very little below that of the adjacent country. The river is constantly changing its course. At one time the Sitpur Tahsíl, which now forms part of the Muzaffargarh District, was on the Dera Gházi Khan side of the river, and the former heads of the Dhúndi, Kútáb, and Kádra canals can still be traced in the Muzaffargarh District, whilst the canals themselves are now on the Dera Gházi Khan side. After the confluence of the Panjnad with the Indus, a series of large islands known as Kachis Ghambir, Máchi, Sabzáni, Mohri, Miánwáli, Párú Shah, Shahwáli, and Bhot, have formed

in the bed of the river. The river flows one year on one side and the next year on the other side of these islands; and, as the river is here the boundary between the Dera Gházi Khan District and Bháwalpur State, it follows that many disputes arise as to the ownership of land between the river villages on either side of the river.

15. No account of the Dera Gházi Khan District would be complete without it mentioned the inundations of the River Indus, which take place between June and August, and are often very hurtful to the district. The inundations are locally known as "chal." The river usually rises about 8½ feet in the inundation season, but it sometimes, when in flood, rises even higher. The greatest floods on record are those of 1812, 1833, and 1841 A. D., of which a description is given in Cunningham's *Ladakh*. In 1841 the river is said to have travelled as far as Torbela with a velocity of 11 miles an hour, and it rose twenty feet at Terti one of the widest parts of the Shayer valley. In 1856 there was a flood from which the people of the district still calculate their dates. The Dera Gházi Khan Cantonment and Civil Station were swept away by this flood, and it reached some ten miles inland, demolishing villages and destroying the cattle and crop.

16. There were two periodical inundations in this district which have now been stopped by the erection of the Kálá and Shah Jamál embankments.

17. The Kálá inundation or Jalpá ran from the village of Kálá to the town of Jámpur. In 1857 this inundation was stopped by the Kálá embankment, erected by Government at a cost of Rs. 70,000. This embankment covers 111 acres of land. It is 56,000 feet long, 70 feet broad, and the loop line is 16,000 feet long by 80 feet broad. The Bahár Shah embankment, protecting the town of Dera Gházi Khan, is 22,000 feet long by 70 feet broad. This embankment was erected in case the Kálá inundation should find an inlet below the Kálá bánd.

18. The second inundation rose at Sháh Jamál, and met the Rekha inundation at the village of that name. The villages of Núrpur, Kotla Moghlán, Babálwáli, Lúndi, Dhingána, and Muhammadpur, all suffered from this inundation, which was stayed by an embankment covering 32 acres and 16,000 feet long by 150 feet broad, erected by Government in 1863-64 at a cost of Rs. 33,330. In 1865 this embankment was raised 3 feet at a cost of Rs. 20,000. In 1872 there was a further expenditure of Rs. 27,545 incurred on a new embankment between the villages of Lúndi, Patáfi, and Sháh Jamál, which was made to replace that part of the embankment which was carried away in 1871. The total expenditure on the band has thus been Rs. 80,875. When the embankment gave way in 1871, having stood since 1864, the inundation reached Rájanpur after joining the Rekha inundation. The villages which were submerged by this flood lost the whole of their kharif harvest.

19. The Rekḥ inundation is still uncontrolled. The villages of Rekḥ, Mehrewāla, Kotla Sher Muḥammad, Kotla Khodai, and Kotla Andarūn, benefit by this inundation, whilst Sikhāniwāla and Teri suffer considerably. This flood loses itself in the Dāmāh Rakhs, which, were it closed, could be brought under cultivation.

20. There is a minor inundation from Mithankot; but the river has now receded opposite Mithankot, and the inundation did not rise last year. There are inundations from Sabzāni, and the country round Rojhān is always submerged when the river is at flood.

21. These inundations benefit the villages near to which they take their rise, and in which they deposit silt, but they impoverish the villages which they pass over after they have left their silt, and in those villages in which the water remains stagnant, reḥ efflorescence always comes to the surface. The villages subject to the Kālā inundation between Dera Ghāzi Khan and Jāmpur have not recovered from its effects entirely in the fifteen years that have passed since the Kālā dam was made in 1857. In 1871 Khānwah and other villages, immediately under the place where the Shāh Jamāl embankment burst, benefited largely by the rich deposit which the river left; but villages lower down, such as Kotla Moghlān and Nūrpur, will not recover for years. The state of uncertainty in which the villages protected by the embankment were in 1872, when they were perplexed as to whether they should sow their kharīf crops and risk the bursting of the embankment, or desist from sowing and so risk the loss of their crops, showed the value which the people set upon the maintenance of such works. In any case lands subject to inundation and unprotected by embankment can only grow one crop a year, the rabī. In the sailāb villages only the rabī crop is grown, and the crop depends upon the amount of silt deposited by the river in the inundation season.

22. The River Indus contains a number of alligators (vernacular sansār) and a variety of fish of which the best is the "roh." The fishermen on the Indus are called Mohānas. They work also as boatmen and sometimes as field-laborers. Fish are caught in the greater quantities in the cold weather months when the river recedes and leaves water in inlets called Dhands. The best fishing is in the Hairo Dhand, in the Jāmpur Tahsīl, and in the Vang, Nūrpur, and Rojhān Dhands, in the Rājanpur Tahsīl. The Mohānas run up reed villages on the banks of these Dhands in the cold weather. Fish are eaten by all classes, except the more orthodox Hindūs, but no system of curing fish is known. The lease of the right to fish is sold yearly by auction. In 1871-72 the contract was for Rs. 520, in 1872-73 it was sold for Rs. 477, and in 1873-74 for Rs. 440.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTS, METAL, MINERAL, AGRICULTURAL, SPONTANEOUS AND ANIMALS.

23. There are no metals found in the district. Iron, copper, and lead are said to be procurable in the hills, but there are no mines worked at present, nor do I know of the existence of any.

Metals.

Minerals.

24. Alum, salt, saltpetre, Multáni matí, and carbonate of soda (sajji), are obtained in the district.

Alum.

25. Alum is made in the Mazári country, to the extreme south of the district. The shale is found in the low hills near the Zangi, Aspalanji, and Sori streams; it is either black, with white veins, or white, and is called "páh." The alum miners are called "páhí." The shale, when excavated, is put into pans and mixed with water in the proportion of 20 sérs of alum to two gharás of water. This mixture is boiled for an hour, and then drawn off into earthen pans, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sérs of saltpetre added to it. The solids are allowed to settle, and the liquor is then drawn off and left to crystallize. It is once again dissolved, and the sediment is again extracted, after which the alum is fit for the market. It sells at about Rs. 3-8 per maund. There are 12 pans to each alum mine; and, working only in the cold weather, 15 maunds of alum are extracted from each pan. The alum made from one mine in a season is worth about Rs. 630, from which rather more than one-half must be deducted for working expenses.

Salt.

26. In the Rájanpúr Tahsíl earth salt is manufactured. The salt is found in soil which is impregnated with "Kallar," a common word applied to soil in which any of such substances as salt, saltpetre or soda, are found. It means generally soil which is mixed with a white saline efflorescence. The method of manufacture is very rough. A platform is made, on the top of which the salt-impregnated earth is piled, and round the platform low retaining walls are built; water is raised by a Persian wheel, and discharged on to the top of the platform, and after oozing through the earth on the top of the platform, runs into a reservoir, and thence into vats. Round the vats are placed shallow pans built in with mortar, in shape like ice pans, and into these the water is ladled. As the water evaporates a crust of salt is formed, and the pans are filled and refilled till at the end of some fifteen days they are full of salt. The salt is then dried in the sun. Salt is made only in the hot weather months, and, of course, only in fine weather.

The earth or "Kallar" from which salt is made is of three qualities—white, black, and brown. The proportions used are $\frac{1}{2}$ white, $\frac{1}{4}$ black, and $\frac{1}{4}$ brown. Of the salt manufactured half goes to the manufacturer and half to the contractor. Some payment is also made to the owner of the salt-producing land if a private individual.

The salt fetches about one rupee for sixteen sérs, and the monthly produce of one manufactory is about 100 maunds. It takes from twelve to twenty men to work a salt manufactory. The men usually employed are—one expert in “Kallar,” three men to dig up the “Kallar,” three men to load it on donkeys, and three to drive the donkeys; two men to attend to the pans, one to pump up water, and one to make the pans.

Earth salt is used in the district in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third of the Salt Range salt, and it is largely exported into the hills. It is more esteemed than Bahádur Kheyl salt, and sells at 4 sérs less for the rupee.

Under the Sikhs the tax on earth salt was Rs. 8 per manufactory. In 1869 the lease of the right to manufacture salt was sold for Rs. 22,000 for three years, or for Rs. 7,333 per annum. In 1872 the lease sold for Rs. 7,200, and in the two succeeding years for Rs. 8,000 in each year.

The salt is called Nún, and the salt manufacturers, who are a race apart, are called “Núnars.” “Lún” is the Hindi word for salt.

27. The white efflorescence called “Kallar,” the same term by which salt-impregnated earth is known, is used to make saltpetre. The best saltpetre is made from mounds which contain the debris of former towns or villages. Saltpetre is made in a similar way to salt, except that the water which has been passed through “Kallar” is boiled for twelve hours before being exposed to evaporation.

The tax on saltpetre is Rs. 4 per pan. The contractor who pays the license buys the saltpetre at Rs. 3 per maund from the manufacturer, and sells it at the market rate, which has been as high as Rs. 6 per maund. Licenses are only taken for some eight pans now.*

28. “Multáni Matí,” a saponine drab-colored earth, something like fuller’s earth, is found in the hills. It is used as a medicine, and also as a substitute for soap.

29. Sajji or barilla, which is a species of carbonate of soda, is made from a bush called “Khár” (*Salsola Griffithii*). The “Khár” is cut in December and January, dried, and then put into a hole in the ground and burnt. A cross stick is inserted into the ashes, which are then covered over with earth for eight days, at the expiration of which term the sajji is drawn out in a hard mass by means of the stick previously inserted. The monopoly of manufacturing sajji sells at from about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per annum.

Agricultural products.

30. The rabí crops are wheat, barley, poppies, gram, turnips, táramira, and peas.

* The monopoly of manufacturing saltpetre sold in 1871-1872 for Rs. 44, in 1872-1873 for Rs. 60, and in 1873-1874 for Rs. 60.

The kharif crops are indigo, jowár, cotton, bájra, rice, til, sáwak, mung, mot, and the ordinary pulses, cardamoms, and tobacco.

31. Wheat is grown all over the district. It is sown pure or mixed. Jowála or Goji is wheat mixed with barley, and Khari is pure wheat. The wheat of the district is light in the ear, and inferior to that of the Punjab proper. The best wheat is grown in the Danda or high dorsal tract, where cultivation is carried on by irrigation from wells alone. The produce of wheat per acre varies from 20 to 5 maunds. The average produce is 10 maunds, but in the Danda circle, where the ear is fuller, it is 11 maunds 10 sers. Wheat is exported to Shikárpur and Sindh. Wheat is not grown in the Pachád, unless when the rains are too late to allow the kharif crops to be sown, or where the bands are exceptionally good and favorably placed for irrigation.

32. Jowár or millet is the staple food of the district, and the chief crop grown in the Pachád. It is grown between June and August, and the later-sown crops are considered the best. Jowár takes less water than most other crops. The average out-turn is 10 maunds in the Pachád. In the Sindh circle jowár is grown for fodder, and is not a good grain-bearing crop. The stalks are eaten like those of sugar-cane.

33. Cotton is grown extensively all over the district. In the year in which the Settlement measurements were made, 1871-1872, there were 43,014 acres under cotton. Of this area 30,848 acres were in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, 7,777 in the Jámpur Tahsíl, 3,804 in the Sangarh Tahsíl, and only 585 in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. In 1868 the area under cotton was given by Mr. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, as 19,619 acres. In the District Returns the area under cotton in 1872 was given as 16,661 acres, and in 1873 at 15,487 acres. These areas would appear to have been understated. Taking the average out-turn of cleaned cotton to be one-and-a-half maunds per acre, the produce of the district is some 64,437 maunds. Of this I should say at least half is used in the district.

34. The best rice is grown in the Kálápáni Circle of Jámpur Tahsíl, near Harrand. It is irrigated by the Kahá perennial stream. The rice grown in the rest of the district is mostly poor and of an inferior description. The largest quantity is grown in the Rájanpur Tahsíl about Asni and at the tail of the Dhúndi Canal.

35. Indigo is largely grown in the district. It gives three crops. The first year's crop is called "Arop," the second year's crop is called "Múndi," and the third year's crop "Tremúndi." In the third year the crop is generally kept for seed.

The mode in which the indigo dye is prepared is somewhat interesting. When the indigo is ripe, it is cut, and the night after it has

been cut, it is steeped in masonry vats. There are generally six to ten pairs of vats together, and the whole number is called "Khāra." When the indigo is steeped, there are two men called "Velloras" to stir the indigo in each pair of vats, and a Jamadār of "Velloras" over the whole. The Jamadār's duty is to watch the vats and say when the water should be let off. Whether the indigo is sufficiently steeped or not is told by throwing oil into the vat. If the scum sinks under the oil, then the indigo is ready. The indigo is left to settle for a day, and afterwards made into cakes called "bitti" by a man who is termed the "Vasāi." These cakes require to be polished. Indigo is inferior if it looks green, or if it is very dark in colour. It is important that indigo should not be steeped too long, and that it should be steeped with well and not with canal water, because the latter is full of silt, which mixes with and damages the indigo. Two vats produce on an average two sérs of made indigo. In 1873 indigo was selling at Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per maund; now in 1874 it is selling at Rs. 35-4 to Rs. 76-8 per maund in Dera Ghāzi Khan. In 1873 indigo was unusually cheap. In 1874 the price rose slightly. But it is not so high as it was from 1868 to 1872. The indigo plants after being steeped are called "kathi," and are used as manure. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenaway, in his "Farming in India," says that only the leaves of the indigo plants should be steeped for dye, as the stalks injure the quality of the dye. In this district both leaves and stalks are steeped as a matter of course.

36. Poppies are grown near the town of Jāmpur and in the Rājanpur Tahsíl. In the year of measurements there were 573 acres under poppies in the Rājanpur Tahsíl and 32 acres in the Jāmpur Tahsíl. Since the promulgation of the new rules, by which poppy cultivation will pay a tax of Rs. 2 per acre, I anticipate that the cultivation of this crop will fall off. The mode of extracting opium from the poppy pod has been very fully explained at paras. 35, 36, and 37 of the Shahpūr Settlement Report, so I will not describe it again. After the drug has been extracted, there is a further harvest of seed, which is made into an oil called "Khash-Khash-Tel." The produce of seed is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per bigah, and it sells at from Rs. 2 to 3 per maund. One maund of poppy seed yields about ten sérs of oil, which sells at four sérs the rupee. The "khal" or oil cake is sold to feed cattle. In 1873 an Agent of the Bengal Opium Department was sent to buy opium in this district. He bought three maunds at Rs. 8 per ser.

37. Having now described the principal agricultural products of the district, I will proceed to give some accounts of the agricultural system of the district. The first ploughing is called "Gher" in this district and "Pār" in the Punjab proper. The second ploughing is called "Beil," and the third ploughing "Trel." The second ploughing is called "Dohr" and the third ploughing "Tráhr" in the Punjab. Any further ploughings are not known by particular names.

A "sohága" or harrow is in this district called a "Mála."

Sowing is done either broadcast or else by means of a "náli" or hollow stick, with a wooden cup at the top of it fastened to the plough behind the share. Seed is placed into this cup, and passes through the hollow stick into ridges made by the plough.

The "Ríj" is the first watering of band. The "Jhal" is the watering of a band up to the brink of the embankments.

The "Rel" is the last watering in which the water is allowed to run over the band without being given time to stand.

In Pachád lands there are usually two ploughings at intervals of fifteen days. The watering called "Ríj" is followed by the first ploughing. A second ploughing is only required where the soil is very stiff. "Kapar" soil requires third ploughing. Sowing follows immediately after ploughing. The sowing for the rábí crop must be over by November, and for the kharif crop, by July or August.

The crops are never weeded in the Pachád. They mostly require from two to three waterings. Cotton is sown in ridges. The seeds are placed fifteen or twenty together at intervals of six feet and covered over. Cotton requires one "Jhal" and four "Rel" waterings. It is plucked at intervals of 12 days by women who receive one-eighth of the cotton plucked as a perquisite for the plucking.

In well and canal-irrigated lands sowing is done broadcast. Broadcast sowing is called "Chatah." The seed is then ploughed in and ridges are formed to hold water, the field being divided into beds for irrigation. Well lands are watered ten times if not assisted by rain. The sowing for the rábí harvest must be over by the 15th of December. There are two ploughings before sowing. Cotton is sown at intervals of one-and-a-half feet and covered over with earth. In well and canal-irrigated lands the cotton is plucked every eight days, and the women who pluck it receive one-eighth to one-tenth of the crop.

In Danda and Sailáb lands three ploughings are required, and a fourth before sowing. Rice is sown in beds. These beds are well manured, and the manure set on fire after being spread over the bed. The young plants are placed out by hand. Rice requires constant watering for two-and-a-half months. Rice is reaped in September. There is a couplet which says that rice watered every eight days will ripen in sixty days.

In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl the system is somewhat different. In this Tahsíl the first ploughing is called "Pár," as in the Punjab.

In the Cháhi-Nahri circle wheat is watered six, and in the Danda circle ten times.

In the Danda circle sowing is always done by hand.

Near the town of Dera Gházi Khan fields of cotton are ploughed between the plants after the first watering.

Indigo is sown between the 20th of Vaisákh, 30th April, and the 15th of Jait, 26th of May; at the most it can be sown up to the 15th of

Hár, 27th of June. Late sowings are liable to be damaged by an insect called "Tiddah." Land prepared for indigo is ploughed twice. The seed is sown by hand and not ploughed in. The field is watered the second day after the indigo is sown, and afterwards once a week.

Indigo ripens in three months. Indigo grows best in light Drammun soils.

Rotation of crops. 38. The area which one well can cultivate is, where two crops are grown in the same year, ten acres.

The crops grown are—

Rabí.—Wheat	...	...	9 acres.
Vegetables	...	...	1 "
Total	...	...	10 "
Kharíf.—Jowár	...	...	3 "
Bájra	...	...	2 "
Vegetables	...	...	1 "
Cotton	...	...	4 "
Total	...	...	10 "

The area cultivated by a well aided by a canal averages thirty acres. Kharif crops are grown on one half and rabí crops on the other half of the area in rotation. The kharíf crop is always followed by a fallow, but the rabí crop can be succeeded by a kharíf crop. The spring or rabí crop consists generally of—

Wheat	...	...	...	13 acres.
Turnips	...	...	...	1½ "
Tobacco	...	...	...	½ "

The kharíf or autumn crop consists of—

Jowár	...	...	...	5 acres
Bájra	...	...	...	4 "
Cotton	...	...	...	6 "

or the area under jowár may be increased, in which case the spring wheat crop of the ensuing year will be smaller. In Banjri lands, which are irrigated by canals alone, a crop is always followed by a fallow of from one to three years in duration according to the quality of the soil. In the Pachád a band will grow a crop every year if water can be procured for it. The size of bands varies from one to twelve or more acres. In the Danda circle a well will only irrigate some 12 acres, and a fallow of two years follows each crop.

39. The size of holdings differs in the various Tahsils and in the various circles. A man would be considered rich if he held eight wells, forty bands, or two Agricultural holdings.

hundred acres in the sailáb. A man holding four wells or twenty bands would be considered well-to-do. About one-fourth of a well would be the smallest holding, which would support a cultivating proprietor, and give him an income of Rs. 8 per mensem. In the Pachád the number of bands that would be required to support a cultivating proprietor would depend very much upon facilities of irrigation. Two bands, well irrigated, would suffice.

40. The system according to which the gross produce is divided in this district is curious. Under former Division of produce. governments the share of produce taken by the government was well defined, and was known as "mahsúl." This share was usually one-fourth of the gross produce, sometimes taken before and sometimes after deducting the pay of village servants, but it varied on considerations of policy and of soil. The proprietor's share was known as "lich," and was one-sixteenth of the produce remaining after the "mahsúl" had been deducted. The balance of the produce went to the tenant.

The method in which produce is divided in this district will be best illustrated by a description of what I saw myself at the division of produce for mauzah Choti in May 1870. The share taken as "mahsúl" differs for well lands and for lands irrigated by hill streams. On well lands the share at Choti is one-fourth, and on lands irrigated by hill streams, the share is one out of three and a half. The first well of which I saw the produce divided was the Ráwanwála. This well contains an area of 35 bigahs, of which 22 were cultivated.

The total produce was $127\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of wheat intermixed with barley. From this one-fourth was separated for the "mahsúl." From the remaining three-fourths the following items were paid:—

Kárdárs, of whom there were two keeping separate accounts as check upon each other 15 topas.

The topa is equal to 4 sérs.

Dharwái	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Potter or Kumhár	...	...	...	...	15	„
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	15	„
Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	11	„
Winnower (chháji )	...	...	...	...	14	„
Kotwál	...	...	...	...	13	„
Mamár, (corruption of Míráb,) or canal-water distributor	...	...	...	...	1	„
The shrine of Sakhi Sarwar	...	...	...	...	1	„
Fakírs	...	...	...	...	1	„

The rate is three topas per pat to the Kárdár, and there are fixed rates at which all the other village servants are paid.* The "lich" or proprietor's dues taken from the "rabkám" or balance of produce after deducting "mahsúl" was 75 topas. The Túmandár also received 15½ sérs as "hak Túmandári."

The total produce left to the cultivator was 78 maunds 23 sérs.

The implements used in cleaning wheat are—the "Trangul," a three-pronged fork made of wood, and the "Kurai" or shovel. The landowner receives one-fifth of the straw. I saw the division of produce on lands irrigated by hill streams at the Kohar band. The area of land cultivated was 32 bigahs, and the crop was 4½ pats.

The "mahsúl" was one share out of three and half or two-sevenths, and the "lich" was one-eighth of the remainder. Besides this the Túmandár received 7 topas per "pat," "chúng," and 1 "chout" per "pat siwai." The cesses paid to village servants were—

Dharwái	...	...	...	12 topas.
Karáwa	...	...	...	14 "
Kárdárs	...	...	...	14 "
Kotwál	...	...	...	6 "
Syad	...	...	...	1 "
Winnower (chháji )	...	...	...	14 "
Blacksmith	...	...	...	10½ "
Carpenter	...	...	...	14 "

The Túmandár also received rupee 1 per pat called "Tik."

The proprietor here took one-fourth the bhúsa. The crop on this band was the produce of a single fall of rain.

Two things struck me with regard to the division of produce, one was that tenants in Dera Gházi Khan District must be very honest, not to abstract any portion of the grain after it has been threshed and before the grain is portioned out by the Dharwáis. As soon as the heaps are divided, the Dharwái places earthen seals on each heap of grain. It is also curious to see with what accuracy the Dharwái can appraise the grain in each heap. He can tell the amount of grain contained in a heap almost exactly.

* The rates vary, but the most ordinary rates will be found in a foot-note to para. 415. Kárdárs are not maintained, except in leased villages. Besides the rates given in para. 415, which are usually paid from the gross produce, the following rates are paid from the rabkám or produce remaining after the "mahsúl" has been deducted:—

Barber	...	...	...	4 topas per pat.
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	3 " " "
Shoemaker	...	...	...	16 " " "
Charity	...	...	...	8 " " "
Chaukidár	...	...	...	1 " " "

Total ... 82 topas per pat.

I did not enquire the rates at which the cesses I saw paid in the instance given were fixed. The amount of the cesses entered as paid are what I saw set aside. The rates do not agree with those ordinarily followed.

The profit derived by the Túmandár owing to his being allowed to receive the "mahsúl" in kind and pay the Government revenue in cash must be large.

The "mahsúl" received would be 41 maunds of wheat, which at 25 sérs per rupee would fetch Rs. 65.

The assessment of the band would be Rs. 8 at the most, but it must be remembered that a band would not be usually cultivated every year.

41. The spontaneous products of the districts are dates, múnj grass, shaklo, a gum which is obtained from the tamarisk, and which is taken dissolved in water as a cooling drink, Isafghol; the seeds of a plant which grows in the Pachád, and especially at Kot Kasráni, in the Sangarh Tahsíl, are collected and sold for officinal purposes. The seeds are considered cooling and emollient, and are given for fever and diarrhoea. The "nilofar" or water lily, of which the root and seeds are eaten, is found in some of the ponds of the district. "Nilofar" is called "bhén" in this district.

42. By far the most important of the spontaneous products of the district are its date trees. Date trees are always self sown, which is the reason that I class them amongst spontaneous products. The trees come to maturity in five years when they stand singly, but in groves they are of slower growth. These trees abound round the town of Dera Gházi Khan, and are found almost entirely in the Tahsíl of that name. In the other Tahsils there are no date trees, with the exception of a few groves near Harrand, in the Jámpúr Tahsíl. Date trees are male and female. There are also some trees called "Bogh," which are said to be neuter, and which occasionally bear fruit. The male date tree bears no fruit. It is distinguished from the female tree by the greater thickness of its bark and by the uprightness of its leaves. Male date trees produce their tendrils 10 or 15 days before the female trees. The date tree prefers a rich soil, and will bear fruit until it is a hundred years old. The wood of the date tree is not very hard, and soon decays; still it is used very extensively for building purposes and for wells near Dera Gházi Khan, where no more suitable indigenous timber can be procured.

It is said to be the custom in Sindh to put a stalk of the male date tree into the female when in flower, but no such custom exists in this district. The natives say that the flowers of one tree are blown to another, and that the female tree will not bear if far removed from a male tree.

Date trees are usually scorched to improve their fruit-bearing qualities.

A "Bogh" tree will bear fruit for one season after being scorched, and it is said that a male will bear fruit if scorched and watered with milk and water.

The finest date trees will bear a maund and a half of fruit, but the average produce of a tree is not more than ten sérs.

Dates sell at about one anna a sér, so that a fair tree would be worth some eight or ten annas.

Date trees in this district are assessed with Land Revenue where they stand detached from one another, and the fruit is sold by auction where the trees stand in groves. The yearly Revenue from dates will average about Rs. 15,000. The Revenue of all kinds assessed on date trees in the first year of the present Settlement was Rs. 15,596. I shall give an account of the date tree assessment when I come to treat of the assessments of the district.

43. In the low lands on the banks of the river are found pig, hogdeer, black and grey partridges, and hares.
 Animal products, Feroe Towards Rájanpur there are a good many
 natives. tigers. In 1872 four were killed by a shooting party from Baháwalpur, and one was killed near Shahwáli by some natives in the same year.

Towards the hills ravine deer are found. In the cold weather many varieties of duck and teal, the Kúlan (*grus cinerea*), the sand grouse, and the obarah (*Houbara MacQueenii*) frequent the district.

Below Rájanpur towards Sabzilkot and Bhandowáni, herds of wild donkeys are seen. The Biloches consider a wild donkey very good eating. The wild donkey is said to be unbreakable, but Captain Underwood, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, had two at Rájanpur which he broke into harness.

44. Camels, horses, buffaloes, kine, donkeys, sheep, and goats are the domestic animals of the district. Camels are very numerous. The climate of the district is favorable to them, and they are the only animals that can well be used to carry burdens in the Pachád tracts. Only male camels are used to carry burdens.

The mares of the district are famous. The Biloches never ride horses but only mares. They kill colts as soon as they are foaled, unless of very good breed. The mares are noted for endurance, and some are very handsome. A good Biloch mare may be purchased for about Rs. 200 to 300, but a really fine mare will fetch as much as Rs. 800.

The cows of the Mazári country are the best, and very fine bullocks come from there. The Mazári cows and bullocks and those of Dájal are largely bred for exportation. Buffaloes are plentiful in the river lands. They are grazed in large herds of from 100 to 300 heads. Sheep and goats are most numerous in the Pachád. They are grazed on the low hills. The sheep kept are mostly the Dúmba, or fat-tailed sheep.

There are 14,637 camels, 1,15,046 cows and bullocks, 8,577 donkeys, 25,589 buffaloes, and 2,39,414 sheep and goats in the district according to the Tirni enumeration of 1869-1870.

CHAPTER III.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES AND CASTES, AND OF FAMILIES OF NOTE.

45. The population of the district was 2,38,964 by the census of 1853, and 3,08,840 according to the census of 1868. The population per square mile was 59·74 in 1853, and it is 62 on the area as now ascertained. The population per square mile is considerably denser than that of the adjoining province of Sindh, which is, according to the last Bombay Administration Report, only 42·9 per square mile.

Population according to the census taken in 1853 compared with the population according to the census taken in 1868.

The population has increased by 29 per cent. during the period that elapsed between the two enumerations. The increase of population is due to the settlement of many hill Biloches in the plains, to the increase of canal irrigation, to the return of many inhabitants of the district who emigrated to avoid the heavy assessments of the first Summary Settlement, and, lastly, to the considerable natural increase of population consequent on the state of peace which has been secured to the district since annexation. The population is made up of 2,64,535 Muhammadans, 38,467 Hindús, and 1,124 Sikhs.

There are 84,176 adult male Muhammadans, 13,210 Hindús, and 750 Sikhs. 11,202 adult males can read and write. There are 1,73,318 agriculturists and 1,35,522 non-agriculturists. There are 62,139 houses, which gives an average of 4·97 persons per house. The Muhammadan population is principally of the Suní persuasion. There are a few Shiá followers of the Kalhora Jágirdár of Rájanpur. The Hindús are few in number, and there are very few Sikhs, who are mostly in Government employ, or else Labáanas.

The most important tribe of the district is the Biloch. The whole number of Biloches in the district is 92,590, or 35 per cent. of the whole Muhammadan population. Of the Biloches 45,540 are said in the Census Report to be organized into Túmans, and 47,050 are entered as miscellaneous. The Gúrcháni Túman is omitted. According to Mr. Bruce's memorandum on the district, the Gúrcháni tribe number 2,630 fighting-men. A large number of Patháns enter the district every year, and take service as builders, brick-makers, hewers of wood, and clearers of jungle.

Principal tribes.

46. The principal tribes in order of number are according to the Census Report of 1868 :—

Jats	...	...	1,62,519
Biloches	...	...	92,590
Aroraas	...	...	33,024
Syads	...	...	5,324
Other tribes...	...	...	4,576
Patháns	...	...	3,011
Khatris	...	...	2,038
Brahmins	...	...	1,483
Miscellaneous Hindús...	...	...	727
Hindú Játs	...	...	660
Khojahs	...	...	635
Súdhs	...	...	551
Labánahs	...	...	464
Bhátíás	...	...	410
Rájpúts	...	...	241
Moguls	...	...	171
Hill Rájpúts	...	...	121
Baniás	...	...	92
Bhotís	...	...	80
Christians	...	...	66
Gújars	...	...	36
Ahírs	...	...	15
Káyaths	...	...	6

47. In point of numbers the Jats are the most important tribe of the district. The Jats are, I imagine, many of them descendants of the original Hindú inhabitants of the district. Many of them are immigrants coming from Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, and Baháwalpur. Many of the Jats are intermixed with the Biloches, and have adopted their manners, customs, and dress. The Hámbi Jats, for instance, live amongst the Gúrchánís and the Kachela Jats amongst the Leghárís, and are reckoned almost as part of these tribes. The Biloches will marry Jat women, but will not give their women in marriage to Jats.

48. From a political point of view, the most important tribe in the district is, of course, the Biloch. This tribe, intermixed with some Jats and Hindús, occupies the border for its entire length. The Biloches are partly independent and partly subject to the British Government. Along the border they live as yet in tribes under partly hereditary chieftains.

Beginning from the north the tribes are—

The Kasránis.	The Leghárís.
The Bozdárs.	The Gúrchánís.
The Lúnds.	The Búgtís.
The Khosas.	The Dreshaks.
The Khetráns.	The Maris.

The Mazárís.

The Bozdár, Khetrán, Búgti, and Mari tribes, are independent, and so are the Hadiáni section of the Leghári tribe and the Dúrkáni section of the Gúrcháni tribe. The Biloch tradition as to their origin is in accord with that of most Muhammadan tribes, and is that they are immigrants from Arabia. The story is that they first settled in Kech Mekrán, and afterwards migrated to Sistán. The different tribes are said to be descendants of one Rind, who led the first Biloch colonists from Arabia. The Khetránis and Gúrchánis are not considered pure Biloches. The Biloches are undoubtedly a distinct race, and this their appearance and language place beyond question. Sir Henry Green, formerly Political Superintendent of the Upper Sindh Frontier, says that the tradition is that the Biloches came from Aleppo in the 12th century *viâ* Baghdád, the banks of the Euphrates, and the northern border of the Persian Gulf to Mekrán, from whence they spread north, intermixing with the Pathán tribes. Sir Henry Green adds that when travelling in Syria he found tribes bearing the same names as the Biloch tribes, and similar to them in customs, habits, and appearance.

Elphinstone in his History of India, page 256, states "that at the time of the first Muhammadan invasion the mountains of Mekrán were inhabited by Biloches, and those of Sulimán by Afgháns, as is the state of things to the present day." The first recorded invasion of this tract Elphinstone places in 44 A. H. (664 A.D.) when an Arab force from Merv penetrated to Kábul and made prisoners of 12,000 persons.

The Afgháns were certainly at one time in possession of part of the Sulimán range, as remains of their tanks and tombs are still to be seen on the Mari Mountain, which now belongs to the Gúrchánis.

49. Pottinger in his Travels in Bilochistán and Sindh divides the Biloches into three branches: the Narhoi, Rind, and Mughsi. He gives a list of the Rind tribes, in which all the tribes located in this district are mentioned. He describes the Dreshaks and Mazáris, whom he states to live in the hills as having the worst possible character. They infest the roads, he says, and commit the most atrocious robberies and murders upon travellers. The Khán of Khelát lives too far off to control them effectually. They are at continual war with one another, and keep no engagements.

The Dreshaks now live entirely, and the Mazáris mostly, in the plains. The Mazáris were at one time noted as pirates on the Indus; but, judging from their present habits, I do not think they ever can have been boatmen. They probably confined themselves to robbing boats moored to the banks for the night.

Pottinger does not consider that the Biloches can have come from Arabia. Their language to begin with is a corrupt Persian, and contains no Arabic. In the beginning of the 5th century of the Hijrí the Seljúk Tartars first appeared in Khorásán, and in ten years Toghrul Beg wrested that empire from the Ghaznavís. This dynasty ruled for

one hundred and fifty years, and during all that time the Biloches are mentioned as residing in the district which they now occupy.

Pottinger gives no authority for the above statement, and proceeds to surmise that the Biloches are Turkománs. Their religion, manners, customs, everything but language, which changed in Persia, resemble that of the Turkománs.

Account of the Biloches
in Balfour's Cyclopædia of
India.

50. From Balfour's Cyclopædia of India
I extract the following account of the
Biloches:—

"Doctor Cook supposes, 1st, that the original inhabitants of the country were Hindús, who fled from the conquering Mussalmáns, who invaded Sindh, Lus, and Mekrán, A. H. 93.

"2nd.—That the Brahois were Tartar mountaineers who gained a footing in the country, and ultimately supplanted the former, becoming the ruling races.

"3rd.—That the Biloches came from the westward, but whether they were Seljúk Tartars or Arabs from Aleppo is a matter of doubt. Dr. Latham, however, classes the Biloch with the Persian, but considers them as a modified form. He says east and south-east of the proper Persians of Kirman come the Biloch of the Bilochistán. If Rask's great theory be the correct one, which makes all the fragments of natives speaking a Tamulian dialect, parts of one great continuous whole, which spread in the earlier ages over India and Europe, underlying the more recent system of Celtic, Gothic, Slavonic, and classical nations of Europe and the Indo-Germanic of India, as the primary strata in geology underlie the secondary and tertiary, but cropping out and being exposed here and there, are the fragments of nations. Of Laps, Finns and Basques in Europe, and of the Cutchwari, Coháti, Tundo, Ghond, Lar, and other mountaineers of India; if, adds he, I say, this theory be a correct one, then the Brahoi, being of the great Tamulian family, would be the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Thus the Kúrd who inhabit the Dasht-i-be-doulát doubtless came from Kúrdistán, probably among the followers of some Muhammadan invader of India, and perhaps, laden with spoil, preferring on their return to stay where they now are rather than continue their march to their own country, made choice, of the Dasht-i-be-doulát. Again, many of the Jhalawán tribes are undoubtedly of Rájput origin, and, until lately, the practice of infanticide prevailed amongst them."

"There are two languages spoken in Bilochistán, the Baluchiki, a Hindi tongue of the Arian or Sanskrit stock in which the Persian, Sindi, Punjabi, and Sanskrit words recur, and the Brahúic, which belongs to Scythic or Turanian or Tamulian stock. Near Bagwana is a cave in the rocks filled with dried mummy-like bodies of infants, some of which have a comparatively recent appearance. The Sacæ, who formed part of Alexander's army, and whose country is stated by Wilson to have been that lying between the paropanisán mountains and the sea of Aral, still exist as a tribe of the Brahois of Jhalawán. It is

not improbable that they accompanied Alexander as far as the south of Sindh, and, returning with Craterus up the Mulla Pass, settled in this present position. The Bilochi also have by no means a pure and unbroken descent from any one source. Adopting Pottinger's theory, that the main body were Seljūk Tartars driven out of Persia, as he describes, yet undoubtedly many are of Arabic descent. Neither does he think with him that the Biloches have no resemblance in any way to the Arabs; on the contrary, in many cases the outline of their physiognomy is very similar to that of the Arabs of Egypt and Syria; and if such a Biloch was dressed in the Arabic dress, it would be exceedingly difficult to detect his nationality. Others are Sindians, who fled to the hills on the invasion of their country by the Muhammadan. The original Hindú inhabitants of the Mari and Búti hills were driven out by their present occupants, but the natives of of Bárkhán (the Khetráns), inhabiting the more mountainous district to the northward, were able to hold their own."

"The whole are nominally subject to the Khán of Khelát, but his power appears to vary with his popularity."

51. If the Biloches were settled in Mekrán before the first Muhammadan invasion, they cannot be Arabs, nor is it at all probable from other circumstances that they are so. In their fondness for horses, in their nomadic habits, and in their mode of life, also in their dress, they resemble the Turkománs, as described by Vambéry. On the other hand, the Biloches, though mostly mounted, invariably fight on foot, which the Turkománs apparently do not do. The Biloch lives in subordination to an hereditary chief, whilst the Turkománs pride themselves on being all equal. The Biloches wear their hair in long curls like the cavaliers of the time of Charles the 1st. The Turkománs, wear their hair short like other Muhammadans. The Biloches have been some six hundred years or more separate from the Turkománs, so that, if they were originally Turkománs, it could hardly be expected that they would retain all the same characteristics now. My own idea is that the Biloches are of Turkomán origin, but that they have, as is said in the Cyclopedia, a by no means homogeneous descent from any one source.

52. I do not know what the derivation of the name Biloch is. If you ask the Biloches, they smile and say it is a corruption of "Bad Log," and that they are so called in allusion to their habits of rapine. They also repeat some couplets of which they are rather proud as showing their character in this respect. One is—

بلوچے کہ دزدی و غارت نساخت خداوند رحمت بر او بد ساخت
which means that God will not favor a Biloch who does not steal and rob. Another is—

بلوچے کہ دزدی کند کشت خون بهجت رود هفت بهشت و کون
the meaning of which is that the Biloch who steals and murders secures heaven to seven generations of his ancestors.

53. Major Minchin, formerly Deputy Commissioner of the District, and Mr. Bruce, late Assistant Commissioner Rájanpur, in their memoranda on the Biloch tribes, have gone very fully into the history of the separate tribes. Both these memoranda have been printed. I will not therefore go over beaten ground again, but will content myself with a very short notice of the different Biloch tribes located within the British border.

54. The most northerly tribe within our border are the Kasránís. The Kasránís live partly within and partly without our border. The present Túmandár is Fazal Ali Khan. The tribe is a very poor one, and Fazal Ali Khan is not able to support the same position as other Túmandárs. Koura Khan, of Tibi, was one of the chief Mukadams of the tribe. In 1868 Lieutenant Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, went to Basti Azim to investigate a charge of murder against Koura Khan's son, Jehángír Khan, and was carried off into the hills. Lieutenant Grey was soon released, and Koura Khan fled to the Músa Kheyl Patháns. The Músa Kheyls were coerced into giving Koura Khan up, and he was imprisoned. Koura Khan has now been granted an inám of Rs. 300 per annum, but the expenses of appealing against his sentence of imprisonment, fines, and the temporary forfeiture of his estates, have greatly lessened his influence. The Kasráni Túmandár now receives an inám of Rs. 1,200 per annum granted to him at the present Settlement, and which is payable from the jamas of the Kasráni villages.

55. The Lúnds occupy the country between the northern boundary of the Khosas proper and the southern boundary of the Khosas of Mati and Mahoi. The chief is Ghulám Haidar Khan. There are six sections of the tribe. The Lúnd tribe has only risen to importance of late years. Fazl Ali, the father of the present Túmandár, went to Mooltan with 200 horse. Fazl Ali excavated the Fazlwáh Canal, the lease of the lands irrigated by this canal having been granted to him. The lease of all the Lúnd villages was entrusted to Ghulám Haidar Khan in 1865. At the present Settlement Ghulám Haidar Khan received an inám of Rs. 4,000 per annum. He will collect the jama of Mauzah Sháhdan Lúnd, which is his head-quarters, in kind. The jama of this village is Rs. 2,405. The remainder of his inám he will receive in cash.

56. The Khosas occupy the country from the Sakhi Sarwar pass to the Lúnd boundary. They are one of the most powerful tribes on the border, and are of about the same strength as the Leghárís. The Khosas are divided into six sections. The chief belongs to the Báteil section. Koura Khan was Túmandár when the Mooltan war broke out. He at once joined Sir Herbert Edwardes, and his son Ghulám Haidar attacked and took Dera Gházi Khan from the Kárdár of Díwán Múl Ráj, Longa Rám,

who was aided by the Leghárís. Ghulám Haidar Khan was the third son of Koura Khan, and was recognized as Túmandár in supersession of his elder brothers, Ahmad Khan and Barkúdár Khan, men of very dissipated habits, and unfit for any position of trust. Ghulám Haidar, however, died in 1870 before his father Koura Khan, who lived to over one hundred years of age, and died in 1871. Secundar Khan, the eldest son of Koura Khan's eldest son, Ahmad Khan, is now Túmandár in trust for Ghulám Haidar's son, Bahádúr Khan. The Khosas are very independent of their Túmandár, but have still a feeling of clanship, and will turn out a very fine body of men when called upon. Ghulám Haidar was the model of a Biloch leader; but, if he had all the virtues of a Biloch chief, he had also all the faults. He was brave to fool-hardiness, but he was dissipated, and had an unbridled temper. Many tales are still told of his daring and eccentricities. He was immensely admired by his Túman, who would have followed him anywhere. At the present Settlement an inám of Rs. 5,000 per annum has been conferred upon the Khosa Túmandar.

57. To the south of the Khosas come the Leghári tribe. They occupy the country from the Kúrch pass, which is the Gúrcháni tribe's northern boundary up to the Sakhi Sarwar pass, which is the boundary between the Leghárís and the Khosas.

The Leghárís.
The tribe is divided into four divisions. Aliánís, Hadiánís, Boglánís, Hybatánís. The Túmandar is Jamál Khan, of the Aliáni section of the tribe, who resides at Choti, which is the head-quarters of the tribe. The Leghári tribe numbers some 5,000 fighting men, but the Hadiáni section live in the hills, which takes away about 1,000 men from the tribe. Jamál Khan is very influential with the Khetráns, and he also owns Leghári Bárkhán and very extensive lands beyond the border. These lands are for a great part out of cultivation owing to the devastations of the Maris. The Leghárís say that they settled at Choti in the time of the Emperor Humáyún ousting the Ahmdánís.

The Tálpúrs, who were the last Amírs of Sindh, belonged to the Leghári clan. The Leghárís are enemies both of the Gúrchánís and of the Khosas. Bijur Khan, Gúrcháni, was murdered by the Leghárís, and when the Khosas took Dera Gházi Khan for Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Leghárís fought for the Sikhs, but were defeated.

Jamál Khan is an enterprising and liberal chief. He was the main mover in the Dhúndi scheme. The Mánka Canal extension was undertaken on his paying half the cost. The Núr Canal extension was also promoted by Jamál Khan. He was an Honorary Magistrate, but was deprived of his powers for his action in the Kirwan Canal frauds case. Jamál Khan, apart from his ancestral lands, has acquired extensive estates in the Dera Gházi Khan, Jámpúr, and Rájanpúr Tahsils.

Jamál Khan has now received an immediate inám of Rs. 8,000 per annum, and a prospective inám of Rs. 2,000 per annum, payable at the expiration of the Mánka lease.

58. This is a small Settlement of Lúnds, Rinds, and Khosas in the midst of the Gúrchánís. Mazár Khan is their Túmandár, and did good service at the time of the Harrand raid when his brother was killed. In return for this Mazár Khan was given the village of Muhammadpur revenue-free, and allowed to collect his revenue in kind. At the present Settlement this grant was increased to an inám of Rs. 800 per annum.

59. The Gúrcháni tribe borders on the Leghári to the north and on the Dreshak to the south. The Gúrchánís own the Mari and Drágul hills, and their boundary extends further into the hills than that of any other tribe. Their lands beyond the British border are uninhabited, and cannot be occupied by any of the tribe owing to the feud between them and the Maris, and the unsettled state of the country beyond our border. The Gúrchánís number 2,600 fighting men, and are divided into eleven branches. The Gúrchánís trace their descent to Gorish, son of Doda, a Hindú said to have been the great grandson of a Rájah Bhim Sen, of Hyderabad. Doda was expelled from Sindh, and lost his way in the wilderness. To restore him to life the Rind Biloches, who found him in the desert, sent a young virgin to bring back warmth to his body. Gorish was son of Doda by this damsel, and the Gúrchánís or Gorishánís are the descendants of this Gorish, and consequently not true Biloches. The Jiskáni, Lishári, Patáfi, and Sabzáni sections of the Gúrcháni tribe are said to have been Rinds who joined the Gúrcháni tribe. The Gúrchánís were notorious as the worst behaved of all the Biloch tribes. When Díwán Sáwan Mal built the Harrand Fort, the Gúrchánís broke into it before it was completed, because the Sikh Kárdár had caused a Gúrcháni woman to be maltreated; subsequently to this the Gúrchánís always maintained a state of war against the Sikhs. Chúta Khan, uncle of Bijur Khan, brother of the present Túmandár, having usurped the Túmandári during his nephew's minority, married the daughter of Jelál Khan Leghári. Bijur Khan surprised and killed Chúta Khan, and thus made the Leghárís his bitterest enemies. Bijur Khan was entrapped by the Kárdár of Harrand, and sent in chains to Mooltan, and is said to have been made over by Díwán Sáwan Mal to the Leghárís, who put him to death. The Leghárís and the Gúrchánís are now only prevented from falling upon each other by their both being subjects of the British Government.

In 1848 A. D. the Gúrchánís went to the aid of Lieutenant (now Colonel) R. Young, and were with that officer when he took the Harrand Fort. In 1867 the Lishárís, one of the most turbulent sections of this tribe, were settled in the plain, and lands were also given to the Dúrkánís and Patáfís. In the same year a great raid was made on Harrand by the Maris and others, and the Gúrchánís behaved exceedingly well, being mainly instrumental in repelling this raid. For his services on this occasion Ghulám Haidar Khan was restored to the farm of the Núrwah estates, which had been confiscated by General VanCortlandt. The chief has since held the lease of these five villages, the revenue of which is reduced by Rs. 532, the amount which Ghulám Haidar Khan

had previously been paid from their revenues. The improved position of the Gúrcháni Túmandár has enabled him to bring his tribe considerably under control, and it is now anything but the worst tribe on the Frontier.

At the present Settlement the Gúrcháni Túmandár's inám was increased to Rs. 3,000 per annum.

60. The Dreshaks are a considerable tribe, but they are much scattered. They are found in both the Rájanpur and the Jámpur Tahsils. The head-quarters of the tribe are at Asni near Rájanpur, where the Cantonment now at Rájanpur was formerly located. The chief of the tribe is Miran Khan, who belongs to the Kirmáni section of the tribe. The other sections are the Mingwáni, the Gúlfáz, the Sargáni, the Arbáni, and the Jiskáni. The main division of the tribe is situated between the Mazárá and Gúrcháni tribes, but have no possessions in the hills. The Dreshaks are said to have settled in the plains after the Mazáris, but they also trace their first settlement to the times of the Náhrs. The Dreshaks were constantly at war with the Mazáris, and they joined the Maris in expelling the Hasni tribe from the Nasár plains. The Hasnis have ever since been fugitives, and have never been able to form themselves again into a compact tribe. Mahmúd Khan, Governor of Dera Gházi Khan, is related to have once sent an army against Asni. The Dreshaks beat off the army of Mahmúd Khan with great slaughter, and still show with pride the camel guns and other weapons which are preserved in memory of Mahmúd Khan's defeat. The father of the present Túmandár Miran Khan, Bijur Khan, was killed in 1857, when endeavouring to repel a Marí raid with a very inferior force. Bijur Khan's eldest son was also killed in this fight. Miran Khan enjoys a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum in recognition of his father's good conduct on this occasion. The Dreshaks are said to take their name from the Drekhán stream on which they were located before they left the hills. The members of this tribe are not so well off as those of most Biloch tribes. This is owing to their being settled in the Rájanpur jágír, and, except in five villages which were leased to Mirán Khan in 1865 A. D. at Rs. 1,200 per annum, the Dreshaks had, wherever they occupied lands in the jágír, to pay revenue in kind to the jágírdár. The Rájanpur jágír has now been assessed in cash, and the Dreshak Túmandár has received an inám of Rs. 3,000 per annum in addition to his life pension, and to a Maáfi grant in Rekh rakh, valued at Rs. 361 per annum.

61. The Mazárá tribe occupies the southernmost portion of the district. Their western boundary is the hills, and their eastern boundary the river. They own all the country between these limits up to Umrkot and the Pitok pass on the north, and their southern boundary is also the boundary between the Dera Gházi Khan District and Sindh. The head-quarters of the tribe are at Rojhán, and their country has been formed at the present Settlement into 21 separate meháls.

The tribe numbers some 4,000 fighting men, and is, from its position and numbers, one of the most important in the district. The tribe is divided into four sections, the Rústámánís, the Báláchánís, the Masidánís, and the Sargánís. The Túmandár belongs to the Báláchání section of the tribe. The name of the Mazári is said to be derived from the fact that when in Sistán it was located on a stream called the Mazár. A tiger is called Mazár in Bilochi, so that this may also be the origin of the name. Hamal Khan Túmandár is said to have brought the Mazáris from Leri, whence they had migrated from Sistán to settle in the country they now occupy, and which was then held by the Náhrs. Káim Khan Náhr resided at Kin, and he had quarrelled with his relation Islám Khan, governor of Bhagsar. The Mazáris sided with Káim Khan against Islám Khan, and it was in return for this that Káim Khan allowed the Mazáris to settle in his country. Mitha Khán, son of Hamal Khán, ejected the Chandias from their settlement in that locality. Hamal Khan was nominally subject to the Amírs of Khairpur, to whom he agreed to pay half the "mahsúl" or Government share of produce in the Mazári country, receiving the other half himself in Kasur. The Mazári country was annexed by Díwán Sáwan Mal in 1827 A. D. The Mazáris have been constantly at war with all their neighbours, whether Marís, Dreshaks, Búgtís or Leghárís, and it was not till the British Government annexed their country in 1849 A. D. that any stop was put to the plundering and reprisals of the Mazáris and their opponents. Sher Muhammad Khan is the nominal chief of the Mazáris, but Imám Baksh, his uncle, is the actual chief, and is always held by the present Government to be the head man of the tribe. Half the revenue of all lands in the Mazári country is released either to the chief or to the head men of the tribe; consequently only half the very moderate revenue of this large tract is paid into the Government Treasury. The Mazáris are still a very wild and nomadic tribe. They take no pains to sow or attend to their fields, but subsist principally by keeping flocks and herds which they graze along the river banks in the hot weather, and in the low hills during the cold weather. At the present Settlement the Mazári Túmandár received an inám of Rs. 10,000 per annum, inclusive of his own share of the Mazári Kasur.

62. The Hindús of this district have all the appearance of a down trodden and subject race. The Hindú remains in the district show that the Hindús were once the dominant race, and we know that a Hindú dynasty reigned at Khelát before it was conquered by the Brahois. Under the Muhammadan dynasties the Hindús were only tolerated at all because of their usefulness as traders and accountants. They are called by the common name of Karár, which is applied to all the Hindús of whatever caste. The name Karár is said to be synonymous with Arora.

In Cunningham's History of the Sikhs, page 11, there is the following note :—

"In the Lower Punjab and in Sindh the whole Hindú population is included by the Muhammadans under the term Karár. In the Upper

Punjab the word is used to denote a coward, or one base and abject ; and about Mooltan it is likewise expressive of contempt as well as of a Hindú or trafficker. In Central India the Karárs form a tribe, but the term there literally means dales-men or foresters, although it has become the name of a tribe or class in the lapse of centuries. Professor Wilson somewhere, I think, identifies them with the Cirrhadae of the ancients, and indeed Kerát is one of the five Prusthas or regions of the Hindús, these being Cheen Prusth, Yavem Prusth, Dukshem Prusth, and Kerat Prusth, which last is understood by the Indians to apply to the country between Ojein and Orissa (compare Wilson's Vishnóo Pooran, page 175 note, for the keratas of that book). Further, the Brahminical gonds of the Nerbudda are styled Rájgonds, while those who have not adopted Hindúism continue to be called "Kirreea Gond" a term which seems to have a relation to their unaltered condition."

Whilst subject to the Muhammadans, the Hindús were allowed to ride nothing but donkeys. They were also forbidden to wear turbans. Even now, in spite of the efforts of the Sikhs during their supremacy to do away with these signs of social degradation, a Hindú, unless he be in Government employment, seldom wears anything but a skull cap or rides anything but a donkey. The Hindús are also very lax in their religious observances, and will drink out of a skin, and will also use the same vessels as Muhammadans. There are a few Hindú families of high position in the district, but this position is mostly official, and was first gained under the Sikhs. In deeds of the Muhammadan period a Hindú is always mentioned as "Mati-ul-Islám," or subject to the followers of Islám.

63. The most notable family in the district is that of the Mían Sáhíb Serái, a descendant of the Kalhora Kings of Sindh. The head-quarters of this family are at Hájipur, in the Jámipur Tahsíl. The founder of the family was, according to Captain Goldsmid's Memoir on Shikárpur, one Jám Junjar. This Jám had two sons, Dáúd and Muhammad. Dáúd was the founder of the Dáúdpotras, now Nawáb of Bháwalpur. Muhammad's son was Ibráhím, who was also called Kalhora Khán. The seventh in descent from Muhammad was Adim Shah, who flourished in 1500 A. D. This Adim Shah was disciple of a famous Syad of Jámipur, and succeeded to his master's position as a religious leader. Adim Shah was put to death at Mooltan, and one Aga Muhammad, Kotwál of Mooltan, brought Adim Shah's body to Sakkar, and there built him a tomb. Adim Shah's grandson Aliás was the first Kalhora who endeavoured to become a worldly as well as a religious leader. The third in descent from Aliás was Násir Muhammad. Násir Muhammad gained considerable influence, and became the leader of a band of freebooters. He was imprisoned by the Emperor Aurangzeb, but was released. Násir Muhammad has three sons, Dín Muhammad, Yár Muhammad, and Mir Muhammad. Dín Muhammad rebelled against the Governor of Sewi, and became the *de facto* ruler of great part of Sindh. The prince Mouj-úl-dín was sent with an army from Delhi to punish

Families of note.

The Kalhora family.

Dín Muhammad. The Kalhoras submitted to the prince, but Dín Muhammad was imprisoned. Yár Muhammad took refuge with the Khán of Khelát. The Khán of Khelát gave Yár Muhammad assistance, and restored him to the position which Dín Muhammad had held. Yár Muhammad defeated the Governor of Sewi, and took possession of that province to which he added in every direction. The Khán of Khelát now ceased to assist Yár Muhammad, saying that as God was on Yár Muhammad's side he did not need earthly allies.

Mouj-ul-dín had now succeeded to the throne of Delhi as Jehándar Shah (A. D. 1712), and Yár Muhammad hastened to pay him allegiance. Mouj-ul-dín conferred on Yár Muhammad the title of Nawáb and the post of Governor of Sewi. The title of Khúda Yár Khan Abbási was next bestowed upon Yár Muhammad, who died in 1719 A. D.

64. Núr Muhammad, the younger of Yár Muhammad's sons, but the most able, succeeded him. Núr Muhammad and his son, Sádik Muhammad, attacked Shikárpur, and by a compromise obtained possession of one-sixth the town. In 1726 Núr Muhammad commenced an attempt to get the whole of Shikárpur into his own hands. He also waged war against Khelát, but made peace when the Khan of Khelát gave his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Muríd, son of Núr Muhammad.

65. When Nádir Shah annexed all the possessions of the Delhi throne west of the Indus, Núr Muhammad took the opportunity, which occurred during Nádir Shah's absence at Delhi, to purchase Tatta for 3 lakhs of rupees from its Governor. Núr Muhammad now ensconced himself at Umrkot, where he had built himself a fort. When Nádir Sháh returned from Delhi, he marched through Dera Ghazi Khan on Umrkot. Núr Muhammad made a timely submission, and was confirmed as Governor of Tatta, and given the title of Shah Kúli, but he was made to pay a fine of 1 crore of rupees, and to pay an annual tribute of 12 lakhs of rupees. Nádir Sháh also carried off Núr Muhammad's sons, Muhammad Muríd and Ghulám Muhammad Shah, as hostages to Herát.

66. When Nádir Shah was assassinated and Ahmad Shah Abdáli reigned in his place, Ahmad Shah conciliated Núr Muhammad by conferring on him the designation of Shah Newáz Khan. As might be expected, titles did not compensate Núr Muhammad for the heavy tribute exacted from him, and no sooner did Ahmad Shah march on Delhi, than Núr Muhammad revolted. When Ahmad Shah returned unsuccessful from Delhi, he fell upon Shah Newáz, who escaped to Jessalmir, where he died.

67. Núr Muhammad was succeeded by his son Ghulám Sháh. Ghulám Shah retook his father's ancient possessions, and it was he who made the last Gházi Khan prisoner.

Nur Muhammad Kalhora
purchases Tatta.

Revolt of Núr Muham-
mad Kalhora under Ahmed
Shah Abdáli.

Ghulam Shah Kalhora re-
duces Gházi Khan.

Muhammad Sarfaráz was son of Ghulám Shah.

68. Ghulám Shah was the last of the Kalhora kings. His brother, Sádik Ali, was dispossessed by the Tálpur family, the ancient Vazírs of the Kalhoras Overthrow of the Kalhora. Timúr Shah, King of Khorásán, gave another brother of Ghulám Shah's, Abdúl Nabi by name, a jágír at Leiah, but Zamán Shah gave this jágír to one Muhammad Khán, a follower of Mazaffar Khan Sadozai. Muhammad Khan attacked Abdúl Nabi, and took the jágír from him, killing Abdúl Arif, eldest son of Abdúl Nabi (See Mackenzie's Settlement Report of the Leiah District, page 24).

69. In 1792 A. D. Abdúl Nabi went to Rájanpúr, where Timúr Shah gave him the jágír still held by the family. Abdúl Nabi's son was Táj Muhammad, and Táj Muhammad's son was Ahmad Yár, father of Khán Muhammad, who died in 1871, leaving a son, Ata Muhammad, the present Mián Serai. The Kalhora family obtain the Rájanpur jágír.

The present jágírdár gives the date of the expulsion of his family by the Tálpúrs as 1772 A. D., and states that when Ahmad Shah failed in an endeavour to conquer the Tálpúrs, the present jágír was given the family. The jágír was then valued at Rs. 40,000 per annum. Násir Khán Brahoi, gave the family one-third of the revenues of Mauzah Hájpúr, Tahsíl Jám-púr, in Kasúr. When Rájanpur was governed by the Nawáb of Bháwalpur, he confiscated one-third of the jágír. Maharájah Ranjit Singh fixed a nazarána of Rs. 4,500 per annum on the jágír, which Díwán Sáwan Mal raised to Rs. 9,000 per annum. The British Government fixed the nazarána at Rs. 3,000 per annum, and continued the jágír for life only; but it has been continued from father to son up to the present time. There are 35 villages included in the jágír.

70. The eldest son of the jágírdár, always on his father's death, takes the title of Shah Newáz. The family is also known as that of the Mián Sahib Serai. Serai is said to be a common appellation for natives of Sindh. The males of the family never cut their hair, and never shave their moustaches. This has led to a story that the founder of the Kalhora family was a disciple of Bába Nának, and there is a couplet which says :—

“Sikh Serai donon Bhái,
Bába Nának put banai”

Another account is that Adim Shah, to keep up his attention when at prayers, used to tie himself by the hair to a beam, and wore his hair long, so that it might be useful for this purpose. Hence arose the habit of never cutting the hair.

71. The Serais are all Shiás, and have many followers in Sindh. They tie their hair in a knot on the crown of the head instead of at the side of the head, as the Religion of the Serais.

Sikhs tie it. The Serais abjure the use of tobacco. The head of the family still maintains its dignity by sitting on a "Gadhi," and never rising whoever enters the room. Till the death of the last Shah Newáz, a pair of kettle drums were always played whilst the Mián Sáhíb remained upon the "Gadhi."

By their own account the Serais are descended from the prophet, and the first of the family who settled in Sindh was Adam Shah, who came direct from Arabia.

72. Besides the Túmandárs and the Rájanpúr Jágírdár, there are not many men of family or influence in the district.
Rural notables.

73. In the Sangarh Tahsíl only Massú Khán, Nútkáni, Mehr Shah, of Basti Azim, and Koura Khán, Kasráni, are entitled to chairs.
Men of position in the Sangarh Tahsíl.

Massú Khan is grandson of Azad Khan Nútkáni. This Azad Khán was son of Ali Akbar, son of Massú Khán. Azad Khan, Ali Akbár, and Massú Khán, were Nawábs of Sangarh from about 1198 A. H. till the Sikh rule commenced. The Nútkánis are Biloches, but they are not now organized into a Túman. Massú Khán lives a good deal at Dera Gházi Khán. He has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, and is reputed to be very wealthy. He has no sons, but two nephews. One, Massú Khan, is Kotwál of Dera Gházi Khan, and the other, Aligour, was employed in the Bháwalpur State.

Mehr Shah is a Syad, who lives at Basti Azim. He is the Pír of the Leghárís, and has followers in Sindh. Mehr Shah was a great sportsman, but he is growing old.

Koura Khán, Kasráni, is the head of one of the sections of the Kasráni tribe. He has always endeavoured to set up his own authority against that of the Túmandár. Koura Khan's exploit in carrying off Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, has been related in the account of the Kasráni tribe.

74. In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, Ahmad Shah, of Pír Adil; Dinan Shah, of Marhatta; Ghulám Mustafá; Ali Baksh; and Abdúl Rahím Sadozais; the chief Gusáins of the two Hindú temples; Chimman Lál, banker; Pír Muhammad, Popalzai; Mián Fatah Muhammad Dhá; Núr Mujáwar, and Khádir Baksh Ahmdáni, are entitled to chairs. Ahmad Shah, of Pír Adil, is guardian of the Pír Adil shrine. He owns a good deal of land, but is not remarkable in any way. Dinan Shah, of Marhatta, is more famous for having run away with the wife of Koura Khan, the Khosa Túmandár, than for sanctity. Dinan Shah is a great sportsman in his own way. He is a considerable landowner.
Men of position in the Dera Gházi Khán Tahsíl.

Háji Muhammad Khán Sadozai settled at Dera Gházi as town Kázi. His son afterwards held the same appointment. Ghulám Mustafá, who was at one time a ressáldar of police, is grandson of

Háji Muhammad, and Ali Baksh is his great grandson. These Sadozais are related to some of the good Sadozai families of Mooltan, which fact has procured them some consideration.

The Gúsáíns are not remarkable. Baldeoji is the greater man. He is priest of the temple of Gopináth. Dharni Dhar is priest of the temple of Shámji.

Chimman Lal is the head of the wealthiest firm of bankers in the town of Dera Gházi Khan.

Pír Muhammad, Popalzai, a very old man now, is an ex-Tahsildár of the time of the Baháwalpur Nawábs.

Fatah Muhammad Dhá is the descendant of a holy man, who is said to have come from Ghazni. He is a very improving landlord, and is much respected. Fatah Muhammad lives at Mián-ki-Basti, in the village of Jhok Utra, and never leaves home, but is always represented by his son Ahmad Bakhsh.

Núr Mujáwar is the representative priest of the Sakhi Sarwar Shrine. Khádir Bakhsh, Ahmdáni, was a Jamádár in the Cavalry. He is an Ahmdáni Biloch. The Ahmdánís are a numerous, though scattered Biloch tribe.

75. In the Jámpur Tahsíl Koura Khan, Jatoi, and Mián Akil Muhammad, of Basti Panáh Ali, are entitled to chairs. Koura Khan's father did good service at Mooltan, and the son is a large landowner.

Men of position in the Jámpur Tahsíl.

Mian Akil Muhammad is the Pír or spiritual guide of the Gúr-cháni tribe. Ahmad Khan, Patáfi, of Lúndi Patáfi, is a very large landowner and a very respectable man, but only recently obtained a chair. His son, Ali Muhammad, generally represents him.

Ahmad Khan's property was attached for arrears of revenue at the first Summary Settlement. Now he is one of the richest men in the district.

76. In the Rájanpur Tahsíl the Bozdár family of Mehrewála and Kotla Sikháni and the Kalhora family of Rájanpur get chairs. The Bozdár family is descended from the Bozdárs, who occupy part of the hills on the boundary of the Sangarh Tahsíl. Two brothers who settled at Dera Gházi Khan in the time of Gházi Khan the IV, are said to have founded the family. The sons of these two Bozdárs who settled at Dera Gházi Khan took service under the Makhdúm of Sitpur, who gave them the lands in which the villages of Kotla Núr Muhammad Khan and Kotla Ali Muhammad Khan, now known as Rakba Nabi Shah, are situated. The Bozdárs afterwards attached themselves to the Amírs of Sindh. A Bozdár, called Núr Munammad, is said to have been ambassador from the Amírs to Ranjít Singh at Lahore. Mír Násir Khan gave Yár Muhammad Bozdár a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and the family still has the Sanad granting the pension.

Men of position in the Rájanpur Tahsíl.

When the British annexed the district, the Bozdárs took service under the new Government. Now Núr Muhammad Khan Bozdár, who has risen from the post of Jamadár of Police, is a Názim in Baháwalpur on Rs. 500 per mensem. Núr Muhammad was for a long time Tahsildár of Rájanpur, and is much esteemed in this district. Háji Muhammad, Bozdár, is a Tahsildár in Baháwalpur. Imám Bakhsh Bozdár, of Mehrewála, brother of Núr Muhammad, was at one time Thanádár of Mithankot. The Bozdár family owns land in Mehrewála, Kotla Sikháni, Kot Mithan, Kotla Nabi Shah, Gújarwáli, and Bághon. They acquired a good deal of land by the favor of the Makhdúms of Sítpur, with whose present representative they had a very intricate suit during the present Settlement, and they have purchased land largely.

The Kalhora jágirdár family has been separately noticed.

Ránja Khán Nahr, of Bhágsar, does not get a chair, but he is a worthy old gentleman, and a descendant of the Náhrs who were at one time governor of Sítpur.

The Makhdúm, Shekh Rájan Bakhsh, lives at Sítpur, in Muzaffargarh. He is descendant of Shekh Rájan, who founded Rájanpur, and owns a good deal of land in the Rájanpur Tahsil, though he does not now reside in the district.

CHAPTER IV.

PAST HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT SO FAR AS KNOWN.

77. There are several remains of old Hindú colonies in the district.

Hindú remains.

The most noticeable of these are found at Sangarh, at the Dilurai, near Jámpúr, at Harand, and at Mári, in the Rájanpur Tahsil.

78. At the time of the first Muhammadan invasion, Elphinstone

Population of the district at the first Muhammadan invasion according to Elphinstone.

says that "the mountains of Mekrán were inhabited by Biloches, and those of the Sulimán by Afgháns. With respect to the plain, if we may judge from the present state of the population, those between the Sulimán and Mekrán mountains and the Indus were occupied by Jats or Indians."

79. The first appearance of the Muhammadans in India was in the

According to General Cunningham.

year of 44 the Hijri (A. D. 664). From General Cunningham's Archæological Report for 1863-64 it seems that the then inhabitants of the district were Jats. General Cunningham says that "when the Muhammadans first appeared in Sindh towards the end of the seventh century, the Zaths and Meds were the chief population of the country. But, as I have already shown that the original seat of the Medi or Med colony was in the Punjab proper, I

conclude that the original seat of the Jatú or Jat colony must have been in Sindh. With the Meds they at first gallantly opposed the advance of the Arabs, but afterwards they were induced to join the foreign invader against their rival brethren."

80. The remains found in the district show that its original inhabitants were Hindús, and they must be the ancestors of the numerous Jats who, under different names, are still found intermixed with the Biloches on the border, and settled separately all over the district.

Hindú Jats supposed to be the ancestors of the Jats now settled in the district,

81. The first Arab invasion of India under Mohálib penetrated to Mooltan, but was more of the nature of an exploration of the country than of a permanent invasion. In the reign of the Khalif, Walid Muhammad Kásim, nephew of the Khalif, conquered all the kingdom of Rája Dáhir, which seems to have extended from Karáchi to Mooltan. The Muhammadan conquests remained in their possession for only thirty-six years.

The first Muhammadan invasion.

82. In the time of Sabuktagín, one Hámid Khán, Lodi, deserted his own king and joined the Hindús in return for a cession of the province of Mooltan. When Sabuktagín was victorious over the Hindús, Hámid Khán submitted to him, and was continued as governor of Mooltan. In 395 A.H. (1004 A.D.) Abdul Fateh, Lodi, the grandson of Hámid Khán, allied himself to Anang Pál against Mahmúd Ghaznavi, and Mooltan was laid seige to in consequence. Abdul Fateh submitted, but, revolting again, was taken prisoner to Ghazni in 401 A.H. (1010 A.D.)

The Lodís.

83. In 582 A.H. (1186 A.D.) the house of Ghazni was expelled by the house of Ghor. This district was during this period part of the Súbah of Mooltan. Názir-ud-dín Kabáchi was governor of Mooltan under the slave kings. In 622 A.H. (1225 A.D.) Názir-ud-dín was defeated in an attempt to secure his independence, and drowned whilst crossing the Indus on his retreat.

The district after the expulsion of the house of Ghazni.

84. Mooltan and Dera Gházi Khan remained subject to Delhi till 800 A.H. (1398 A.D.) when Mooltan was reduced by Pír Muhammad, nephew of Tamerlane.

Mooltan reduced by Tamerlane's nephew.

85. After the decay of the house of Tughlak, and during the government of the Syads, Mooltan had become independent under a family of Afgháns called Langá.

Mooltan under the Langás.

86. Behlol Lodí succeeded to the throne of Delhi in 856 A.H. (1452 A.D.). Behlol's grand-father had been governor of Mooltan, and he was descended from the Lodís who governed Mooltan in the time of Mahmúd Ghaznavi. Behlol would have reduced Mooltan, but he could not find time to do so. It was at this time that the Náhrs, who are a branch of the house of

The Lodís ascend the throne of Delhi.

Lodi, established themselves in the southern part of this district. Isan Khán, brother of Behlol, was governor of Sitpur and Kin. The Náhrs of Harrand and Dájal are said to be descended from Bahádúr Khán, brother of Abdul Fateh, Lodi, who was made prisoner by Mahmúd Ghaznavi. Bahádúr Khán settled at Harrand. The Harrand branch of the Náhr family was never independent. It was subject first to the Mooltan branch of the family, and latterly to that branch of the family which settled at Sitpur.

87. The Lodi dynasty was overturned by Bábar, but the Lodís of Sitpur remained in power until 887 A.H. (1482 A.D.), when Gházi Khán, Mehráni, forced them to retreat to Bárkhán, and seized both Harrand and Dájal.

88. There is a story that the Náhrs sent an agent to Delhi to complain of the action of Gházi Khán. An emissary was sent from Delhi to enquire into the matter. The emissary went to Dájal to see whose tombs were there. Gházi Khán had taken the precaution to knock down the Náhr tombs and put up sham ones of his own family. The consequence was that the Náhrs obtained no redress.

89. The Náhrs are now represented by Ránja Khán, of Bhágsar, a very respectable old gentleman. There are Náhrs at Kasmore and Harrand, and there is also a colony of them at Bárkhán. Náhr means a tiger in Sanskrit, and is a name given to the Lodís on account of their rapacity.

90. The origin of Gházi Khán, Mehráni Biloch, is given in some fragments of the history of Mooltan, the Deraját, and Bháwalpúr, translated from Persian manuscripts by Lieutenant (now Major-General) R. Maclagan, and published at page 559, Vol. XVII of the Journal of the Asiatic Society.

Malik Sohráb, a Biloch, came from Kach Mekrán and entered the service of Sultán Hosain, Governor of Mooltan, in 874 A.H. (A.D. 1469). Malik Sohráb was followed by many Biloch settlers, amongst whom were Háji Khán and his son Gházi Khán. During the weak rule of Sultán Hosain's grandson Mahmúd, Gházi Khán seized on the government.

The town of Dera Gházi Khán was founded by Háji Khán, father of Gházi Khán. It was not till his time that the Dera Gházi Khán District acquired its present name. I have hitherto named the district Dera Gházi Khan in writing this account of it only for want of another name to designate it by. Gházi Khan died in 900 A.H. (1494 A.D.), as was shown by the date on his tomb at Churatta. The stone on which this date was given has been removed by some mischievous person. He was succeeded by his son Háji Khán.

91. For fifteen generations successive Gházi Kháns and Háji Kháns ruled at Dera Gházi. Each Gházi Khán named his son Háji Khán, and each Háji Khán named his son Gházi Khán. The village round the town of Dera Gházi is thus called Háji

Number of generations during which Gházi Khán's dynasty reigned.

Ghází. In 1700 A.D., towards the close of Aurangzéb's reign, one of the Ghází Kháns rebelled, and was defeated with difficulty by Prince Mouj-ul-dín, Governor of Mooltan (*Scott's Aurangzéb*). Major Pollock, in his account of the Dera Ghází Khán District, says that there were twenty generations of Ghází Kháns. I think fifteen generations more probably correct, as the family was in power only from 887 A.H. (1482 A.D.) to 1183 A.H. (1769 A.D.), or for 296 Hijri years. Fifteen generations would give each Ghází or Háji Khán only twenty years of power. The Persian manuscript translated by General Maclagan gives only 10 Ghází Kháns. The last died in 1172 A.H. (1758 A.D.) when Ahmad Shah appointed Koura Mál governor. Koura Mál was succeeded by Ghulám Shah, Kalhora, who governed for sixteen years. This account does not mention Mahmúd Khán Gújar, who was governor under the Kalhoras and under Ahmad Shah.

92. Mahmúd Khán Gújar was wazír of the last Ghází Khán. This Mahmúd Khán Gújar. Mahmúd was the son of one Yusáf, a grazier. He entered the service of the last Ghází Khán but one, and became wazír. Mahmúd Khán offered to bring in the Kalhoras during the minority of the last Ghází Khán. In 1183 A.H. (1769 A.D.) the Kalhoras took Dera Ghází Khán and appointed Mahmúd Khán Gújar governor under them. I have given an account of the Kalhora family, now Jágírdárs of Rájanpur, separately at paras. 63 to 71.

The last Ghází Khán died six years after this in 1775 A.D., and left no direct heirs. There is a couplet which gives the date of the death of the last Ghází Khán:—

"Jo Ghází Khán az dunyá raft mabrám,
Musáfir be watan mar'd ast mazlúm.
Khard Tárikh we guft ast bishno,
Zufírja bishmári ai yár másúm."

When Ghází Khán died, a traveller and an exile and oppressed, a wise man told the date of his death, which hear, count the date of his death—oh my friend!

93. In 1151 A.H. (1739 A.D.) Muhammad Shah had ceded all the country west of the Indus to Nádir Shah. The The district comes under the kings of Khorásán. the kings of Khorásán were therefore the actual owners of Dera Ghází Khán for thirty years before the Ghází Khán dynasty ceased. They asserted their rights against the Kalhoras, but continued Mahmúd Khán as governor, giving him the title of Ján Nisár Khán.

94. Mahmúd Khán was very active in bringing the district under cultivation. He excavated the Núr, Mánka, and Muhammadwah Canals, and also the Núr Branch of the Dhingána Canal. He was a large landowner, and owned lands as far south as Bhágsar. Mahmúd Khán was succeeded by his nephew Barkúrdár, who was superseded by governors sent direct from Khorásán. The Gújars then settled in Muzaffargarh, and are not represented in this district at the present day.

95. **Nádir Shah** was killed in 1747 A.D., and **Ahmad Shah, Abdáli** or **Duráni**, succeeded him. The **Biloches** were then independent, being subject only to their own native chiefs, but they were made to pay allegiance to Ahmad Shah, and were also liable for military service.

96. In 1758 A.D. **Timúr Shah**, son of **Ahmad Shah, Duráni**, was expelled from the Punjab by the **Marahtas** under **Ragoba**. **Násir Khán, Brahoi, Khán of Khelát**, revolted from Ahmad Shah just as he was about to march to the recovery of the Punjab. **Násir Khán** was defeated. After his defeat he joined Ahmad Shah against the **Marahtas**. In return for the aid so timely rendered, Ahmad Shah bestowed the **Harrand and Dájal Iláka** upon him.

97. In 1187 A.H. (1773 A.D.) **Ahmad Shah** died and was succeeded by his son **Timúr Shah**. **Timúr Shah** died in 1793 A.D., and was succeeded by **Zemán Shah**. This was the **Zemán Shah** who had **Painda Khán, Barakzai**, the father of the **Barakzai Sardárs**, put to death. In 1800 A.D. **Mahmúd Shah**, half brother of **Zemán Shah**, put out the eyes of **Zemán Shah**, and usurped the throne with the aid of **Barakzais**. **Shah Shuja**, brother of **Zemán Shah**, defeated **Mahmúd Shah**, but was in his turn defeated and deposed by **Mahmúd Shah**. **Shah Shuja** recovered his power, and retained it till 1809 A.D., from which date the **Barakzai** rule commenced really, though not nominally, in **Afghánistán**.

98. In the manuscript translated by General **Maclagan**, the governors of **Dera Gházi Khán** under the **Duránis** are given as follows:—

Under Timúr Shah.

Zemán Khán, Duráni, for three years.
Músa Khán, Atakzai, for nine years.
Samandar Khán, Badozai, for one year.

Under Zemán Shah.

A'zad Khan, Barakzai, for two years.
Samand Khán, Popalzai, for two years.
Shekh Kamr-ud-dín, for one year.
Ibráhím Khán, Popalzai, for one year.
Samand Khán, for three years.
Abdul Jabár Khán, for three years.
Habibulla Khán, Sadozai, for two years.
Zemán Khan, Barakzai, for three years.

Under Shahzádah Mahmud.

Samandar Khán, for two years.

As General **Maclagan** points out, the total period during which governors were appointed in **Zemán Shah's** reign, amounts to seventeen years,

whereas Zemán Shah was only seven years in power. Probably the reigns during which these governors served have been incorrectly stated.

99. In 1819 A.D. Ranjít Singh annexed Dera Gházi Khan, Muhammad Zemán, the Khorasán Governor, having evacuated it.
The Sikhs annex Dera Gházi Khán.

100. Ranjít Singh farmed the district first to Sádik Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Bháwalpur, for 4 lakhs of rupees a year, and a nazarána of 1 lakh. The district then included Kot Mithan and Rojhán. In 1827 A.D. the Nawáb conquered Dájal and Harrand. The Nawáb was superseded in 1830 A.D. when General Ventura was appointed to govern the district. The governors for the Bháwalpur Nawáb were Ghulam Kádír, Dáim Khán, and, lastly, Káim Khán.
The district farmed to the Nawáb of Bháwalpur.

101. General Ventura held charge of Dera Gházi Khán for two years, and has left a good reputation in the district. In 1832 Díwán Sáwan Mal, Governor of Mooltan, took the district in farm. Sáwan Mal's Kárdárs were: Jawáhar Mal, Rang Rám, Kirpa Rám, Bahadar Chand, Rádhá Kishen, Longa Rám.
General Ventura succeeded in charge of the district by Díwán Sáwan Mal.

102. Díwán Sáwan Mal's administration was most able. He promoted cultivation and commerce, and did more for the district than any previous governor of it. Díwán Sáwan Mal's character is so well known that it would be useless to enlarge upon it further.
Ability and good government of Díwán Sáwan Mal.

103. In 1849 A.D., Múlraj, son of Sáwan Mal, was taken prisoner after the siege of Mooltan, and Dera Gházi Khan was annexed by the British Government.
Revolt of Múlraj and annexation of the district by the British.

104. General VanCortlandt was the first Deputy Commissioner, and held charge of the district from 1849 to 1854 A.D. Captain (now Colonel) Pollock was Deputy Commissioner from 1854 to 1856, and again from 1857 to 1859, Colonel Graham having acted in 1857. Major Minchin was Deputy Commissioner from 1860 to 1866 and in March 1866 Captain Sandeman was appointed Deputy Commissioner, and still continues to hold the appointment. Major Shortt held charge of the district for seven months in 1869 whilst Captain Sandeman was on furlough.
Deputy Commissioners since 1849 A.D.

CHAPTER V.

ANTIQUITIES.

105. There are no antiquities in the district, with the exception of the Hindú remains mentioned in paragraph 1 of the previous chapter.
Antiquities.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND THE NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

106. There are now 675 mauzahs or townships and 80 rakhs in the district; of the 675 mauzahs the greater number contain villages or hamlets. It is not the custom in this district for the agricultural population to live much in one village. There are houses on most of the wells in the Sindh in which the proprietors of the wells or their tenants live, and in the Pachád there are scattered encampments made of wicker work and reeds, or of matting, in which the Biloches live whilst they graze their flocks, or in the season in which they have to cultivate their bands. As the pastures become exhausted, or as the agricultural seasons change, these encampments are moved. According to the Census Report of 1868 there are 380 towns and villages in the district, classified thus :—

List of towns and number of villages.

Containing less than 200 inhabitants.	From 200 to 500.	From 500 to 1,000.	From 1,000 to 2,000.	From 2000 to 5,000.	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 50,000.	Total.
115	94	78	57	31	4	1	380

The town of Dera Gházi Khan contains 20,123 inhabitants, Jámpur contains 7,796, Choti 7,300, Dájal 5,653, and Rojhán 5,602. Choti and Rojhán are scarcely towns. They consist of a main village and of a number of scattered hamlets. I think that they have been incorrectly classed amongst towns. The towns containing less than 5,000 inhabitants most worthy of note are Mangrota, Tounsa, Kotla Moghlán, Harrand, Rájanpur, and Mithankot. I proceed to give a short account of the principal towns.

107. Mangrota was the Tahsíl town of the Sangarh Tahsíl. It is 45 miles north of Dera Gházi Khan. The population is 4,424. It was founded by Nútání and Bozdár Biloches. In Akbar's time there were two townships, north and south. The south or Nútání town was carried away by the Sangarh stream, and the present towns are east and west. Mangrota is at the mouth of the Sangarh Pass. There is a fort here held by a detachment of Cavalry and Infantry from the Dera Gházi Khan Garrison.

108. Tounsa is two miles from Mangrota on the main road to Dera Ismail Khan. The population is 3,348. It was founded 300 years ago by Munga Khán, Chachá. The town is on the bank of the Sangarh stream. There is a famous and handsome shrine here. The Tahsíl was transferred here from Mangrota in 1873.

Tounsa is a very sandy place and very warm. There is a couplet—

*Tounsa wah Mangrota ra chún sakhti,
Báz bá Dozakh chira pradákhti.*

The meaning of which is that, after making Tounsa and Mangrota, there was no need for God to make Hell. The guardian of the Tounsa shrine says that the couplet means that the sanctity of the Tounsa shrine does away with the terrors of Hell.

109. The site occupied by Dera Gházi Khan is said at one time to have formed part of the bed of the river. Gházi

Dera Gházi Khan.

Khán, Mehráni, founded the town 400 years ago. He was a great cattle-owner, and was attracted by the grass. Dera Gházi Khan has always been the head-quarters of the governors of the surrounding district. Latterly, under Captain Sandeman, a main bazaar has been erected. In it there is a fine Town Hall and many well built houses. The shops are all built on a standard plan. A serái is now being built at the entrance of the town. Near it are the dispensary and school, both thriving institutions. There used to be a fort in the town, which was levelled after annexation. The Tahsíl and Thánah are on the site of the fort.

The town is contained in the boundaries of mauzaks Baksha Araien, Sakhira Araien, Háji Gházi, and Drahma. There is pacca road round the city with a good avenue.

The principal buildings are Gházi Khan's mosque, which is said to have cost Rs. 50,000; Abdul Jabár's mosque, which was built in 1235 A. H. by Abdul Jabár, who was governor of Dera Gházi Khan, and cost Rs. 32,000. It was turned by the Sikhs into a Dharmshála. There is one well held revenue-free in support of this mosque.

The Chútawála mosque was built by Chúta Khán Gújar in 1265 A. H. The Sikhs made this also into a Dharmshála. Háji Muhammad Sadozái's mosque.—It was built very long ago with red mortar. This too was converted by the Sikhs into a Dharmshála. There are two wells held revenue-free by this mosque.

The Gulálewála mosque, built by Muhammad Khán Gújar, and repaired by a dyer called Ghulámi. There are two tombs.—Shah Kamál and Naurang Shah, and four Hindú temples: Gopináth, Nauniat Rái, Shámji, and Núr Singh.

The present Katchery is on the site of Gházi Khán's garden called the Noulukha.

There are not many large traders in the town. Chiman Lál is the wealthiest Banker. The chief traders came from Shikárpur originally.

Sir Alexander Burnes in his "Cabul" says that merchants always spoke of Dera Gházi Khan and Shikárpur as the gates of Khorásán. At one time the trade of Dera Gházi Khan was brisk. It had a thriving silk manufacture, and also a manufacture of coarse white cotton cloth. Sir Alexander Burnes says that in 1836 there were 128 weavers of

coarse cotton cloth, 112 silk weavers, and 12 cutlers in the town. There were 1,597 shops in all. I have counted the shops now in 1873, and there are 1,829. There are only 89 weavers of cotton cloth, 22 silk weavers, and 6 cutlers. Imported cloth, silk, and cutlery have displaced the native products. There are 26 shops in which brass vessels are made, and 32 men engaged in their manufacture.

The town is pleasantly situated, and the Kastúrí Canal flows past it on the east. Along the canal are numerous gardens thickly planted with mango trees. The banks of the canal are also covered with trees, and there are many pacca bathing gháts which in the hot weather are thronged with bathers. In the hotter months a regular fair is held every Sunday on the banks of the canal. The Canal Department recently deepened the canal, and this has caused some inconvenience to the bathers. The city is only two miles from the river Indus, and is now surrounded by a dam to keep off the floods.

A cavalry regiment and two infantry regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force occupy the cantonments, which adjoin the civil lines, and are a mile distant from the town to the west. The old cavalry cantonments and the civil lines were east of the town, and were destroyed by the flood of 1857 A.D. The present civil lines adjoin the cantonments.

110. Jámpur is the chief town of the Tahsíl of that name, and is 32 miles from Dera Gházi Khan. It was founded by one Jám, a Jat, about 600 years ago; the population numbers 7,796, and there are 1,599 houses and 250 shops. This is the second town in the district. Wood-turning is the employment most followed, and wooden toys are largely manufactured. The Jakkars were at one time the most influential family here, but they have now fallen into decay, and their lands, including the Kiria Gámú-wála canal, from which the lands were irrigated, are mortgaged.

111. This is a small but ancient town near Jámpur. It was founded in 1100 A.H. by a merchant of Kotla Moghlán. Ispahan, who is said to have been a farmer of the land revenue. The population numbers 2,884, and there are 110 shops. There is a water-course which divides the town into halves. The descendants of the founder of the town take a fee of one rupee per marriage from all residents.

112. One Dáúd, a grazier, first settled here. He camped under a Jál tree, whence came the name of the town, Dájál. Dáúd Jál or Dájál. Dájál at one time belonged to the Náhrs, from whom it was taken by Gházi Khán, and it afterwards formed part of the Harrand-Dájál Iláka, which was subject to the Khanate of Khelát. Dájál was once a thriving town with a large trade beyond the border. It is now much decayed and trade has deserted it. The well water of Dájál is not drinkable, and the supply is from the Kahá stream which runs into a tank. In dry seasons, and when the Kahá is taken up for irrigation purposes, there is great scarcity of water

here. The natives say that scarcity of water and scarcity of shade are the chief characteristics of Dájál.

113. This is now only a village. It is said to have been founded by a Greek named Hara Náchus, who was killed by Pralád, an incarnation of vigilance. Sir A. Burnes says that Harrand was founded by Hari, a slave of Alexander. Harrand was given in jágír to Abdul Fateh, Lodi. The fort at Harrand, which was built by the Sikhs, and finished in 1836 A.D., cost Rs. 40,000.

114. Rájanpur was founded by Makhdúm Shekh Rájan 128 years ago. Rájanpur is the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Rájanpur sub-division. A Cavalry Regiment and two Companies of Infantry are stationed here. There is a dispensary at Rájanpur. A racket court and swimming bath were built by the officers of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

115. The town of Mithankot was formerly on the banks of the river Indus, and, from its position at the point of confluence of the Panjnad or five rivers of the Punjab, it commanded a large trade. The Assistant Commissioner of Rájanpur was stationed here until 1863 A.D., when the town of Mithankot was destroyed by the river. A new town was laid out which is five miles from the river, and has consequently never thrived. There is a very fine shrine at Mithankot sacred to one Akil Muhammad.

116. Rojhán is the capital of the Mazári tribe, and was founded by Bahrám Khán Túmandár fifty years ago. The present Túmandár, Imám Bakhsh Khán, has founded a separate village. He has also built a fine court-house for his own use as an Honorary Magistrate, a mosque and handsome tombs to the memory of his father and nephew. Woollen rugs and nose bags for horses are manufactured here.

117. There is a Municipal Committee of the 2nd class at Dera Gházi Khán, and one of the 3rd class at Jámpur. Three members of the Dera Gházi Khán Municipal Committee, Ghulám Mustafa, Abdúla Makwal, and Ladú Rám, have the powers of Magistrates of the 3rd class. The towns at which octroi is levied are :—

Dera Gházi Khan.
Dájál and Nowshera.
Jámpur.
Harrand, with Tibbí Lúnd and Basti Panah Ali.
Hájipur.
Tounsa and Mangrota.
Rájanpur.
Kót Mithan.
Rojhán.
Fázilpur.

The income and expenditure from octroi dues for the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74 have been as follows:—

Table showing the income and expenditure from octroi dues.

TAHSIL.	NAME OF TOWN.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
D. G. KHAN ...	Dera Gházi Khan	25,831	22,328	22,800	21,878	32,755	24,295
SANGARH ...	Tounsa & Mangrota	1,252	1,330	1,300	923	1,060	1,871
JAMPUR ...	Jámpur ...	3,066	3,062	3,515	3,408	2,188	3,401
	Dájal and Nowshera	4,300	2,148	4,030	4,935	2,490	2,212
	Harrand, Tibbi and Basti Panah Ali...	796	624	700	695	972	626
	Hajípur ...	1,080	775	1,250	482	768	390
RAJANPUR ...	Rájanpur ...	2,336	2,400	3,125	2,337	2,265	2,875
	Kot Mithan ...	1,972	1,855	2,125	2,645	1,702	1,404
	Rojhán ...	1,287	850	900	1,245	892	756
	Fázilpur ...	527	633	700	533	550	476
	TOTAL ..	42,447	36,005	40,445	39,081	45,622	38,306

118. There are distilleries at Dera Gházi Khan, Mangrota, and Rájanpur. The following statement shows the income from distilleries, the number of shops licensed for the sale of liquor, and the places where they exist; also the income and expenditure from the ábkári fees of all kinds:—

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure from Abduri Fees, Dera Ghazi Khan District, for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74.

Tahsil.	Names of places where shops stand.	1871-72.						1872-73.						1873-74.					
		Number of Licenses.	Amount of still-head duty.	Income from Licenses fees.	Expenditure.	Ra.	A. P.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of still-head duty.	Income from Licenses fees.	Expenditure.	Ra.	A. P.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of still-head duty.	Income from Licenses fees.	Expenditure.	Ra.	A. P.
DERA GHAZI KHAN	Town of Dera Ghazi Khan	1	2,807 10 0	2,400 0 0	...	...	...	1	3,480 2 8	5,200 0 0	...	...	...	1	3,043 5 0	5,125 0 0	...	...	...
	Cantonment	1	1,066 0 0	1,100 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sakhi Sarwar	1	67 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Pir Adil	1	64 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Kos Chutia	1	90 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	1	43 8 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	1	47 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
	Obeti	1	72 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	1	40 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	1	17 8 0	12 0 0	...	...	...
JAMPUR	Total	6	4,187 10 0	3,528 0 0	...	...	...	8	3,682 10 8	5,228 0 0	1,048 4 2	...	...	8	3,108 5 0	5,149 0 0	...	...	...
	Jampur Khis	1	862 12 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	1	829 4 0	260 0 0	...	...	...	1	563 14 0	580 0 0	...	...	...
	Dial	1	207 0 0	210 0 0	...	...	...	1	184 0 0	370 0 0	...	...	...	1	124 0 0	260 0 0	...	...	...
	T. Bi	1	14 0 0	68 18 0	...	...	...	1	48 0 0	54 0 0	...	...	...	1	18 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...
	Harand	1	30 8 0	80 0 0	...	...	...	1	44 8 0	54 0 0	...	...	...	1	76 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	...
	Total	4	604 4 0	448 18 0	...	...	...	4	515 12 0	788 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	4	791 14 0	890 0 0	...	...	...
RAJANPUR	Rajanpur	1	1,174 10 0	1,880 0 0	...	...	...	1	1,183 8 0	1,425 0 0	...	...	...	1	1,098 8 0	950 0 0	...	...	...
	Kot Mithan	1	480 14 8	650 0 0	...	...	...	1	517 0 0	550 0 0	...	...	...	1	728 0 0	350 0 0	...	...	...
	Rojhan	1	868 0 0	760 0 0	...	...	...	1	702 0 0	525 0 0	...	...	...	1	776 0 0	525 0 0	...	...	...
	Rajanpur	1	188 8 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	1	98 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	1	21 8 0	140 0 0	...	...	...
	Italpur	1	240 0 0	280 0 0	...	...	...	1	271 0 0	310 0 0	...	...	...	1	164 0 0	230 0 0	...	...	...
	Wang	1	34 0 0	78 0 0	...	...	...	1	26 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...	1	90 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...
SANGARE	Bugear	1	38 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	1	34 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...
	Total	7	3,017 0 6	3,736 0 0	483 9 9	...	...	7	2,571 8 0	3,387 0 0	428 0 0	...	...	7	2,561 0 0	2,460 0 0	...	...	...
	Mungrota	1	277 8 0	186 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	1	289 0 0	380 0 0	70 8 0	...	...	1	281 8 0	206 0 0	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	18	7,066 6 6	7,806 18 0	1,527 14 8	...	...	18	6,988 14 8	9,780 0 0	1,558 13 0	...	...	18	6,743 11 0	8,704 0 0	...	...	...

The income from licenses for the sale of opium and drugs is shown below :—

Tahsil.	INCOME.				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,000	3,900	4,950	4,500	5,057
Jámpur ...	500	425	650	780	588
Rájanpur ...	1,225	1,040	1,050	1,110	1,102
Sangarh ...	410	515	400	450	588
Total ...	5,135	5,880	7,050	7,240	7,335

CHAPTER VII.

THE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE DISTRICT.

119. Up to the time of the Sikhs, Káfilas used to enter India from Khorásán through this district. The Cháchar and Sakhi Sarwar passes were the most traversed by Káfilas. The Mangrota or Sangarh pass was also used, but not to any very great extent. The easiest pass is the Cháchar, by which Harrand is only some fifteen marches distant from Candahár. By this pass fruits and woollen goods used to come from Cabul in exchange for sugar and cotton cloth. In 1844 A.D. the Biloches took to plundering Káfilas along this route, and since then it has been almost deserted. In former days the Biloches used to make a good profit by escorting Káfilas. The Gúrcháni Túmandár has told me that he himself received Rs. 700 for escorting one Káfila. Of late years the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, has endeavoured to bring back traffic to this route; but until the Maris and Búgtis become more settled it is not likely that merchants will again resort to it. Some traffic has been established with the Biloch and Pathán tribes immediately beyond the border, and small Káfilas move backwards and forwards through the Khetrán country and the Sakhi Sarwar pass to and from Khán, Siáf and Bárkhán. If it were desired to protect Káfilas following this route to Candahár, military posts should be established in the Sham and at Bárkhán. When the Dájal-Harrand Iláka belonged to the Brahois, and also when it was subject to Bháwal Khán, a garrison was maintained at Bárkhán, and the fort which the garrison occupied is still standing. Bárkhán was first abandoned by the Sikhs.

120. The river trade of the district formerly had its centre at Mithankot, whence molasses, cotton, indigo, wheat, &c., were shipped to Sakkar and Bombay. Mithankot was carried away by the river in 1863, and a new town

was then built, which is five miles from the river. Commerce has now left the town. Boats cannot approach Mithankot, for between the old river bank on the Mithankot side and the river there is a considerable kachi occupying the site of old Mithankot. Most of the once prosperous merchants of Mithankot have either left the town or are bankrupt. The river trade is now mostly carried on from the town of Dera Gházi Khan itself.

Boats used on the Indus. 121. The boats used on the Indus are—

1. The Zohrak. This is the common cargo boat of the country.
2. The Dúndi.

There is but little difference between the two boats, but the Zohrak is the largest. The Zohrak costs from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and carries a cargo of from 300 to 800 maunds. The number of boatmen required to man a Zohrak varies from six to nine. The Dúndi costs from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200, and carries from 50 to 200 maunds. A Dúndi is manned by three or four boatmen. The bottoms of river boats are made flat, with a slight curve at both ends, the advantage of which formation is said to be that when the boat strikes a sand bank she revolves, whereas a flat-bottomed boat without a curve would show her broadside to the sand bank, and be more difficult to get off into deep water.

122. The chief trading town of the district is now Dera Gházi Khan. Indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, Trade of the different towns, exports and imports. barley, millet, ghí, and hides are exported by river, and earth salt across the hills from Rájanpur. Alum is found at Rájanpur, and it is hoped that a considerable export trade in alum may be established. The value of the opium exported averages Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum, that of the indigo exported more than a lakh of rupees. Grain to the value of about 6 lakhs of rupees is exported annually; also brass vessels from Dera Gházi Khan; wooden toys from Jámpur, and cloth for coverlets and cotton darís from Dájál. Dájál was a thriving town when the Cháchar pass was open. It still carries on some trade with the hills, but has much decayed. The Dájál potters are famous, and do a good amount of business. The principal imports into the district are sugar, fruits from Cabul, gram, which is little grown in the district, woollen goods, English piece goods, and broadcloths, metals, salt, and spices. Sugar is imported, mostly raw, to the value of some Rs. 80,000 per annum.

123. Agricultural laborers are usually paid in kind. A common field laborer can command 3 annas to 4 annas Wages of laborers. a day for his work, and for the silt clearance of canals 4 annas a day are paid by Government. Carpenters and masons get from 8 to 10 annas a day. A blacksmith gets from 6 annas to one rupee a day. The only landless day laborers in the district are the Kotánas, who are sweepers converted to Muhammadanism. They work as village servants, and are employed to winnow grain. Under

the Sikhs a common laborer was paid 1½ annas a day, and a carpenter 5 annas to 6 annas. Blacksmiths were paid by the piece. Laborers employed on canal clearance were paid Rs. 3 per mensem, half in cash and half in kind.

124. Amongst the Muhammadans accumulated capital is invested either in the purchase of land or in mortgages on land. A Muhammadan will not lend money at interest. Land in this district is highly marketable, and changes hands very freely. Amongst the Túmans there is an indisposition to part with land, otherwise it is freely sold and mortgaged. The large number of sales and mortgages of land is no doubt due to the little value land had previous to our rule, to the over-assessment with which we commenced our administration, and, most of all, to the large quantities of land many land-owners held in excess of their requirements. Hindús lend money freely at interest, but they also have a great desire to acquire lands, whether by purchase or by mortgage.

The rates of interests are—

For large transactions, with security, 12 per cent.

For petty transactions, and large transactions with indifferent security, 24 per cent.

For petty transactions, without security, ½ an anna per rupee per mensem, which amounts to 37½ per cent. per annum. There is a large banking establishment at Dera Gházi Khan, but loans are chiefly conducted through village shop-keepers.

125. There are only 140 incomes, which, when the income-tax was in force, were rated at more than Rs. 500 per annum. Under the income-tax of 1872 only Rs. 2,280 were realized from the whole district.

126. The number of deeds registered in the district during the years 1871-1872 and 1872-1873 is shown in the following statement :—

Deeds relating to immovable property.

Description of deed.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.
Deeds of gift ...	17	1,234	9	14,278
Deeds of sale (Rs. 100 and upwards) ...	468	1,36,216	516	1,62,815
Deeds of sale (less than Rs. 100) ...	619	27,501	635	29,312
Deeds of mortgage ...	1,033	1,47,217	1,069	2,71,879
Other deeds ...	1	100	28	3,143
Total ...	2,138	3,12,268	2,257	4,81,427

Deeds relating to movable property.

Description of deeds.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.
Deeds of sale ...	3	825	11	2,187
Bonds ...	247	36,822	196	40,994
Other documents ...	240	40,523	204	21,143
Total ...	490	78,170	411	64,324

127. Under the Sikhs the sér was equal to 96 rupees Nának Sháhi. In 1850 the sér of 80 tolas was introduced into the district. Four years ago the sér of 100 tolas was introduced, and the sér now mostly in use is that of 100 tolas.

The local measure is given in the table below. Its origin is not known, but it appears in deeds 200 years old, and it is so universally followed that there is little chance of its being superseded. There is some difference in the relative weights of the different measures in use in the different Tahsils of the district, but the measures are all known by one name.

Table of Local Weights and Measures.

Name of measure.	Weight in district sérs of 100 tolas.	Weight in standard sérs of 80 tolas.			
		Tahsil Dera Gházi Khan.	Tahsil Jámpur.	Tahsil Rájanpúr.	Tahsil Sangarh.
Chotai ...	1½ chtk. ...	1½ chtk.* ...	1½ chtk.* ...	1½ chtk.* ...	1 chtk.
Páu ...	5 „ ...	6½ „ ...	6½ „ ...	5½ „ * ...	4 „
Paropi ...	1½ sérs ...	1 sér 9 chtk. ...	1 sér 9 chtk. ...	1 sér 6½ chtk. ...	1 sér.
Topa ...	5 „ ...	6½ „ ...	6½ „ ...	5 „ 10 „ ...	4 „
Fai ...	20 „ ...	25 „ ...	25 „ ...	22½ sér ...	16 „
Chout ...	2 maunds... 2 mds 20 sérs	2 mds 20 sérs	2 mds 20 sérs	2 mds 10 sérs	1 md 24 sér
Bhora ...	8 „ ...	10 „	10 „	9 „	6 „ 16 „
Pat ...	32 „ ...	40 „	40 „	36 „	25 „ 24 „

* And a fraction added.

4 Chotais	...	= 1 páu.
4 Páus	...	= 1 paropi.
4 Paropis	...	= 1 topa.
4 Topas	...	= 1 pai.
4 Pais	...	= 1 chout.
4 Chouts	...	= 1 bhora.
4 Bhoras	...	= 1 pat.

The initial capacity of the chotai changes in different places; but, whatever the value of the chotai, the higher denominations stand to it in the same ratio, 4 chotais are always equal to 1 páu, though the chotai is not always of the same value.

The yard of the district contains 45 inches.

The land measure is given at paras. 265, 266, and 267.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHRINES AND FAIRS.

128. From the number of shrines scattered about the Dera Gházi Khan District it would appear to have been in bygone days a favorite resort of saints. This I ascribe to the unattractive nature of this district, which contains many places admirably adapted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh. The most renowned saint of the district is Sakhi Sarwar; and if the renunciation of self is really one of the virtues by the exercise of which pious Muhammadans become saints, Sakhi Sarwar well deserves his high place amongst holy men, for the spot selected by him is the last place that any one, who in the least regarded his personal comfort, would choose as an abode.

129. Sakhi Sarwar is said to have been the son of Hazrat Zenulábdín, who migrated from Baghdád, and settled at Sialkot, 12 miles east of Mooltan, in 650 A.H. (1220 A.D.). Hazrat Zenulábdín had two sons, one was Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sakhi Sarwar; the other was Khán Doda, who died at Baghdád, and was not famous. There is a shrine to him between Dera Gházi Khan and Sakhi Sarwar at a place called Vador.

130. Saidi Ahmad studied at Lahore, and from there went to Dhokal, near Wazirabad, in the Gujrat District. Whilst at Dhokal, he saw a mare, the property of a carpenter, and asked the carpenter for it. The carpenter denied having a mare, whereupon Saidi Ahmad called to the mare, and it came up to him of its own accord. Saidi Ahmad then told the carpenter to sink a well, which he did, and the descendants of

the carpenter are the guardians of the well, at which a fair is held every year in June to Sakhi Sarwar's honor. After this Saidi Ahmad, by his father's order, went to reside at the foot of the Sulimán range, and settled at the place now called after him. Shortly after retiring into the desert, Saidi Ahmad performed another miracle. A camel belonging to a caravan, which was going from Khorásán to Delhi, broke its leg. The leader of the caravan applied to Saidi Ahmad, who told him to return to where he had left the camel, and he would find it sound. The merchant did as he was directed, and was rewarded by finding his camel recovered. On arriving at Delhi the merchant published the miracle, and the Emperor heard of it. The Emperor, anxious to enquire into the miracles, sent for the camel, and had it killed. The leg was examined and found to have been mended with rivets. The Emperor convinced of the miracle, sent four mule loads of money to Saidi Ahmad, and told him to build himself a house. Sakhi Sarwar shrine was built with this money. One Gánnú, of Mooltan, now gave his daughter in marriage to Saidi Ahmad, who had miraculously caused two sons to be born to him.

131. Gánnú endowed his daughter with all his property, and it was for his generosity in distributing this property to the poor that Saidi Ahmad obtained the name of Sakhi Sarwar, or the bountiful lord or chief. Sakhi Sarwar now visited Baghdád; on his return he was accompanied by three disciples, whose tombs are shown on a low hill near Sakhi Sarwar.

132. The present guardians of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine are the descendants of three servants of Gánnú, who attached themselves to Sakhi Sarwar. These were Kulung, Káhin, and Shekh. Sakhi Sarwar limited the number of the descendants of these three men to 1,650, which number has been strictly observed ever since. This number is thus distributed:—

Descendants of Kulung	...	...	750
Descendants of Káhin	...	...	600
Descendants of Shekh	...	...	300

All the offerings made at the shrine are divided into 1,650 shares, and it is said to be a fact that there are never more or less than 1,650 Mujáwars or descendants of the three original keepers of the shrine. This number includes women and children. It is not, however, a fact that there are never more nor less than 1,650 Mujáwars, as I ascertained when the village pedigree title deed was prepared. The Mujáwars in excess of the required number absent themselves in rotation as pilgrim-hunters or otherwise.

133. The Mujáwars are all equal, and an infant gets the same share of the proceeds of the shrine as an adult. The Mujáwars, after the annual fair, which is held

in April, almost all disperse over the Punjab as pilgrim-hunters. It is only at the great annual fair that the treasure box of the shrine is opened and its contents distributed. Throughout the year the shrine is the resort of mendicants and devotees, but the mendicants usually receive nothing more substantial from the shrine than an order upon some worshipper of the saint given under the seal of the shrine. This order, when presented, is paid or not according to the respect in which the shrine is held by the presentee. When Mr. Bull, the Assistant Secretary to the Lahore Municipality, was attacked by a fanatic, an order from the Sakhi Sarwar Mujáwars was found upon his assailant. This at first gave rise to a suspicion that the guardians of the shrine were in some way implicated in the murder. The order had, however, been granted merely in the ordinary course. One of the chief peculiarities of the shrine is that it is venerated equally by Hindús and by Muhammadans.

134. The shrine is built on the high banks of a hill stream, and a handsome flight of steps lead up from the bed of the stream to the shrine. These steps were built at the expense of two Hindú merchants of Lahore. The buildings of the shrine consist of Sakhi Sarwar's tomb on the west, and a shrine to Bába Nának on the north-west. On the east is the tomb of Mussamát Bibi Bhai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar, and a Thákar Dwára. The shrine of Sakhi Sarwar is thus a curious mixture of Muhammadan and Hindú architecture. Díwán Sawan Mál endeavoured to stop Hindús from frequenting Sakhi Sarwar, and fined all who attended at the fair Re. 1-4 each.

135. Traffic has, as has been already stated, left Sakhi Sarwar of late years owing to the turbulent nature of the tribes located along it. Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, has now taken advantage of the annual fair to endeavour to re-establish a trade with Candahár and the intermediate country. In 1872 a horse fair was held, and Rs. 820 were distributed in prizes. Horse races, for which the Biloches have a great taste, were also held. Rs. 18,000 worth of goods were imported from Manchester and sold at the fair, which was largely attended by representatives of all the border clans. In 1873 the fair was repeated; Rs. 1,000 were given by Government as prizes for the best horses shown. There were horse races again, for which the entries were larger than in the previous year.

With a little encouragement the Sakhi Sarwar fair will become a success, and the Sakhi Sarwar pass will again become a trade route if only the security of caravans can be guaranteed.

136. The Leghári Túmandár is considered the military guardian of Sakhi Sarwar, and receives 4 anas per horse or camel, 2 anas per donkey, and 1 paropi (1 sér 9 chitáks) per bullock load of grain sold at the fair.

The Leghári Túmandár,
guardian of the shrine.

Sakhi Sarwar is revenue-free.

137. The village of Sakhi Sarwar is revenue-free in perpetuity. Its area is—

Cultivated	...	...	...	1,817
Abandoned	...	...	...	2,561
Culturable	...	...	...	13,542
Waste	...	...	...	23,992
Total				41,912

Irrigation is from the Sakhi Sarwar stream, and is very precarious.

138. I have given a somewhat detailed account of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine, as it is the most noted in the district. Sakhi Sarwar, as a saint, is also typical of the other saints of the district, though he is the only Muhammadan saint whom the Hindús professedly venerate.

139. There are numerous other shrines. First comes that of Muhammad Sulimán Shah at Tounsa. This is the handsomest shrine in the district. It was built by the Nawáb of Bháwalpur in 1272 A.H. as a mausoleum to Sulimán Khán, his Pír or spiritual guide, whose tomb it contains, at a cost of Rs. 85,000. A dwelling house round the shrine was built by Ghulám Mustafa, of Mooltan, at a cost of Rs. 10,000. There is also a tykhána or under-ground dwelling place and a serái, which cost Rs. 33,000.

140. The Dera Dín Panah shrine, about 5 miles from Tounsa, is more famous though not so grand as the Tounsa shrine.

141. The shrine of Pír Adil, 9 miles from Dera Gházi Khan, is the site of a fair, second in importance only to the Sakhi Sarwar fair. Pír Adil was so designated because, so the story goes, his son killed a goat whilst out hunting. The goat herd attacked the saint's son, who inadvertently killed him. The goat herd's mother demanded justice from Pír Adil, and he, at her demand, put his son to death.

142. There are several minor shrines, that of Hasn Shah at Boghláni, in the Sangarh Tahsíl, and of Núr Muhammad, at Hájipur, in the Jámpur Tahsíl. At Mithankot, in the Rájanpur Tahsíl, there is a rather famous shrine of Akil Muhammad.

143. There are two dhands or inlets from the river Indus, that of Táran Imám, in Rájanpur, and that of Lálgir, in Dera Ghazi Khan, which are held in veneration. The Táran Imám Dhand was once occupied by the tomb of

a saint, and the Lálgir Dhand is famous, because one Bábá Lálgir is said to have diverted the waters of the Indus from the place now occupied by the Dhand. There are several fine Pípal trees round the Dhand, and it is overgrown with the lotus plant.

144. In the Lúnd country, about six miles from the Sori pass, there is a sacred sulphur spring, which is resorted to by those who are afflicted with skin diseases.

145. At every shrine and holy place in the district there are one or more annual fairs held; some of the fairs are only local, but some are attended by every body who can get the opportunity. Women as well as men, dressed in their best, and mounted on gaily trapped camels, resort to these fairs. The amusements are horse racing, wrestling, dancing, singing, and riding in merry go-rounds. The year before last an enterprising man started a merry go-round worked by a crank at Sakhi Sarwar, which caused a great sensation. Even the chiefs were seized with a desire to ride, and did so to the great delight of their retainers. These fairs serve to break the dull monotony of the countryman's life, and are the only public amusements in the country. I have always found it necessary to let the settlement give way to a large fair. The zamíndár will abandon a long disputed suit sooner than remain in Court when such a fair as the Sakhi Sarwar is in progress.

146. The dates on which the various fairs are held vary every year. In 1874 the dates were as follows:—

Sakhi Sarwar fair	...	...	6th to 11th of April.
Tounsa fair	...	...	23rd March (2 days).
Pír Adil	...	...	16th March.
Dhand Lálgir fair	...	...	12th March.
Hájipur fair	...	...	12th June.
Táran Imám fair	...	...	16th, 23rd, and 30th of March, 6th of April.
Mithankot fair	...	...	21st of August. 20th of October. 31st of January. 10th of March.

CHAPTER IX.

ROADS, BRIDGES, FERRIES OR OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

147. There are one thousand two hundred and seventeen miles of unmetalled roads in the district, including the military road, which runs through the

district from north to south along the Frontier. Before annexation there were no regular roads in the district. There were, however, beaten tracks, the chief of which now forms the district section of the great road from Dera Ismail Khan to Sakkar. On this road there are staging bungalows at Retra, Tounsa, Ahmdáni, Shah Sadr-dín, Dera Gházi Khan, Kot Chúta, Jámpur, Muhammadpur, Fázilpur, Rájanpur, Murghai, and Rojhán. This road is mostly bridged, but is often impassable when the hill streams come down between Retra and Ahmdáni and between Muhammadpur and Rájanpur. The latter section of the road is now being raised and bridged.

Another principal line of communication is that from Dera Gházi Khan to Mooltan, which crosses the Indus at the Kureshi ferry. There are many minor roads, such as that from Dera Gházi Khan to Vador, from Kot Chúta to Choti, and on by the frontier road, that from Jámpur to Dájal and Harrand, at both of which places there are staging bungalows, and that from Rájanpur to Mithankot.

The only metalled roads are the roads immediately round the stations of Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur. The village roads have been every where improved and carefully mapped at the present Settlement. Road-making is very expensive in this district owing to the number of canals and canal cuttings which have to be bridged in the Sindh portion of the district, and to the numerous hill streams which intersect the country in the Pachád.

The income from the road fund for the last three years has been—

				Rs.
1871-72	...	...	...	6,238
1872-73	...	...	...	6,446
1873-74	...	...	...	3,187

148. Besides the bungalows mentioned, there are bungalows at the principal Frontier posts: Mangrota, Drigri, Tozáni, and Bhandowáni. There are also bungalows for the Canal Officers at Khárákwála, Bahár Shah, Paiga, Jhok, Shah Jamál, Búlewála, and Rájanpur.

149. During the first years of British administration the roads were very unsafe, and the monotony of journeys was often broken by highway robberies. Even from Dera Gházi Khan to Kot Chúta the jungle had to be cleared for two hundred yards on each side of the road, so as to deprive lurking highwaymen of shelter. Now a traveller may journey any where with safety, except in the southern parts of the district, where the Mazáris and Gurchánis still allow themselves an occasional highway robbery. Below Fázilpur there is much jungle, so that in that direction there are more facilities for highwaymen.

The Frontier road is not always safe, and a Hindú merchant, with valuable commodities, would do well to avoid it.

150. The first telegraph line from Mooltan to Dera Gházi Khan was constructed in 1858, and the line from Dera Gházi Khan to Rájanpur in 1859. This latter line is connected with the Frontier telegraph line which runs to Edwardes-abad on the one side, and to Sind on the other. The line to Dera Ismail Khan was not constructed till 1860. There are two Telegraph offices, one at Dera Gházi Khan and one at Rájanpur.

151. There are three imperial postal lines, one from Dera Gházi Khan to Mooltan, one from Dera Gházi Khan to Dera Ismail Khan, and one from Dera Gházi Khan to Rájanpur and Mithankot. The district post runs to the different police thánas, and follows the lines shown in the plan (No. III), in which the roads, telegraph lines, and postal lines of the district are shown. The following statement shows the ferries of the district and the amount for which the ferry contracts have been sold for the last five years :—

Statement showing the ferries in the Dera Gházi Khan District.

Name of Ferry.	AMOUNT FOR WHICH LEASED.				
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kureshi and Gujrat ...	3,705	3,200	} 9,050	8,750	8,750
Kinjar ...	2,150	2,000			
Onokhar ...	750	710	500	685	540
Bet Sowaiyi ...	550	510	450	440	505
Dháriwála ...	575	550	420	640	700
Shergarh ...	750	660	550	720	650
Mohr Jangi ...	600	680	660	680	690
Gháli ...	1,050	890	800	800	810
Shahwála ...	850	760	560	650	780
Ratah Leghári and Sári Miáni ...	575	620	630	820	795
Rekh ...	} 3,475	3,700	3,575	3,450	3,000
Mehrawála ...					
Kotla Sher Muhammad ...					
Kotla Andarún ...					
Nowshera ...					
Núrpur ...					
Wang ...					
Mithankot ...					
Bangala ...					
Dera Bhái ...					
Sabzáni ...					
Thúl Násir ...					
Rojhán ...					
Kin ...					
Shahwáli *					

No bridge of boats over the Indus has as yet been established in this district. At the Kureshi ferry, which is the most important in the district, a treadle boat is maintained for heavy traffic, and an iron row

* At this ferry there is a Police Force consisting of 28 men at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 (sanctioned by Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 9001 of 11th May 1871).

boat for carrying the mails and for crossing European passengers. Another treadle boat is much required, and it would be very desirable that it should be worked by steam. A bridge of boats could be constructed in the cold weather, but would hardly pay its expenses.

CHAPTER X.

IRRIGATION CANALS AND OTHER IMPORTANT SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.

152. The lands of this district without irrigation, whether by canals, hill streams or wells, are unproductive. Sources of irrigation. The rain-fall alone would not suffice to mature any crop whatever. To supply the place of the rain, which the climate of the district denies, the abundant waters of the river Indus are at hand on one side of the district, and on the other the superfluous rain-fall of the hills can be utilized without any considerable engineering difficulties.

153. There are fifteen main inundation canals which have their heads direct from the river:—
Inundation Canals.

The Massúwah.	Sáhiba.
Fazlwah.	Chibri.
Mánka.	Kiriã Gámú.
Kot Dáúd.	Son.
Shoriã.	Núr.
Kastúri.	Dhundi.
Dhingána.	Kútab.
Kádra.	

The vexed question of the treatment of land irrigated by the thirteen canals out of the above number, which are under the control of Government, has been one of the most difficult which has had to be decided during the course of the present Settlement. The Massúwah and Fazlwah Canals belong to private individuals, by whom they are at present managed. All the remaining canals are managed and controlled by the officers of the Irrigation Department.

154. An enquiry made into the respective rights of the people and the State in the inundation canals was ordered in 1870, and an abstract of the report, which contained the result of the enquiries* then made will best serve to explain the complicated canal system of the district.

Enquiry made into rights in canals.

* Settlement Officer's No. 29 of the 23rd of January 1871.

155 The Dera Gházi Khan District is so arid that in those parts of it which are beyond the reach of hill streams or of river floods, some method of irrigation must have been introduced simultaneously with

Manner in which canals were first excavated.

the first attempt at cultivation. Whether canals or wells were first used for irrigation purposes, is not known. There can, however, be little doubt but that canals must have been excavated at a very early date. There are no village communities in the district who would have naturally united to dig canals. The whole of the appropriated land is held in parcels by separated proprietors, and there is no such thing as common land. It therefore fell to the governors of the district to collect the owners of separate estates, and to combine them for the purpose of carrying out the excavation of canals. The first step taken, when the digging of a canal was determined upon, was to collect all the owners of land whose estates would come within the influence of the proposed canal. Each landowner was compelled to excavate a portion of the canal equivalent to the extent of his holding, and if any portion of the land which the canal was intended to irrigate was unowned, it was bestowed on any outsider who would come in and take up a share of the excavation proportionate to the share of land allotted to him. If a landowner refused to take part in canal excavation, the penalty was the forfeiture of his land. The governor of the day assisted, more or less, materially in the excavation of canals by providing food for the laborers whilst engaged on their task, but, whether he assisted materially or not, it was usual for the governor to undertake the direction and supervision of the work of digging the main canal. When the main canal was once dug, the people were left to make branch canals and canal water-courses for themselves, and they were also left to arrange the division of water through pancháyats or committees of delegates appointed by themselves; compensation for land taken up for canals was never either demanded or paid. Land, although taken up by a canal, was still held to belong to its original owners, and the banks of the canals were held to be the property of the persons through whose lands the canals passed. Díwán Sáwan Mal was the first to interfere in this matter by prohibiting the cutting of shísham trees on the canal banks without a license.

156. The annual canal clearance was done by the whole body of canal irrigators. Each well estate contributed the labor of one man called "Cher," and each banjar estate, or estate without a well, the labor of half a man. This system continued until Díwán Sáwan Mal's time. Díwán Sáwan Mal introduced the "hásil Cher" system, under which the canal clearance was undertaken by government in consideration of the payment of a certain rate. This system, in different forms, has been continued down to the present day, the government having been responsible for the canal clearance, reimbursing itself by the levy of rates or of a commutation for rates. The mode in which these rates should be levied was the subject of considerable controversy, of which the details will be found in the chapter which treats of the assessment.

157. The canal clearance question has been satisfactorily settled, but there has been another question of equal, if not of greater, importance raised in connection with the inundation canals.

Are the inundation canals Government canals?

tion with the inundation canals of the district, and this question is as to how far these canals can be considered Government canals.

158. The management and control of the irrigation canals has always rested with the government of the day, and was accordingly assumed by the British Government at annexation. Under native governments little or no interference was ever made with the distribution of canal water, and alterations were never introduced into the system of a canal by which the course of irrigation was changed, or irrigation taken from some lands and supplied to others. Since the Canal Department has assumed charge of the canals it has held that the canal water should be supplied in such a way as to irrigate the largest possible area, and, in pursuance of this policy, alterations have been made in the canal system, which, although beneficial on the whole, have been prejudicial to the rights of old irrigators, and have been looked upon as an invasion of vested interests. I will give an instance of what occurred on the Mánka Canal to show why these alterations were distasteful to the people.

159. In 1863 the Mánka Canal was extended so as to supply the Leghári villages at the tail of the canal. Government paid Rs. 29,000 towards this extension, and Jamál Khán, the Leghári Túmandár, contributed an equivalent sum. The canal was lengthened for 12 miles. When the extension was completed, it was found that the head of the canal would not carry enough water to provide the increased irrigation for which the canal had been extended. Four branches of the Mánka, the Wang, the Shoriá Kot Chútawála, the Dhori, and the Lúnda, were then shut off from the Mánka Canal, and the water they used to receive was sent down to irrigate new lands at the tail of the canal. The Wang and the Shoriá Kot Chútawála Branch Canals were now supplied from the Shoriá Shambewála canal. The Shoriá Kot Chútawála Branch retained a head from the Mánka Canal, from which it was to be supplied in case of failure of supply from the Shoriá Shambewála Canal. The Dhori Branch Canal was tailed into the Fazlwah private canal, the owner of which need not supply the Dhori with water unless he likes. The Dhori, however, retained a subsidiary head from the Mánka Canal. The Lúnda Branch Canal was closed altogether, on the grounds that it did not repay the cost of its maintenance. The Shoriá Shambewála Canal had now two additional branches to supply, so nine villages at the head of that canal were told to dig canals for themselves from the river, as they would no longer receive water from the Shoriá Shambewála. They dug three small canals, only one of which is now in existence. One was taken up for a fresh alignment of the Shoriá Shambewála Canal in 1868. This was the Kiria Kháwar Canal, for the damage done to which compensation was awarded when the Lieutenant Governor visited the district at the end of 1873. The other failed to work, and was again made a branch of the Shoriá Shambewála. The third is still in use, but it does not flow well.

It will easily be imagined that the irrigators whose supply of water was stopped, or to whom a substituted supply was given consequent on the extension of the Mánka Canal, would fail to see the justice of a measure by which they were made to suffer for the good of others. When it is remembered that these men or their ancestors shared in the original excavation of the Mánka Canal, and had ever since shared in its annual clearance, it is no wonder that they should have been discontented when they found themselves shut off from a canal in which they looked upon themselves as having vested interests.

160. In February 1871 the Lieutenant Governor visited Dera Gházi Khan, and directed that all claims to compensation for injuries due to alterations of canals should be heard by the Settlement Officer, and that compensation should be awarded where necessary. Compensation was awarded in the Kiria Kháwar case, but in other cases it would have been very difficult properly to appraise the injury done. The Shoriá Shambewála Canal has much improved during the last four years, so that the villages transferred to it have not a less area irrigated now than they had in 1863. The real loss occurred in the years which immediately succeeded the Mánka Canal extension, and it cannot now be ascertained. At the Conference under discussion the Lieutenant Governor finally decided, after consulting with officers of experience and local knowledge, that there was no reason to doubt the powers of the Government to assume, as it had done, the direct management of the Derá Gházi Khan canals. That the Government had a perfect right to manage the canals is certain, and it is now admitted that the Government in the management of the canals is bound to continue a supply of water, as far as lies in its power, to lands which are already irrigated; also that in cases where the supply of water from a canal may be cut off by the arbitrary act of a Canal Officer, even though it be for the advantage of the community at large, the injured party must be compensated. No more can, in my opinion, be fairly demanded.

161. Careful records of all rights of irrigation have been prepared under the orders of Government at the present Settlement. Every field which was irrigated at Settlement has been shown in a separate map, which has been made to show all the lands irrigated on each canal; every field has also been entered in a register. I trust that these registers will prevent many disputes in future.

162. The Canal Act VIII of 1873 has now been passed, and the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has resolved that, while it is essential that the executive administration of the canals should rest primarily with the officers of the Canal Department, it is at the same time expedient, under the peculiar circumstances of the District of Dera Gházi Khan, that the District Officer should possess greater power of control over the proceedings of Canal Officers than is necessary elsewhere. He thinks, however,

that the requirements of the case will be sufficiently met by providing that, *quá* the Dera Gházi Khan District, the Deputy Commissioner, and not the Commissioner, shall exercise the appellate powers referred to in Sections 32 B, 33, and 34 of the Canal Act. This arrangement will enable the District Officer promptly to correct erroneous or objectionable orders of the Canal Officer, and at the same time leave the executive administration of the canal primarily in the hands of the department responsible.

163. In the Pachád the hill streams are even more valuable to the people than are the canals in the Sindh. In the Sindh wells can be used. In the Pachád the depth at which the springs lie precludes the use of wells for irrigation. Cultivation is carried on entirely by the water of hill streams. The largest of these streams are the Kahá, which enters the plains opposite Harrand, and the Sangarh, which comes down from the plains near Mangrota. The Vador stream, which is called after Vador, a village about 12 miles from Dera Gházi Khán, and the Sori streams, which waters the lands of the Lúnd Túman, are the next in importance.

164. The Kahá and Sangarh streams are the only ones which have any perennial flow, and this perennial flow does not extend for many miles from the gorges through which they enter the plains. The Kahá water reaches to Muhammadpur about 14 miles from where it leaves the hills, and is carried on to Dájal, a distance of 28 miles, but only suffices to provide drinking water to that town. The Sangarh perennial water only reaches some ten miles. The remaining hill streams of the district only run after rains in the hills. When the rain in the hills is very heavy, they come down very suddenly and with great velocity. The larger hill streams are called "nain," and the smaller "larh," "chúr," and "parah."

165. On every stream there is a net-work of distributaries, which are generally called after those who excavated them. Thus the Lisháriwah is the distributary of the Lishári section of the Gúrcháni tribe. To supply water to these distributaries a dam is placed in the main stream, and as each successive distributary is supplied, its dam is broken down. These dams are made of earth and stones bound together with the boughs of trees and with bushes, and are erected in the order in which the distributaries leave the main stream. If the distributaries are at a low level, dams are not required, but few distributaries are at so low a level as to be capable of being supplied without dams. These dams are not always built so as to check the course of a stream; sometimes they merely turn the course of a stream without arresting it. There are two kinds of main distributaries, one is called "tror," and has no right to water unless the dam which is placed to prevent water from entering it bursts. These are the low level natural distributaries, which would absorb all the waters of the stream if left open. The other is called "wah," and has a right to water in its turn.

166. On every distributary there are one or more bánds or fields surrounded with earthen embankments made to retain water. These bánds have each a right to irrigation for a fixed period. The mouth of the bánd where the water enters it is called "vát," and each bánd has a "vakra" or small channel down which water is turned from the main distributary by means of a dam. Amongst bánds as amongst distributaries irrigation is from head to tail, and the bánds are irrigated consecutively.

167. The hill stream water is mixed with a fertilizing silt washed down from the hills. By filling a bánd to the top of its embankments, and letting the silt settle before running out the water, a greedy zamíndár can benefit his own bánd to the detriment of the bánd to which his water has to pass. A bánd so treated is called "matáyá."

168. When a bánd has been irrigated and the water let off, it is sown broadcast, and the seed is then ploughed in. The crop is then left to come up. In a bánd which has a tenacious soil, one thorough soaking will produce a crop, but usually two waterings, or, if possible, three are required. When the hill streams come down between the middle of May and the end of August, kharif crops are sown. If rain does not come till September or October, wheat or mustard are grown. Rabí crops do not succeed in the Pachád unless there is rain in the winter. If a bánd bears one good crop in four or five years, the average is considered a good one.

169. "Dagar" lands are those which are irrigated not by hill streams but by the drainage of low sand hills; cultivation in "Dagar" land is very precarious.

170. Múnd bánds are those at the head of a hill stream which are irrigated first. "Pánd" bánds are those at the tail of the streams. The "Pánd" bánds are not often irrigated. If the streams come down in great force, they sweep away the embankments of both "Múnd" and "Pánd" bánds, and if the streams come down with slight force, the water does not reach the "Pánd." A project of regulating the hill streams by means of masonry dams and sluices has been suggested by the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, and plans have been suggested for the control of the Kahá stream. I believe that it would be feasible to control some of the hill streams.

171. The hill streams are at present managed by "mamárs" appointed by the people themselves. In cases of disputes or where Government interference is necessary, the Tahsildárs are held to be the responsible officers. There is some complaint of oppression by the more powerful zamíndárs, who appropriate to themselves a larger share of water than they have a fair claim to. All rights of irrigation in hill streams have now been

recorded, but many of the irrigators are anxious to have Government Dárogahs appointed to manage the hill streams. The duties of these Dárogahs would be to see that the rights entered in the hill stream record were respected, to settle disputes regarding the distribution of water, to superintend the clearing of channels and the repair of dams. A Dárogah to be worth any thing must be a man of character and local knowledge, and should receive not less than Rs. 50 per mensem. The appointment of Dárogahs to manage some of the hill streams will be recommended.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PEOPLE, THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS, DRESS AND ORNAMENTS, FOOD, SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES ON OCCASIONS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

172. The Biloches are usually tall, spare men. They have long oval faces, hair worn long in curls, full beards and whiskers, and the moustaches shaved according to the Muhammadan custom. They are frank, good-humoured men, who can appreciate a joke and laugh heartily at it. They are hardy and temperate, capable of undertaking long journeys on very poor food, and they are exceedingly docile and obedient to their chiefs, whom, until certain disturbing elements crept into their relations amongst themselves, they implicitly obeyed and treated with every sign of respect.

173. The Biloches are divided into tribes or Túmans, and the Túmans are subdivided into sections. Over the section is the Mukadim. No business of importance can be transacted by the Túmandár without the advice of his Mukadims, and the Mukadims ordinarily would not give their advice without consulting the elders of the sections they represent. Amongst the independent tribes the Túmandár is a sort of limited monarch. He is the chief judge and the leader in war. He cannot declare war or peace without the advice of his council, but when war is declared, he is charged with the conduct of it. Every member of a Túman is bound to render military service to his Túmandár. This obligation cannot be legally enforced by Túmandárs who are subject to us. It is almost invariably rendered voluntarily.

174. One of the chief causes which has preserved the tribal organization amongst the Biloches who are subject to us may be referred to the manner of their original settlement in the district. When the Biloches came down from the hills and settled in the plains, they parcelled out the lands they acquired according to their sections, and the sections divided the lands amongst their own members. The

Túmandár retained a considerable private estate for himself and his family; and, where the Túmandár is influential, he still retains the right to provide for the cultivation of waste lands and of lands deserted by their occupants. The Túmandárs also usually receive some payment in kind from all the members of their Túman as an acknowledgment of their position. All but two Túmandárs had up to the present Settlement retained the right to collect in kind from all or part of their Túmans. The Túmandárs received the "Mahsúl" or authorized Government share of the produce, and in return paid the cash assessment. It was this right to collect in kind which most served to preserve the hold of the Túmandárs over their Túmans, and, by giving the Túmandárs full granaries, it enabled them to exercise that liberal hospitality which is regarded by the Biloch as the greatest of all virtues. Hospitality alone would not give a Biloch influence if he had none of the other qualities of a chief, but no qualities of mind or body would secure a chief power with his tribe if his doors were closed to the members of it.

175. A Biloch wears a long "jáma" like a smock frock down to the heels, "pyjamas" or loose drawers, a long Biloch dress, ornaments and arms. "chaddar" or scarf of cotton cloth, shoes narrow at the toe, or sandals of leather or grass. The Biloch wears nothing but white. He has an objection to colors of any kind, and will wear nothing colored except his "choga" or overcoat. On account of their prejudice against colors, Biloches will not accept any service which involves wearing uniform. A Bilochni or Biloch woman wears a red or white cotton sheet over the head, a "chola" or long shift resembling an English night gown, which reaches down to the ankles, and is fastened behind between the shoulders. The "chola" is embroidered round the neck with silk. She also wears red or white "pyjamas," but no petticoats. The hair is worn in a long queue.

Men wear no ornaments except a ring.

The women wear ordinarily—

Kangan ...	...	...	...	bracelets;
Nath ...	...	...	...	a nose-ring;
Hasi ...	...	...	...	a necklet;
Wálián ...	...	...	...	ear-rings;

but very poor women wear only a nose-ring and bracelets. Many women possess also some of the ornaments shown below, which are worn occasionally.* All Biloch men of full age carry swords, and generally also shields made of leather and studded with silver or brass. In the scabbard of the sword is stuck a knife. Many Biloches have matchlocks, but they do not carry them ordinarily.

* Tika, a forehead ornament; Damni, a necklet; Bodi, a hair pin; Wálián, ear-rings, Takma, a charm; Wáli, long pendant ear-rings; Nasbian, necklet; Dúki, bracelet; Katmalá Fhúlmála; Chopkali; Chandan Hár; Necklets; Zanziri, a chain from nose to head; Angústi, ring; Chárián, bracelets; Arst, a ring with a looking glass in it worn on the thumb; Rasúband, an armlet; Paozeb, Karián, anklets.

176. The staple food of Biloches is Jowár or Bájra flour baked into chapátis. Wheat flour is only eaten by the well-to-do. Meat is eaten freely when it can be obtained. A Biloch usually carries a "katora" or brass drinking vessel, an iron plate for cooking chapátis on, and an iron tripod on which the plate is rested. On expeditions the method of cooking is very simple. A stone is made red hot, and a lump of dough is pasted round it. The cake thus made looks like an apple dumpling with a stone in the centre where the apple ought to be. This cake is called "Kák," and my experience of it is that it is very indigestible.

177. A strictly Biloch custom is that by which any Biloch traveller is asked by those whom he may chance to meet for the "chebar." The "chebar" means the latest intelligence, which the traveller is bound to communicate forthwith. The interrogator in his turn reports the news he has gained to the first person he meets, and thus all sorts of intelligence is quickly spread amongst the Biloches.

178. The Biloches have usually no fixed habitations, but wander about with their flocks and herds, making encampments for themselves where there is good pasture or where they happen to cultivate. In this district the Biloches are more settled, and some of them inhabit mud houses congregated together in villages. During the hot weather months they leave their houses and resort to the hills or to the river bank, and do not return to their homes till rain falls. In the more exposed parts of the district a Biloch lives in a tower, access to which is had by a ladder. The upper story of the tower is alone occupied. These towers are meant as places of refuge in case of attack, and are falling into disuse amongst the subject Biloches.

179. From their mode of life it is not possible for the Biloches to seclude their women. The chiefs alone consider it necessary to do so, and even in the families of the chiefs women are allowed to mix in-doors with the men of their own family, over whom they often exercise considerable influence.

180. Every Biloch keeps a mare either of his own or in partnership with a friend. A mare is considered to consist of four parts or legs, and is sold at so much a leg. The owner of one leg keeps the mare for three months in the year. It is common for a Biloch to own shares in several mares.

181. Every Biloch, when attending his Túmandár, is entertained at his Túmandár's expense. On a journey a Biloch burdens himself only with a little flour, and, if he has far to go, with a goat-skin of water which he slings under the saddle.

182. The Biloch tactics in war are never to attempt an attack unless the enemy can be surprised or is in inferior numbers. The Biloch always fights on foot. This is the reason that Biloches always ride mares. A mare is easily tied up, and is not likely to betray her master by whinnying, as a horse would do. Burnes gives a Biloch proverb illustrative of this custom :—

“A man with his saddle on a mare has his saddle on a horse ; a man with his saddle on a horse has his saddle on his head.”

The rule of Biloch war is never to molest women or children, and women may go out safely when their male relations are in the midst of war. Boys are considered fair prey as soon as they assume the “toga virilis” in the shape of a pair of “pyjamas.”

183. Amongst different tribes the murder of a member of one tribe by a member of another tribe must always be avenged by the murdered man's relations. A tally is kept by each tribe of the lives they owe to, and are owed by, other tribes. When the tally becomes complicated, it can be settled by giving one girl in marriage for each life due, or by the payment of cattle, as may be agreed upon. Amongst members of the same tribe a murder may be commuted by “wanni,” the bestowal of a girl in marriage to one of the murdered man's relations, or by “banni,” the gift of a “bánd” or field.

184. Adultery is very severely punished. A woman taken in adultery is made to hang herself, and even now the adulterer is usually killed if caught. Amongst the hill tribes and the Gúrchánís a man is allowed to marry any unmarried girl he can entice away, provided that he gives either another girl or else land to his wife's relations. There is no custom of divorce amongst Biloches.

185. On the birth of a son cakes of flour and sugar are distributed amongst the parent's relations. A “moula” reads the bháng or Muhammadan confession of faith into the child's ear. Before the child is suckled, water is dropped from the point of a sword into its mouth. This latter ceremony is supposed to make the child valorous in future life. On the sixth day the child is named, and a certain number of sheep are roasted and eaten by the relations. When a child is seven years old, its hair is cut at the door of mosque. At eight years old a boy is circumcised, and a feast follows the celebration of that rite. The birth of a daughter is not attended with any ceremonies.

186. Betrothals take place at any age, and are usually between cousins. If this cannot be managed, then betrothals take place between strangers. Fifteen days after the betrothal the father of the betrothed boy goes to the house of his future daughter-in-law's father, and presents his future daughter-in-law with a suit of clothes

and a ring, also with some ornaments, which are returned before marriage. The marriage day is then fixed. On the wedding day a procession goes from the bridegroom's house to the bride's. The procession is composed of drummers, of men on horseback carrying lances, and of gaily caparisoned camels. A dinner is given by the father of the bride, and the marriage ceremony is read by a "moula." After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom's heads are placed together. The bridegroom is dressed in red, and the bride in white with a red jacket. The following ornaments are given the bride:—

Anklets and bells;
 Bracelets;
 Earrings;
 An armpiece;
 Nose-ring;
 Necklet; and
 Clothes.

Clothes are also given to relations. Money is never paid for a bride. A married girl is called "kowár," and the bridegroom "got." A girl is usually married at the age of twelve. The bride lives for seven days after marriage with the bridegroom, and then returns home for a time, which is not fixed. Horse-racing and dancing are the chief amusements at weddings. Wealthy Biloches also engage dancing girls, and give illuminations and fire-works.

187. The funeral of a Biloch is attended by all his male relations.

Ceremonies attending
 funerals.

The corpse is wrapped in a shroud and buried in a kacha grave. On the day a death takes place, no bread is baked in the deceased's house.

Turbans are distributed to the dead man's relations. The bed clothes and cooking utensils are given to the Pír or spiritual guide of the deceased. On the seventh Friday, and on the fortieth day after the decease, a feast is held in the dead man's honor. At the feasts of "Ashúrá" and "Shabkadar" food is given to relations and distributed in charity. At the feast of "Ashúrá" the graves are leaped and repaired.

188. The customs of other Muhammadan tribes resemble very

Customs of other Muham-
 madan tribes.

closely the Biloch customs, to which the miscellaneous Muhammadans endeavour to assimilate them. The Syads alone retain distinctive customs and ceremonies of the same character as those followed by Syads in other parts of the province.

189. The Hindú customs are mostly similar to those that prevail

Hindú customs and
 ceremonies.

elsewhere. When a Hindú boy is six days old, a bow and arrow, a ledger and box for holding pens and ink, are placed under his head. When a boy is fifteen months old, he is taken to Sakhi Sarwar or to the shrine of Shámji to have his head shaved. Betrothals are usually reciprocal, and a girl's name is changed on her marriage. When a Hindú is dying, a lamp is set burning, and it is kept alight for ten days after the

Hindú's death. If possible, one bone from each limb of the deceased is carried to the Ganges. If it is not possible to carry the bones to the Ganges, they are thrown into the Sakhi Sarwar stream. Now that the Ganges is easily reached, it is considered a blot on a Hindú to throw his dead relation's bones into the Sakhi Sarwar stream. The ashes of the deceased are thrown into the Indus. 108 jars of water are poured out under a pípal tree to the deceased's memory, and all the deceased's sons shave their heads and faces.

190. Hindú men dress in a coat reaching to the knees, loose pyjamas, generally colored, a scarf, and a skull-cap. The women wear a petticoat, boddice, and a scarf over the head. Besides the usual ornaments, the women wear a curious silver ornament called a "chilki" round the waist.

191. The Hindú's food consists of chapátís and ghí; some Hindús will eat mutton, and most will eat fowls and fish. Nearly all drink spirits. The women never eat flesh.

192. The Hindús of Dera Gházi Khan are generally worshippers of Vishnu, but they also worship the river Indus, and have a legend that a warrior once rose from the river to protect them from Muhammadan oppression. This warrior was called Vadera Lal, and he is worshipped all along the river Indus from Dera Gházi Khan to Shikárpur as Vadera Lal, Dulan Lal, Darya Sáhib, Ulail Parak, or Khwája Khizar. His history is contained in the Umrút.

CHAPTER XII.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE AS REGARDS INDUSTRY, LITIGATION, CRIME, &c.

193. The Biloches are robust and manly, but they look upon war as their trade, and despise agriculture and the arts of peace. Some Biloches now cultivate their own lands themselves, but these are the men who have lost their tribal organization. The Khosa tribe is the most industrious of the organized tribes, and at the same time it is the tribe which, next to the Gúrcháni, bears the worst character for lawlessness. Major Pollock, in his memorandum on the Biloch tribes, says that "it is rare to find a Khosa who has not been in prison for cattle-stealing, or deserved to be; and a Khosa who has not committed a murder or debauched his neighbour's wife, or destroyed his neighbour's landmark, is a decidedly creditable specimen; and if, added to this, he be out of debt, he is a perfect marvel." Major Pollock wrote thus in 1859. Since then the Khosas have improved in one respect—they are all well off, and it is now rare to find a Khosa in debt. They are very apt at murders still,

and are in this respect the worst tribe in the district. In 1873 they committed 10 murders within and without the border. They are besides the most litigious tribe in the district. During the Settlement the Khosas brought more land suits, and pursued them more pertinaciously than any other tribe. The Lishári and Patáfi sections of the Gúrcháni tribe are the rivals of the Khosas in misconduct. In 1866 Major Minchin wrote of them :—"The Lisháris are the worst behaved on the whole border. They are nearly always fighting with the Búgtís, Maris, and Khetráns, and then rushing into the district, for shelter. The robberies which often occur in the Mithankot subdivision, particularly in the dense jungles about Fázilpur, can nearly always be traced to them or the Patáfis. When any thing happens to displease any of the sections, they at once go off in a body and join the Maris." The Lisháris and Patáfis have since 1866 been given lands near Harrand, and are now fairly well off. They have therefore ceased to behave as badly as formerly. Last year, 1873, they committed two highway robberies, but this was looked on rather as a temporary relapse into bad ways than as a continuance of their old habits.

The Biloches are, on the whole, an easy people to manage. They have no fanatical prejudices against British officers, and, if kindly and firmly dealt with, easily become much attached to those officers with whom they are brought into contact. As a body, the Biloches are exceedingly well affected. The Jats and Hindús of the district are well behaved, and not more litigious than their fellows in other parts of the province.

194. The subjoined table gives the number of cases and persons brought to trial for bailable and non-bailable offences during the last seven years :—

Statement showing the number of cases and of persons brought to trial for bailable and non-bailable offences for seven years.

Year.	NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.			NUMBER OF PERSONS BROUGHT TO TRIAL.		
	Non-bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	For non-bailable offences.	For bailable offences.	TOTAL.
1867 ...	683.	781	1,464	1,122	1,359	2,481
1868 ...	582	882	1,464	1,011	1,691	2,702
1869 ...	625	990	1,615	1,164	1,823	2,987
1870 ...	656	1,013	1,669	1,143	2,104	3,247
1871 ...	540	1,218	1,758	972	2,371	3,343
1872 ...	600	672	1,272	573	637	1,210
1873 ...	861	764	1,625	775	644	1,419

The more heinous offences which have been committed during the last seven years are shown in the following statement. Murders are most frequently the result of jealousy about women, but some are still due to old blood feuds.

Statement of heinous offences.

Year.	Offences against coin and stamps.	MURDERS.					Dacoiti.	Robbery.	Criminal trespass and house-breaking.	Theft.	Receiving and dealing in stolen property.
		By thugs.	By dacoits.	By robbers.	By poison.	Other murders.					
1867 ...	6	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	132	526	3
1868 ...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	6	187	452	37
1869 ...	10	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	189	487	27
1870 ...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	268	582	23
1871 ...	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	177	379	22
1872 ...	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	7	267	508	45
1873 ...	4	...	...	2	...	5	...	6	144	607	57

195. The amount and value of civil litigation for a series of five years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Statement of civil litigation for five years.

Year.		Number of suits instituted.	Value of suits disposed of.
1869	...	4,395	1,63,816
1870	...	4,707	1,50,679
1871	...	5,436	1,85,572
1872	...	5,298	1,62,462
1873	...	5,800	1,80,129

196. There is a new Jail which has been lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,03,519, exclusive of prison labor, on the radiating principle. It is in charge of the Civil Surgeon.

The following table gives statistics regarding its population for three years:—

Table showing the Jail population for three years.

Year.	Total Jail population.	Daily average number.	Muhammadians.	Hindús.	All other classes.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.	Average cash earning per head of convicts sentenced to labor.	Average net cost to Government per head of convicts.	Ratio of death per cent. of total jail population.	Ratio per cent. of average strength of admissions into hospital.	Number of escapes.	Total number of Civil prisoners.
1870	776	422.63	740	36	...	35 3 11	1 1 11	121 8 8	0.77	262.52	2	15
1871	868	348.70	814	40	14	27 3 10	7 6 11	55 10 10	0.60	190.99	2	89
1872	743	284.59	556	59	26	26 0 0	7 12 8	65 10 2	0.61	273.78	3	81

The prison labor fund amounted in 1871-72 to Rs. 90, in 1872-73 to Rs. 1,066, in 1873-74 to Rs. 679.

The manufactory fund yielded an income of Rs. 2,506 in 1871-72 of Rs. 2,977 in 1872-73, and of Rs. 4,729 in 1873-74.

197. The administrative staff of the district consists of—

Deputy Commissioner.

2 Assistant Commissioners (one stationed at Rájampur).

1 Extra Assistant Commissioner.

4 Tahsildárs.

7 Honorary Magistrates (four Túmandárs and three City Honorary Magistrates).

District Superintendent of Police.

Two Civil Surgeons. Two of the Regimental Surgeons, one at Dera Gházi Khan and one at Rájampur, perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at those stations in addition to their ordinary duties.

197 a. There are 10 thánas: Tounsa, Dera Gházi Khan, Yáru, Kot Chúta, Jámpur, Dájal, Harrand, Fázilpur, Rájampur, Mithankot. The Túmandárs are honorary police officers, and responsible for the police administration of their own tribes. The Khosa Túmandár manages the Yáru thána, and

the Gúrcháni Túmandár's son is Thanadár of Harrand. In the other Túmans there are no thánas.

The subordinate Police Force maintained is shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the subordinate Police Force.

INSPECTORS.			DEPUTY INSPECTORS.			SERGEANTS.				CONSTABLES.			Total of all grades.		
1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Mounted.		Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.				
						1st grade.	2nd grade.	1st grade.	2nd grade.		1st grade.	2nd grade.			
...	...	1	1	3	6	2	4	13	19	60	188	96	393		

198. Under Native rule the administration of justice was carried on in a very rough and summary manner. Administration of justice under Native rule. Civil suits for money were generally conducted by the nearest Government official, who received a percentage on the amount awarded to the successful litigant. Suits regarding inheritance, divorce, marriage, adultery, and such like, were made over to the Kázis, who gave written decisions called "fatwas" in accordance with Muhammadan law. Diwán Sáwan Mal used to receive written petitions, and either dispose of them himself or hand them over to his kárdárs for disposal. Another usual tribunal was the "pancháyat." Criminal cases were disposed of by the Governor himself. Murderers were usually punished by fine, rarely by death. It was never considered murder for a husband to take the life of his wife's paramour and of his wife. Offences against property were punished by fine or mutilation. There was no regular prison. Prisoners were kept in the stocks. The State did not maintain prisoners. They were left to be maintained either by their own means or by charity. A percentage was levied by the State on all stolen property recovered. In Biloch Túmans the Túmandár was the head judicial authority. Murders were settled on the "wanni" "banni," woman or land principle. Cases of theft were met by restoration of property. If there was a doubt as to the accused's guilt, he was tried by ordeal. The common form of trial by ordeal was to put the accused into the water. A man stood by the water, and shot an arrow from a bow. If the accused could keep his head under water until a friend could run for and bring back the arrow, his innocence was established. If not, he was guilty. Trials are still held in this fashion amongst the independent Biloches.

199. Since British rule was established, the district has been, until recently, under the same laws as the rest of the province. Now a new regulation for the peace and government of the Frontier has been passed by the Viceroy and Governor General under 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section I. It is unnecessary to transcribe the Frontier regulations here.

The purport of them is—

- I. That members of Frontier tribes acting in a manner hostile to the British Government may be detained, and their property confiscated. They may also be debarred from entering the district.
- II. No new hamlet, village, tower or walled enclosure may be erected within five miles of the Frontier without the Commissioner of the Division's sanction.
- III. Village communities may be fined for colluding with, harbouring prisoners, or for suppressing evidence.
- IV. Any person having a blood feud may be directed to reside in such place as may be desirable.
- V. A village may be removed from the Frontier on payment of compensation.
- VI. Trials may be made with the aid of a council of elders, who shall have the power to award fines.
- VII. The Deputy Commissioner, Magistrate of the District, has power to try certain cases ordinarily triable by a Court of Session.
- VIII. In cases of adultery, the woman may be punished as well as the man.

200. These regulations should add greatly to the good government of the border. Even before the regulations were issued, a great advance had been made in this respect. In 1857 there were 422 sowárs of the regular cavalry stationed along the Frontier. Now there are 113.

201. The system of Frontier administration on this border differs entirely from that in force in Sindh. In Dera Gházi Khan the Frontier is mainly held by the Biloches themselves. In Sindh it is held by the Sindh Frontier Force, the Biloches being all disarmed. In Sindh it is considered that to employ Biloches against their brother Biloches from beyond the border engenders blood feuds, and leads to reprisals. The experience of this district does not sustain this theory, for the Biloches employed to guard the Frontier are looked upon by the hill Biloches much as the police are looked upon by their fellow natives in non-frontier districts.

202. To show how efficient the Biloch guard of this border is, I may cite the combined Mari, Búgti and The Harrand raid. Khetrán raid of 1867, when twelve hundred

hill Biloches, led by Ghulám Hosein, a Mashori Búgti, came down upon the Harrand border. Two hundred and fifty of the raiders were killed, and the rest defeated by the Gúrcháni and Tibbi Lúnd tribes who were on the alert, and were aided towards the latter part of the fight by a troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry from Harrand.

203. Captain Sandeman, the present Deputy Commissioner, has an excellent understanding with the chiefs of the independent hill tribes. The Bozdár, Khetrán, Mari, and Búgti chiefs have all a certain number of sowárs in the service of Government, by means of whom communication with these chiefs are kept up, and notice is received of any intended raids by the more turbulent men of the tribes. So thorough is the confidence which the hill chiefs have in the Deputy Commissioner, that he is enabled to make excursions into independent Bilochestán attended only by Biloches selected from both within and without the border. As a result of these excursions, intelligence was received of the presence of coal on the border of the Lúni Pathán country just beyond the Khetrán boundary. The coal was examined in July 1874 by Mr. Ball, of the Geological Survey, but was found to consist of numerous seams not more than 9 inches to 10 inches thick, which would not pay for working (see Appendix C).

204. The facility with which the country of the independent tribes can be explored has enabled us to arrive at a fairly correct idea of the primitive and warlike character of the half savage hill men. It may not be out of place therefore if I give an account of an expedition I made with the Deputy Commissioner in March 1871, and relate the impressions which I then formed regarding the character of the Biloch, as he is seen when still removed from the influences of civilization.

205. Starting from Drigri we went through the Cháchar pass into the Phulkári plain, which, though it is considered to be beyond our border, belongs in reality to one of our own tribes, the Gúrchánis. From the Phulkári plain we marched through the Sham, Paláwar, and Bhor plains to the Khetrán village of Mat. We then crossed the Tikal and Dowla hills to Bárkhán, where we encamped at Náhr-ka-kot. Bárkhán is situated in a very fertile plain, which is well watered by the Káha stream which comes down from the Jendrán hills, which form the barrier between the Biloch and Pathán tribes. At Mat and also at Náhr-ka-kot there were wide fields of wheat, and cultivation is capable of being largely increased.

206. The Khetráns are a peaceable and unaggressive tribe, but are kept in a state of constant anxiety by the Maris. As we approached Mat through a gorge which leads into the small valley in which it is situated, we saw the gleam of swords from a small look-out tower situated

on a rock at the end of the gorge. We sent on those Khetráns who were with us to reassure the garrison of the little tower, who were blowing the fuses of their matchlocks and making ready for an onslaught from a supposed party of Mari raiders. Only three months before the date of our visit to Mat, twelve Khetráns belonging to that village were grazing cattle in a valley behind the village. The Maris surprised and killed the graziers, and carried off 180 head of cattle in sight of the village. The villagers were too few in number to venture down from the ridge on which the village stands to the assistance of their sons and brothers, who were butchered before their eyes. We had a few of the dreaded Maris with us, and they were gazed at with peculiar interest by the people of Mat.

At Bárkhán there is a steep hill like a pinnacle, on which sentries are always posted to give the alarm in case of the approach of a party of Maris. In every field there is a mud tower to which the farmer can escape when the alarm is given. The entry to the tower is by a ladder to the second storey, and the farmer draws his ladder up after him. Many of these towers had been abandoned, as being too far from the head village and from the reach of aid in case of necessity. There is a fort at Bárkhán, which belongs to the Leghári Chief Jamál Khán, who owns Leghári Bárkhán.

The Bháwalpur Nawáb kept a garrison here when he held the Harrand-Dájal Iláka.

207. From Bárkhán we rode for 14 miles through a splendidly fertile plain, irrigable throughout, to a low range of hills called Mag Mára. This range was formerly the boundary between the Leghári lands and those of the Hasni tribe. The Hasnis formerly occupied the Nassou plain, but were expelled by the Maris, and have taken refuge with the Khetráns. The chief of the Hasnis, a man called Towakli, lost his father, two brothers, and a son at the hands of the Maris. The ruined homes of the Hasnis are still to be seen in the Nassou plains, and were pointed out to me by Towakli. We next reached the Chat plain, from whence we again entered the Phulkári plain and crossed the Mari mountain to return into the Dera Gházi Khan District. The Paláwar, Bhor, Múranj, and Nassou plains are all culturable, and there are men to cultivate them, if only the different tribes could be induced to refrain from molesting each other. The Maris are the strongest tribe on the border, and there is no tribe which can hold its own against them. The Búgtís are finer men, and said to be more courageous than the Maris, but they are not so strong in numbers. None of the other tribes can stand single-handed against the Maris.

208. It is not often that the Biloches meet each other in fight, tribe to tribe. The ordinary rule is that small parties of a tribe go out on a marauding expedition. These parties are called "chapáos," and their object is to murder and plunder only those enemies whom they can surprise. The consequence is that the Maris themselves suffer from

the present anarchy. It is only when they have been exasperated beyond bearing that they assemble a "lashkar" or army to punish a tribe which has been retaliating on them by sending "chapáo" for "chapáo," and when a "lashkar" is assembled, those for whom it is intended generally contrive to be out of the way. I believe that all the border tribes would be glad to see the British Government come in with a strong hand and enforce order. The Maris are elated with their successes in the Bolán pass and in Kachi, which have considerably enriched them; but if they once saw that they had to deal with a power which could not be outraged with impunity, they would soon settle down. To the other tribes any protector would be acceptable.

Contrast between the independent and the dependent Biloches.

209. The wild hill men see the Biloches from within our border sleek and well-to-do, and they contrast their own condition with that of our subjects.

The hill man is lean, hungry, unkempt, clad in filthy rags and sheep-skins, in constant fear of his life, never able to call the cattle, which form his only wealth, his own. The plain Biloch from within our border has a suit of English cotton cloth, a good mare to ride, and is prosperous and free from anxiety. The element of danger has a charm of its own to the Biloch as to all wild tribes, but it is a charm which the stern realities of hunger and privation are fast dissipating. The hill Biloches live from hand to mouth, and are often reduced to great straits. Most of them grow no crops, but live by keeping herds of cattle, which they graze in the numerous plains of their country. When grass is scarce, and the graziers are scattered, comes the season for "chapáos." Of course the victims of a "chapáo," if they escape with their lives, can join a return "chapáo," but a "chapáo" must, I should say, be very profitable to repay those who join one for the trouble and fatigue they undergo. The members of a "chapáo" have to travel long distances by night, lying concealed by day, and they have no food but what flour they can carry with them, which they dare not light a fire to bake. They often end by falling into an ambuscade themselves, or by finding their intended victims too much on the alert for an attack to be ventured. Again a raid, though successful, is not always remunerative. On our way back from Bárkhán we met a party of Maris returning from a raid on the Lúni Patháns. The Maris were half starved and worn out with fatigue, having been out for three weeks. The plunder was about sufficient to give a third of a bullock or cow to each man after deducting the one-fifth share of the plunder (panjak) which must be paid to the Túmandár.

CHAPTER XIII.

TENURES.

210. The ordinary forms of land tenure in the district are, besides those everywhere recognized, such as original possession or purchase :—

Ordinary forms of land tenure.

- I. *Patchir*.—This form of acquisition of land is a peculiar one. It refers to the original distribution of land amongst a tribe. "Pat" means land, and "Chir" means to divide. "Pat-chir" is division of land, and means acquisition of land by original tribal division.
- II. *Dak*.—This form of acquisition of land arises when lands are portioned out amongst co-sharers. For instance, the new cultivation of the Mánka and Dhúndi Canals was given out in "Daks" or parcels to each contributor to these canal extension schemes.
- III. *Sil*.—"Sil" means a brick, and is a term applied to proprietorship gained by sinking a well in waste lands. The owner of the well generally owns the land in which it is situated.
- IV. *Adhlápi*.—This is a very common form. The proprietor of a well estate not possessing a well gives half his land in proprietary right to an outsider who sinks a well, and thereupon acquires the proprietary right of half the well and of the lands attached to it. The "adhlápi" share is variable, but is generally half; sometimes it is only one-fourth of the well.
- V. *Ghasab*.—This is the term applied to a forcibly-taken possession.
- VI. *Poria*.—This is a proprietorship acquired by manual labor. One-eighth or some smaller share in a well may sometimes be bestowed in return for jungle clearance or such like. This tenure only prevails in parts of the district thick with jungle, and where tenants are not easy to come by.

211. Most Sindh villages are mere collections of wells grouped together for Revenue purposes, but not really in any way knit together. The tenure is thus *Bhyachára*. Wells and bands are often very minutely subdivided into shares or "sams" for the purpose of computing the measure of proprietary rights. Each well is supposed to consist of eight bullocks. A man owns one leg or more of a bullock, or one bullock or one yoke of bullocks in a well. Sixty-four shares can easily be reckoned in this way; when the number of shares exceeds sixty-four the shares are expressed in "sams" and in fractions of "sams."

212. The partition of wells and bands is not very common in this district. Out of 13,727 well estates,* 12,210 are held in common, and only 1,517 are divided.

* In well estates are included plots known as wells, though no wells may exist in them.

The number of well estates divided and undivided for each Tahsil is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Well estates divided,	Well estates undivided.	Total.
Sangarh	31	854	885
Dera Ghazi Khan	1,129	8,140	9,269
Jampur	199	844	1,043
Rajanpur	158	2,372	2,530
Total ...	1,517	12,210	13,727

Bands cannot easily be divided, because the system of hill stream irrigation requires that each band should be surrounded by embankments. These embankments take up a good deal of space, and to subdivide a band would necessitate the construction of embankments for each division of the band. This, besides entailing a waste of land, would be very expensive, and would make irrigation difficult. Divided lands are called "Singbhan" and undivided lands "Vichar" in this district.

213. Rent or proprietary dues are known by many names: "Lich," ("Khúti-Bhútári" in Sangarh,) "Jholi," and Rent or proprietary dues. "Tobra."

"Lich" is usually one-sixteenth or one-seventeenth (sol satári). "Lich" is paid often according to private agreement.

"Jholi."—This is the amount of grain that the proprietor of land may carry off in his sheet or scarf. The share is often included in "Lich," and usually represents one-sixty-fourth of the produce.

"Tobra."—This is the amount of grain which a proprietor may carry off in his mare's nose bag; every man of any position rides a mare, and has its nose bag attached to the saddle.

214. This is an essentially agricultural district, and every man endeavours to be the owner of some land. Even Value attached to landed property. the Hindú traders are always ready to advance money on land, and thus in time to become landed proprietors.

215. The origin of proprietary right in this district is somewhat peculiar. It was never sufficient for a man merely to occupy a piece of land. It was also necessary that a certain amount of capital or labor should be expended on the land. In the Pachád tract there were embankments to be made to intercept the hill streams, and in the Sindh tracts the colonist had to sink a well, or else to join with others in cutting a canal from the river. Lands, even up to the present day, may be acquired by reclamation and by the expenditure of capital in sinking a well. The acquisition of proprietary right by the first method is now unusual, and mostly gives only an occupancy right, but lands are

frequently acquired by a man with sufficient capital to sink a well, and thereby obtain the ownership of half the lands irrigated by the well.

216. There are no village communities in the district. Every village is made up of separate and independent landowners, bound together by no common interest in the land, but only associated together for Revenue purposes, and, in former times, for mutual protection. Where the custom of "Vaish" prevails, it does not extend to whole villages. In the Pachád, where all the lands belong to members of the same tribe, it might have been expected that we should find common interests in the land; but, even in the Pachád, nothing of the kind exists, except in some villages in Sangarh, where the custom of "Vaish," or periodical transfers of land, prevails. The lands of each village are said to have been parcelled out to the members of the tribe by the Túmandár when the tribe first settled in the plains. Each member of the tribe has held his lands ever since in complete independence.

217. I think that this state of things is a very natural one. In the Punjab Proper, lands can be cultivated without any great expenditure of capital or labor. In this district considerable individual exertion or expenditure of capital were necessary before lands could be cultivated, and every man's holding depends upon himself. Every man would be anxious to secure for himself advantages gained by the labor or expenditure of himself alone, and the needful stimulants to enterprise would have been wanting to men living in a community.

218. Of the total area of the district 19,28,404 acres are held by Biloches, 4,84,982 acres by Jats, 2,20,066 acres by Karárs (Hindús), 1,08,648 acres by Syads, 41,224 acres, great part of which is waste, by the "Mujáwars" or priests of Sakhi Sarwar, and 23,685 acres by Patháns. The Biloches hold 66 per cent. of the total area, the Jats 16 per cent. and the Hindús 7 per cent. of the total area, exclusive of Government preserves. The areas held by all other tribes are small.

219. In the Sangarh Tahsíl the custom of "Vaish" or periodical distributions of land prevails in 29 mauzahs, of which all but two are in the Pachád circle. "Vaish" signifies a division of land for a term only. This term is from one year to twenty-four. The custom of "Vaish" is probably due to the fact that lands irrigated by hill streams are of very different value. The lands with the greatest facility of irrigation are the best, and the lands least easily irrigated the worst. The hill streams too are liable to change, and lands do not always retain the same character. The proprietors by dividing lands only for a time consider that they secure to each proprietor a chance of holding good lands in turn. Besides this all the proprietors have a common interest in the maintenance of dams which they may use themselves some day.

All proprietary rights follow the "Vaish." There are 489 holdings now subject to "Vaish" in Sangarh.

220. The whole of the co-proprietors who transfer their lands by "Vaish" have been recorded as co-proprietors of each bánd subject to the custom. Some land-owners have mortgaged the lands in their temporary occupation, the mortgagee undertaking to transfer his mortgage to whatever lands may fall to the mortgagor when a fresh division takes place.

221. I consider this custom of "Vaish" an objectionable one. Supposing a man to be in possession of poor lands for a short term, say ten years, he would have no inducement to expend capital in improving the lands, but would bide his time till he, in his turn, obtained good lands, and neglect the poor ones in the meantime.

222. The tenants of this district are known as "Múndemár," "Bútemár," "Jhúriband," "Kúhmár," "Latmár," "Churait," "Ráhk," "Khadina," "Lichain," "Miádi."

223. The "Múndemár" tenant is one who in the Sindh lands clears jungle and brings land under cultivation. The "Múndemár" tenant exercises the following rights :—

- (a). He cannot be ejected as long as he continues to cultivate.
- (b). The occupancy right is heritable in the direct line.
- (c). He can cut self-grown timber for agricultural purposes.

224. The following rights are not generally recognized, but they are claimed in some cases, and their admission by particular landlords, or by the general body of landowners, is regulated by local custom :—

I. *The right to sink wells.*—A tenant cannot sink a pacca well without his landlord's permission, but he can sink a kacha well, though his doing so gives him no claim to compensation. The right to sink even a kacha well is not admitted universally.

II. *The right of the landlord to eject on payment of compensation.*—This right does not exist. It was, however, once awarded a landlord in a suit to eject a tenant who had been out of possession of the greater part of his holding for three years. This suit was tried in the senior Extra Assistant Settlement Officer's court.

III. *The right of subletting.*—There is much difference of opinion as to the existence of this right. The correct view seems to be that a tenant may sublet his holding temporarily, but not permanently.

IV. *The right of building houses.*—A “Múndemár” tenant has this right; but if he vacates his holding, he can remove only the building materials he has paid for himself. This is the general rule.

V. *The right of transfer.*—This right is denied in most cases. Where it is admitted, it is provided that before any transfer of tenant right can be made to an outsider, an offer of the right must be made to the landowner.

VI. The right of inheritance to rights of occupancy in the direct line is unquestioned. It is not allowed to females or collaterals, but the practice on this point has been very loose, and any heir of a deceased occupancy tenant able to cultivate has ordinarily been allowed to do so. This is owing to the scarcity of tenants in the district.

225. If an occupancy tenant's land is carried away by the river, he loses all claim to it. In the Mazári country the tenant can reclaim his land when it is again thrown up by the river.

Rights of occupancy in land carried away by the river.

226. A tenant with rights of occupancy may be ejected if he wilfully cultivates inferior crops.

Tenant may be ejected for cultivating inferior crops.

227. In some cases a “Múndemár” tenant is only admitted for a term of years at light rates. At the expiration of this term, he may be ejected.

Tenants for a term.

228. A tenant who has broken up land is supposed to have thereby acquired a right to “anwánda,” which is the share of produce considered to belong to the improver of the soil, and is calculated only on the cultivator's share of the produce. This right to “anwánda” may be sold, or it may be realized from any tenant substituted for the original improver, but, whenever sold, it must be offered first to the owner of the land.

“Anwánda.”

229. A “Bútemár” tenant is the same as a “Múndemár.” In the Sangarh Tahsíl a “Bútemár” tenant exercises none of the rights of which the enjoyment by occupancy tenants is doubtful in the rest of the district.

“Bútemár” tenants.

230. The “Latmár” tenant is a tenant who erects embankments for irrigation in the Pachád. His rights are the undisputed rights of a “Múndemár” tenant. It is, however, very usual for a “Latmár” tenant to take out a lease for a term of years. In mauzah Gádái, Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khan, the custom, as regards “Latmár” tenants, was proved to be that they could not be ejected until the band which they had embanked had obtained one good supply of water and borne one good crop. The position of a “Latmár” tenant is mostly governed by local custom.

“Latmár” tenants.

231. The "Jhúriband" tenant is only found in the Sangarh Tahsíl.
 The Jhúriband tenant. The tenant pays the landlord a "nazaránah" in cash or in kind, and the landlord marks out the tenant's land by tying down the bushes—Jhúriband. These tenants are found in Bet or river lands, and their rights correspond with those of the "Bútemár."

232. The "Kúhmár" tenant in Sangarh corresponds to the "Adhlápi" proprietor in other tahsils. The "Kúhmár" is, however, only a tenant, and his tenure lasts as long as the pacca brick or wooden well he has sunk lasts. The "Kúhmar's" heirs in the direct line succeed him. The proprietor receives only "lich" from the "Kúhmár," and the "lich" payable is fixed at the commencement of the tenure.

233. The "Churait" tenant is a tenant-at-will, and can be ejected at the close of the agricultural year. The "Churait" tenant pays "anwánda" as well as "lich" and "mahsúl."

234. The "Rákh" is a paid laborer, a mere farm servant. The "Rákh" is sometimes paid a share of produce.

235. The "Khadina" tenant is found in the Sangarh Tahsíl, and is a paid laborer. His clothes are found by his master, and he is expected to give them up if he leaves his service.

236. The "Lichain" tenant is found in the Sangarh Tahsíl. The bullocks used by the "Lichain" are the landlord's, and the "Lichain" receives only half or one-third the gross produce after deducting "lich" and "mahsúl." If the "Lichain" tenant receives one-third produce, he is paid Rs. 2 to 5 per annum. These tenants have to find an amount of seed equal to their share of produce. A "Lichain" tenant is sometimes given a cash advance by the proprietor, and cannot throw up his holding until he has repaid it.

237. The "Miádi" tenant is, as the name implies, a tenant for a term.

238. Tenants mostly pay in kind. The share of produce paid varies from half to one-seventh. The share usually paid is one-fourth, but it varies according to the character of the country, the facility of obtaining tenants and other considerations. "Lich" is always paid in addition to the larger "mahsúl" share of produce, and is almost invariably one-sixteenth to one-seventeenth of the produce after deducting "mahsúl." In addition to "mahsúl" and "lich," a share of produce called "jholi" and "tobra" is sometimes paid. This payment has been described at para. 213, and is usually one pai per pat or 20 sérs on every 32 maunds of grain.

239. There has been much correspondence as to the method in which records have been framed as regards tenant right, which records of tenant rights should be framed in the district. Occupancy tenants in this district have not by custom the full rights of

occupancy, as defined in Chapters III, IV, V, and VI of the Punjab Tenancy Act, and, in the absence of any decree or agreement to the contrary, under section 2 of that Act I considered that the tenant might at any time claim rights under the Act, and would, if he obtained a decree, be admitted to all the advantages attendant upon the status of an occupancy tenant.

The Lieutenant Governor has ruled, *vide* the Secretary to Government Punjab No. 189 of the 6th February 1872, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab, that the facts regarding each tenant's rights are to be recorded, and the entries concerning tenants are to form part of the record of rights framed under Section XIV of Act XXXIII of 1871, the Land Revenue Act. The entries will then have the force given to them by section 20 of that Act. These entries may be contested in the Civil Courts in cases brought before the Civil Courts. I presume that if a tenant is found to have rights of occupancy on the grounds given in section 8 of the Act, he will be admitted to all the rights of an occupancy tenant, whether the whole of these rights are recognized by custom or not.

Number of tenants in the district. 240. The whole number of tenants in the district is 29,146—

In Tahsíl Sangarh ...	...	...	3,822
„ Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	7,295
„ Jámpur ...	...	...	4,191
„ Rájanpur ...	...	...	13,838
Total	...	...	29,146

of these 13,274 have rights of occupancy, 94 are tenants for fixed periods, 3 are conditional tenants, and 15,525 are tenants-at-will. Of the whole number of tenants only 250 pay rent in cash.

The rents paid by the different tenants in the district are shown in Statement II.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF THE VARIOUS GRADES, WHETHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, AND THE ATTENDANCE DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

241. Education in this district has always been at a low ebb. A Biloch would show more respect to a wary cattle-lifter or to a good swordsman than to the most renowned scholar. All the book-keeping is done by Hindús, who write in a barbarous character called "karraki," which is so complicated that one "Kerár" can seldom read another's writing. About one-thirtieth of the adult population can read and write; of all

the Túmandárs only Mazár Khan, of Tibbi Lúnd, can sign his name. The Túmandárs are now beginning to take an interest in education and to send their sons to school.

Number of schools, 242. The schools in the district are—

- 1 Zillah School at Dera Gházi Khan.
- 3 Town Schools at Jámpur, Choti, and Mangrota.
- 1 Anglo-Vernacular School at Rájanpur.
- 25 Primary Schools.
- 5 Branch Schools at Dera Gházi Khan.
- 132 Indigenous schools.

Total 166 Schools.

The total number of boys on the school rolls at the close of the year 1873 was 1,594, of whom 775 were Hindús, 812 were Muhammadans, and 7 belonged to other religions. The average daily attendance of boys was 1,295.

The annual total expenditure on education was Rs. 14,000. The sum collected in fees was Rs. 531-14-1. The Zillah School cost Rs. 4,459-14-10 per annum, and had 92 boys on its rolls, and an average daily attendance of 60. All the boys were being instructed in English.

There were 132 indigenous schools with an attendance of 1,313 boys, of whom 405 were Hindús and all the rest Muhammadans. In the indigenous schools the Kúrán is taught to Muhammadans and Sháshtri and book-keeping to Hindús. The indigenous schools are self-supporting.

In the Government Schools Hindús and Muhammadans pass through the same course. The Zillah School was established in November 1856, and has had very fair success. English is one of the principal subjects taught, and several students have attained a sufficient proficiency in English to be employed as clerks in English offices.

The sources from which income is derived for the support of the schools is as follows :—

	Ra.		
From the one per cent educational cess on the			
Revenue of the district ... ..	...	...	4,426
From fees ... ..	...	...	531
	Per mensem.	Per annum.	
From the District fund ...	669	8,028	
„ the Municipal fund ...	125	1,500	
„ subscriptions ...	52	624	
„ the Provincial fund ...	135	1,620	
Total ...	981	11,772	

CHAPTER XV.

CLIMATE OF THE DISTRICT, AND STATISTICS OF DEATH AND DISEASE.

The climate of the district is exceedingly dry. The rain-fall in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl for the last seven years is shown in the statement given below:—

Average rain-fall of the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl.

Years.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	TOTAL
1866-67 ...	...	1·0	...	1·5	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·2	4·2
1867-68 ...	2·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	1·0	1·8	...	...	1·1	0·6	1·2	0·6	8·8
1868-69 ...	1·5	...	...	1·2	...	...	0·1	...	0·7	0·7	0·8	2·0	7·0
1869-70 ...	0·7	...	0·9	5·8	1·8	1·1	0·2	...	...	0·1	...	0·2	10·8
1870-71 ...	...	...	1·9	...	2·4	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·0	...	5·5
1871-72 ...	0·7	0·4	0·7	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3
1872-73 ...	...	...	...	2·8	2·9	0·3	...	...	...	1·7	...	...	7·7
Total													47·3
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75

The average rain-fall for seven years is 6·75.

I have procured a statement of the rain-fall of the four Tahsílís as it has been kept by the Executive Engineer Indus Canals, from 1864-65 to 1871-72, which I subjoin:—

Statement of rain-fall at the principal stations, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Year.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Jámpur.	Rájanpur.	Sangarh.
1864-65 ...	8·16	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	6·30	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	3·20	8·20	...	6·20
1867-68 ...	8·76	15·40	...	15·92
1868-69 ...	...	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	10·85	4·80	0·96	9·27
1870-71 ...	6·50	4·00	3·90	1·40
1871-72 ...	3·20	2·28	2·30	1·30

These statements will serve to show how extremely variable the rain-fall is. In the Dera Ghāzi Khan Tahsīl the highest rain-fall in nine years was in 1869-70, when 10·85 inches fell, and the lowest in 1866-67 and 1871-72 when there were only 3·20 inches. In the Sangarh Tahsīl 15·92 inches of rain fell in 1867-68, and only 1·30 in 1871-72.

244. From the beginning of May to the end of August the heat is intense, whilst from November to February the cold is keenly felt. The Civil Surgeon has furnished me with a statement showing the maximum, medium and minimum range of the thermometer for all the months of the year 1872. The thermometer was kept in a ward of the Cavalry hospital at Dera Ghāzi Khan, and as the observations were necessarily sometimes left to the Native Doctor, its accuracy is not certain.

Statement showing the range of the thermometer for all the months of the year 1872.

Months.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.
January ...	68	57	47
February ...	78	66	55
March ...	90	75	61
April ...	91	79	68
May ...	107	90	74
June ...	112	98	85
July ...	102	93	85
August ...	100	89	78
September ...	99	87	75
October ...	92	78	64
November ...	88	71	55
December ...	89	64	40

June is the hottest month in the year. In July and August there is generally a slight fall of rain, which serves somewhat to reduce the temperature.

245. The district is not unhealthy. In August and September fever is very prevalent, but the statement of deaths from all causes does not show an inordinate number of deaths in those months. The prevalence of fever in August and September is due to the change of temperature between night and day. Hot days are followed by cold nights. In the months of June and July a scorching wind called "Jhalla" blows in the Pachád, and is dangerous to human life.

The subjoined tables give the statistics of mortality for a series of five years. They were furnished me by the Editor of the *Punjab Gazetteer*. The registration of deaths in the Dera Gházi Khan District is not very accurate :—

I.—Total deaths from all causes.

Year.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	INJURIES.				All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000.				
					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite and wild beasts.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	From all causes.
1868	1	1	1,628	31	1	3	34	22	338	2,059	...	...	...	...	7
1869	2	15	3,230	91	4	6	43	38	579	4,008	0·01	0·05	10·56	0·30	13
1870	1	35	4,188	169	1	6	25	28	638	5,091	...	0·11	13·56	0·55	16
1871	1	130	2,828	77	1	1	28	29	397	3,492	...	0·42	9·16	0·25	11
1872	1	724	2,670	68	1	5	23	24	361	3,877	...	2·34	8·64	0·22	12

II.—Deaths from all causes in each month.

Year.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1868	...	322	149	176	120	154	212	141	160	107	178	171	169	2,059
1869	...	281	254	249	331	548	267	239	182	223	397	598	439	4,008
1870	...	524	397	380	382	345	301	260	270	418	733	659	472	5,091
1871	...	347	312	339	261	268	295	173	165	210	264	367	491	3,492
1872	...	438	367	340	324	378	389	192	227	231	291	376	324	3,877

II.—Death-rate per 1,000 in towns and rural circles.

DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.

Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Annual death-rate.			
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dera Gházi Khan Cantonment ...	...	24	25	21
Dera Gházi Khan ...	27	26	26	20
Choti ...	8	6	5	6
Jámpur ...	12	17	16	23
Dájal ...	22	55	24	31
Rájanpur Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...
Bojhán ...	7	11	11	9
Rural circles ...	...	...	10	11
For the District ...	13	16	11	12

CHAPTER XVI.

AMOUNT OF LAND REVENUE ASSIGNED, WITH NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL JAGIRS.

Maáfi grants. 246. The total amount of Land Revenue assigned in maáfis is ... Rs. 3,088 0 0

In perpetuity ...	7 0 0
During the maintenance of shrines ...	1,885 8 0
During the pleasure of Government ...	527 9 0
For a term ...	1 0 0
For life ...	667 2 0
TOTAL ...	3,088 0 0

There are only 20 acres maáf in the Sangarh Tahsíl, life maáfis to the extent of Rs. 218 having been resumed. The whole assigned revenue of the tahsíl is Rs. 20.

In Dera Gházi Khan the area of the revenue-free village of Sakhi Sarwar, 41,912 acres, has now been measured for the first time. In Jámpur the village of Makwalwáh, which contains an area of 5,503

acres, has been assessed, as the term of its exemption from assessment has expired.

In Rájanpur there are only Rs. 276 assigned, though there are maáfis worth Rs. 2,261 per annum in the Rájanpur jágír.

247. The meaning of the word "Kasúr" is the same as that of "Kasr," and it signifies a diminution from the Government assessment made in favor of an individual or set of individuals. The "kasúr" grants in this district are most numerous in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. There are 54 "kasúr" grants in the Rájanpur Tahsíl and six in the Jámpúr Tahsíl, whilst in the Sangarh and Dera Gházi Khan Tahsílís there are no such grants. The value of the "kasúr" grants, according to the revised assessment, is Rs. 9,094 :—

Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	...	0	0	0
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	0	0	0
" Jámpur	...	...	...	1,103	12	0
" Rájanpur	...	...	...	7,990	4	0
TOTAL				...	9,094	0 0

of the Rájanpur "kasúr" Rs. 7,975 are in favor of the Mazári tribe. Of this sum Rs. 2,201 have been included in the Túmandár's inam leaving Rs. 5,775. The Mazári "kasúrs" date from the time that Hama Khán, the Mazári Túmandár, at the first settlement of the tribe in the plains, agreed to pay half the "mahsúl" of the Mazári lands to the Amírs of Sindh. The Mazári "kasúr" consists of a remission of one-half the assessment of nineteen villages, one-third the assessment of two villages. The Mazáris also hold one-fourth and one-eighth the assessment in parts of two villages, which I have not reckoned, as they are held on a different tenure from the other Mazári "kasúrs." The only "kasúr" holder in Jámpur is the Mián Sáhíb Serái, Kalhora, who has a grant of one-third the revenues of mauzah Hájipur and its five maháls.

248. There are jágírs valued at Rs. 426 in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl in favor of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine, Jágírs. Abdúl Khálik and Abdúl Wáhid and Bába Birgir. These are commuted pensions. In Tahsíl Jámpur Ghulám Haidar Khán, the Gúrcháni Túmandár, holds the village of Darkhást. Ghulám Haidar Khán assessed at Rs. 513 per annum in jágír. In Tahsíl Rájanpur the Rájanpur jágír is held by the Mián Sáhíb Serái. The 33 villages composing the jágír have been assessed at the present Settlement at Rs. 13,715 per annum; out of this sum Rs. 3,000 "nazar-ánah" were payable to Government, but have been remitted in lieu of Rs. 3,000 which nearly represent the assessment of the five Dreshak villages situated in the jágír, which have been assigned to Mírán Khán, the Dereshak Túmandár, in inám. There are "kasúrs" amounting to Rs. 381-8-0 in the jágír without reckoning "kasúrs" to the value of Rs. 558, which were held by Mírán Khán, but which I have proposed to strike off and reckon as part of his inám. Less these sums and

Rs. 108-12-0 zaildári, the value of the Rájampur jágir will now be Rs. 10,224 per annum.

Formerly the jágirdár used to collect in kind, and his average collections amounted to Rs. 15,230 per annum; out of this he had to pay Rs. 3,000 per annum as "nazaránah" to Government, and Rs. 1,000 per annum to the Superintendent of the jágir, so that he received Rs. 11,230 per annum. The jágirdár thus suffers a loss of Rs. 1,000 per annum by the substitution of cash for grain collections. On the other hand, he gains Rs. 366 per annum owing to the increased assessment of mauzah Hájipur, and there is no doubt that the average collections in grain from the jágir would have declined, as the jágir was suffering considerably from the jágirdár's mismanagement and rack-renting. As it is, I have assessed the jágir at Rs. 1,562 more than the amount of Rs. 12,153 proposed by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, and approved by the Punjab Government. This assessment I consider not too high. By the orders of Government dated the 14th of March 1874, it was made optional with the landed proprietors in the jágir to pay either in cash or in kind to the jágirdár. Proprietors paying Rs. 528 out of Rs. 3,395 agreed to pay in kind in mauzah Rájampur itself, but the jágirdár refused to collect in kind from a part of the village only, and the proprietors who first agreed to pay in kind have since refused to do so. The rest of the jágir villages preferred to engage for their assessment in cash. The Rájampur jágir is subject to a charge of one-third of the revenue for the maintenance of the junior members of the jágirdár's family.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

PART II.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE SETTLEMENT.

249. The Settlement commenced nominally in April 1869. I arrived in the district on the 29th of March 1869, but had no establishment. The Superintendent of Dera Gházi Khan joined on the 1st of April 1869, and the Superintendent of Jámpur on the 8th of June 1869. The Superintendents of Rájanpur and Sangarh did not join till the 1st December 1871 and the 1st September 1869 respectively. The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Munshi Hukm Chand, did not join till January 1870.

250. In November 1869 the Superintendents of Sangarh and Jámpur were reduced with all their establishments owing to the financial crisis. The work not having been properly begun till the Superintendents joined, only two Tahsils were actually under Settlement previous to November 1870.

251. By the end of the official year 1869-70 the boundary demarcation was nearly complete; 80 village title deeds had been prepared and 25 rakhs demarcated.

252. The boundary demarcation had to be very considerably revised in the succeeding year. The Settlement Commissioner, on inspecting some of the boundary maps, found that in many cases several separate maháls were contained in the same mauzah. In some cases a mauzah would consist of a number of wells grouped together and of a number of other wells separated from the mauzah to which they belonged by one or two other mauzahs. For instance, Núrpur was made up of lands lying together and of lands in mauzah Jámpur, whilst mauzahs Kotla Moghlán and Bábulwáli intervened between the two. Accordingly, he directed that these maháls should be separately demarcated. This involved the necessity of revising most of the Thakbast maps. Three hundred and four new maháls were formed.

253. Besides this, owing to the peculiar tenures of the district, it was determined at the close of 1869 that skeleton sketch maps should be prepared for every well-irrigated village showing the boundaries of every separate well. It had been ascertained that every well was in reality a separate

estate, and it was considered desirable to have a separate boundary map for each such estate. In this map, besides the boundaries of wells, all the more striking features of the country, such as canals, roads, and village sites, were shown. By the close of 1870 these maps had been prepared for the two Tahsils under settlement. The separate preparation of these sketch maps took a year, and was, in my opinion, a mistake. A skeleton sketch map of the nature I have indicated is more useful and more likely to be accurate than a mere boundary map; but if the skeleton map is prepared, it is useless to prepare a boundary map also. All the information given in the sketch map is repeated in the field map, so that as boundary maps had been prepared here, the sketch maps should have been omitted.

254. The Financial Commissioner had, however, in January 1870, directed that field measurements should not be commenced till the Revenue Survey of the district, which was undertaken in October 1870, was complete. The Settlement Commissioner then considered that the preparation of skeleton sketch maps would be a step towards the field maps. The limits of holdings, well estates, waste lands, lines of roads, and canals, would all be shown, and all that would be required for the field maps would be to plot off sections of the sketch maps and fill in the fields. Another reason for the preparation of these sketch maps was that they would bring to light the existence of sub-estates having well-defined limits and purely separate fiscal organizations. The sketch maps did facilitate the preparation of the field maps, but not to such an extent as to make their separate preparation repay the labor expended upon it.

255. In November 1870 establishments were again sanctioned for the Jám pur and Sangarh Tahsils, and by the end of the year work was fairly started in Sangarh. Fazldín, Superintendent of Jám pur, did not join till the 21st of February 1871. The former Superintendent of Jám pur had been transferred to Dera Ismail Khan as Tahsildár, and did not rejoin.

256. Great difficulty was experienced from the want of patwáris when the Settlement was first commenced. In August 1870 their number was increased to 125, and the entertainment of 100 patwáris' assistants was sanctioned at the same time.

257. Zaildárs were appointed for each Tahsil of this district. The zaildárs of Rájanpur were appointed in December 1870 by Mr. Prinsep, the Settlement Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, and myself. The zaildárs of Dera Gházi Khan were appointed in December 1870 by Captain Sandeman and myself, and those of Jám pur by the same officers in March 1871. It was only in Sangarh that I appointed the zaildárs without the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, but the appointments I made in that Tahsil were concurred in by that officer.

258. In the Sangarh Tahsil there are 19 zaildárs. In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsil there are 15, in Jámpur there are 20, and there are only 13 in Rájanpur. I append a nominal list of the zaildárs, with a sketch map showing each man's zail (plan No. IX). The difference in the numbers of zaildárs is due to the fact that no zaildárs were appointed in villages which formed part of a Biloch Túman. Besides, only men of note and good character were appointed. It was therefore sometimes more convenient to group two zails together than to appoint two separate zaildárs.

259. The zaildárs were exceedingly useful during measurements and attestation, and are admitted to be the most influential men in the circles to which they have been appointed.

260. The appointment was much coveted. Where there were several claimants whose claims were almost equal, one of the claimants was chosen by vote.

261. No ála lambardárs have been appointed in this district. In the Lahore District I noticed that the practical effect of placing one lambardár in a superior position to the rest is that the subordinate lambardárs leave all the work to the ála lambardárs, and give themselves no trouble about, and take no interest in their duties. The result is that where several lambardárs are required, several men receive "pachotra" as lambardár, but every thing is done by a single lambardár.

262. The zaildár's remuneration has been fixed at 1 per cent., to be met by a reduction from the new jamas.

263. The lambardárs will receive the usual remuneration of 5 per cent. on the jama. At the Summary Settlement there were 784 lambardárs in 367 mauzahs. Now there have been 982 appointed in 675 mauzahs. As far as possible, former incumbents were reappointed to the post of lambardár, and new lambardárs were admitted very cautiously only where increased representation seemed to be urgently required.

264. In November 1870 the prohibition against the commencement of field measurements was withdrawn. Field measurements commenced in November 1870 and finished in March 1872. It was hopeless to wait for the completion of the Revenue Survey, which by the close of 1870-71 had only been finished in the Rájanpur Tahsil. By November 1870 I had organized the new patwári staff, and was able to finish the field measurements by March 1872, that is, in sixteen months.

265. The land measure adopted in this Settlement was the same as that adopted in the Amritsar District and in the Canal Department, and it is the one which was ordered to be universally adopted by the Settlement Commissioner's No. 232 of the 8th of May 1863, to

the Director of Canals, Punjab, with the Financial Commissioner's sanction (Financial Commissioner's No. 1565 of the 2nd of May 1863).

The scale is—

1 Karram	=	5 Lineal feet.
3 Karrams	= 1 kán	= 15 do.
1 Kán square	= 1 marla	= 225 Square feet.
20 Marlas	= 1 kanál	= 4,500 do.
8 Kanáls	= 1 ghumáo	= 36,000 do.

Proportion of ghumáo to acre 1 to 1·21.

266. The people at first looked very suspiciously at the new measurements. The local standard is a bigah, exactly equal to half an English acre, and the people thought they would be over-assessed owing to the reduced size of the bigah. I explained to them that the area for assessment would be calculated in acres, and after a time they understood that they had no real cause for complaint.

Scale of the local bigah. 267. I regret that I did not adopt the local bigah as my standard of measurement.

The scale would then have been--

1 Karram	=	5·50 Lineal feet.
3 Karrams	= 1 kán	= 16·50 do.
1 Kán square	= 1 marla	= 272·25 Square feet.
20 Marlas	= 1 kanál	= 5,445·00 do.
4 Kanáls	= 1 bigah	= 21,780·00 do.
2 Bigahs	would equal exactly one acre.	

It would have been better to have adopted this measure, and thus have kept up the local bigah, but many zamíndárs are now able to calculate the difference between the Settlement and the local bigah, and those who cannot make the calculation can easily get it made for them.

The advantage of the bigah adopted is that the "karram" is exactly 5 feet instead of 5·50 feet.

268. The total area measured by the Settlement staff is 31,16,093 acres. The total area of the district by the Settlement Survey compared with area ascertained by Revenue Survey. Revenue Survey measurements, which were completed in the cold weather of 1873-74, is 31,69,428·54 acres. The difference is only 1·71 per cent., which is not appreciable, and might easily have been expected when it is remembered that the two Surveys took place in different years, and that the area of the district is annually altered by the action of the river Indus. The Settlement Survey did not include lands situated beyond the Frontier road, except when the presence of cultivation rendered it necessary to cross that line.

269. For the Settlement establishment the most arduous stage of the Settlement is the measurement, and it is particularly arduous in a district like Dera Gházi Khan. From April to August the heat in Measurements quickly completed.

the district is very great, and in the Pachád there is no water to be had. In September and October fever is very prevalent, and the Survey parties suffered much from exposure. Considering the area surveyed, the measurements were, I think, got over quickly.

270. During the measurements it came to my knowledge that Government was recorded as a co-sharer in many wells, and that, beyond the Land Revenue to which it was entitled under any circumstances, Government derived no possible advantage from its proprietary rights.

271. I reported this in May 1871, and proposed that the Government rights should be sold by auction, or that a certain sum should be levied from the occupants of Government lands, or else that Government should realise rent in cash from the tenants on its lands at the rates ordinarily paid by neighbouring wells. Where the government rights had long been dormant, I recommended that they should be abandoned.

272. The Financial Commissioner directed me to submit a comprehensive report on this subject, with a view to the carrying out of my proposals. I thereupon prepared a detailed statement for every well in which Government owned proprietary rights, in which I showed the share held by Government, whether the land was cultivated or not, the assessment on it, the method in which the share was acquired by Government, and the manner in which I proposed to dispose of the rights of Government. This enquiry was completed by the end of March 1872.

Proposals finally made and sanctioned.

273. My proposals were—

- (1). Lands unclaimed or waste should be sold by auction.
- (2). Lands cultivated, but which the occupants refused to purchase, should be sold by auction.
- (3). Upset prices should be fixed by valuation committees for cultivated lands which the occupants might desire to purchase. In case of refusal to purchase, the lands should be sold by auction. If the occupants should offer to pay a certain sum, and of their own accord to buy out the rights of Government, the sum, if sufficient, should be accepted.
- (4). When lands had long been in possession of the same cultivators and they could not afford to purchase at the prices fixed by arbitration, a fixed rent should be realized from the lands in addition to the Land Revenue.
- (5). Where the occupants had sunk wells or made any material improvements, I proposed to surrender half the land owned by Government in accordance with the "adhlápi" custom of the district.
- (6). Where the rights of Government had been long in abeyance, I proposed to surrender them. These proposals were sanctioned by the

Lieutenant Governor, who at the same time directed that all cases of long possession should be dealt with liberally.

274. The method in which the Government rights were acquired is somewhat various. In the Rájanpur Tahsíl Method in which the Government rights were acquired. the Government was heir to Nawáb Mahmúd-Khán, Gújar, who owned the lands through which the Kádra Canal passed, and granted half of them to the excavators of that canal, retaining half. In many cases the Government rights were acquired from Revenue defaulters, and in some cases by forfeiture under former governments. In mauzah Ránja, Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khan, half the village belonged to Government, and was confiscated in the time of the Nawábs of Bháwalpur for some offence, for which the former proprietors, Makbúl Muhaimmad and Núr Muhammad, Koreshís, who were in the service of the Nawáb, were put to death. The Government owned half of mauzah Kahiri, Tahsíl Rájanpur. The method in which this half village was acquired is not known.

275. I now proceed to relate the manner in which I disposed of the Government rights. Shares in five wells containing an area of 16 acres had been carried away by the river. Shares in eleven wells containing 206 acres were released. Shares in six wells containing 20 acres were included in the Government rakhs. Shares in thirty-five wells containing 811 acres were released on the payment of fixed sums to Government by way of "nazaránah." Shares in fifteen wells containing an area of 905 acres were sold at prices fixed by myself in cases where I considered the sums fixed by the valuation committees too low. Shares in five wells containing an area of 51 acres were sold at prices fixed by arbitrators. Shares in fifty-one wells containing an area of 830 acres were sold by auction.

A fixed rent was declared payable by the occupants of ninety-seven wells containing an area of 2,783 acres. The total area dealt with was 5,626 acres, and the total number of plots 225.

The sums realized were—

	Rs.
By payment of "nazaránah"	2,414
By sales at prices fixed by myself	3,055
By sales at prices fixed by arbitrators	1,373
By auction sales	10,514
Total	17,356

The sum fixed as rent is mostly Rs. 6-4 per cent. This low sum was fixed, because in mauzahs Kahiri, Bhágsar, Kádra, Kotla Hasn Shah, and Ránja, are all bad villages, and I considered that a nominal payment of rent to keep alive the rights of Government was all that was required.

In mauzah Abdúla Shahíd I fixed an annual rent upon the Government half of three wells, and in mauzah Kotla Mirán a sum of Rs. 6 upon the Government halves of two wells.

The sum that Government will receive as rent amounts altogether to Rs. 790-10 per annum.

276. The occupants of Government lands paying a rent fixed for the term of Settlement will be considered as tenants, and will be recorded as having rights of occupancy only where they can claim them under the Punjab Tenancy Act.

Occupants of land on which rent has been assessed will be considered tenants.

277. Of the sum realized by the sale of the Government rights, Rs. 15,732 have been paid, and Rs. 1,624 are still payable in instalments. The last of these instalments will be payable in June 1875.

Amount of sale proceeds realized.

278. These proceedings were approved by the Lieutenant Governor in a letter No. 807 of the 21st of June 1873, from the Secretary to Government Punjab, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.*

Proceedings approved by the Punjab Government.

279. Shortly after the measurements, and as soon as I could get the statistics compiled, I prepared and submitted the assessment returns, which I will treat of separately.

The assessment returns.

280. The attestation of the records was commenced when the measurements were finished. I did try to have the attestation made simultaneously with the measurements, but I found it impracticable to do so. As the patwári finished each village survey, he could commence the attestation, but the munserim, who would have at least six survey parties under him, could not supervise the field survey of some villages and the attestation of others at the same time. The Sadr munserim and superintendent also could not devote that amount of time to attestation which is essential to correctness if they had to supervise measurements at the same time. The plan I adopted was to divide each Tahsil into circles, to each of which a munserim and a certain number of patwáris were told off. As soon as the patwáris attestation was complete it was checked by the munserim, who sent notice to the Sadr munserim that the village was ready for his attestation. The Sadr munserim's attestation was followed by that of the superintendent. Thus all the attestation was done within a few miles from the homes of the landowners. To prevent the detention of the zamíndárs, I arranged that the village should be subdivided into sections of such size that the attestation of each section could be completed in a day. There was little or no trouble in procuring the attendance of the zamíndárs, who soon understood the system of attestation in force, and found too that if they did not attend on the day fixed, they were compelled to lose their turn for attestation.

Attestation.

281. An increased establishment for this Settlement had been sanctioned in November 1871, when Chimmun LáI was appointed an additional Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and charged with the preparation

Increase of establishment.

* The zamindars of mouzah Ránja who were co-proprietors with Government have since bought out the Rights of Government for Rs. 8,320.

of canal and hill stream records; so that there were three munserims and six naib-munserims for each Tahsíl, except Sangarh, which is a small Tahsíl, and for which there were two munserims and four naib-munserims. At first there were only two munserims and three naib-munserims for each Tahsíl. In the Dera Gházi Khán Tahsíl there are 189 villages without counting rakhs, so that 23 villages fell to each munserim for attestation. The size of the villages is very varied, and circles were therefore regulated by the size of the villages. The village of Bátil, for instance, contains 58,322 acres, of which 12,984 acres are cultivated and 22,617 acres abandoned. It was measured in 26 plots.

282. The system of attestation at first pursued was very tedious. The attestation was entered on a separate sheet for each holding in the form of question and answer, and every holding was attested by the patwári, munserim, sadr munserim, and superintendent, in full. When it was ruled in April 1873 that sadr munserims rank as Deputy Superintendents, I was able to do away with the sadr munserim's attestation. The final attestation became either the Deputy Superintendent's, with a reference to the Superintendent in cases of disputed entries, or else the Superintendent's.

The attestation was completed for the whole district in June 1873. The whole number of holdings in the district is 1,10,093, of which 53,382 are in the Dera Gházi Khán Tahsíl.

283. In the compilation of Settlement records the ordinary form of record was diverged from in one or two points to suit the peculiarities of the district. A column was introduced into both the Khasrah and the Khewat to show the source from which irrigation is derived, whether from canals or from hill streams. The entries in these columns merely show the name of the stream or canal, or branch stream or canal, from which irrigation is derived. For more detailed information the register of irrigation rights in the canal or stream indicated must be consulted. The Khewat of canal and well-irrigated villages is arranged according to irrigation. A village being irrigated by one or more canals, the first well shown in the Khewat is the well which has the first right of irrigation from the main canal. After the wells on the main canal come the wells on the different branch canals given in the order in which they stand with reference to the head of the canal. In villages not irrigated by canals, the Khewat follows the genealogical tree. The holding of the first man whose name is shown in the tree comes first, and so on till the end of the tree. For sailáb villages the record is made in two parts—one shows the lands not liable to the action of the river, and the other, lands likely to be affected every year by alluvion or diluvion.

284. When the skeleton sketch maps showing the boundaries of all wells were prepared, I took the opportunity to prepare also well statements. In these statements are shown the proprietary share contained in each well and the

mode in which these shares were acquired. A short account of the construction and capabilities of the well is also given. This is a very useful statement, as it gives fuller information than the Khewat can be made to contain, and it shows all the information regarding well estates in one place instead of separately for each holding, as is the case in the Khewat where the well is divided. Another considerable advantage which the well statements confer is that in the Khewat only the present occupants of a well are shown. If ever the shares in a well should be contested, it will be very useful to know how these shares were acquired, who were the previous occupants of the well, and how the previous occupants lost their rights. All this information is given in the well statements, and I found it most useful at attestation. The well statements were prepared and attested very carefully. I have checked them closely myself, and I think they can be relied on for general accuracy.

285. The registers of irrigation prepared in this Settlement for each canal and each hill stream show the whole system of irrigation and the rights of every field to water. A plan of the whole canal or stream is given. This plan is a reduced tracing of the field survey maps of all the villages through which the canal or stream passes. The numbers of all the fields separately irrigated are shown on this plan, and the share of water and mode of irrigation is entered in the register. The dams in use on canals are shown in the plan, and the particulars of the right to construct them and to irrigate from them are shown in the register. On the hill streams there are several kinds of dams. The largest dams are those used to distribute the water to the different branch streams. These dams are sometimes permanent and sometimes they are removable at specified times. Then there are the dams on branch streams used to supply the embanked fields. As soon as the fields they irrigate are watered, these dams are broken down in regular succession. Then again there are dams thrown up to prevent water taking advantage of natural depressions of soil to run out of its prescribed channels, and thus irrigate lands that have no claim to irrigation. These dams are never removed unless they are broken down by the force of the stream, and then they are repaired with as little delay as possible.

The small supply channels by which every band or embanked field draws its water from the main or branch streams are carefully shown.

The system of clearance is given for canals and hill streams alike. The Government clears only the main canals and branches, and all the distributaries are cleared by the irrigators. On the hill streams the main channels are usually not cleared at all, and the distributaries are often left to nature. When dams are of common benefit to any number of irrigators, all such irrigators have to contribute to their repair. The number of pairs of bullocks or laborers to be contributed by each irrigator have been shown. The form of the irrigation registers was approved of by the Financial Commissioner and also by the Chief Engineer of Irrigation (Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 3857

of 28th May 1872, and Chief Engineer of Irrigation's No. 1918 of 9th May 1872).

286. The registers were prepared under the orders and supervision of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Chinman Lál, whose home is in this district. This officer's long previous acquaintance with the system of irrigation in force in the district led to his appointment as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and to his being placed in charge of the preparation of the registers. No better officer could have been selected for this purpose.

287. The tribal records of custom were prepared for all the different tribes in the district either in a general volume showing the different customs prevailing in the several tribes in parallel columns or, if the customs of the tribe were very distinct, in a separate volume for each tribe. General volumes were prepared for each Tahsil, and separate volumes for the Lúnd, Leghári and Khosá tribes, and for the Biloch tribes of the Jámpur Pachád.

The method adopted in preparing the tribal records of custom was to summon all the zaildárs, rural notables, heads of villages, and all the members of tribes, who were willing to attend, to propound previously prepared questions to them, and to note their answers separately for each tribe; recording any examples given, any decided cases quoted, and any exceptions to the general prevailing rule. The answers were taken down in the presence of the Superintendents and Extra Assistant Settlement Officers in the manner pointed out to them by myself, and which they saw in operation when the first record was prepared. After the answers had been recorded, they were in most instances read out to the representatives of each tribe by either Mr. Tupper or myself, and their correctness was certified to before us.

The records of rights are arranged in eleven heads.

- I.—Rights of sons.
- II.—Rights of daughters.
- III.—Rights of widows.
- IV.—Partition.
- V.—Limits on alienation.
- VI.—Adoption.
- VII.—Pre-emption.
- VIII.—Rights in land.
- IX.—Enclosure.
- X.—Riverain Law.
- XI.—Rights of tenants.

Mr. Tupper translated all the tribal records of rights; and as he took a great interest in their preparation, I hope on a future occasion to be able to submit a note by him on these papers, which he has promised to write when relieved from the special duty on which he is now engaged.

288. These papers were prepared for each separate village in the manner laid down in rule 33 of Chapter IV of the rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

The Wājib-ul-urā or village administration paper.

Completion of the Settlement records.

289. The records were ready for the whole district by July 1874.

The order in which the Settlement records were completed was—

Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	June	1873.
" Rájanpur	...	...	Sept.	"
" Jámpur	...	...	Oct.	"
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	Nov.	"

The fairing of the records was finished in the following order.

Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	June	1873.
" Rájanpur	...	...	Sept.	"
" Jámpur	...	...	June	1874.
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	July	1874.

The original field maps have in all cases been retained with the Government copy of the Settlement records.

290. Copies of the entries in the Settlement records were given for every holding in the district to the proprietor or to a selected proprietor when there were several proprietors of the same holding, and also to every occupancy tenant. The giving of these copies of the records is a great safeguard for the correctness of the Settlement entries. In the Sangarh Tahsíl there were mistakes in the records of three villages, which were at once pointed out to me by the village proprietors when they were furnished with copies of the Settlement records, which they examined and found to be incorrect.

Copies of the entries in the Settlement records given to all proprietors and occupancy tenants.

291. Sanction to the assessment was received in October 1873, and the assessments were all announced by March 1874. The distribution of jamas was finished by July 1874. There were no less than 1,088 petitions given me in connection with the distribution of jamas; of these 409 were given in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, in which I found the distribution of assessments particularly difficult owing to the litigious character of the people in that Tahsíl, in which a considerable quantity of land is owned by Hindús. It would have been considerably easier to decide objections to the distributions of the assessments had the season allowed of my remaining in camp. As it was, only one appeal was, as far as I am aware, presented to the Settlement Commissioner against my orders.

The announcement and distribution of the assessments.

Judicial work.

292. The Judicial work of this Settlement was fairly heavy. 7,976 suits for rights were disposed of—

733 by the Settlement Officer.
 419 by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
 2,457 by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers.
 4,367 by the Superintendents.*

The number of rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act decided was 190. There are few disputes between landlords and tenants in this district, which accounts for the small number of this class of cases instituted. The number of revenue cases disposed of was 37,340. Of this number 400 related to irrigation rights, and 8,702 to mutation of names. There have been only 361 appeals against the Superintendent's Judicial decisions instituted throughout the Settlement. The number of appeals is thus 8·26 per cent. on the suits decided by the Superintendents; 23 appeals were dismissed without calling on the respondent; 69 were remanded for a fresh decision: in 69 appeals the orders of the lower courts were reversed, and 200 appeals were dismissed. I decided 193 appeals, and the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers decided 168.

There were 38 criminal cases tried in connection with the Settlement.

Cost of the Settlement. 293. The expenditure on this Settlement has been—

			Rs.
From Imperial Revenue	...	...	2,79,780
From Settlement fees	...	...	1,40,680
Total	...		<u>4,10,360</u>

This is less than a year's revenue. The expenditure from Imperial Funds will be nearly met by the increased assessment in two years and a quarter. The expenditure from the Imperial Revenues falls at 4 annas 4 pies per acre on the cultivated and abandoned area, and at 1 anna 5 pies per acre on the total area of the district. The total expenditure falls at 6 annas 6 pies per acre on the cultivated and abandoned area, and at 2 annas 1 pie per acre on the total area. The expenditure at first sight seems somewhat high, and it might have been rather less had skeleton sketch maps not been prepared. When it is remembered that the present Settlement is the first regular Settlement of the Dera Ghāzi Khan District, and that a great deal more work has been done than is usual in Settlements,—I allude to the irrigation records and the well maps and statements,—the expenditure will not seem so high. From November 1869 to November 1870 work was stopped in two tahsils owing to the financial crisis. This undoubtedly increased the cost of the Settlement, as the Sadr offices were kept up to supervise the Settlement of two tahsils when they were capable of supervising the work of all four tahsils.

* By a notification of the Government of India, No. 3348 of the 9th September 1870, the stamp on all suits instituted in the Settlement Courts was fixed at 8 annas, and the stamp duty on appeals in such cases was reduced to one-fourth of the rate prescribed by Schedule I of Act VII of 1870.

294. The Settlement was completed by the end of July 1874 though the canal records and some miscellaneous work caused the retention of part of the establishment in the district till September 1874. The Settlement broke ground in April 1869. The Settlement thus lasted for five years and three months.

295. The demarcation of the rakhs in this district had been under reference since 1865. In that year Major Minchin, the then Deputy Commissioner of the district, demarcated 25 rakhs. Of these 1 was in the Sangarh, 15 were in the Dera Gházi Khan, 3 in the Jámpur, and 6 in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. The demarcation was very roughly made, and no proper boundary pillars were set up. Maps of the rakhs were made only in the Rájanpur Tahsíl.

296. In April 1866 Mr. Birnie Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests, reported on the waste lands that were available for rakhs, and in July of the same year Doctor Stewart, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, submitted an exhaustive report on the rakhs of the district. Doctor Stewart stated that there were 1,00,816 acres of land, which it was proposed to take up for rakhs. Much of this area had then been broken up for cultivation, and it was urgently necessary that the rakhs should be demarcated.

297. Doctor Stewart named the trees existing in the district. The trees most commonly found are stated by him to be—

1. The tamarix (leh).
2. The prosopis spicigera (kunda or jhand).
3. The Populus Euphratica (Báhn).
4. Salvadora oleoides (Jál).
5. Salvadora Indica (Jhit).
6. Capparis aphylla (Karin).
7. Calligonum Polygonoides (Phog).

The leh, báhn and kanda are generally found along the banks of the Indus, and the Jál, Jhit, Karin, and Phog inland under the hills.

298. Besides the above trees, the Shísham (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), the Siris, (*Acacia Speciosa*), the Ber, (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and the Kíkar (*Acacia Arabica*), can be grown with a little trouble. In some places the Shísham, the Ber, and the Kíkar grow wild. Near Dájil there are a great many Ber trees, the fruit of which is much valued.

299. The Secretary to Government Punjab, in his No. 509 of the 4th of September 1867, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, directed that the demarcation of waste lands in the Dera Gházi Khan District should be at once commenced. Subsequently it was ordered that the demarcation of waste lands should stand over till the Settlement commenced. Accordingly the demarcation of waste lands was one of the first matters

taken up when the Settlement was begun. The demarcation was commenced in June 1869, and I reported its completion in April 1871.

Number and area of 300. The number of rakhs demarcated is 80, and their total area is 2,17,317 acres.

These rakhs are thus distributed :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Area.</i>
Sangarh	14	... 32,891
Dera Gházi Khan	22	... 64,478
Jámpur	8	... 23,248
Rájanpur	36	... 96,700
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	80	... 2,17,317
<hr/>		<hr/>

301. The Punjab Government, when directing that waste lands should be demarcated, also ordered that no established rights should be infringed, and that every consideration should be shown to the just claims of the people, and also to their real wants and necessities.

The spirit of these orders has been fully acted up to.

In every case in which a claimant to rakh lands could show that the lands which he claimed had ever been entered in the Summary Settlement records, or had been cultivated within a period of twelve years, his lands were returned to him, and in many cases lands were made over to their original possessors, even though they could not legally claim them, if it was found that they had been deserted in days of over-assessment, or if there was some other valid reason why the claimant's case should be considered : such as that his lands had been carried away by diluvion, and there was a probability that, if no rakh had been demarcated, he would have obtained possession of the lands which were included in the rakh.

302. There were 475 claims instituted to rakh lands. In 210 cases the claimants obtained all or part of the lands they claimed, and in 265 cases the claims were thrown out.

All these claims I decided myself, and no part of the Settlement of waste lands was entrusted to my subordinates.

303. Owing to the rakh demarcation having been long delayed, the waste lands demarcated had become much interspersed with cultivation. I did my best to induce the cultivators to settle in one part of the rakhs and leave the rest free, and was sometimes successful in inducing them to do so, but

not always. There is still an area of 2,935 acres cultivated in the rakhs. This area is thus distributed :—

<i>Tahsils.</i>				<i>Area cultivated.</i>
Sangarh	...	...	...	11
Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	...	158
Jámpur	...	...	...	679
Rájanpur	...	...	...	2,087
Total				<u>2,935</u>

304. The total area released from the rakhs during the progress of the Settlement was 12,549 acres. The orders How far the orders regarding the release of rakh lands were carried out in the Settlement records. for the release of 4,197 acres were carried out in the Settlement records, but 8,352 acres which were released from the rakhs were necessarily not excluded from their boundaries owing to the release not having been sanctioned till after the Settlement records were complete. The Bet Mohri rakh, containing an area of 4,748 acres, was not released till the orders of Government, directing that the rakh should be abandoned, were received in June 1874, and from the Bet Sountra rakh 1,923 acres were released with the sanction of the Settlement Commissioner in July 1874. The release of so large an area from the Bet Sountra rakh was made in accordance with a decree of 1868, which was not brought to notice till Settlement was near its close.

305. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in his Resolution No. 18 of the 2nd of January 1874, directed that the Rakhs to be handed over to the Forest Department. Deputy Commissioner, the Settlement Officer, and the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests should select the rakhs to be made over to the Forest Department, care being taken that the rakhs selected should be indisputably the property of Government, unencumbered with vested rights, and otherwise suitable for transfer. The Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests did not attend the Committee held for the selection of rakhs to be handed over to the Forest Department for strict conservancy. The following areas were selected for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner and myself :—

<i>Tahsil</i>				<i>Acres.</i>
Sangarh	...	...	...	2,304
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	*9,000
Rájanpur	...	...	...	24,825
Total				<u>36,129</u>

This selection was approved of by Government. In the Jámpur Tahsíl no rakhs were selected pending the decision of the claim of the shareholders in the Dhúndi and Núr Canals to the three best rakhs in that

* Of this area 2,000 acres forming part of the Bet Mohri rakh have since been released under the orders of Government.

Tahsíl on which a report has been submitted in accordance with the orders contained in the Resolution quoted. With regard to the Mazári rakhs it has been arranged to appoint Imam Bakhsh Khán the Mazári Tumandár, a Sub-Assistant Conservator for the tract in question, and to grant him as remuneration one-half of the royalty fees demandable. Imám Bakhsh Khán is to arrange for the conservancy of these rakhs under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, who should be guided by the advice of the Forest Officers. All other rakhs are to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

306. The most important question connected with the Government waste lands is that of whether grazing dues should be levied only from the owners of cattle grazing within the limits of the Government rakhs, or whether the grazing in the rakhs should be free to all, and all cattle should be taxed by enumeration without respect to the fact of their grazing in the Government rakhs.

Cattle tax under the Khorásán and Sikh rulers.

307 When this district was under the rule of the Kings of Khorásán, a cattle tax was charged :—

Buffaloes	...	...	8 annas
Cows	...	...	2 do
Sheep and goats	...	...	1 do
Camels (female)			1 rupee.

The Sikhs continued the tax merely remitting that charged on cows.

Tax remitted at annexation, except in the Rájanpur Tahsíl.

308. After annexation the tax was discontinued on buffaloes, cows, sheep and goats, except in the Rájanpur Tahsíl.

The tax on camels was continued throughout the district, but except in Rájanpur, the Tirni cess was considered to be included in the village jamas. The tirni in Rájanpur was realized up to 1868 by leasing the right to collect grazing fees. The average realizations were Rs. 1,075 per annum. Since then it has been realized by enumeration of cattle.

The system of selling the right to collect grazing fees from cattle grazing in the rakhs fell into disrepute owing to the misconduct of some of the Rájanpur contractors.

309. In October 1869 I was directed to arrange the assessment of the grazing tax for the whole district on the basis of the arrangements that existed previous to annexation. The grazing tax to be fixed was not intended to be permanent, but was to be reconsidered when the rakhs were demarcated.

I reported my proposed grazing tax assessment in March 1870.

The enumeration of cattle I adopted was that made by Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, in 1869, but I checked it by making over a list of their cattle to all the lambardárs, and directing them to inform me if the numbers of their cattle had been over-esti-

mated. The number of cattle as finally accepted was assessed at the same rates as were in force before annexation, and the contract for the amount assessed upon each village was made over to the lambardárs.

310. The amount which I estimated the tax would yield was Rs. 31,415 per annum, including the tax on camels. The actual realizations were in 1871-72 Rs. 25,308, excluding the Tumandárs' villages.

Estimated and actual yield of the tax.

311. When the rakhs were demarcated, I suggested that the cattle tax should be abolished, and that in lieu of it the system of selling by auction the right to collect fees from cattle grazing in Government rakhs should be introduced. My proposal was sanctioned, but the Deputy Commissioner could only get a small amount offered for the lease of the rakhs in three Tahsils. In Rájanpur he did not attempt to sell the lease.

A grazing tax proposed instead of a cattle tax.

In 1872 the Punjab Government agreed to the continuance of the tax by enumeration.

312. The system of realizing a cattle tax by enumeration, as opposed to a grazing tax realized only from cattle grazing in Government rakhs is, in my opinion, open to many objections.

Objections to a cattle tax as opposed to a grazing tax.

It is a departure from the system which generally prevails in the rest of the province. It is harassing to the people, who have to submit to the periodical enumeration of their cattle.

The tax falls upon people who keep cattle in their own homes and never take them into the Government rakes, as well as upon graziers, who live by grazing herds of cattle in the rakhs. For these reasons I considered that a cattle tax should not be levied by enumeration generally. For camels the system of levying the tax by enumeration is of long standing, and as camels are mostly kept away from the river and the rakhs by men who make camel-owning their profession, I do not think that the levy of the tax by enumeration should be discontinued.

313. The views I have expressed in the last paragraph having been endorsed by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, the Lieutenant Governor, in passing orders on the proposed assessments, directed that grazing dues by enumeration should be abolished, and dues be taken only in the case of cattle grazing in the Government rakhs. The existing system was directed to be maintained in regard to camels, upon which a tax of Re. 1 per head is still to be continued.

The levy of a cattle tax by enumeration abolished.

314. In 1863 Captain Minchin, who was then Deputy Commissioner of this district, proposed to adopt a new system of keeping village accounts in this district. Up to 1863 the patwári system was in force in this as in all other districts of the Punjab, and the village

The patwáris reduced from 103 to 46, and dharwáis appointed.

accounts were kept by one hundred and three patwáris, who were thus distributed :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Number of patwáris.</i>		
Sangarh	15
Dera Gházi Khan	48
Jámpur	26
Rájanpur	14
Total ...			103

Captain Minchin proposed to dismiss all but forty six of these patwáris, and to distribute these forty six as follows :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Number of patwáris.</i>		
Sangarh	8
Dera Gházi Khan	20
Jámpur	10
Rájanpur	8
Total ...			46

Duties of the patwáris retained.

315 The forty six patwáris were to be remunerated by a 2 per cent. cess on the jama.

The forty-six patwáris thus retained were to compile the usual annual patwári's papers from accounts and statements which were to be furnished by a class of men called "dharwáís."

316 The dharwáís are indigenous in parts of the district. They are mostly found in the Biloch Túmans, and are the men whom the Túmandárs employ in the division of crops. As a general rule, the "dharwáís" are weighmen, whose duty it is to divide produce. Many villages pay their jama in kind either to the Túmandárs or to influential lambardárs or others, so that the office of dharwáís was still in existence in 1863, except in some villages where the proprietors had jointly engaged for the payment of the Government revenue.

317. The new system was that a dharwái should be appointed every village, whether he previously existed in that village or not, and be responsible for keeping four papers—The jamabandi, revenue roll; the khateoni, record of landholders; the naksha dákhil khárij, register of mutations of land; and the roznámcha, diary.

From these papers the patwáris, under each of whom a certain number of dharwáís were to be placed, should prepare the village annual papers.

318. The dharwáís were to be paid by a fixed rate on produce to be levied from the landowners, and would thus remain the servants of the villages.

Remuneration of dharwáís.

319. Sir Donald McLeod, when Financial Commissioner, in the Annual Revenue Administration Reports of 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, had regretted that after the annexation of the Punjab the village accountants previously in existence, who were called dharwáis or weighmen, had been done away with. This, Sir Donald remarked, was inevitable, as the dharwáis could write only in hieroglyphics of their own, and the creation of a body of village accountants acquainted with Persian was necessary to carry out the Settlements that were then commenced in the province. These patwáis had, Sir Donald considered, become purely servants of Government with no connection with the people. Sir Donald McLeod mentioned that the system of restoring the village dharwáis had been tried in the Ferozepore District and been found a failure; but still he strongly recommended that it should be tried in the Dera Gházi Khan District.

320. The Lieutenant Governor sanctioned the introduction of the new system experimentally, and Captain Minchin started it in 1864. After eighteen months trial Captain Minchin reported that the new system worked exceedingly well. Two hundred and seventy-nine "dharwáis" had been appointed for three hundred and seventy-one villages, and all the Tahsildárs reported favorably of the dharwáis. The only blot in the report was that the papers for 1864-65, owing to various causes, had not been submitted. Some of the dharwáis were said to be old and useless, but they would be replaced by new men.

321. The then Financial Commissioner, Colonel Lake, did not gather that any special advantage had resulted from the new system, as described in Captain Minchin's report, nor did he consider that the new system was shown to be superior to the old. The returns for 1864-65 had not been received, and much of the information recorded by the "dharwáis" was avowedly incorrect. The Lieutenant Governor wrote that great results were hardly to be expected in a short time, but favored the scheme and suggested that Captain Minchin should introduce it in the Bannú District, and that the Settlement Commissioner should try to adopt it in the districts then under Settlement.

322. In 1866 Colonel Lake visited Dera Gházi Khan, and reported favorably on the dharwái system. He considered that its advantages were—

- (1). That the dharwái was the nominee of the community whose accounts he kept.
- (2). That he kept the accounts in a language with which the people were familiar.

323. In May 1869, shortly after I took charge of this Settlement, I reported to the Settlement Commissioner that the Settlement could not possibly be carried out by the agency of dharwáis. The dharwáis

The dharwáis found to be useless at Settlement.

were ignorant men, who knew only the Hindi character, and there were not above 50 or 60 men really efficient. I also found that, excepting the Túmandárs, the great majority of the people considered the dharwái system a great burden on them, and that the dharwáis cost the people more than the patwáris had done. I proposed, as a temporary measure, that 125 patwáris should be employed instead of 46, and that 100 dharwáis should be discharged.

Later on in the year I reported that 172 of the dharwáis were totally incompetent. When the dharwáis were first engaged, any man who could read and write Hindi was appointed. In Jámpur I found two blind and five crippled dharwáis; many of the dharwáis could read no writing but their own, and often they could not even read that. Besides this great abuse had crept in owing to the permission given to dharwáis to levy their own pay by rates in kind. The dharwáis weighed the produce themselves, and took what they liked; and so long as their exactions were not very grievous, the people submitted, on the understanding that the dharwáis would make common interest with them against the Government officials. It was consequently almost hopeless to get any correct information upon village affairs from the dharwáis.

324. In September 1870 the Lieutenant Governor's sanction was received to the proposals submitted for raising the number of patwáris from 46 to 125, but as I was then on leave in England, the new patwáris were not entertained till my return in November.

In addition to 125 patwáris, 100 patwáris assistants were allowed to be engaged for the period of Settlement.

325. In forwarding my proposals for sanction, the Financial Commissioner gave expression to his views on the dharwái question in general, and wrote:—

"I think that the dharwái system, which it is proposed to maintain hereafter, and which is advocated in the memorandum of Sir Donald McLeod, is one which it will be impossible to maintain. The services which are required from a patwári under our system are very different from those which the 'dharwái' has to perform for the village landholder. The patwári has to prepare annual papers, which require considerable skill. He has also to furnish statistics of various kinds, and to keep accounts of village expenditure, all this by order of Government, and not at the bidding of the villagers. It is quite impossible for him to perform his duty both to Government and to the people unless he is a man of some capacity and education. An inferior man may do what the people require, but he will not be able to meet the demands of the Government officials, and we must either give up the attempt to obtain annual papers or statistics, or we must employ an agency which shall not be quite so subservient to the interests of the people as might in theory seem desirable."

Question of the continuance of the dharwáís ordered by the Lieutenant Governor to be referred at the close of the Settlement.

326. The Lieutenant Governor directed that the question of the agency to be employed for keeping village accounts, whether patwári or dharwái, should be settled at the conclusion of the Settlement.

Present arrangements.

327. I have now divided the district into 155 patwáris' circles:—

23	in Tahsíl Sangarh.
60	„ Dera Gházi Khan.
34	„ Jámpur.
38	„ Rájanpur.

The average number of villages in each circle is four. The average for different Tahsils is—

Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	...	...	6
„ Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	3
„ Jámpur	...	...	...	...	4
„ Rájanpur	...	...	...	...	4

In the Pachád circles the area of villages is very large as compared with their jamas. The extent of some of the villages in Tahsíl Sangarh rendered it necessary that I should recommend the increase of the patwári cess in 15 circles and 108 villages to 6½ per cent.

The average pay of the patwáris will now be—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
In the Sangarh Tahsíl	... 120	0	0	per annum.
In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl	... 145	13	0	„
In the Jámpur Tahsíl	... 119	11	0	„
In the Rájanpur „	... 111	2	0	„

The patwáris are to receive Rs. 3,000 per annum, or an additional allowance for the annual canal measurements which they are to undertake. Including this allowance, the patwáris will receive—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl	... 155	5	0	per annum.
In the Jámpur Tahsíl	... 139	1	0	„
In the Rájanpur Tahsíl	... 132	8	0	„

The average pay of the patwáris for the whole district will be Rs. 137 per annum. In the Sangarh Tahsíl there are no canals.

It seems unnecessary to retain the dharwáís any longer. The Settlement records which have now been prepared would be quite useless in the hands of dharwáís; and if annual papers are in future to be prepared on the basis of the Settlement records, it is out of the question that the dharwái system can be maintained. Another reason which renders the abolition of the dharwái system inevitable is that it is proposed that the annual canal measurements shall in future be made by the patwáris.

NOTE.—The arrangements I proposed were sanctioned by the Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 1370 of the 10th of August 1874, and the abolition of the dharwái system was also approved.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ASSESSMENTS.

328. For the purposes of assessment I formed the district into circles. These circles followed, as far as possible, the physical conformation of the district.

Assessment circles.

329. The most important circle is the cháhi-nahri. The cháhi-nahri circle runs all through the district. It lies in the Sindh portion of the district, and is irrigated by wells and by inundation canals.

The cháhi-nahri circle.

The average depth of the wells is 20 feet to water and 13 feet below water. The depth of water varies 5 feet from west to east according to the distance from the river.

There are 4,862 wells in use and 2,270 out of use in the cháhi-nahri circles; of these wells 3,347 are in use in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, 750 in the Jámpur Tahsíl, 497 in Rájanpur, and 268 in Sangarh. The largest number of wells out of use is 352 in Rájanpur. The cost of a well varies considerably, but averages about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. The water of the wells in this circle is almost invariably sweet.

In this circle the wells are assisted by the inundation canals, which are fifteen in number, and which will be found described in Chapter X.

330. The kharíf crop is grown entirely by canal irrigation. Wells are only used if the canals fail, in which case so much of the crop as is within reach of the well water can be saved.

Cultivation in the cháhi-nahri circle.

The rabí crop is grown by well irrigation, assisted by a first watering from the canals. After the land has been flooded from a canal, it is ploughed and sown, and it is only when the seed is in the ground that well irrigation commences.

Well irrigation by itself is not considered remunerative. The reason is that canals leave a fertilizing silt deposit, and that lands once irrigated by a canal do not require the same amount of well irrigation as lands irrigated by a well alone. Another reason is that where there are no canals, only a small kharíf crop can be grown, and there is thus no straw on which to feed the well-cattle during the operations necessary to raise the rabí crop.

331. Besides the lands irrigated by wells and canals there are lands in this circle cultivated from canals alone; such lands are called "Banjri" and the rule, is that they are cultivated only once in three years if the soil is poor, and once in two years if the soil is a good one.

"Banjri" lands.

Taking a given area of 20 acres of a description that can be cultivated after a fallow of one year, or once in two years if five acres only

were cultivated in the year of measurements, 15 acres would be cultivated in the succeeding year.

332. The process of assessing "Banjri" lands adopted by me was Assessment of "Banjri" to take the whole "Banjri" area, cultivated and lands. fallow, and assess only that proportion of the area which I know would be cultivated every year, a half or one-third as the case might be.

Soils in the cháhi-nahri circle.

333. The soil of this circle is divided into three qualities—

"Milk and ghás."
"Rapar" or "Kapar."
"Dramman."

The quantity is decided by the distance of sand from the surface.

"Milk" lands take three, "Rapar" and "Kapar" five, and "Dramman" seven waterings. The lands are nowhere of uniform good or bad quality, but every description of soil is found in every mauzah, and sometimes in every separate well. Cháhi-nahri lands are, except in some villages near towns, "ekfasli," and bear only one crop a year.

Kharíf crops are usually grown on one-half the area of a well, and rabí crops on the other. Lands which have grown a rabí crop can be resown with a kharíf crop, but a kharíf crop must be followed by a fallow.

334. The sailáb circle runs along the banks of the river Indus, and extends through all the Tahsils. It is irrigated by inundation and by percolation from the river Indus.

In the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl there are some villages which stretch from the river to the hills, but the villages in the sailáb circle are mostly within the influence of the river. The action of the river Indus is very rapid. The sailáb circle is consequently much affected by alluvion and diluvion. The kacha lands, which are subject to be carried away frequently by the river, have been measured separately. The assessment of such lands will be liable to change every year.

The fertility of sailáb lands depends entirely upon the quantity of silt deposited by the river. When first left by the river, alluvial lands are generally worthless sand. The next year when the river rises, it may leave a deposit on the lands, which will enable them to grow "Samúka" or some light crop. The next year, if the river leaves a fresh deposit, the lands become rich, and can be cultivated continuously for five years, at the end of which period, if the silt has not been renewed, the land loses its fertility, "Reh" crops up, and the land becomes choked with weeds.

In the higher lands of this circle there are wells, which are either pacca or made of logs of wood. There is also irrigation by "Jhalárs".

both on the banks of the river and on the banks of "dhands" or inlets from the river. The only crop grown is the *rabí*.

335. The remaining circle which runs through the whole district is the Pachád. The Pachád circle is at a higher level than the rest of the district, and runs all along the base of the Sulimán hills, which form the western boundary of the district. The Pachád circle lies beyond the reach of canals, and water is at too great a depth to allow of wells being sunk for irrigation purposes. Cultivation is dependent upon the irrigation of hill streams; some of these streams have their sources far away in the hills, and afford a fairly certain supply of water; some are mere drainage channels, and are fed by the rain that falls on the low hills under the Sulimán range; their supply is very precarious. The assessment of Pachád lands depends entirely upon the hill streams on which the lands are situated. The hill streams usually run in June, July or August, so that the crop ordinarily grown is the *kharif*. When rain falls late, or where there is perennial irrigation, as at the heads of the Sangarh and Kahá streams *rabí* crops are also grown.

The soil of the Pachád circle is usually a rich clay. The only difficulty is to procure sufficient irrigation.

336. Danda circles have been formed only in the Sangarh and Dera Gházi Khan Tahsils. The Danda circle proper is the high dorsal tract between the Cháhi-nahri and the Pachád circles. It lies beyond the reach of canals on the one side and of hill streams on the other, and is cultivated by wells alone with much trouble and labor.

The soil of the Danda is hard, whence the name of the circle. Danda is said to signify land as hard as a tooth. The water of many of the Danda wells, especially in the Sangarh Tahsíl, is brackish. As a rule, land in the Danda circle can be cultivated only once in three or four years. Each well has its area divided into three or four separate blocks. One of these is cultivated every year in rotation.

Danda lands take one-fourth more seed than the lands of other circles, and require from eight to ten waterings. The wheat of the Danda circle is, however, considered the best in the district. Water in the Danda circle of the Sangarh Tahsíl is, on an average, only 18 feet from the surface. Wells in this circle of that Tahsíl cost only Rs. 250. In the Dera Gházi Khan Danda circle water is 28 feet from the surface, and wells cost as much as Rs. 500.

The *rabí* is the chief crops grown on Danda lands, but some *kharif* crops, such as turnips, are grown for fodder for the cattle.

In the Jámpur and Rájanpur Tahsils there are no Danda circles. In the Jámpur Tahsíl the reason is that the hill streams reach further, and in the Rájanpur Tahsíl that the canals reach further than they do in the other Tahsils. In Sangarh the hill streams reach the Danda lands, but the Danda villages have no regular share in the hill streams, and

then there are wells used for irrigation in them, while there are no wells in the Pachád proper.

337. There are two circles peculiar to the Jámpur Tahsíl, the Kálápáni and the Dagar. The Kálápáni circle contains 9 maháls, which are irrigated wholly or partly by the perennial waters of the Kahá stream. This circle differs much from the Pachád. It is more fertile, and grows both rabí and kharíf crops. The fields irrigated by the perennial streams do not require to be embanked. The circle is at the head of the Kahá stream, so those lands which are irrigated by the flood waters of the stream are almost certain of irrigation. The embankments on the stream itself are, however, liable to be carried away when the stream is in flood. The staple crop grown with perennial irrigation is rice. The rice of the Harrand iláka, which is the iláka which receives perennial irrigation, is famous.

338. The Dagar circle contains only five maháls. The distinctive feature of this circle is that it is irrigated only by the drainage of the low sand hills amongst which its cultivated lands lie, and has no share in the waters of any hill stream.

The Gharkáb circle. 339. In the Rájanpúr Tahsíl there are two distinctive circles, the Gharkáb and the Nahri.

The Gharkáb circle consists of villages, which, though not subject to the immediate action of the river, are inundated when the river rises. The principal flood comes from mauzah Rekh. The Gharkáb villages are not subject to alluvion and diluvion. The inundation in the Dera Gházi Khan and Jámpur Tahsíls has been stopped by the Kála and Shah Jamál embankments, otherwise there would have been similar circles in these Tahsíls.

340. The Nahri circle consists of 23 maháls, all of which have been brought under cultivation since the Dhúndi Canal was extended in 1865. This circle lies west of the cháhi-nahri circle, and its soil is mostly inferior, "Kapar" and "Rapar," a sandy soil, with a thin coating of clay. The circle is irrigated by the Dhúndi Canal, and contains only seven wells, of which three are out of use. The whole circle is revenue-free for twenty years from 1865, the lands which form it having been given by Government in proprietary right to a number of zamíndár capitalists, who paid part of the cost of the Dhúndi Canal extension. The patís or shares of lands assigned to the capitalists lie at the tail of the Dhúndi Canal, and irrigation, especially in the more western patís, is exceedingly uncertain. Rice is the chief crop grown in these patís, and its cultivation is carried on by hand labor.

The assessment circles arranged tahsílwar. 341. The assessment circles above described stand as follows for each tahsíl :—

Tahsíl Sangarh.

The Sailáb circle.	|	The Danda circle.
The Cháhi-nahri circle.	|	The Pachád circle.

Tahsil Dera Gházi Khan.

The same circles as in Tahsil Sangarh.

Tahsil Jámpur.

The Sailáb circle.	|	The Pachád circle.
The Cháhi-nahri circle.	|	The Kálápáni circle.
The Dagar circle.		

Tahsil Rájanpur.

The Sailáb circle.	|	The Cháhi-nahri circle.
The Gharkáb circle.	|	The Nahri circle.
The Pachád circle.		

342. There have been three Summary Settlements in the district. They took place in Sambat 1906 (1849-50 A.D.), Sambat 1910 (1853-54 A.D.), and Sambat 1916 (1859-60 A.D.)

343. The first Summary Settlement was based on the estimated average produce of the three years preceding it, and nearly ruined the district. The share of produce assumed was the share known in the district as "mahsúl" or the Government share of produce, and the price current of the years on which its value was deduced was very high. The jama assessed at this Settlement was—

			Rs.
Tahsil Sangarh	...	...	57,770
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	1,95,775
" Jámpur	...	...	* 96,388
" Rájanpur	...	...	89,035
Total			4,38,968

Sir John Lawrence, in his Secretary's No. 196 of the 9th of March 1854, wrote as follows regarding the first and second Summary Settlements. I quote his letter in extenso :—

Copy of a letter from Sir John Lawrence when Chief Commissioner, regarding the break down of the first Summary Settlement.

344. "The Chief Commissioner, having visited a large portion of the Dera Gházi Khan District, and ascertained that, notwithstanding the very considerable reductions which had been given in the late Summary Settlement, much discontent still continued amongst the agriculturists, determined to go over the assessments with the Deputy Commissioner. This was accordingly done, and, as far as possible, in the presence of the complainants. Mithankot appeared to be the parganah in which the people were most discontented.

* Subsequently enhanced to Rs. 1,03,484 on the transfer of two villages from the Muzaffargarh District, and the confiscation of a maafi grant,

" 2. The district may be divided into two great tracts—that lying along the banks of the Indus, where, though wells are to be found, the cultivation mainly depends on the autumnal flooding, and lands along the foot of the mountain range, which depend for their irrigation on the hill streams.

" 3. The soil of Dera Gházi Khan is generally a tenacious clay, fertile if well irrigated, but almost perfectly sterile without water. The people appear to be indolent and improvident, but rather docile than otherwise for Muhammadans. The Biloch race, which is the dominant one, hardly cultivate at all themselves, but live on the profits derived from their lands as proprietors. They are, as is well known, a hardy and predatory race. Nine-tenths of the culturable area, and perhaps more, is lying waste. The country requires both population and irrigation before the waste can be brought under cultivation. There is now much greater peace and security than have probably ever prevailed; but the country is to a considerable extent open to depredation from the tribes in the adjacent hills. Much of the poverty and desolation still apparent have been caused by the inroads of those tribes. In various places the course of old canals and the sites of ancient villages can be traced.

" 4. With such a soil in such a locality, and with such a people, careful attention is essentially necessary, not only when making the assessments, but at every harvest, in order to ascertain how the assessments work: the people have very generally expressed a desire during the last two years to revert to the old system of payment in kind. It doubtless suits their improvident, indolent habits, and has the advantage of being adapted to the uncertainty of the harvests.

" 5. But after visiting a large portion of the district and duly weighing its peculiarities, the Chief Commissioner can see no reason why, under careful and vigilant supervision, a money assessment should not become as popular, and work in every respect as well, as it has done in other parts of the Bengal Presidency.

" 6. The evils of the systems of 'batái' and 'kankút' are notorious; they make the Government officers the corn-factors of the country; they keep the people in a state of pupilage; they necessitate the employment of a host of harpies, and corrupt both the people and the public servants.

" 7. A money assessment appears not to have received a fair trial in the district; the assessments were originally fixed too high; sufficient margin was not allowed for the oscillation of prices and the variations of seasons, hence an assessment, which originally pressed heavily on the agriculturists, became unbearable when prices fell consequent on the general prosperity of the Punjab, while the averages of the harvests in the districts were inferior. There is little doubt that cultivation has decreased in Dera Gházi Khan during the last three years. Reductions which would probably have proved amply sufficient, if promptly granted, coming too late, have not given adequate relief. It is essentially necessary that the land revenue be at once put on a proper footing, and

that the people be made as contented as they are in other parts of the Punjab.

" 8. The assessment for 1853-54 by the "kistbandi" appears to be Rs. 4,55,504 (fractions omitted); the late reductions are estimated at Rs. 71,534. On this a further abatement of Rs. 25,151 has been given, making a total reduction of Rs. 96,685, or upwards of 20 per cent.

" 9. The data on which this has been done is that prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, corrected by summary crop examination of the different Tahsildárs in presence of and with the assistance of Mr. Van Cortlandt.

" 10. The southern part of the district is the most lightly assessed, for there the landed proprietors have enjoyed in many instances a kind of 'malikáná' or 'talúkdári' allowance under the name of 'Bharát' or 'Kasúr,' and as they are a numerous and warlike body essential to the security of the country in the event of incursions from the hillmen, these privileges should be maintained. At a rough estimate the Chief Commissioner considers that eight annas per cultivated bigah, two of which are about equal to an acre, is ample for lands watered by the hills streams, and twelve annas for those flooded from the Indus. The rate should vary also with reference to locality. Thus lands which get the first flooding from the hills are the best of the class; those which lie most remote are usually the worst.

" 11. The inundations from the Indus are perhap more capricious and uncertain than from most rivers. If the water lies on the surface, leaving a deposit, the fertilizing effect is of course great. Where the water rushes over the soil, as is the case where the latter has a fall, or where the floods rise high, much damage ensues; the good soil is often converted into sterile sand. The 'Julpa,' a few miles north of Dera Gházi Khan, has in this way done great damage.

" 12. It will sometimes also happen that flooded land remains too long under water to admit of cultivation. All the evils and uncertainty of alluvion and diluvion appear to be in full force on the banks of the Indus. The local officer's particular attention should be directed to the circular which the late Board issued on this subject.

" 13. The land irrigated by mountain streams should also require great attention. The chief cultivation appears to be in the kharif season: the surface of the land is covered with a net-work of curved embankments, all of which are connected together.

" 14. The hill streams are directed into the nearest fields, and, as they are filled, the water is allowed to pass on to the adjacent ones. In this way a large area receives a thorough saturation in a favorable season, but many of these hill streams fail to a greater or lesser extent. Unless rain falls on the hills, the floods do not come down. For the last three years the supply of water has been deficient. Without water, as has been already observed, there can be no cultivation.

" 15. In a country such as is here described, great care and prompt action are necessary. If our officers are too rigid in their demands, the

country will be depopulated and the people driven away ; if too lax, the legitimate interest of Government must suffer.

" 16. A money assessment is perfectly bearable if our officers are equal to their duties and responsibilities. Directly the season will admit of it, the European officers should take a rapid tour through their district, and verify the report which the Tahsildárs should have already prepared. Minute and searching scrutiny is not necessary. Very ordinary observation will convince them of the accuracy of these reports. A cursory glance will show the state of the crops, whether the mountain streams have come down or not, whether the Indus has wasted or irrigated the soil. The circumstance, that the district has four officers, two at Dera Gházi Khan and two stationed at Asni, should facilitate this supervision.

" 17. If no calamity has occurred, the revenue can be easily collected ; if a failure has taken place, a half, one-third or a quarter may be suspended ; if the ensuing season is favorable, such suspension could be made good, but if two failures occur in succession, it will probably be expedient to remit the balance.

" 18. The Chief Commissioner, in conclusion, requests that the returns for the revised Summary Settlement of the district may be carefully prepared and furnished to your office, in which should be included every village in the district, whether the assessment has been revised or not ; this will form the new rent-roll, and show the land tax as it will stand for the future."

345. The above letter contains a good account of the peculiarities of the district and of the reasons which make a fixed assessment less easy to work in this than in most other districts. Sir John Lawrence, after weighing all the objections to a fixed assessment, deliberately decided in favor of it. The reductions made in consequence of Sir John Lawrence's letter were very considerable.

The second Summary Settlement.

346. The second Summary Settlement, as finally adopted, stood as follows :—

				Rs.
Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...		40,448
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...		1,66,771
" Jámpur	...	...		75,797
" Rájanpur	...	...		65,799
Total				3,48,815

The second Summary Settlement was thus a reduction of 20·53 percent. on the first. At the second Summary Settlement measurements were made. The measurements were very rough, and usually only the cultivated area was measured.

347. The third Summary Settlement was again a reduction on the second. Many villages in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl had suffered by the Kála inundation, which was not stopped till 1857. The measurements of the cultivated lands were revised at the third Summary Settlement, but I do not think that they were in any way superior in accuracy to the measurements of the second Summary Settlement.

The assessments of the third Summary Settlement stood as follows :—

			Rs.
Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	36,686
" Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	1,55,104
" Jámpur	...	...	71,064
" Rájanpur	...	...	66,631
Total	...	...	<u>3,29,485*</u>

There was a reduction of 8·81 per cent. upon the second Summary Settlement, and a further reduction of 7 per cent. upon the first Summary Settlement without counting the Rájanpur jágír.

348. I cannot here categorise all the mischief done by the first Summary Settlement. Many villages had to be taken under direct management, and many had to be farmed; but the real extent of the evil done can never be fully known.

Many landowners deserted their lands. Several of these landowners reclaimed them when the assessments were lowered, but many had parted with their lands for sums just sufficient to pay the Government demand for one harvest. The over-assessment of the first Summary Settlement resulted partly from the sudden substitution of cash for grain collections, and partly from the mistake of taking the average prices of so short a period as three years, in which period prices ran high, as the standard of prices from which to fix the value of the Government share of the gross produce of the district.

349. The third Summary Settlement has worked remarkably well. There have been a few balances, but remissions have been given in only two villages, one in the Dera Gházi Khan and one in the Rájanpur Tahsíl, owing to deterioration of soil. The bursting of the Shah Jamál bánd in 1871 would have affected the assessments of the Jámpur Tahsíl had it not been that the assessments were framed before the bánd was made. The failure of the Dhingána Canal for three years, 1870, 1871, and 1872, will, unless the canal works well during the present season, be a possible element of disturbance hereafter. The villages on the Dhingána Canal have had no remissions hitherto, and many of them have suffered considerably.

* Including Rs. 11,425, the nominal assessment on the Rájanpur jágír.

350. Sales and mortgages of land are, as I have said, *ante para* 124, very frequent in this district. These are due to the extravagance of the landowners or to temporary causes, such as failure of canal-supply, and not to the pressure of the revenue. The prices realized by the sale of land are very various. The average price of "dofasli" lands near the town of Dera Gházi Khan is Rs. 208 per acre, and of "ekfasli" lands in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl Rs. 66 per acre. Lands near the city have fetched Rs. 100 per district kanal; or Rs. 800 per acre. In the Sailáb circle the average price is Rs. 35 per acre, in the Danda Rs. 7, and in the Pachád Rs. 17-8.

In the Sangarh Tahsíl the price of land varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 150 per acre. In the Jámpur Tahsíl land near the town will realize as much as Rs. 235 per acre, whilst, poor land with uncertain irrigation in the Pachád is sold at 1 rupee per acre. In the Rájanpur Tahsíl land is plentiful, and consequently cheap. Land will fetch Rs. 12 per acre in the Cháhi-nahri circle, Rs. 7 in the Gharkáb circle, and Rs. 5 in the Seiláb circle. In the Pachád circle land is very cheap. In fact it is hardly saleable at all. The soil of the Pachád circle of Rájanpur is very poor.

351. I have had an abstract made out showing the average price of land sold and mortgaged according to the deeds of sale and mortgage which passed through the Settlement courts in 1872 in cases in which mutation of names was applied for. According to this statement the average price realized was in cases of sale:—

<i>Tahsíl.</i>	<i>Price per acre.</i>	<i>Area sold.</i>
Sangarh ... ..	... 6 8 0	1,313 acres.
Dera Gházi Khán ... ..	... 22 8 0	1,300 "
Jámpur ... ..	... 10 6 7	345 "
Rájanpur... ..	... 5 10 3	1,159 "

The average price for which land was mortgaged was—

<i>Tahsíl.</i>	<i>Mortgage money per acre.</i>	<i>Area mortgaged.</i>
Sangarh ... ..	... 18 9 9	345 acres.
Dera Gházi Khán	6 0 0	1,805 "
Jámpur ... ..	... 15 4 5	492 "
Rájanpur... ..	... 4 15 1½	1,035 "

This statement only shows the sales and mortgages, of which notice was given to the Settlement Courts. There were many sales and mortgages of which information would not be received by the Settlement Courts till after the close of the year in which they took place.

352. To compare the area of the third Summary Settlement with the area as ascertained at the present Settlement, I have prepared the table, which I give as Statement VIII.

The increase on the total area is 17,89,774 acres, or 161·7 per cent. The increase on the waste area is 4,06,529 acres, or 173·33 per cent. The increase on the maáfi area is 33,588 acres, or 193·17 per cent. The increase on the culturable area is 9,79,205, or 468·3 per cent. The

increase on the abandoned area is 33,672 acres, or 10·42 per cent. The increase on the irrigated area is 1,17,153 acres, or 81·1 per cent. The increase on the unirrigated area is 2,19,637 acres, or 124·9 per cent. The increase on the total cultivated area is 3,36,790 acres, or 103·4 per cent. The increase on the cultivated and abandoned area is 3,70,462 acres, or 57·1 per cent.

For the purposes of comparison, the area of the Summary Settlement is next to useless as regards the waste and culturable areas, which were not measured at the previous Settlements with the slightest pretence to accuracy. The rakh area, which was not measured at the Summary Settlement, is not shown as part of the area found at the revised Settlement. The maáfi area of the present Settlement is increased by the inclusion of mauzah Sakhi Sarwar, which is entirely exempt from assessment, and which was not measured at the Summary Settlements. The increase in cultivation and irrigation, as now shown, should be approximately accurate, and we know that the extension of canals since the last Summary Settlement and the erection of inundation dams, together with the normal development of the district, have increased cultivation very largely. The Massúwah, Fazlwah, and Dhori Canals have been excavated since the last Summary Settlement, whilst the Mánka, Dhúndi, and Núr Canals have been very largely extended. So much waste land has been cleared since 1859 that the appearance of the district has been altered.

Area of the present Settlement.

353. The unassessed area, is now 23·84 per cent. of the total area.

The culturable area is 41 per cent. of the total area.

The irrigated area, in which is included the chahi-nahris, chahi and kálápáni area is 40·24 per cent of the cultivated area 26·21 per cent of the cultivated and abandoned area, and 9 per cent. of the total area.

The cultivated area is 23 per cent., and the cultivated and abandoned area is 35·16 per cent. of the total area.*

354. The jama of the district for the year 1872-73, which preceded the submission of the new assessments, exclusive of the date tree assessment of the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, and after allowing for two transfers of area between this district and the Dera Ismail Khan District, and to alterations of the rent-roll owing to the grant, lapse and resumption of maáfis, and to alluvion and diluvion, stood as follows:—

				Rs.
Tahsíl Sangarh	...	...	...	37,055
„ Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	1,53,118
„ Jámpur	...	...	...	70,295
„ Rájanpur	...	...	...	55,809
		Total	...	3,16,277
		Rájanpúr jágír	...	11,425
		Total	...	3,27,702

* NOTE.—By abandoned area is meant the area lately thrown out of cultivation.

This gives a rate of 7 annas 8 pie on the present cultivated area, and of 5 annas on the present cultivated and abandoned area, as against a rate of 15 annas 7 pie on the former cultivated area, and of 7 annas 8 pie on the former cultivated and abandoned area. Of this jama Rs. 3,14,015 were realized after allowing for alluvion and diluvion, adding Rs. 166 on account of resumed maâfis, and deducting a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum granted to the Mazâri chief from the land revenue on account of the reduction of his appointment as Risâldâr of the Frontier Militia. The following statements show the balances of land revenue for the last five years and the revenue from all sources for the last five years :—

Statement showing the balance of revenue and the amount of revenue to be realized for five years in the Dera Ghâzi Khan District.

Year.	Amount due to Government.	Amount realized.		Remaining.	PARTICULAR OF BALANCES				PERCENTAGE ON DEMANDS.		Add collections current on account of previous year.	
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of collections	Of balances.		
1869-70	3,11,833	3,08,178	13	3,654	3	...	715	...	2,939	99 0 0	1 0 0	87
1870-71	3,13,110	3,08,995	0	4,115	0	400	60	300	3,355	99 0 0	1 0 0	...
1871-72	3,12,139	2,96,730	0	15,409	0	12,560	27	300	2,522	95 0 0	5 0 0	400
1872-73	3,16,277	3,11,999	0	4,278	0	456	531	...	3,284	98 10 7	1 5 7	12,560
1873-74	3,14,015	3,12,931	0	1,084	0	535	438	111	...	100 0 0	0 5 6	456

Statement showing the Revenue of the Dera Ghazi Khan District from all sources for a period of five years.

YEAR.	LAND REVENUE.			OTHER REVENUES.						Total.
	Land Revenue Proper.	Miscellaneous and fluctuating Revenue.	TOTAL.	Salt and Customs.	Sadr distilleries.	Opium and drugs.	Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Local rates.	
1869-70	3,11,833	22,629	3,34,462	...	4,004 8 0	1,130 8 0	6,875	53,671	...	66,681 0 0
1870-71	3,13,110	21,078	3,34,188	...	4,297 0 0	1,583 0 0	17,108	51,258	...	74,246 0 0
1871-72	3,12,139	17,164	3,29,303	...	4,720 0 0	2,330 0 0	2,902	60,635	19,600 0 0	90,187 0 0
1872-73	3,16,277	28,891	3,45,168	3,000	4,320 0 0	2,920 0 0	2,280	59,776	19,676 12 0	91,972 12 0
1873-74	3,14,015	24,765	3,38,780	...	4,785 0 0	2,550 0 0	...	57,997	22,155 0 0	87,487 0 0

355. The coercive processes necessary for the realization of the land revenue for the past six years have consisted merely in the issue of "Dastaks" or demands in number as follows:—

Year.	Summonses of demand.	
1868-69	...	674
1869-70	...	450
1870-71	...	730
1871-72	...	1,282
1872-73	...	1,299
1873-74	...	741

The severer processes have been unused.

356. Before entering upon the discussion of my proposed assessments, and of the manner in which I elicited them, I will describe the various methods of assessing canal-irrigated lands which were proposed for this district.

Method of assessing canal-irrigated lands.

357. Hitherto the assessment of the district had been a fixed one, and in addition to it a certain sum has been charged on account of the half cost of canal clearance. From annexation up to 1857 this half cost of clearance was realized in a fixed sum with the jama. The sum was calculated from the average collections made on this account by the Sikhs, and called "Hasil Cher" or commutation for the labor of canal clearance.

358. The sum realized by the Sikhs was one rupee per "pat" on grain, one rupee per maund on indigo, and a few annas per bigah on cotton and other cultivation. This cess is said to have been sufficient to cover nearly, if not quite, the whole cost of canal clearance under the Sikhs. Whether the "Hasil Cher" did or did not cover the cost of clearance, the conditions on which it was levied were that on consideration of receiving it Government should clear the canals by free labor, and bear any extra clearance charges which the rate levied did not suffice to pay. In cases of sudden emergency, such as the bursting of canal banks, or the silting up of a canal head, forced labor might still be resorted to. This was called "Chikar Cher."

359. In 1857 it was found that the fixed sum for which we had commuted the clearance charge did not actually cover half the cost of canal clearance. It was therefore ruled (Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No. 2026 of the 3rd of November 1857) that the people should in future pay half the cost of canal clearance. The letter in which this order was contained further stated that:—"In addition to the above payment, which will be compulsory, no demand on account of water-rate will be made."

360. In 1868 it was found that the method by which the half cost of clearance was realized bore hardly on some irrigators, whilst others escaped paying anything at all. This was owing to a faulty

The "ábiána" system introduced in 1868.

system of collection. The sum to be realized was distributed over the jama. The consequence was that the whole sum was paid by the owners of assessed lands, and that the owners of newly-cultivated lands escaped altogether. To remedy this state of things it was determined to realize an acreage clearance rate of four annas per bigah for flow and two annas per bigah for lift irrigation.

361. In 1870 these rates were raised to 5 annas per bigah for flow and $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per bigah for lift irrigation, because it was said that the lower rates did not suffice to meet the half cost of clearance.

"Abiána" rates enhanced in 1870.

The Secretary to Government, in his No. 668 of the 19th of October 1870, stated again that the "abiána" was fixed at an amount which only covered the half cost of clearance.

362. In 1872 it having been represented that the increased rates of "abiána" produced a sum considerably in excess of the actual half cost of clearance, the rates were reduced to what they were in 1868 (Secretary to Government Punjab No. 113 of the 29th of January 1872, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner). In his letter reducing the rates the Secretary to Government wrote:—"It was undoubtedly the intention of Government that the rate levied should not be of the nature known as "abiána" in the other districts of the Punjab, but it should be solely to meet half the legitimate expense of clearing the inundation canals."

"Abiána" rates again lowered in 1872.

363. The reason why a rate of the nature known as "abiána" in other districts of the Punjab should not be levied in this district will, I hope, be clear from my account of the excavation of these canals (Chapter X). It is that the people have certain interests in the canals which Government has not been unwilling to consider.

Reason why a regular "abiána" rate is not applied to the district.

364. It has, since 1857, been the declared intention of Government to levy only an equivalent for the half cost of clearance from those who use canal water in this district. Since the substitution of an acreage rate for the "Hásil Cher," the intentions of Government have not been properly carried out.

Government has intended to levy only half the cost of clearance.

365. From a statement furnished me by the Executive Engineer Indus Canals I find that for the ten years, 1861-62 to 1871-72, the average cost of canal clearance has been Rs. 59,330. According to the intentions of Government, only one-half of this sum, or Rs. 29,665, should have been realized from the irrigators. As a matter of fact, however, during the same ten years the annual average payment made by the zamíndárs was Rs. 38,175.

Payments made by the people on account of half cost of clearances between 1861 and 1871.

366. During the years that "ábiana" has been collected, the actual half cost of clearance, as compared with the annual demand on "ábiana" since 1868. "ábiana" collections placed in parallel columns, will show how much the collections have been in excess of the expenditure.

Year.		Half the actual cost of clearance, as per Executive Engineer's statement.	Amount of ábiana demand.
1868-69	...	42,997	45,083
1869-70	...	23,189	52,546
1871-72	...	31,538	85,047
1872-73	...	59,047	71,846
1873-74	...	61,820	

The large sums expended on canal clearance in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 were due to the failure of the Dhingána Canal, which necessitated a new head being cut for it in both years, the river having receded from the previous head. The Mánka and Shoriá Canals were also widened, and in the first of the two years a new head had to be cut to the Kastúri Canal.

367. The irrigators complained loudly of the excessive demand made from them on account of water-rate, and declared that they were in reality, though not in name, paying an "ábiana" of the same description as the "ábiana" paid in other districts of the Punjab.

Besides this the people strongly objected to having to submit to annual measurements made with a view to determine the "ábiana" demand. Annual measurements, however fairly made, were considered by the people an infliction, and the annual measurements, which were made by a temporary establishment entertained for the purpose by the Canal Department, were said to be made use of by the measurers for purposes of extortion.

368. The Financial Commissioner suggested to the Settlement Commissioner the feasibility of introducing into the Dera Gházi Khán District the method of assessing canal-irrigated lands which has been introduced into the Dipálpur Tahsíl of the Montgomery District. He proposed that the half cost of canal clearance should be included in the land revenue, and that it should be shown as a matter of account what proportion of the land revenue was due to land revenue proper, and what to canals. The Financial Commissioner proposed that this consolidated revenue should be realized by an acreage rate, and that annual measurements should be made to ascertain the area irrigated. This seemed to the Financial Commissioner the only way of realizing a full revenue without risk of breaking down the villages.

The people met this proposal with strong objections. They disliked the idea of annual measurements and fluctuating assessments. To meet these objections the Settlement Commissioner suggested that if the share of revenue due to wells and to bārání or unirrigated

cultivation were shown separately from the share due to canals, annual measurements would not be necessary, as in case of proved failure of canals that proportion of land revenue which was due to canals might be remitted.

369. There is no bārāni cultivation strictly so called in the Chāhi-nahri circles. The only cultivation that could be so classed is either "sailāb" or "rod kōhi," which two descriptions of land are influenced by river and hill stream irrigation respectively. It would on this account have been necessary to assume a bārāni rate, and it was difficult to apportion the share of land revenue due to canal irrigation separately from that due to well irrigation. Besides this the people were, as I have said, opposed to annual measurements, and it was doubtful whether the existing district, tahsīl, and patwari establishment could undertake extra labor which would be devolved upon them by a system which would render one-third of the cultivated area of the district, upon which half the total land revenue is dependent, liable to annual measurements. These considerations led me to adhere to the existing system of fixed assessment, and the Settlement Commissioner was, after consideration, of the same opinion. I further proposed to fix the charge on account of the half cost of canal clearance, and include it in the land revenue for the term of Settlement.

370. When the Officiating Financial Commissioner, Mr. Melvill, visited this district in February and March 1873, in order to review my proposed assessments, he, after consulting the Commissioner of the Division, the Settlement Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the canal officers, and myself, came to the conclusion that the method of fixed assessments was the best suited to this district. This was the opinion of all the civil officers consulted, but not of the two canal officers. The local Government at first refused to accept a fixed annual sum for clearance charges, or to sanction the discontinuance of annual measurements for the purpose of levying an acreage rate for providing half the cost of clearance; but finally it was resolved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, when he visited the district in December 1873, that a lump sum of Rs. 45,000 per annum should be assessed and collected over and above the land revenue, and accepted in lieu of an acreage rate. The amount of the fixed half clearance charge should be subject to reconsideration at the end of five years. Measurements of the canal-irrigated area should still, it was resolved, be made annually for statistical purposes, but they should be carried out by patwāris if fitted for the duty. The sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which the Canal Department had previously expended on measurements, is now to be distributed amongst the patwāris as an additional allowance.

371. A system of fixed assessments has now been sanctioned. A portion of the revenue derived from canal-irrigated lands has been assigned to the Canal Department as a matter of account. The cultivation of Chāhi-nahri lands does not alto-

Objections to methods of assessment proposed.
Plan of assessment adopted for canal-irrigated lands.
Part of the revenue of canal-irrigated lands credited to the Irrigation Department.

gether depend upon canals, as *rabí* crops can be raised by well irrigation. The cultivation of "*banjri*" lands depends solely upon canal irrigation. Two-thirds of the revenue of *Cháhi-nahri* lands and the whole of the revenue of the "*banjri*" lands have accordingly been credited to the Canal Department in addition to the Rs. 45,000 which represent the half cost of clearance.

372. A project for a new canal is now under discussion. Provision has therefore been made, at the officiating Financial Commissioner's recommendation, for the assessment of lands newly irrigated during the term of Settlement. "Should a new canal be projected and made by Government during the term of Settlement, there can," wrote the Officiating Financial Commissioner, "be no hesitation in saying that it should be brought under the full operation of the Canal Act, occupier's and owner's rates being levied as on other canals made by the Government. Should the capacity of an existing canal be increased by Government, and irrigation be thereby extended to lands not now receiving irrigation, then I would recommend that such lands be assessed at irrigated rates for the remainder of the term of the Settlement; but I would deprecate any attempt to levy any additional revenue on account of water taken from existing canals of which the capacity is not increased by Government to land which was not irrigated at the time of Settlement measurement, such land being in a village of which a part was irrigated at the Settlement. Should water be conveyed from one of the present canals to a village, no portion of which was irrigated at the time of the Settlement measurement, I recommend that the lands irrigated thereby shall be assessed at irrigation rates for the residue of the currency of the Settlement. In short, the only circumstances under which I would advocate periodical measurements are when a new canal has been constructed by Government at its own expense."

The Officiating Financial Commissioner's recommendation was acceded to by the Government; and when the Lieutenant Governor visited the district, I was directed to draw up a memorandum for the future guidance of officers in assessing lands of villages not now irrigated, but which may hereafter be irrigated from existing canals.

373. After considering the revenue rates, and comparing them with the rates actually applied, I drew out the subjoined average rates to be used in assessing lands of villages unirrigated at Settlement, to which irrigation may be extended during the term of Settlement.

In the *Cháhi-nahri* circles throughout the district—

For *Cháhi-nahri* lands Re. 1 12 per acre.

For *banjri* lands „ 1 4 „

In the *Sailáb* circles throughout the district—

For *Cháhi-nahri* lands Re. 1 12 per acre.

For *banjri* lands „ 1 8 „

Banjri lands in the Sailáb circles do not require as many fallows as the banjri lands in other circles, because they are assisted by deposits from the river.

In the Danda circles throughout the district—

Cháhi-nahri lands Re. 1 8 per acre.

Banjri lands „ 1 0 „

In the Pachád circles throughout the district—

Cháhi-nahri lands Re. 1 4 per acre.

Banjri lands „ 0 12 „

The rates for the Gharkáb circle in the Rájanpúr Tahsíl should be the same as those of the Cháhi-nahri circles.

In the Nahri circles of Rájanpur, which consists of poor lands, the Pachád rate should be followed.

For irrigation by lift, and for rabí irrigation, the charges should be half the above rates. The rates proposed are inclusive of clearance charges.

373 a. The Lieutenant Governor, in his Secretary's No. 55 of the 13th January 1875, to the address of the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, sanctioned a uniform rate, as proposed by the Financial Commissioner, for both Cháhi-nahri and banjri lands as follows:—

<i>Circle.</i>		<i>Rate.</i>		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Cháhi-nahri	0 12	0
Sailáb	1 0	0
Danda	0 10	0
Gharkáb	0 12	0
Nahri, Rájanpúr	0 8	0
Pachád	0 8	0

These rates are to be exclusive of, and not inclusive of, clearance charges. Certain rules have also been issued by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Irrigation Department on the 14th of August 1874, by which, if the supply of canal water to any village is increased at the cost of Government by the construction of new channels, or the reopening of old ones, such supply will be given, on the understanding that the villagers agree to pay for the increased irrigation at irrigated rates, and unless the people undertake to clear such channels themselves, clearance rates will be charged for clearance by the Canal Department.

374. In assessing the district I had three estimates to guide me—

Manner in which the present assessments were worked out. the produce estimate, the plough estimate, and the revenue rates estimate, all of which I will describe. These estimates I kept before

me in assessing, but I relied more on the estimate of the value of the lands of a village formed by myself, and by those of my subordinate officers who had had long experience of the district, than upon the

circle rates. General rates can never enable an assessing officer to dispense with that careful personal inspection of each village which is absolutely necessary to enable him to determine how closely the circle rates can be adhered to in each particular instance. In this district particularly villages which, when superficially observed, appear to be of a very similar character, are really made up of soils of very various values. Again, many villages with similar descriptions of soil possess very dissimilar advantages of irrigation. One village may have a large area irrigable by flood, whilst the next village can only obtain irrigation by lift, or one village may be more favorably situated for hill stream irrigation than another. In either case the village with the least facilities of irrigation may possess a better class of soil than that with the greatest facilities. All these matters require to be known before it can be told how far the general rates are applicable to individual villages.

Cash rents are scarcely known in the district, and therefore formed no guide in assessing.

375. To elicit produce rates it was necessary first to determine the average produce per acre for each crop and for each of the main sub-divisions of soil. To enable me to do this I made a series of experiments, cutting crops and weighing the grain upon the spot, in order to ascertain the actual gross produce. With the results of these experiments in my hand, I called a meeting of all the zamindárs of the district, and got them to agree to a table of produce per acre, which I drew up in three classes :—

Produce rates.

- (1). For "milk" and "ghás" lands.
- (1). For "rapar" and "kapar" lands.
- (1). For "dramman" lands in each circle.

This table I give as Statement XVI.

Gross produce as ascertained by experiment. 376. The gross produce per acre ascertained by actual experiment is given in Statement III.

The highest yield per acre of jowár was 37 maunds 9½ sérs in the Rájanpur Tahsíl. The crop, on which the above experiments were made, was manured and well irrigated from a canal.

The medium yield per acre was 16 maunds 20 sérs, as observed in the Sangarh and Rájanpur Tahsíls. No manure was used to these crops, which were irrigated from hill streams.

The lowest yield per acre was 4 maunds 26 sérs in the Sangarh Tahsíl without manure. The highest yield of wheat per acre was 25 maunds per acre of canal and well-irrigated manured land. The average yield was 17 maunds 35 sérs of canal and well-irrigated manured land. The lowest yield observed was 4 maunds 20 sérs. The average yield without manure was 10 maunds.

The highest yield of bájrâ observed was 17 maunds 30 sérs. The average yield was 7 maunds 10 sérs, and the lowest was 3 maunds 22 sérs.

The yield of rice in the Kálápáni circle of Jámpur was found to be 20 maunds per acre. An acre of barley on light soil, irrigated and manured, produced 11 maunds 30 sérs.

Classes of produce.

377. The different crops grown in the district were arranged into four classes according to their order of value :—

In the first class were placed—

Tobacco.	Coriander.
Vegetables.	Myrth.
Poppy.	Safflower.
Bhang.	Sugarcane.
Mehtri.	Cotton.
Pepper.	

In the second class were placed—

Wheat.	Jowár.
Gram.	Indian corn.
Turnips.	Bájrâ.
Tárámíra.	Til.
Rice.	

In the third class were placed—

Mustard seed.	Barley.
Udas.	Linseed.

In the fourth class were placed—

Peas.	Chína.
Moth.	Canary seed.
Múng.	Sáwak.
Kúria.	Samúka.
Chorál.	

378. There are 66,827 acres under first class crops, or 10 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Under second class crops there are 5,43,642 acres, or 82·08 per cent. Under third class crops there are 31,265 acres, or 4·7 per cent., and under fourth class crops there are 20,535 acres, or 3·1 per cent.

An abstract of the area under each class of crops, and of the total value of each description of produce, is given in Statement IV.

379. Having determined the gross produce of each crop per acre, the next point was to apply it to the area under each crop. The measurements extended over 16 months, so that in some instances the difficulty experienced in determining the actual area under crops.

rabí crop, and in some instances the kharíf crop, was standing at measurement. The previous crop had to be assumed from the stubble. I am not certain that mistakes were not made in entering the area under stubble, and that some lands were not reckoned as having been cultivated at the previous harvest, which had really not been cultivated since the year which preceded the measurements. It is difficult to say whether stubble has been six months or 18 months on the ground.

The price current.

380. The next step taken in order to find the value of the gross produce was to fix a price current.

The number of years from which an average price current is to be struck is fixed at twenty by the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 21 of 1871.

381. The average price thus obtained was considered by myself and by the Settlement Commissioner to be too high in the Dera Gházi Khan and Jámpur Tahsils. The prices current taken were those of the towns of Dera Gházi Khan and Jámpur, which are considerable trading towns. The prices realized in 1868, 1869, and 1870 were unusually high, and prices have since fallen. I therefore reduced the price current as follows in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl :—

	<i>Sérs. Chks.</i>		<i>Sérs. Chks.</i>
Wheat ...	22 8	per rupee to	25 0
Jowár ...	29 4	" to	35 0
Bájra ...	25 12	" to	29 4
Rice ...	26 10	" to	40 0
Peas Re. 1 per acre to Rs. 8.			

Sérs. Chks.

Barley ...	27 12	per rupee to	29 2
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In the Jámpur Tahsíl the prices current as first found and as reduced are as follows :—

	<i>Sérs. Chks.</i>		<i>Sérs. Chks.</i>
Wheat ...	22 6	per rupee to	29 11
Jowár ...	28 0	" to	37 10
Bájra ...	25 9	" to	35 8
Rice, best ...	26 9	" to	28 0
Rice, common...	28 0	" to	40 0
Barley ...	29 11	" to	40 0
Sarshaf ...	23 10	" to	28 0
Asún ...	25 9	" to	32 0
Tobacco ...	8 7	" to	13 5

In the Rájanpur and Sangarh Tahsils, where there are no large markets, the prices current might safely be accepted.

Produce-estimate jama.

382. The jama of the district by the produce returns came out as follows :—

Tahsil.	Chakla.	Share of produce assumed to represent the jama.	Estimated jama.
			Rs.
Sangarh ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	9,710
„ ...	Sailáb ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	1,929
„ ...	Danda ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	12,000
„ ...	Pachád ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	44,694
			<u>Total ... 68,333</u>
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	2,02,392
„ ...	Sailáb ...	$\frac{1}{9}$ th.	30,182
„ ...	Danda ...	$\frac{1}{10}$ th.	28,753
„ ...	Pachád ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	73,246
			<u>Total ... 3,34,573</u>
Jámpur ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	1,01,062
„ ...	Sailáb ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	9,523
„ ...	Kálápáni ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	14,772
„ ...	Pachád ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	82,226
„ ...	Dagar ...	$\frac{1}{12}$ th.	172
			<u>Total ... 2,07,755</u>
Rájanpur ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	28,407
„ ...	Nahri ...	$\frac{1}{10}$ th.	4,996
„ ...	Sailáb ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	79,290
„ ...	Gharkáb ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	23,546
„ ...	Pachád ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ th.	4,225
			<u>Total ... 1,40,464</u>
		Grand Total for the District	7,51,125

383. I assumed $\frac{1}{4}$ th the gross produce as the Government share as Reasons for fixing $\frac{1}{4}$ th general rule, because, taking the proprietor's as the usual Government share of the produce to be $\frac{1}{4}$ th + $\frac{1}{16}$ th of the remainder, the proprietor's gross share is $\frac{39}{128}$ ths or nearly $\frac{19}{64}$ ths.

The Settlement Commissioner has laid it down to me as a general rule that where rents are paid in kind the Government share of the net assets should not be one-half. Rents paid in kind are subject to deductions on account of the pay of village servants, and a further deduction should be made to allow for the difference between bázár and village prices. The share of Government being half the net assets where rents are paid in kind, it should, the Settlement Commissioner considers, be $\frac{1}{8}$ th the gross produce where half the gross produce is paid as rent.

The usual share paid in this district is $\frac{19}{64}$ ths, so that if $\frac{1}{8}$ th is the proportion to take where the proprietor receives half the gross produce, $\frac{19}{160}$ ths, or as nearly as possible $\frac{1}{8}$ th, is the proper share to take where the proprietor receives only $\frac{19}{64}$ ths or nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ th. Where the proprietor's share is 50, Government should take 20; where the proprietor's share is 29·7, the share of Government should be 12·5. I have, therefore, assumed $\frac{1}{8}$ th as the share of Government in the produce of this district, lowering the share where the proprietor receives less than $\frac{19}{64}$ ths of the gross produce. In all cases the Government share of produce is calculated by the same process as that which I have here explained.

384. The plough estimate was calculated from the actual number of ploughs in a circle as enumerated by the
The plough estimate. "dharwáís." The average area cultivated by each plough being known, the average produce of that area was calculated, and the plough estimate was considered to be that share of the produce of one plough which could be claimed by Government.

In each circle the cultivated area, which was of a different description to that which gave its name to the circle, was subtracted, and the number of ploughs required for that area calculated. For instance, in the Cháhi-nahri circle of the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, it was calculated that 374 ploughs were required for the Sailáb area and 65 for the Pachád area of that circle. There remained 11,152 ploughs, which were considered to belong to the Chahi-nahri area proper.

385. The plough estimate is not very reliable. Ploughs are not kept entirely to one circle as they would require to be for a correct plough estimate to be framed. The ploughs in the Pachád circle are very apt to be taken into the Cháhi-nahri circle and Sailáb circle and back.
Ploughs apt to be taken from one circle to another.

There is a great deal of mutual accommodation amongst the zamíndárs of the district. All the ploughs of a village will work together, and plough first one man's field and then another's, and so on through the village.

In the Nahri circle of Rájanpur rice cultivation is carried on by hand.

The plough-estimate jama. 386. The plough-estimate jama came out as follows :—

Tahsil.	Circle.	Number of ploughs.	Estimated jama.
			Rs.
Sangarh ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	971	9,710
	Sailáb ...	251	1,757
	Danda ...	1,185	10,665
	Pachád ...	3,548	35,480
	Total ...	5,955	57,612
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	11,591	1,89,305
	Sailáb ...	2,811	35,817
	Danda ...	2,597	23,148
	Pachád ...	4,478	31,780
	Total ...	21,477	2,80,050
Jámpur ...	Chahi-nahri ...	3,190	51,040
	Sailáb ...	565	6,780
	Kálápáni ...	264	5,214
	Pachád ...	2,840	39,050
	Dagar ...	59	486
	Total ...	6,918	1,02,570
Rájanpur ...	Cháhi-nahri ...	1,704	20,427
	Nahri ...	212	2,084
	Sailáb ...	4,244	45,971
	Gharkáb ...	1,683	19,919
	Pachád ...	807	4,301
	Total ...	8,650	92,702
	Grand total	43,000	5,32,934

387. The revenue rates were based on a calculation of the produce of an area sufficient to contain all the crops grown in each distinctive part of a circle in their proper proportions. The produce of the different soils per acre was taken from the table of average produce per acre used for the produce returns, and the price current followed was that fixed for each Tahsil.

The produce of a given number of acres having been found, I divided the result by the number of acres, and then took that share of the remainder which I had fixed as the Government share of produce for the circle as the revenue rate.

388. It would have been simpler to take the total produce of a circle and divide it by the total number of acres under cultivation, but I could not take a general rate and apply it to a whole circle. I required separate rates for each different class of cultivation. For instance, in the Cháhi-nahri circle, I required a dofasli, and an ekfasli Cháhi-nahri rate, a Banjri and a Cháhi rate. The Pachád and Sailáb rates I could take from the circles bearing those names.

389. I give the calculation by which the dofasli rate was fixed
Calculations used for the Cháhi-nahir circle of Dera Gházi Khan
eliciting the dofasli rate. as an exemplar :—

DOFASLI AREA ASSUMED 10 ACRES.

Crop.		Area.	Produce per acre.	Total produce.	Price current.	Value of crop.
Rabi.	Wheat ...	1 acre ...	Fodder consumed by cattle.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	"	8 acres ...	15 maunds	120 maunds	1 9 7	191 14 0
	Vegetables	1 acre ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	...	40 0 0
Kharif.	Jowár ...	1 acre ...	Fodder consumed by cattle.			
	"	1 acre ...	(Sold green)	Rs. 40	...	40 0 0
	"	1 acre ...	3 mds 30 srs	3 mds 30 srs	1 2 0	4 3 0
	Bájra ...	2 acres ...	12 mds 20 srs	25 maunds	1 6 0	34 6 0
	Vegetables	1 acre ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	...	40 0 0
	Cotton ...	4 acres ...	5 maunds	20 maunds	8 10 0	72 8 0
					Total ...	422 15 0
					Per acre =	Rs. 42 4 8
					½th ...	5 4 7

Calculations used for
eliciting the Sailáb rate.

390. To give another example, circle
Sailáb :—

AREA ASSUMED 8 ACRES.

Crop.	Area.	Produce per acre.		Total produce.		Price current.	Value of crop.
Wheat ...	4 acres, of which—	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.		
	2 „ at	8	30	27	20	1 9 7	43 15 6
	2 „ at	5	0				
Barley ...	1 acre, of which—						
	½ „ at	8	30	6	35	1 6 0	9 7 3
	½ „ at	5	0				
Mattar ...	1 acre, of which—						
	½ „	Fodder					
	½ „	Crop Rs. 8		Ra.	14		14 0 0
Mohri ...	2 acres, of which—						
	1 „	Fodder					
	1 „	6	10	6	10	1 4 0	7 13 0
						Total Rs. ...	75 3 9
				Ra.	A.	P.	
Per acre ...				9	6	5	of which ½ is
equal to ...				1	2	9	
Rate adopted				1	2	9	

Revenue rates adopted. 391. The revenue rates adopted were as follows :—

SANGARH TAHSIL.

	Cháhi-nahri Circle.	Danda Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Sailáb Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri ...	1 4 0	...	...	...
Cháhi ...	1 0 10	0 14 2	0 14 2	1 0 10
Sailáb ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	0 11 0
Pachád ...	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8

DERA GHAZI KHAN TAHSIL.

	Cháhi-nahri Circle.	Danda Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Sailáb Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri ekfaali ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	1 7 5
Do. dofaali ...	5 0 0	...	...	*1 7 5
Cháhi ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	...
Banjri ...	1 8 9	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 15 9
Sailáb ...	1 2 9	1 2 9	1 2 9	1 2 9
Pachád ...	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Gardens ...	2 8 0	...	...	...

* Cháhi Sailáb.

JAMPUR TAHSIL.

	Cháhi-nahri Circle.	Sailáb Circle.	Kálápáni Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Dagar Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri ekfaali ...	1 14 3	1 14 3	...	...	...
Do. dofaali ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Cháhi ...	1 8 0	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	...
Sailáb ...	1 0 11	1 0 11	...	...	...
Banjri, 1st Class ...	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 8 2	...	...
„ 2nd Class ...	...	...	0 9 4	...	...
Pachád ...	...	...	0 3 0	...	...
{ 1st Class ...	...	...	...	1 0 6	...
{ 2nd Class ...	...	...	...	0 0 3½	0 1 5

RAJANPUR TAHSIL.

		Cháhi-nahri Circle.	Nahri Circle.	Sailáb Circle.	Gharkáb Circle.	Pachád Circle.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri ekfasli	...	2 1 10	1 9 1	1 9 1	2 1 10	...
Do. dofasli	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
Cháhi	...	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7
Sailáb	...	1 1 2	...	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1 2
Banjri	...	1 0 9	0 13 6	1 0 9	1 0 9	1 0 9
Pachád	...	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

Tahsil revenue rates compared.

392. Placing the revenue rates for each description of cultivation for each tahsil in parallel columns, they stand thus :—

Description of cultivation.	SANGARH TAHSIL.		DERA GHÁZI KHAN TAHSIL.		JAMPUR TAHSIL.		RAJANPUR TAHSIL.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ek fasli	1 4 0	...	1 8 0	1 3 0	1 14 3	...	2 1 10	1 9 1
„ do fasli	...	...	5 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	...
Cháhi	1 0 10	0 14 2	1 4 0	...	1 8 0	1 2 2	1 5 7	...
Sailáb	0 11 0	...	1 2 9	...	1 0 11	...	1 1 2	...
Banjri	...	...	1 3 9	0 13 8	1 8 2	0 9 4	1 0 9	0 13 6
Pachád	0 8 8	0 4 4	0 7 0	...	1 0 8	0 3 6	0 3 0	...

393. The Cháhi-nahri rate of Dera Gházi Khan is low, because the Cháhi-nahri circle is very large. The difference between the revenue rates of the Tahsils explained. The rate used in Dera Gházi Khan was an average one, drawn from two calculations—one for superior and one for inferior villages.

In Rájanpur the Cháhi-nahri maximum revenue rate is high, because the larger number of villages are in the Rájanpur jágír, and had been paying in kind. I took one-sixth the gross produce to calculate my maximum revenue rate. The Jámpur Cháhi-nahri circle is smaller, and of a more uniform fertility than the Dera Gházi Khan.

In Sangarh there is only one canal, and that a private one. The dofasli rate is highest in Dera Gházi Khan. The dofasli lands lie round the town of Dera Gházi Khan, and have great facilities of market and such like.

The Cháhi revenue-rate is about the same in all the Tahsils, except Sangarh, where the Danda wells are especially bad. The Sailáb revenue-rate is also fairly equal. It is highest in Dera Gházi Khan, which might be expected, and lowest in Sangarh.

The Banjri revenue-rate is highest in Jámpur. This is because the banjri cultivation is in some cases assisted by the river. The Dera Gházi Khan banjri revenue-rate is higher than the Rájanpur, which result is due to the poverty of soil of the Nahri-circle in Rájanpur. The Pachád rate is highest in Jámpur. This is due to the Kahá stream. The rate would be higher still in Jámpur, but the Kálápáni perennial irrigation has been classed separately. The hill stream cultivation of the Rájanpur Tahsíl is very poor.

394. The jama which I proposed to
Jama actually proposed. adopt was—

Tahsíl Sangarh.

			Rs.
Cháhi-nahri circle	...	...	6,732
Sailáb	...	...	1,692
Danda	...	...	6,701
Pachád	...	...	33,382
Total	...	...	<u>48,507</u>

Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khan.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi-nahri circle	...	...	1,52,760	0	0
Sailáb	...	...	21,054	0	0
Danda	...	...	18,833	0	0
Pachád	...	...	21,220	0	0
Total	...	...	<u>2,13,867</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Tahsíl Jámpur.

			Rs.
Cháhi-nahri circle	...	...	48,766
Sailáb	...	...	6,681
Kálápáni	...	...	5,312
Pachád	...	...	31,593
Dagar	...	...	209
Total	...	...	<u>92,561</u>

Tahsil Rájanpur.

			Rs.
Chahi-nahri circle	...	...	23,537
Sailáb	...	...	47,056
Gharkáb	...	...	18,317
Nahri	...	...	3,113
Pachád	...	...	2,983
Total	...	...	<u>95,006</u>

The total proposed jama came to Rs. 4,49,941, or an increase of 37.22 per cent., on Rs. 3,27,968, the jama of the preceding year.

Alterations in proposed jama suggested by the Officiating Financial Commissioner, and sanctioned by Government.

395. The alterations made in the jama I proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and the Officiating Financial Commissioner, and approved of by the Local Government, were as follows :—

In the Sangarh Tahsil the jama of the Danda circle was raised from Rs. 6,701 to Rs. 8,001 by increasing the Cháhi rates from 11 annas on cultivated and 2 annas and 5 pie on abandoned to 12 annas on cultivated and 4 annas on abandoned. The jama of the Sailáb circle was raised from Rs. 1,692 to Rs. 1,918 by raising the Sailáb rate from 10 annas 7 pie to 12 annas. In the Cháhi-nahri circle the jama on Cháhi lands was increased by Rs. 526 by raising the rate from 11 annas 3 pie to 13 annas 3 pie. These rates raised were those I proposed actually to apply.

In the Cháhi-nahri circle of Tahsil Dera Gházi Khan, besides the Rs. 12,765 which were originally made progressive, of which the details are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of the Fazlwah Canal ...	1,101	4	0
On account of the Mánka Canal ...	10,293	8	0
On account of seven villages recovered from the effects of inundation, and possessing large culturable areas...	1,370	4	0
Total ...	<u>12,765</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Rs. 4,426 of the proposed increase were postponed for four years, and Rs. 1,187 for six years.

In the Pachád circle the Pachád rate was enhanced from 1 anna 10 pie to 2 annas 3 pie, and the banjri rate from 6 annas to 8 annas, which raised the jama of the circle from Rs. 21,220 to Rs. 24,432.

In Tahsil Jámpúr I, at the Settlement Commissioner's desire, subdivided the villages in the Pachád circle as follows:—

Statement showing the proposed assessment of the Pachád circle, Jámpur Tahsil.

Class of village.	Proposed rates.		Proposed jama.	
	On cultivated.	On cultivated and abandond.	Present.	Proposed.
ON KAHA STREAM			Rs.	Ra.
<i>1st class.</i>				
18 villages ...	14 anas 2 pie	11 anas	9,279	9,664
<i>2nd class.</i>				
53 villages ...	4 „ 5 „	2 „ 4 pie	14,457	18,100
ON OTHER STREAMS.				
18 villages ...	2 „ 1 „	1 „ 5 „	2,953	3,828

The rate on the cultivated and abandoned area of the last two classes was raised to 2 annas 7 pie and 1 anna 7 pie, which gave an increase of Rs. 2,205.

In the Rájanpur Tahsil the Officiating Financial Commissioner reduced the jama fixed on the Rájanpur jágír by 20 per cent. I had fixed the jamas of the Rájanpur jágír high to prevent loss to the jágirdár who had previously collected at high rates in grain. The Rájanpur jágír villages and the result of the reduction made are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Statement showing the assessment of the Rájanpur jágír.

Circle.	Number of villages.	Jama proposed by Settlement Officer.	Deduct 20 per cent.	Balance.
Cháhi-nahri ...	25	14,293	2,858	11,435
Gharkáb ...	2	339	67	272
Pachád ...	6	557	111	446
Total ...	33	15,189	3,026	12,153

In the Pachád circle my proposed assessments on the Pachád lands were raised from Rs. 790 to Rs. 1,625.

396. The jama of the district as finally sanctioned on the assessment reports stood as follows :—

Jama as finally sanctioned on the assessment reports.

TAHSIL SANGARH.

<i>Circle.</i>				<i>Jama sanctioned.</i>
				Rs.
Cháhi-nahri	...	...	...	7,258
Sailáb	...	...	...	1,918
Danda	...	...	...	8,001
Pachád	...	...	...	33,382
Total				50,559

TAHSIL DERA GHAZI KHAN.

<i>Circle.</i>				<i>Jama sanctioned.</i>
				Rs.
Cháhi-nahri	...	...	...	1,52,760
Sailáb	...	...	...	21,054
Danda	...	...	...	18,833
Pachád	...	...	...	24,438
Total				2,17,080

TAHSIL JAMPUR.

<i>Circle.</i>				<i>Jama sanctioned.</i>
				Rs.
Cháhi-nahri	...	...	...	48,766
Sailáb	...	...	...	6,681
Kálapáni	...	...	...	5,312
Pachád	...	...	...	33,859
Dagar	...	...	...	209
Total				94,827

TAHSIL RAJANPUR.

<i>Circle</i>				<i>Jama sanctioned.</i>
				Rs.
Cháhi-nahri	...	...	...	20,679
Sailáb	...	...	...	45,872
Gharkáb	...	...	...	18,250
Nahri	...	...	...	3,098
Pachád	...	...	...	3,707
Total				91606
Grand Total				4,54,072

or Rs. 4,131 more than I proposed.

The following table shows the present jama and the jama sanctioned for each Tahsíl, compared with the estimated produce plough and revenue rate jama:—

Comparison between the jamas arrived at by the estimates and the jamus sanctioned.

Tahsíl.	Jama by produce estimate.	Jama by plough estimate.	Jama by Revenue rate.	Present jama.	Jama sanctioned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sangarh	68,333	57,612	67,381	37,055	50,559
Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,34,573	2,80,050	3,03,862	1,53,118	2,17,080
Jámpur	2,07,755	1,02,570	1,12,873	70,295	94,827
Rájanpur	1,40,464	92,702	1,19,896	67,234	91,606
Total	7,51,125	5,32,934	6,04,012	3,27,702	4,54,072

396 a. The sanctioned jama falls below the three estimates. The produce estimate is probably somewhat high, owing to the fact that in the year of measurements the cultivated area was greater than usual, and also to the fact that there may have been some erroneous entries of fallow land as cultivated. In this district cultivation is so precarious owing to its dependence on the rise of the river, and on the rain-fall in the hills, that it would never be safe to assess up to any thing like the produce-estimate of a good or even of an average year.

397. The jama actually distributed was less by Rs. 19,151, or 4·21 per cent., than the jama sanctioned on the assessment reports. The difference between the jamas distributed and those sanctioned is:—

Tahsíl.	Jama sanctioned.	Jama distributed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sangarh	50,559	49,118
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2,17,080	2,07,761
Jámpur	94,827	93,609
Rájanpur	91,606	84,433
Total	4,54,072	4,34,921

I place the jamas sanctioned and the jamas finally distributed in parallel columns for each circle of each Tahsil :—

TAHSIL SANGARH.

Circle.	Jama sanctioned.	Jama distributed.	Jama as originally proposed.
Cháhi-nahri	7,258	6,880	6,732
Sailáb	1,918	2,007	1,692
Danda	8,001	7,623	6,701
Pachád	33,382	32,608	33,382
Total	50,559	49,118	48,507

TAHSIL DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Circle.	Jama sanctioned.	Jama distributed.	Jama as originally proposed.
Cháhi-nahri	1,52,760	1,47,706	1,52,760
Sailáb	21,054	19,702	21,054
Danda	18,833	18,675	18,833
Pachád	24,453	21,678	21,270
Total	2,17,080	2,07,761	2,13,867

TAHSIL JAMPUR.

Circle.	Jama sanctioned.	Jama distributed.	Jama as originally proposed.
Cháhi-nahri	48,766	48,379	48,766
Sailáb	6,681	6,033	6,681
Kálápáni	5,312	5,189	5,312
Pachád	33,859	33,798	31,593
Dagar	209	210	209
Total	94,827	93,609	92,561

TAHSIL RAJANPUR.

Circle.	Jama sanctioned.	Jama distributed.	Jama as originally proposed.
Cháhi-nahri	20,679	21,192	23,537
Sailáb	45,872	40,145	47,056
Gharkáb	18,250	17,207	18,317
Nahri	3,098	3,057	3,113
Pachád	3,707	2,832	2,983
Total	91,606	84,433	95,006

398. The new jama is an advance of Rs. 1,07,219, or 32·75 per cent. upon the jama of the previous year, without counting the Rs. 6,357 of the date tree assessment, which are now realized with the land revenue. Of the new jama Rs. 24,567 are progressive.

Amount of increase realized by the new jama.

	Rs.
Tahsil Sangarh	599
„ Dera Gházi Khan	20,501
„ Jámpur	282
„ Rájanpur	3,185
Total	24,567

Rs. 9,094 are assigned in “kasúr” or service grants. Rs. 36,500 represent the grants made to the Túmandárs. Rs. 11,161-12-0 are assigned in jágír, and Rs. 3,755-8-0, the equivalent to a reduction of 1 per cent. on the jama, assigned to the zaildárs. There remain Rs. 3,49,842-12-0, the jama immediately payable,* and Rs. 24,567 which are progressive. The immediate increase on the former jama, which I reckon at Rs. 3,14,015, the sum realized, is, without reckoning the revenue assigned, 11·40 per cent., and, including the progressive increase, it is 19·23 per cent.; adding the sum assigned to the Túmandárs in “inám,” which is of course an asset of the present Settlement, the increase to the jama is 23 per cent. immediately and 30·81 per cent. progressively.

* *N. B.*—In this sum is included Rs. 262, the assessment of the Gyámál Darkhást, Tahsil Rájanpur, which will not be realized until Government may so direct.

399. The local cesses in this district were previously 15·12 per cent. upon the land revenue. The cesses now, including a five per cent. instead of a two per cent. patwári cess, amount to Rs. 18·12 upon the land revenue. The appointment of "dharwáis" having been done away with, the increase to the patwári cess is no real burden to the people, as the payment of "dharwáis" in kind cost more than the extra cess payable to the patwáris will do. Reckoning the local cesses now at Rs. 18·12 per cent.,* they amount to Rs. 81,902 upon the present land revenue as against Rs. 49,856 upon the previous land revenue, and adding cesses to the former and present land revenues, the total increase is 36·91 per cent., or an increase of 4·16 in excess of the increase of 32·75 per cent. upon the land revenue proper.

Amount to be credited
to the Canal Department
from the land Revenue.

400. For the first year of the new Settlement the sum to be credited to the Canal Department from the land revenue was found to be Rs. 1,69,718.

Tahsil Dera Gházi Khan.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two-thirds of Cháhi-nahri jama ...	73,027	12	0
The whole of the Banjri jama ...	40,484	14	0

Tahsil Jámpur.

Two-thirds of the Cháhi-nahri jama ...	19,070	0	0
The whole of Banjri jama ...	20,351	0	0

Tahsil Rájanpur.

Two-thirds of the Cháhi-nahri jama ...	5,968	0	0
The whole of the Banjri jama ...	10,817	0	0
Total ...	1,69,718	0	0

This sum is brought out according to the rates fixed in assessing.

401. To show how far the rates actually used in distributing the jamas correspond with the revenue rates and the rates proposed, I have prepared a Statement (V), in which the three rates are shown in parallel columns.

The maximum and minimum rates at which the jama finally adopted stands in each Tahsil are as follows :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
* Lambardári	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Patwari	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Road fund	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
School fund	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Dák fund	...	...	...	...	0	8	0
Local cess	...	...	...	...	6	4	0
Total	...	...	...	...	18	12	0

Rates adopted shown according to Tahsils.

Description of soil.	TAHSIL.							
	SANGARH.		D. G. KHAN.		JAMPUR.		RAJANPUR.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Cháhi-nahri								
" ekfaali	0 14 9	...	1 4 7	0 13 11	1 7 8	1 6 6	1 14 5	0 15 10
" dofasi	...	...	5 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 4 0
Banjri	0 7 7	...	0 12 7	0 7 8	1 0 0	0 15 2	1 6 2	0 8 4
Cháhi	1 5 5	0 11 0	1 1 6	0 15 4	1 4 0	0 13 6	1 7 11	1 0 0
Sailáb	0 13 1	0 8 7	0 15 2	0 12 4	0 14 0	0 11 3	0 12 8	0 5 0
Pachád	0 6 1	0 1 2	0 1 7	0 1 0	0 4 9	0 2 3	0 1 3	0 1 0

The rates at which the jama distributed falls on the cultivated area per acre are as follows :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
	Rs. A. P.
Sangarh	... 0 5 7
Dera Gházi Khan	... 0 14 8
Jámpur	... 0 8 0
Rájanpur	... 0 11 5

The rate on the cultivated area of the whole District per acre is 10 annas six pie.

402. The Cháhi-nahri proposed rate is highest in the Rájanpur

Difference between the rates adopted in different Tahsils explained. Tahsíl, and in that Tahsíl the highest rate is in the Gharkáb circle, in which the Summary

Settlement assessments have only been enhanced by 3 per cent. In the Cháhi-nahri circle of Rájanpur also the rate is 1-11-11, which is somewhat high. The high rate is partly due to the fact that a great part of this circle is in the Rájanpur jágir, in which the rates were of necessity kept somewhat high, in order to prevent loss to the jágirdár who used to collect in kind a share of the gross produce, which averaged one-fourth. In Jámpur the Cháhi-nahri area lies more compactly than in Dera Gházi Khan, and is of more uniform fertility. In Sangarh there is only one canal, which irrigates a very small area.

The Banjri rate is fairly uniform. It is highest in the Gharkáb circle of Rájanpur, and in Jámpur the rates are higher than in Dera Gházi Khan, for the same reasons that the Cháhi-nahri rates differ.

The Cháhi rates do not differ much. The highest rate for Cháhi lands is in the Cháhi-nahri circle of Rájanpur. The lowest rate is for the small well-irrigated area in the Pachád circle of Jámpur. The Sailáb rate is highest in the Dera Gházi Khan Tahsíl, in which the Sailáb cultivation is the best. In the Jámpur Tahsíl the Sailáb area is small and of varying fertility.

In the Sangarh Tahsil the river bank is high, and much of the Sailáb land is of recent formation.

The capabilities of Pachád lands vary so much that no fair comparison can be made between the Pachád rates of different Tahsils.

403. The rates prevailing in the Tahsils of the districts adjoining Dera Gházi Khan can only be given for the Muzaffargarh District. In the Dera Ismail Khan District the jama has not been distributed, and in Bháwalpur and Sindh the land revenue is collected in a different way from that in which it is collected in this district.

Rates in the Muzaffargarh District.

404. Muzaffargarh District.

Rates of present assessment per acre, Tahsilwár.

Description of soil.	TAHSIL.								
	KOT UDD.			MUZAFFARGARH.			ALIPUR.		
	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Canal (Banjri)	1 10 7	1 6 11	0 0 0	3 1 6	3 5 3	1 4 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Canal & well (Ondhi-nahri)	1 15 0	1 7 3	0 13 5	5 4 6	3 7 11	1 13 3	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 6 0
Well (Ondhi)	1 4 6	0 14 6	0 10 8	3 9 3	1 12 3	1 5 5	3 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sailáb	1 5 4	0 15 2	0 9 0	1 9 7	1 3 1	0 12 3	1 10 0	1 4 0	1 0 0

The Muzaffargarh District is more populous and fertile than this district. It also contains a more settled population. It is only within the last few years that there has been any thing like peace and security in this district.

Rates in the Bháwalpur State.

405. In the Bháwalpur State differential rates are in force :—

<i>Name of crop.</i>	<i>Rate per acre.</i>
Sugar-cane	Rs. 10 0 0
Tobacco	" 5 0 0
Cardamum	" 0 0 0
Poppy	" 0 0 0
Zira (Cummin seeds)	" 0 0 0
Safflower	" 0 0 0
Bhang	" 0 0 0
Sarshaf (mustard)	" 0 0 0
Melons	" 3 0 0
Moth	" 0 0 0
Carrots	" 0 0 0
Garlic	" 0 0 0
Onions	" 0 0 0
Cotton	" 3 12 0
Lobia, Múng, Bygun Halun, Collinere, Indian corn (Makki), Turnips, Balungú, Másh, Karin, and Uzfgúl	" 0 2 4
Maithra and Jawár	" 2 0 0

406. On the Upper Sindh Frontier leases of lands are given at Rates on the Upper Sindh Frontier. Rs. 2 per acre for one year, and at 10 annas per acre for term of seven years or more.

407. I may mention that the Sailáb lands of Bháwalpur opposite to the Mazári country were being offered to cultivators at 4 annas a bigah in 1871. This explains the low rate of 8 annas an acre assessed on the Mazári Sailáb lands, which had hitherto paid next to nothing.

408. The new jamas are exceedingly light, and it would be difficult to justify them by any of the estimates used in assessing. When the increase in the jamas is compared with the 81 per cent. increase in the irrigated area, or the 103 per cent. increase in the cultivated area, the great moderation of the Government demand becomes even more obvious. The position of the district and the hazards to which cultivation in it is exposed from the precarious nature of the irrigation on which it depends, added to the character of the people, must be appealed to as forming sufficient grounds for a low assessment. The jamas were taken up with a fair amount of readiness. There were only 16 refusals—one in Tahsíl Sangarh, 3 in Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khan, 11 in Tahsíl Jám-pur, and 1 in Tahsíl Rájanpur. All the refusing villages finally engaged for their own jamas, and no coercive processes had to be resorted to. Farms were threatened in the case of three villages in Tahsíl Jám-pur, these villages having contumaciously refused to engage; but when farmers came forward, these villages applied to be allowed to take up their own assessments. Four villages in this Tahsíl agreed to allow the Gúrcháni Túmandár, near whose head-quarters they are situated, to engage for their assessments, but soon repented, and were allowed to engage directly. One subdivision of mauzah Bátil, called Jangail, gave its lease to the Khosa Túmandár. The Lieutenant Governor visited the district whilst the assessments were being announced. Sixty-eight petitions against the assessments were sent me for report from the Secretary to Government. The Settlement Commissioner went over the statistics of the petitioning villages with me, and directed reductions to be granted in thirty-one villages. Besides these reductions I reconsidered the assessments of many villages, which, though they had agreed to pay the sums demanded of them, grumbled at them as excessive. Most of these villages I revisited myself, and sometimes I reduced the assessments, even where, in my own opinion, they were fairly moderate, because I found that the zamíndárs whom I consulted held that the assessments were high in comparison with those of neighbouring villages. The policy of the Punjab Government has been declared to be in favor of light assessments, particularly in Frontier districts, and it was in pursuance of this policy that the jama sanctioned on the assessment reports was reduced. My assessments have been made with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Government, so that if they are lighter than they might have been, it is because it was considered right that they should be so, and not because the capabilities of the district were understated or under-estimated.

409. The present Settlement has been sanctioned for a term of twenty years, which term has been taken to commence from the kharif harvest of Sambat 1930 (November and December 1873). The new assessments, however, came into force only nominally from the kharif of Sambat 1930, as they had not been distributed in time to be collected at that harvest. The increased assessment due at the kharif was remitted, and the rabí instalment only collected according to the new assessment. The Settlement was granted for a term of twenty years, on the understanding that, if a project for a new canal be carried out, the assessment of canal-irrigated lands shall be open to reconsideration. The new canal projected is to be a perennial one, and it is to act as a feeder to the existing inundation canals. If constructed, it may therefore render necessary a review of the existing arrangements for assessing canal-irrigated lands.

410. In para. 174, Chapter XI, I have referred to the custom by which some of the Biloch Túmandárs had up to the present Settlement possessed a right of collecting a certain share of the produce of some of their Túman villages, being in return responsible to Government for the amount of the cash assessment of those villages. The Túmandárs, by whom this right of collecting in kind was enjoyed, were those of the Lúnd, Leghári, Tibbi Lúnd, Gúrcháni, Dreshak, and Mazári tribes. These Túmandárs were not the sole proprietors of those villages from which they collected the revenue in kind. They took from the villages leased to them only that proportion of the produce which under the name of "mahsúl" was in this district always considered to be the share to which Government had a right. This share, which varied from one-third to one-seventh, was always taken by native governments if not assigned to some individual. The Túmandárs derived considerable profit from their leases—first, from the fact that the customary share of produce is considerably in excess of the cash assessment; secondly, from the increase of cultivation since the last Summary Settlement; and, thirdly, from the high prices which have prevailed of late.

411. Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act the settlement of land revenue must be offered in the first instance to the proprietary body, and the policy of the Government is opposed to permitting collections of the Government demand in kind. It was therefore a question whether the existing practice could be maintained in those villages in which it was in force, and whether, if it was discontinued, it would be possible to maintain the chiefs in their present position, and to preserve their influence over their tribes.

412. When the Lieutenant Governor visited Dera Gházi Khan at the close of 1873, a committee was appointed, of which the members were the Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Settlement Officer, and they were desired to consider and

report the amount of emolument to which they considered the several Túmandárs were entitled with reference to their present income, expectations, and responsibilities. Finally the Lieutenant Governor being, upon a review of all the circumstances, satisfied of the great political importance of maintaining the influence of the border chiefs, determined that they should be secured in a position equally advantageous with that which they had enjoyed previous to the Regular Settlement. He deemed it, however, only just that the liberal treatment of the Túmandárs should be provided at the expense of the State, and not of the landowning members of their Túmans. He proceeded to lay down the principles in accordance with which the question of the Túmandár's status was to be dealt with.

413. *Firstly.*—The position of the Túmandárs should not be, as at present, that of farmers collecting the “mahsúl” of certain villages in grain and paying the cash assessment to Government, but rather that of “inámzárs” or assignees of the Government share of the produce or assessment,—a position not less honorable than that held by them now, but more favorable to the proprietary bodies. At the same time the change in the Túmandárs' status should not be accompanied by any reduction of their emoluments; on the contrary, their emoluments should, if necessary, be increased, as it is fitting that chiefs who have aided in maintaining the tranquillity of Frontier tracts should participate in the increase of the revenues to which their loyal conduct has in no small degree contributed.

Secondly.—As recommended by the Committee, the emoluments of the chiefs were fixed at or about the values noted below:—

1. Túmandár of Kasránís.—Rs. 1,200 per annum to be given from the revenues of the Túman, and paid to the recipient from the Tahsíl Treasury.
2. Koura Khán, Mukadam of the Kasránís.—Rs. 300 per annum.
3. Lúnd Túmandár.—Rs. 4,000 per annum.
4. Khosa Túmandár.—Rs. 5,000 per annum, out of which Sákandar Khán, the acting Túmandár, is to receive Rs. 1,000 per annum during the minority of the young chief, and Rs. 600 for life. Sáhíb Khán, of Dalána, Rs. 200 per annum.
5. Leghári Túmandár.—Rs. 8,000 at once, and Rs. 2,000 on falling in of progressive jamas.
6. Túmandár of Tibbi Lúnds.—Rs. 800 per annum.
7. Túmandár of Gúrchánís.—Rs. 3,000 per annum.
8. Túmandár of Dreshaks.—Rs. 3,191 per annum in addition to life pension and maáfi grant at present held by him, and subject to payment of a quit rent of Rs. 227 to the jágírdár of Rájanpur.
9. Túmandár of Mazárís.—Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Thirdly.—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant Governor was willing that the Túmandars (excepting the Kasráni Túmandár) should be empowered to collect all or a portion of their assignments in kind, provided—

- (1). That no power of collecting in kind be granted in any village wherein the custom of taking in kind is not now in existence, except in the case of the Khosa village of Bátil, where it is proposed to revive the power of collecting a portion of the revenue in kind, in order to strengthen the hands of the chief whose head-quarters are in that village, and who, for want of such a power, is unable to control his clan.
- (2). That the proportion of the crop to be taken by the Túmandár shall not exceed that proportion of the produce which may be deemed fairly to represent the Government demand.
- (3). That the power to collect in kind be enjoyed only during the pleasure of Government, and be liable to be withdrawn should such a course be deemed expedient.

Fourthly.—All assignments made as above to Túmandárs to be for the term of Settlement only, and to be subject to reconsideration at the expiration thereof.

Fifthly.—All grants to be conditional upon good and loyal services to be rendered by the Túmandár on occasions of importance whenever called upon by the district officer.

In reference to the last condition it was stipulated that the different chiefs should be bound to furnish sowárs without payment to the subjoined values:—

			Rs.
The Kasráni chief	...	...	500 per annum.
The Khosa chief	...	...	1,000 "
The Leghári chief	...	...	2,000 "
The Gúrcháni chief	...	...	1,000 "
The Dreshak chief	...	...	800 "
The Mazári chief	...	...	2,000 "

The pay of each sowár is to be estimated at four annas a day, and if additional sowárs are called out, they are to be paid for.

414. I was directed to submit proposals based upon these principles
 Final proposal submitted for the final orders of Government. The first on these principles. thing I had to do was to determine in accordance with proviso I, principle 3, in what villages the custom of taking in kind should be continued; and, secondly, I had to determine what proportion of the crop might be deemed fairly to represent the Government demand. In determining the villages in which collections in kind should be continued, I was guided mostly by the opinions of the

Settlement Commissioner and of the Committee, whose proceedings formed the basis of the Government resolution. Regarding the Khosa village of Bátil, exceptional orders had been issued. In the other Túmans collections in kind were not authoritatively continued in any villages in which they had not been in force at or before annexation, unless with the consent of the proprietary body. The result of this limitation of the right to collect in kind was that the Settlement was made directly with the proprietors of 14 villages previously leased to the Lúnd Túmandár, but in which the right to collect in kind had been recently acquired. Koura Khán, Kasráni Mukúdam, lost the right to collect in kind from the four villages which constituted Tibi, and the Leghári Túmandár lost the right to make collections in grain from the Pachád lands of mauzah Gadái. Collections in kind will now be made in thirty villages authoritatively:—

Lúnd villages	...	...	...	...	1
Khosa	...	...	...	...	1
Leghári	...	...	...	...	8
Gúrcháni	...	...	...	...	7
Dreshak	...	...	...	...	6
Mazári	...	...	...	...	7
TOTAL					30

The village of Muhammadpur has agreed to pay revenue in kind to the Tibi Lúnd Túmandár, and thirteen other Mazári villages, have agreed to pay all or part of their revenue in kind to the Mazári Túmandár.

415. In fixing the share of produce which may fairly be con-

Share of produce taken
to represent the Govern-
ment demand.

sidered to represent the Government demand, I was guided by the following calculations:—The pay of village servants in Túman villages, as a rule, amounts to one-tenth of the gross produce.*

The total produce must consequently be assumed at $\frac{1}{10}$ ths. Taking the "mahsúl" at one-fourth, it is equal to 22·5, and the "lich" is $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the remainder, or 4·21. The total assests are then 26·71, and the Government demand at half the net assets should amount to 13·35. To this I added 3·33 on account of local cesses, which are payable by the Túmandár, and which amount to about one-fourth of the Government demand, and 1·66, or 10 per cent, on the Government demand to cover the probable loss incurred in converting grain into cash. The share of the produce which may be deemed to represent the Government demand is therefore 18·34, or approximately one-fifth. Where the

* Winnow	...	...	...	...	6 topas per pat.
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	6 " "
Potter	...	...	...	...	6 " "
Kotwál	...	...	...	...	1 " "
Múlah	...	...	...	...	1 " "
Karáwa	...	...	...	...	3 " "
Weighman	...	...	...	...	2 " "
Three maunds five sérs out of the pat of 32 maunds. The topa is taken at 5 sérs.					

"mahsúl" is one-third, the Government demand should be one-fourth ; but I have not proposed that a larger share than one-fifth be taken in any case. Where the rate of "mahsúl" is less than one-fourth, the lower rate will still continue to be taken :—

The date tree assessment.

Revenue derived from date trees previous to the present Settlement.

416. The revenue from date trees was realized up to the date of the present Settlement in three ways :—

1. By the sale of the fruit of date tree groves to contractors.
2. By fixed leases (múthas) of certain trees granted to individuals at a low rate. The múthadar paid a fixed sum per annum to Government, and became lessee of the Government rights over the fruit of the date trees.

3. "*Ghora kach*."—This was a system of rough appraisement.

The date tree contractor rode round and fixed the value of the fruit on certain trees. The owner of the land on which the trees grew had to pay the sum fixed as representing the Government share of the produce of the trees.

417. The following table shows the amount for which the Government share in the fruit of date tree groves was sold by auction for the years 1861-1862 to 1873-74 :—

Amount of date tree revenue.

			Rs.
1861-62	...	...	7,200
1862-63	...	...	8,800
1863-64	...	...	9,950
1864-65	...	...	9,350
1865-66	...	...	9,400
1866-67	...	...	9,500
1867-68	...	...	9,500
1868-69	...	...	9,500
1869-70	...	...	9,500
1870-71	...	...	10,650
1871-72	...	...	11,700
1872-73	...	...	11,950
1873-74	...	...	10,660

The income from fixed leases was Rs. 1,714 per annum, and the income realized in the year preceding the new Settlement by the Ghorákach system was Rs. 617-9. Besides the trees from which revenue was realized by the three methods I have described, there were some trees assessed with the land revenue at Rs. 1,090-4 per annum.

418. At the present Settlement it was decided that the complicated

Orders respecting the date tree assessment issued at the present Settlement. system of date tree assessment should be altered, and that it should be made for the future in the following manner :—

1. That detached date trees should be assessed with the owners of the land for the term of Settlement.
2. That the lease of groves of date trees should be sold by auction, and that the proprietors of the land should be allowed to take the lease for terms of five years at 10 per cent. below the amount of the price realized by the auction sale.
3. Rent-free holdings and quit-lease holdings of date trees were ordered to be enquired into, and to be resumed or realized as might be fit. The amount at which the quit-leases were held was, of course, subject to revision. It was stipulated that the owners of the land on which date trees stood, who had formerly received in a majority of cases less than one-fourth of the fruit of the trees, should in all cases receive one-fourth the fruit.

The statement appended to this report, No. XV, will show the present number of date trees in the district, and the amount at which they have been assessed. The whole number of trees is 4,81,815, of which only the female trees, numbering 2,39,868, bear fruit, and have been assessed. 2,25,929 trees have been assessed with the "múthadárs" at Rs. 4,168, or 7 pie per female tree. This sum will be collected with the land revenue; 83,035 trees have been assessed with the owners of the land, and their assessment amounts to Rs. 2,188, or 11 pie per female tree. This sum will also be collected with the land revenue. The fruit of 1,72,851 trees has been sold by auction for Rs. 9,240, or 1 anna 3 pie per female tree for the present year. The total revenue which will be derived from date trees for the first year of the new Settlement, is Rs. 15,596, or an increase of Rs. 1,515, as against the former jama of Rs. 14,081. The average produce of a female date tree is 10 sers of fruit, which at Re. 1-8 per maund would be worth 6 annas. From this 3 annas should be deducted on account of the expenses of watching, picking, and carrying the fruit. There then remain 3 annas, out of which three-fourths, or 2 annas and 9 pie, would properly be the right of Government. The Government, however, takes nothing like this rate, and obtains a little more than one-third the date tree produce only in the case of those trees which are sold by auction.

419. The number of revenue-free grants of date trees is 68; of

Revenue-free grants of date tree. these 40 are in favor of shrines and institutions, 11 are in perpetuity, 10 are for life, 3 are miscellaneous, and 4 consist of trees situated on lands occupied by Government buildings. The total value of the revenue-free grants of date trees at 1 anna per female tree is Rs. 500 per annum.

420 Mr. Tupper, c. s., was appointed to this Settlement as Assistant Settlement Officer in January 1873, and served in that capacity until April 1874. He made himself master of all the details of Settlement work with great facility. He was in charge of the Settlement of the Jám-púr Tahsíl during the whole of the time he remained in the Settlement, and it was owing to Mr. Tupper's careful supervision of the work of that Tahsíl that it was finished at the same time as that of the rest of the district. It had previously been somewhat backward. Mr. Tupper assisted me very materially in the distribution of the jamas, undertaking a considerable share of the distribution in the Jám-pur Tahsíl himself.

421. Múnshi Húkm Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, served in this Settlement as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer from January 1870 to June 1873. He was a most valuable assistant to me. He is an excellent Judicial Officer, and is at the same time very active and able in supervising field work. He never spared himself, and was at one time seriously ill from the effects of exposure. Múnshi Húkm Chand won my gratitude by his zeal, and I trust that his services will not be overlooked by Government.

422. Múnshi Chimman Lál served as Superintendent of Settlement, Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khan, up to November 1871, when he was appointed an additional Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. Chimman Lál was a kárdár under the Sikhs, and so was his father before him. He knows the district better than any other native of it. His knowledge of the agricultural capacity of all parts of the district is wonderful, whilst his honesty and integrity are so unquestioned that his decision on all matters in which local knowledge was required was almost invariably accepted as conclusive. I was much guided by Chimman Lál's opinion in my assessments, and I always found that, if I differed with him in opinion, it was not because he spoke without sufficient information. Chimman Lál's appointment as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer was made specially with a view to his being charged with the preparation of canal and hill stream registers, and the results of his supervision of this important work will, I trust, be found to have fully justified his appointment.

423. I looked upon Mala Singh, Superintendent of Sangarh, as the best of the Superintendents. This he undoubtedly was, as far as acquaintance with his work went; but I regret to say that towards the close of the Settlement I discovered some mistakes in three of the Sangarh records, the results of careless supervision on Mala Singh's part, and that I was led to form an opinion that Mala Singh was not to be trusted not to spare himself trouble by leaving the work he should do himself to his subordinates.

Fazl Din, Superintendent of Jám-pur, is an honest and trustworthy official, and a man in whom I had perfect confidence. He was a Tahsíl-

dár in the district up to his appointment as Superintendent, and his want of training in Settlement details stood a good deal in his way.

Kirpa Rám, who succeeded Chimman Lál as Superintendent of Dera Gházi Khan, is a good worker; but he is of a jealous disposition, and too apt to quarrel with his subordinates.

Shekh Súbah, Superintendent of Rájanpur, rose from the Sadr Munserimship of that Tahsíl. He is a good officer, a quick, and also a sound worker. He was transferred to Muzaffargarh in June 1873, and took a very good character with him to that Settlement.

424. Alf Dín, Deputy Superintendent, held charge of the Rájanpur Tahsíl after Shekh Súbah's transfer, and proved himself equal to the charge.

Thákúr Das, Deputy Superintendent, did good work in Dera Gházi Khan and Jámpur, and so did Ratan Chand in Sangarh and Dera Gházi Khan. Ghasíta Mal and Rám Kishn, Deputy Superintendents, both did good work, but were wanting in character.

425. Babú Prannath Bose, my Head Clerk, was very industrious in the discharge of his duties, with the routine of which he is well acquainted. He is a good accountant, and writes a legible hand. He assisted me materially in the preparation of this report and of the many reports which I had to submit during the currency of the Settlement, and was always willing to work beyond office hours.

426. My Sherishtadár, Rám Singh, served as a munserim and as a Sadr munserim before he was appointed my Sherishtadár. He is a clever man, and fit for any appointment in the Settlement. I shall find it difficult to replace him when he obtains the promotion which he will doubtless receive if he continues to deserve it.

427. Beli Rám, Ahmad Bakhsh, Jamiat Singh, and Iláhi Bakhsh, all served as Sadr munserims from the time that attestation was commenced. They are all good workers and well fit for substantive promotion to the posts of Deputy Superintendents.

428. Before concluding this report I must express my hearty thanks to the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, for the manner in which he assisted me throughout the Settlement. Without the cordial co-operation which Captain Sandeman rendered me, my task would have been a far more difficult one,—indeed, had it not been that the people, and more particularly the chiefs, were constantly reassured as to the objects of the Settlement, and invited by the Deputy Commissioner to aid rather than to hinder its operations, I doubt whether the Settlement could have been finished so quickly or, as I believe, so satisfactorily as has been the case. I have also to thank Captain Sandeman

for the very valuable advice which his thorough knowledge of the people of the district enabled him to give me with regard to the assessments. The good understanding which existed between myself and the Deputy Commissioners, both Captain Sandeman and also Colonel Shortt for the short time he held charge of the district, considerably lightened my labors. I leave the working of the Settlement to Captain Sandeman with perfect confidence, as I know that his interest in its success is as great as my own.

F. W. R. FRYER,
Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX A.

Note on the principles upon which boundary disputes between the Bháwalpur State and the Dera Gházi Khan District are to be decided.

The river Indus is the boundary between the Bháwalpur State and the Dera Gházi Khán District, and the general rule that governs boundary questions between the British Government and Native States is that the main river is the boundary in all cases of alluvion, but not in cases of avulsion (Secretary to Government of India's No. 3631 of the 24th of August 1860).

The difficulty which has occurred in carrying out this rule is as follows :—
 General rule for deciding the boundary between the Bháwalpur State and the Dera Ghazi Khán District. An island having been formed in the bed of the river by a change in the course of the main stream, the island no doubt continues to belong to the territory in which it was included before the deep stream changed, but to whom do accretions to such an island belong ?

On the British side it was argued that the ordinary rules of alluvion and diluvion would govern such cases, and that land gained from the river by alluvion would follow the status of the river or island to which it was adjacent (Cust's Revenue Manual, pages 127 and 128).

On the Bháwalpur side it was argued that the Supreme Government rule applied to cases of avulsion only, and that in all other cases the main river was the boundary between States.

In February 1871 the Political Agent Bháwalpur and the Settlement Officer Dera Gházi Khan met to determine a long pending dispute between the two States, of which the main points were—

- I. What lands had been transferred from either State in their integrity by a change in the deep stream of the river Indus, and what lands had been transferred by alluvion ?
- II. What were the lands originally transferred from one of the two States by sudden changes in the deep stream of the river, and what lands had subsequently accrued to lands so transferred ?
- III. It having been ascertained what lands had been transferred intact by changes in the deep stream of the river, to which State should alluvial accessions to such lands be deemed to pertain ?

Solution of the difficulty arrived at. These questions were solved by a compromise, of which the following were the principles :—

- I. The original "chakar" or island should be identified as far as possible.
- II. Alluvial additions to such "chakar" on its west or Rájanpur side should be deemed to belong to the Dera Gházi Khan District, and alluvial additions to the "chakar" on its east or Bháwalpur side should be deemed to belong to the Bháwalpur State.

- III. Lines should be drawn north and south of each "chakar," and no "chakar" should be allowed to gain by alluvion beyond these fixed lines. The object of this rule was to prevent the gradual elongation of "chakars," the final result of which elongations might be, as Captain Grey pointed out, eventually to shut the Bhawalpur State entirely off from its river frontage.

Sanction of the Punjab Government accorded to the settlement of the dispute. The terms of this compromise, which was at once carried out, were approved by the Punjab Government, and as they will govern all future similar disputes, I have thought it advisable to state them here.

APPENDIX. B.

Riverain Law as existing between the Dera Gházi Khán District and the Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts, as elicited at a meeting of the Zamíndárs of these districts, held at Dera Gházi Khan on the 22nd of April 1872.

I. The deep stream is not the arbiter between the zamíndárs on either bank of the river as regards proprietary rights in land. Each mauzah is defined, and land belongs to the mauzah in whose original boundaries it was included, whichever side of the deep stream it may be on. The deep stream is only an administrative boundary.

II. All lands, whether riverbed or not, have known proprietors, and the lands, wherever they may be, are divided, when fit for cultivation, according to known shares.

III. In future the wish of the people of Dera Gházi Khan is that the 10 per cent. rule be not followed. They wish to follow the third system proposed in the Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 42 of 1860, and to receive remissions for decrements and to be assessed on increments on the actual area affected by the river in every year. The assessment of the district is distributed on wells, and the 10 per cent. rule bears hardly on individuals, as by that rule remissions of revenue are calculated on village, and not on well areas.

IV. All lands accruing to a mauzah will belong to their original proprietors, e. g., if a well A loses land which accrues to well B, it may be claimed by its original proprietor, even though it may not be capable of identification.

V. Where lands have once been divided, the division holds good if lands so divided are carried away and brought up again.

The Mazáris wished not to account for alluvion or to receive remissions for diluvion, but His Honor the Lieutenant Governor refused to exempt them from the operation of the ordinary rules. The adoption of the rule, that remissions should be given for all decrements and all increments assessed, was sanctioned.

The zamíndárs located on the banks of the Indus in this district were. most anxious that the river should not be considered the boundary line between the Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh

Wishes of the people regarding the river boundary.

Districts. Owing to the peculiar riverain law prevailing on the river Indus, it often happens that part of the lands of a village are on one side and part on the other side of that river. The consequence is that the owners of lands on the river banks are subject to two different sets of courts and of officials which they much dislike.

I recommended that the rule which makes the deep stream the boundary between districts should be cancelled in so far as it applied to the Dera Gházi Khan District and to the districts facing it on the other bank of the river. The Settlement Commissioner supported this proposal, with the reservation that if whole villages should be transferred from one bank of the river to another, a transfer of jurisdiction should follow; but that if part of a village remained in the district to which it originally belonged, the jurisdiction over the whole village should remain with that district.

The Lieutenant Governor declined to alter the rule that the deep stream should be the boundary between districts. At the same time, however, he remarked that the question was an administrative, and not a Settlement one, and that it might be referred through the Commissioner of the Division. This has been done by the Settlement Officer Dera Ismail Khan.

The Settlement Commissioner had also recommended that in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannú Districts the boundaries of river villages whether under or above water should be carefully mapped by the Revenue Survey Department. This proposal was approved, but does not affect this district, in which the Revenue Survey was already nearly finished. The Revenue Survey has therefore mapped the river boundary only north of Dera Dín Panah, in the Sangarh Tahsil.

APPENDIX C.

Copy of a letter from V. BALL, ESQUIRE, M. A., Assistant Geological Survey of India, to H. B. MEDLICOTT, ESQUIRE, F. G. S., Offg. Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, dated 21st July 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that I returned last night with Captain Sandeman from the coal localities in the Chamaling Valley, situated about 36 miles in a direct line north-west from this place.

The results of my examination of the coal are briefly as follows :—

The first section examined in which coal seams occur is in the Kach-budi hill. The thickest of these seams did not exceed 4½ inches; most of the others being only 2 inches or less. I counted about 10 such seams, which are parted from one another by thicknesses of from 5 to 25 feet of blue shales, associated with which is a very distinct fossil bed, which serves to mark the horizon to which the coal belongs.

The dip of these rocks was 10° to west, but was a good deal disturbed close by. At several localities further to the south-west the same or very similar

sections are exposed, the dip rising to from 25° to 30° . The next locality in which there is a good section is at the northern end of the Harlak portion of the Karváda range. Seven seams are here seen, the thickest of which does not exceed 6 inches. The last locality visited is the one where the appearances had given rise to the hope that coal in workable quantity would be found. The principal seam crops out just inside a small flanking range of the Harlak hill. The thickness of this seam barely averages 9 inches, all of which, however, is excellent coal. The dip is 30° , rising in places to as much as 45° . Along the strike which runs with that of the hill, or about north-east south-west, the seam was traced for upwards of a mile, and may very possibly extend much further. From this seam blocks of coal 9 inches thick, and a foot or more in each of the other dimensions, can be readily extracted. Such blocks of good coal, until the seam was examined and measured, were calculated to give, as indeed they did, a too favorable view of the value of the discovery.

The section of the Karváda hill, which rises almost 1,100 feet above the Chamaling, enabled me to fix exactly the geological horizon of the coal. This proved most useful subsequently when examining other sections, where, though the shales and fossil layers were present, there was a total absence of any carbonaceous deposit.

The accompanying sketch will serve to convey an idea of the geological position of the seam.

In an account of the very interesting geological sections which this expedition has given me an opportunity of examining, which I shall hereafter submit, a more suitable occasion for treating of the geology at length will be afforded. At present it will be sufficient to state that all the rocks between the plains and the coal localities belong to three series as follows :—

1st.—A series of comparatively recent rocks, which are formed of the debris from the following :—

2nd.—True nummulitics consisting of chunky limestones, with numerous fossils of mollusca, &c., and with layers of densely compacted nummulitica.

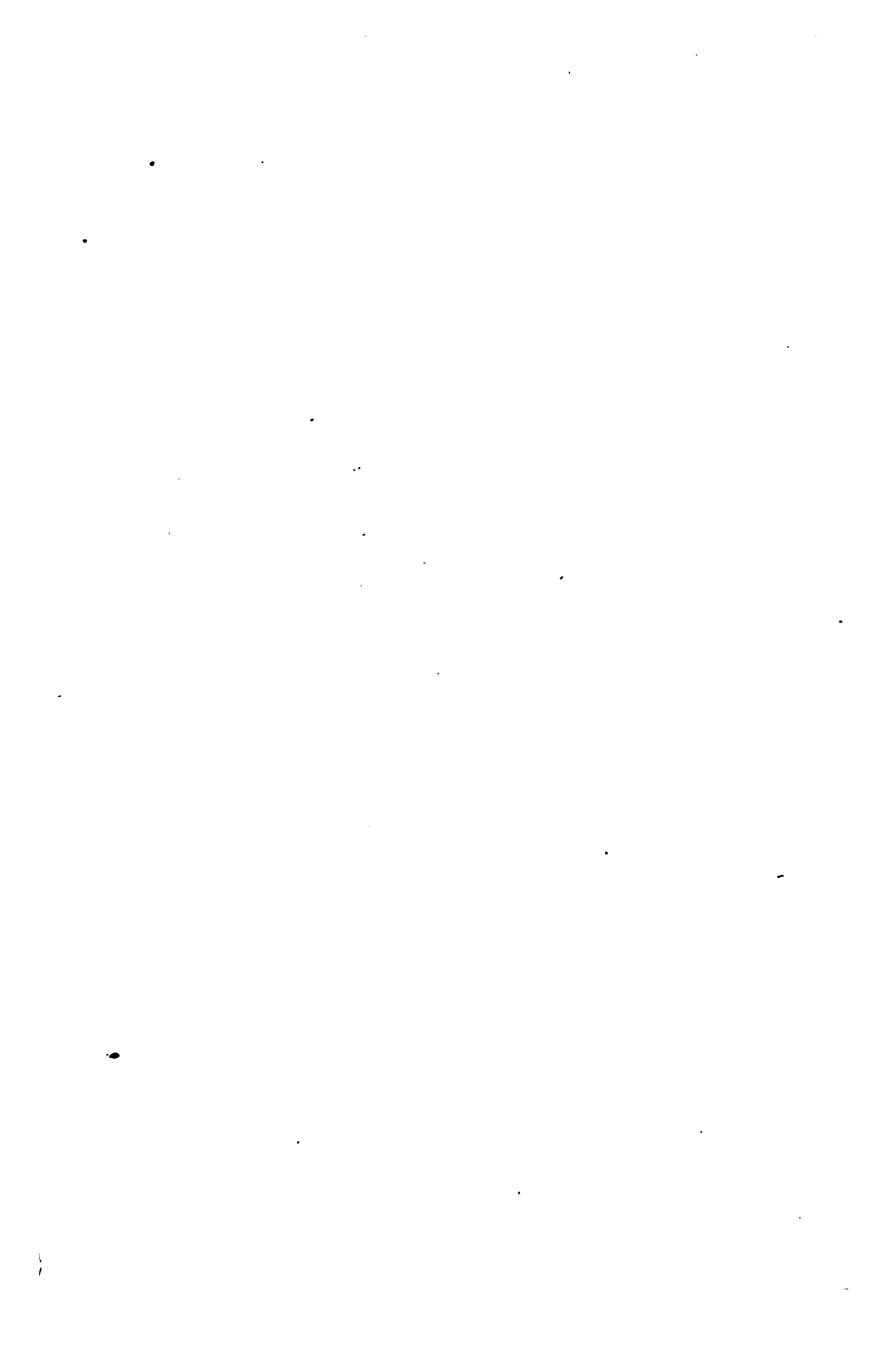
3rd.—A series or group of sandstones and shales, towards the top of which about 500 feet below the base of the limestones occurs the only known coal horizon.

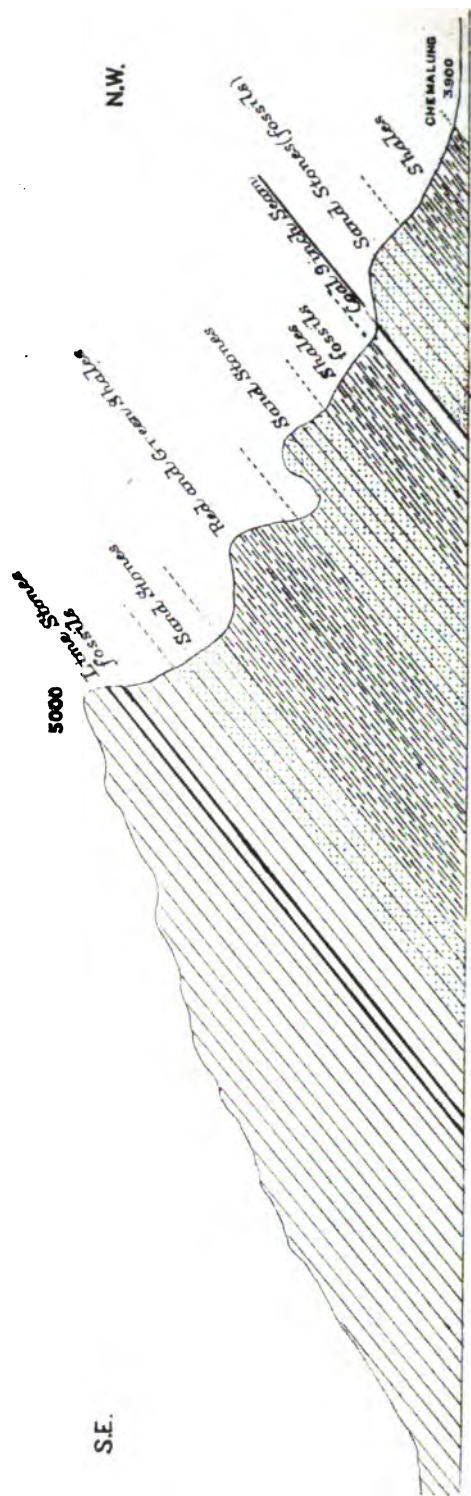
This series is, I believe, conformable to the preceding, at least so it appeared in all the sections examined by me. The two series or groups are, however, distinguished by their respective lithological characters and fossil contents.

The oldest rocks (the sandstones and shales) bent into a huge anticlinal form, the main axis of the Suliman range at this place, the limestones resting conformably on the crumpled flanks.

The recent beds above mentioned rest on the upturned edges of both quite unconformably.

No older rocks than those I have enumerated, and no traces of direct igneous action, have been met. I now return to the coal and to the discussion of the economic value of the discovery. It is perfectly obvious that to work a seam of only nine inches, which is the thickest that has been discovered, however good the coal, and however situated with regard to carriage, could not be done with profit. It is, therefore, useless to enlarge upon the prospects





Rough Sketch.—Section of a portion of the Karuak Range shewing the Geological position of the 9-inch Coal Seam.

of working this seam, which is situated in the heart of the hills 150 miles from the Indus. It remains for me therefore, only to say what the prospect of the ultimate discovery of a seam or seams of workable thickness may be.

The result of the very thorough search for coal throughout these hills, which has been made by the Biloch under Captain Sandeman's orders, is of material aid to me in confirming the opinion which from other considerations I have been led to form.

The sections at the coal localities above given do not, I believe, render the prospect of finding coal in larger quantity in any degree probable, but rather the reverse. The fossils of marine animals which occur both above and below the coal indicate that the periods when the growth and deposition of vegetable matter were possible were of brief duration.

Again, the fact that the same geological horizon in several other parts of the country yields no trace of coal indicates a limited area of deposit.

Close to the main axis of the Sulimán range a much greater thickness of the lower rocks is exposed, yet so far as I can ascertain only slight traces * of coal have been found, though the country is better known, and is occupied by more civilized tribes than is the distant Chamaling Valley.

Were the geographical position of the Chamaling different from what it is, it might be considered worth while to prove by boring the lower rocks, but the chance of success is far too slender to justify any such expenditure as would necessarily be involved in the undertaking. The Biloch chiefs and their followers manifested the very greatest interest in the coal, and I feel confident that Captain Sandeman will be duly informed, should, per chance, a valuable seam be hereafter discovered. With this possibility in view the proposed offer of a substantial reward for such a discovery will serve to sustain the interest of the people in the subject, and may have other indirect advantages. It is with regret, however, that I am obliged to state that I have seen nothing to justify a hope that a workable thickness will be discovered in any position of the area examined by me. Captain Lockwood has prepared a map of the area visited. A copy of this, with the geological boundaries on it, I hope to submit with my report above alluded to.

In conclusion, I should state that Captain Sandeman's arrangements and forethought provided for every contingency, and that in consequence I was enabled to examine, with the utmost facility, the sections exposed and collect fossils all along the route of 130 miles, which was traversed by us during the past eight days.

* These I hope to visit when returning to Dera Gházi Khan.

Glossary of peculiar agricultural and other terms in use in the Dera Gházi Khan District.

Adhlápi.—This is a custom by which a speculator engages to sink a well in waste land. The proprietor of the land gives half of it to the man who sinks the well, and becomes proprietor of half the well. The land is cleared at the joint expense of the proprietor and the cultivator.

Anwánda.—The word "anwánda" denotes that share of produce which a landowner receives if he clears jungle at his own expense to make over to a cultivator. The same custom applies to both Sindh and Pachád lands. In the Pachád, if a proprietor erects his own embankments, he receives "anwánda" from the cultivators. The share of produce taken as "anwánda" varies from one-fourth to one-eighth according to the quality of the land.

Ashkel.—Deceit.

Awánda.—A small water-course from a canal.

Band.—An embanked field. In the Pachád fields are embanked for the purpose of catching and retaining the water from hill streams.

Bandar.—A place where the well-bullocks are tied up.

Banjri.—Land irrigated by a canal alone. Land in the Sindh, not irrigated by a well.

Banni.—Another name for a band.

Bár.—Uncultivated land.

Bár.—A heap of grain ready for division.

Bárah.—Bitter.

Bázyáft.—A certain rent payable by a mortgagee to a mortgagor to keep the rights of the latter alive. It is usually one-fifth to one-seventh of the amount paid as "lich" or rent; some times the amount paid is merely nominal. The custom of paying "bázyáft" prevails chiefly in the Sangarh Tahsil and in the northern parts of Dera Gházi Khan Tahsil.

Beil.—A second ploughing.

Bhútari.—A word used in Sangarh meaning rent. It is an equivalent to "lich."

Bi.—A second, another.

Búja.—Spreading out the hand. To spread out the hand in the face of a Biloch is considered a grave insult.

Bumiádi.—Ancestral.

Bútemár.—This word is not peculiar to this district, but it is used with a peculiar signification. It applies to a cultivator who, in consideration of his clearing jungle, obtains rights of occupancy and the privilege of not paying "anwánda." The cultivator's right to "anwánda" is saleable and transferable.

Chal.—A flood.

Cháp.—A dam which does not completely stop the flow of water in a canal. A dam of this description is usually made of brush-wood.

Charait.—A tenant-at-will.

Cher.—A laborer.

Chikar Cher.—Labor pressed for an emergency.

Choti.—A word sometimes used for rent instead of "lich."

Dagar.—Hollow lands retentive of moisture. The only lands that can be cultivated in this district without canal or hill stream irrigation.

Dak.—A share of land. When waste lands were given revenue-free on condition of excavating a canal, the lands were divided according to the shares or daks in which the canal was excavated.

Danda.—The high dorsal part of the district between the Pachád and the Sindh. Irrigation in the Danda is mostly by wells.

Derah.—A dwelling or encampment.

Dhand.—An arm of the river, which is left full of water when the river recedes. An inland lake.

Drigha.—Long.

Gán.—A small embanked field within an embanked field. A Gán is made where there is not sufficient water to irrigate a bánd.

Gandah.—Bad.

Gandah.—A dam of earth-work thrown across a canal or hill stream.

Ger.—A first ploughing.

Ghas.—Good soil, only slightly mixed with sand.

Ghasár.—The best kind of alluvial soil. Soil not so good as ghas.

Gharkáb.—A flood.

Ghora kach.—A system of collecting revenue from date trees by a summary appraisalment. A measurement made from the saddle.

Halohr.—Land which has been once irrigated.

Hári.—The rabí crop.

Hásil cher.—A payment made in commutation for statute labor. This is the name by which the collections on account of water-rate were known before the introduction of the term "abiána."

Jalpa.—A flood.

Jat.—A camel herd usually called a Biloch in the Punjab.

Jhal.—The watering of a band up to the brink of the dams. The second watering.

Jhalár.—A wheel for lifting water from canals or rivers.

Jhok.—A small village.

Jholi.—A payment taken by a landowner in addition to rent, one pai per pat or 20 sers from every 32 maunds. Jholi means the skirt of a coat, and means as much grain as the landowner can carry off in the skirt of his coat.

Jháríband.—A tenant who pays a nazaránah to the landowner. The

landowner marks out the plot given to the tenant to cultivate by tying down the bushes. Tenants of this description generally cultivate after an agreement with the landowner for a term of years.

Kamára.—Labor.

Kapar.—A soil inferior to Rapar. It is very hard, and sometimes brackish. The worst Kapar will grow nothing. The better Kapar will grow crops with the aid of copious irrigation.

Karáva.—A grain appraiser.

Kasúr.—An allowance for service. It consists in a remission of land revenue.

Under native governments the remission was a share of the "mahsúl." The greater number of Kasúr grants are in the Rájanpúr Tahsíl.

Kena.—A flat board to which a pair of bullocks are yoked. It is used for constructing dams and embankments.

Khadína.—A laborer on monthly wages.

Khúti Bhutári.—Another name for rent or "lich."

Kiria.—A branch canal.

Kotak.—A small bánd, the same as Gán.

Kotána.—A servant of village guests. A Muhammadan sweeper.

Kotwál.—A village servant; his duties are to execute any summons that may come to the village, to look after strangers, and generally to carry out the lambardár's orders.

Lamah.—South.

Lat.—The embankment of a field.

Latar.—Land which has received an alluvial deposit.

Latmár.—A tenant who has made the embankments of a field. A Latmár tenant has rights of occupancy in perpetuity or for a term according to circumstances.

Lich.—The share of produce taken as rent after "mahsúl" has been deducted. "Lich" is usually one-sixteenth to one-seventeenth, and is called "sol satári." There are other names for "lich": Khúti Bhútári, Choti, and such like, but the most universal name is "lich."

Lichain.—A tenant in the Sangarh Tahsíl, who receives one-half or one-third net produce, and cultivates with the landlord's bullocks. The landlord also advances the seed for the kharíf harvest. If the tenant receives only one-third produce, he receives a small sum in advance. Some Lichains are under advances from the proprietor, and must cultivate till the advances are paid up. No "lichain" can vacate his holding till the end of the agricultural year.

Lohr.—A flood.

Mad.—A village in the sailáb circle; a raised village.

Mahsúl.—The Government share of the gross produce. The share varies according to the description of soil. Under native governments the "mahsúl" was taken in kind. Under the British Government the "mahsúl" is taken

by the person, whether proprietor of the land or not, who is responsible for the payment of the Government jama.

Márkah.—An assembly.

Mat.—Alluvial deposit.

Milk.—Property in land ; land of good quality.

Múnd.—The head of a canal.

Múndi.—A stump.

Múndemár.—A cultivator who clears jungle. This word and *Bútemár* have the same meaning.

Mútha.—A fixed lease for a term. Many date trees were leased in this way under former governments.

Nain.—A hill stream.

Náli.—A hollow tube, with a wooden cup at the top used for sowing.

Nok.—Land is so called the first year after it is cleared.

Pachád.—West—lands along the base of the Sulimán range that are irrigated by hill streams. The western portions of the district are so called.

Pah.—Manure.

Pai.—A measure of quantity, generally 20 sérs.

Pand.—The lower part. The tail of a canal.

Paropi.—A measure of grain.

Pallah.—A stack of bhúsa. The stack is surrounded with wattled brush-wood and leaped at the top.

Pat.—A measure of quantity, generally 32 maunds.

Pat.—A waste of level uncultivated clay lands.

Patchir.—A cultivator of pat.

Rádha.—Cultivated.

Ráhk.—An agricultural laborer.

Rahkám.—The share of produce which remains after the “mahsúl” has been deducted.

Ráj.—A tenant, a subject or dependent.

Rapar.—A hard clay soil, better than *Kapar*.

Rarh.—Cultivation.

Rekh.—A waste of sand hills.

Rel.—The last watering from a hill stream when water is just passed through the bánd.

Rij.—The first watering of a bánd.

Roh.—A hill.

Sam.—A share.

Sáwani.—The kharíf or autumn harvest.

Sekh.—Irrigation from percolation.

Seo.—Land irrigated direct from a canal or river by lift.

Sil.—A brick. It has come to mean proprietary right, because the man to whom the bricks of a well belong generally owns the land in which the well stands.

Sindh.—That tract of the district lying along the river Sind or Indus.

Singbhan.—Divided lands.

Sír.—A plot of land in the *sailáb* cultivated by a separate tenant or set of tenants.

Súnj.—Waste.

Tatár.—Land in the *sailáb* which has received no alluvial deposit.

Thal.—A waste of unirrigated land.

Thúl.—A tower. A walled village.

Tobra.—A horse's nose bag. A share of grain taken by a landlord to feed his horse. This payment is the same as "*Jholi*."

Tril.—The third ploughing.

Tukah.—Irrigation by flow.

Túman.—A tribe. It is a Persian word.

Túmandár.—The head of a tribe.

Ubha.—The north.

Váh.—A small water-course.

Váhi.—A smaller water-course than the *Váh*.

Vaisák.—A court-yard.

Vaish.—A custom of periodically redistributing land. This custom still prevails to some extent in the Sangarh Tahsíl.

Vakra.—The small water-course leading from a main or branch stream into a *bánd*.

Vanji.—A canal cutting.

Vat.—The mouth by which water is admitted to a *bánd*.

Vichar.—Undivided lands.

Zál.—A woman.

APPENDICIES

TO THE

DERA GHAZI KHAN SETTLEMENT REPORT.

STATEMENT

General Abstract of area, resources, juma, and rates in

Serial Number	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present Statement compared.	NUMBER OF MAHALS.				SECTION I (AREA AS MINHAJ OR NOT ASSESSED.			
			Khālsa.	Khālsa and shared.	Jāgr.	Total.	Total area.	Waste.	Maf or Revenue-free.	Total unassessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sangarh ...		Former	82	...	...	82	2,79,195	1,34,912	238	1,35,150
		Present	150	...	...	150	4,04,633	1,18,765	20	1,18,785
Dera Ghāzi Khan		Former	158	...	2	160	3,09,727	1,358	1,616	2,974
		Present	189	...	2	191	8,20,227	20,962	43,762	2,53,333
Jāmpur ...		Former	62	6	...	68	2,25,181	...	9,265	9,265
		Present	152	14	1	167	6,83,320	1,60,540	1,358	1,61,898
Rājanpur ...		Former	59	1	1	61	2,94,889	97,694	6,220	1,03,914
		Present	110	24	33	167	10,40,596	1,51,567	5,787	1,57,354
Total ...		Former	361	7	3	371	11,08,992	2,33,964	17,339	2,51,303
		Present	601	38	36	675	28,98,776	6,40,493	50,927	6,91,420

No. I.

the several Tahsils of the District of Dera Ghazi Khan.

ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES).						SECTION II (RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS).			
MALGUZARI OR ASSESSED.						AREA IN ACRES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.			
Culturable.	Abandoned.	Cultivated.			Total of cultivated and abandoned.	Manned.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paykash.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
33,616	63,193	5,677	41,554	47,231	1,10,429	...	5,677	2,202	182
1,27,529	35,682	10,209	1,12,428	1,22,637	1,58,319	130	10,219	4,823	7,526
							2	8	...
							2.4	1.2	1.9
47,607	1,15,463	1,01,119	42,564	1,43,683	2,59,146	551	1,01,119	17,615	9,000
1,54,519	1,78,841	1,64,407	69,077	2,33,484	4,12,325	8,940	1,64,407	31,426	27,667
						1	32.7	6	3
							20	4	3
35,395	1,10,049	20,884	49,588	70,472	1,80,521	1,535	20,884	3,540	24,993
1,77,081	1,06,883	58,182	1,29,276	1,87,458	2,94,341	1,892	58,182	7,445	12,471
						1	12	2	9
							26	3	5
92,457	34,425	21,689	42,404	64,093	98,518	...	21,689	1,136	11,138
7,29,151	35,401	33,724	84,966	1,18,690	1,54,091	...	33,724	1,206	40,938
							8	1	4
							3	...	4
2,09,075	3,23,135	1,49,369	1,76,110	3,25,479	6,48,614	2,086	1,49,369	24,493	45,313
11,88,280	3,56,807	2,66,522	3,95,747	6,62,269	10,19,076	10,962	2,66,522	44,900	88,602
							13.4	2.2	4
							9.2	1.5	3

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present Statement compared.	SECTION II (RESOURCES AND CAPABILITY)					
			PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCE ARRANGED IN CLASSES (See Form IV).				PLOUGHS AND	
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	Number of head.	Entire number of head of cattle.
22	23	24	25	26	27			
Sangarh ...	Former	3,134 6.6	43,290 91.6	696 1.4	111 0.2	7,458	1,424	
	Present	4,784 3.9	1,14,423 93.3	2,323 1.9	1,107 0.9	12,064	31,365	
Dera Gházi Khan	Former	...	...	...	...	26,674	1,40,474
	Present	44,636 19	1,82,092 78	4,188 2	2,568 1	42,954	1,35,038	
Jámpur ...	Former	...	...	...	...	12,756	67,666
	Present	14,547 8	1,56,506 83	13,693 8	2,702 1	13,894	1,01,537	
Rájanpur ...	Former	...	...	...	...	14,904	39,733
	Present	2,860 3	90,621 77	11,061 9	14,148 11.0	21,631	72,439	
Total ...	Former	3,134 6.6	43,290 91.6	696 1.0	111 0.2	61,792	2,49,297	
	Present	66,827 10	5,43,642 82	31,265 5	20,535 3	90,543	3,40,379	

CATTLE.		POPULATION.		WELLS.			WATER CAPACITY.					CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION.	
Average per		Number of	Per square mile of cultivation.	In use.		Out of use.	Average rain-fall in inches.	Water from wells.				Total area uncultivated and percentage of area uncultivated to total area.	Head of cattle per acre.
Plough.	Cultivator.			Old.	New.			Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of constructing a well.	No. of yoke of oxen required per well.	Area one well can irrigate in a year.		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
3,694	438	29	87 9"		21 ft.	300	4	20	1,68,528	...
5,955	3-0	39,246	204	450	23	171 9"		21 ft.	312	4	20	60-4 2,46,294	...
13,337	3,504	243	653	4	...	48,965	...
21,477	6-0	1,36,376	374	4,167	338	1,929 6"		32 ft.	383	4	21	16-0 3,64,140	...
6,343	665	156	277 3" 2' 10"		23 ft.	292	7	11	15-0 35,395	5
6,918	3-3	61,534	210	766	38	323 3" 7' 10"		24 ft.	318	7	14	53-0 3,37,621	...
6,369	748	36	464	4	...	1,90,151	...
8,915	1-5	71,684	386	858	53	857 6" 7'		12½ ft.	320	4	11	64-0 8,80,718	...
29,743	...	2,38,964	...	5,355	464	1,481	40-0 4,43,089	...
43,265	3-0	3,08,840	298	6,241	452	8,280	63-0 18,28,773	...

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present Statement compared.	SECTION III (SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED).					
			Settlement Jama of 1859.	Revenue rate Jama of last Settlement.	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II Village Statement.	Jama of last Settlement as subsequently reduced, A.D. 1873.	RATES ON CULTIVATION.	
							Of Summary Settle- ment.	Of last Settlement Jama, as per col. 45.
			42	43	44	45	46	47
Sangarh ...	Former	39,181	...	...	37,109	0 11 20	12 7
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	Former	1,54,826	...	...	1,52,212	1 1 31	0 11
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jámpur ...	Former	72,102	...	...	71,718	1 4 51	4 2
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rájanpur ...	Former	55,206	...	...	55,504	0 13 100	13 10
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Former	3,21,316	...	...	3,16,543	0 15 100	15 6
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—continued.

SECTION IV (PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES).								
RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.			
On ploughs.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Abandoned.	Well and canal.	Canal.	Unirrigated.	Abandoned.
	Well and canal.	Canal.						
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Average of all Circles actually adopted.					..	...	...	...
9 0 0	0 15 2 Well. 0 12 8	0 4 11	0 4 40 Sailáb. 0 8 9	0 0 10	891 Rasdi. 223 Well. 5,805·37	929 Rasdi. 339	34,165 Sailáb. 5,568	1,760
...
9 0 7	Ekfasli 1 3 8 Dofasli 5 0 0 Well. 0 15 7	0 12 4	0 3 90 Sailáb. 0 13 8	0 11 1	1,18,928·8 Well. 13,757	41,936·14	11,855·4 Sailáb. 14,122	7,163·2
...
13 12 0	Ekfasli 1 5 11 Dofasli 4 0 0 Wells 1 1 7	0 12 5	0 4 110 Sailáb. 0 12 7	0 0 9	24,477·2 Well. 2,041·2	22,697·1	32,132·4 Sailáb. 7,041·6 Chák. 81·4	5,138·14
...
9 7 0	Ekfasli 1 10 8 Dofasli 3 10 8 Cháhi 1 6 8 Dofasli 3 1 7	1 8 4 average rate. 0 11 0	0 1 20 Sailáb. 0 11 4 Chák Banjar. 0 2 0	0 1 9	11,163 Well. 9,432·14	14,306	1,438·2 Sailáb. 44,344·4 Chák. Banjar. 825 Nazarána. 365	2,558·12
...
...	...	...	...	...	1,55,459·2 Well. 31,035·15	79,868·1	79,590·6 Sailáb. 71,075·10 Chak Banjar. 906·4 Nazarána. 365	16,620·10

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present Statement compared.	SECTION IV (PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES)—concluded.				
			ESTIMATES ADOPTED.—Contd.			Present Jama of sammat with rate on cultivated area (present area).	Jama distributed with rate on cultivated area.
			On ploughs.	On produce 1/4th of gross produce.	As per new Revenue rate.		
			57	58	59	60	61
Sangarh ... {	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present	57,612	68,333	67,381	37,055 4·10	49,118 0 5 7	
Dera Ghāzi Khan {	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present	2,80,050	3,34,573	3,03,862·7	1,53,118 10·6	2,07,761 6,357 Date tree jama. 0 14 8	
Jāmpur ... {	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present	1,02,750	2,07,755	1,12,873	70,295 6·0	93,609 0 8 0	
Rājanpur ... {	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present	92,702	1,40,464	1,19,896	55,809 7·6	84,433 0 11 5	
Total ... {	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Present	5,32,934	7,51,125	6,04,012	3,16,277 7·10½	4,34,921 6,357 Date tree jama. 0 10 6	

No. I—*concluded.*

R E M A R K S.

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* Exclusive of Rs. 11,425, the nominal assessment of the Rájanpur Jágir.

† Inclusive of Rs. 13,715 assessed on the Rájanpur Jágir.

STATEMENT
Classified Statement

1			2		3	4	5	6		7	8
TENANTS WITH RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.			Total area held by tenants with rights of occupancy.		Percentage of total area held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	Number of tenants-at-will paying rent in cash.	Average rent paid in cash.	Total area held by tenants paying rent in cash.		Percentage of total area held by tenants paying rent in cash.	Number of tenants paying rent in kind.
	On ground I. Sec. XI, Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868.	On ground III, Sec. XI, Chapter III, Act XXVIII of 1868.									
Sangarh ...	1,595	...	12,361	...	132	Goyt. rate.	955	...	3,690		
			<i>Culti- vated.</i>	<i>Un- culti- vated.</i>				<i>Culti- vated.</i>	<i>Un- culti- vated.</i>		
			9,379	2,982	7-0	...	...	786	169	0-6	...
D. G. Khan ...	1,249	...	7,687	...	3-0	113	...	480	...	0-2	7,182
Jámpur ...	34	...	558	...	3-0	...	...	...	...	...	4,191
Rájanpur ...	10,396	...	99,927	...	0-53	5	...	71	...	1-0	18,833
Total ...	13,274	...	1,20,533	18-0	250	...	1,506	2-0	28,896		

No. II.

of tenant holdings.

9															10		11	12	
SHARE OF PRODUCE PAID BY TENANTS HOLDING AT RENTS IN KIND.															Total area in acres held by tenants paying in kind.		Percentage of total area held by tenants paying in kind.	REMARKS.	
Half.	One-third.	Two-sevenths.	One-fourth.	Two-ninths.	One-fifth.	One-sixth.	One-seventh.	One-eighth.	Three-sixteenths.	Two-fifths.	Three-tenths.	Five-eighteenths.	Two-elevenths.	One-twelveth.	Total.				
...	...	...	3,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	32,213	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Culti- cated.	Un- culti- cated.	7.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,736	7.477	7.0	
170	2,043	...	4,549	41	175	191	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,182	73,914	...	8.0	
56	1,026	44	1,912	7	543	460	41	44	1	5	5	1	48	2	4,191	63,676	...	9.0	
...	5,112	...	8,604	...	108	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,833	1,38,004	...	12.0	
216	8,181	44	18,755	38	826	660	52	56	1	5	1	1	48	2	28,896	3,07,807	...	9.0	

STATEMENT
Abstract of Produce Statement

Number.	Name of Village.	AREA OBSERVED.		Name of crops, with produce of area observed.
		Local Measure.	Square yards.	
				Jowár. Bájra. Til. Rice.
				<i>M. S. C.</i>
1	Tatárwála ...	1 Marla watered by jhalár.	15	0 6 4 do. do. do.
2	Jámpúr ...	1 do. ...	15	0 7 8 do. do. do.
3	Noubegráj ...	2 Marlas watered by canal.	30	... do. 0 6 0 do.
4	Mehál Nowshera	1 Kanál watered by hill streams.	300	3 0 0
				<i>M. S. C.</i>
5	Rakhba Lúndan	3 Marlas watered by Kálápáni.	45	... .. 0 12 10
				<i>M. S. C.</i>
6	Tál Shúmáli ...	10 Marlas watered by hill streams.	150	... .. 0 37 0 ...
				Grain. Jowár straw.
				<i>M. S. C.</i> <i>M. S. C.</i>
7	Tounsá ...	4 do. do. ...	60	0 7 14 4 0 0
8	Hairo Poadi ...	5 do. do. ...	75	3 27 8 5 0 0
9	Ditto ...	5 do. do. ...	75	2 12 8 4 0 0
10	Ditto ...	5 do. do. ...	75	0 28 12 2 20 0
11	Rúrháli ...	5 do. do. ...	75	0 5 15 4 0 0
12	Ditto ...	5 do. do. ...	75	0 4 13½ 3 20 0
13	Litri Janúbi ...	5 do. do. ...	75	0 4 13½ 3 20 0
14	Rájanpúr ...	4 Kanáls 7 Marlas...	1,305	7 13 12 5 0 0
15	Ditto ...	3 do. 8 do. ...	1,020	13 7 8 12 20 0
16	Ditto ...	2 Ghumáos 2 Kanáls 2 Marlas.	5,445	50 35 0 56 10 0

No. III.

of Dera Gházi Khán.

Produce per acre.				Remarks.
Jowár.	Bájra.	Til.	Rice.	
<i>M. S. C.</i>				
30	0 0	do.	do.	The land was not manured, and is not near the village site. The crop was good.
36	0 0	do.	do.	The land was manured, and is near the village site. The crop was good.
<i>M. S. C.</i>				
...	...	14 16	0	Manure was not thrown on the land, which is far from the village site. The crop was good.
28	32 0	...	...	The land was partly manured, and is not adjacent to the village site. The crop was good.
<i>M. S. C.</i>				
...	...	...	20 12	The land was irrigated from the Kaha, a perennial stream, but was not manured. Crop was not good.
<i>M. S. C.</i>				
...	17 30	0	...	Same as in No. 5.
Grain.		Jawár straw.		
<i>M. S. C.</i>		<i>M. S. C.</i>		
9	8 0	192	0 0	The land was not manured, and is near the village site. The crop was not good.
36	16 0	192	0 0	The land was not manured, and is near the village site. The crop was good.
22	8 0	153	0 0	The land was not manured, and is near the village site. The crop was an average one.
16	20 0	96	0 0	The land was not manured, and is near the village site. The crop was not good.
5	28 0	134	16 0	No manure was put on this land, which is near the village site. The crop was an average one.
4	26 0	134	16 0	The land was not manured, but is near the village site. The crop was not good.
4	26 0	134	16 0	Ditto ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	This is canal cultivation. The land was not manured, and is near the village site. The crop was good. The out-turn per acre was in standard weight 16 maunds 10 sérs, and local weight 13 maunds.
...	...	...	...	Irrigation was carried on from the canal by flow. The land was manured once in three years, and is near the village site. Out-turn per acre was in standard weight 37 maunds 8½ sérs, and local weight 29 maunds 31 sérs.
...	...	...	...	The land was irrigated by flow from the canal, and is near the village site. Out-turn per acre in standard weight 27 maunds, and local weight 21 maunds 24 sérs.

STATEMENT

Number.	Name of Village.	AREA OBSERVED.		Name of crops, with produce of area observed.	
		Local Measure.	Square yards.		
17	Rájanpur ...	1 Kanál 7 Marlas ...	405	Grain. <i>M. S. C.</i> 1 4 10	Jowár straw. <i>M. S. C.</i> 2 0 0
18	Ditto ...	4 do. 4 do. ...	1,260	7 22 0	Bájra. 0 0 0
19	Ditto ...	3 do. 3 do. ...	975	3 22 0	0 0 0
20	Bari Khás ...	1 Marla ...	15	Wheat ...	4½ séra.
21	Ditto ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	1½ do.
22	Marhata ...	2 do. ...	30	Do. ...	6 do.
23	Ditto ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	1½ do.
24	Yárá ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	2½ do.
25	Kachi Patáfi ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	6½ do.
26	Ditto ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	3½ do.
27	Ditto ...	1 do. ...	15	Do. ...	2½ do.
28	Sett. Officer's bungalow ...	2 Kanáls 16 Marlas	840	Do. ...	5 8 0
29	Ditto ...	6 do. 11 do. ...	1,965	Barley ...	8 0 8

No. III—concluded.

Produce per acre.	Remarks.
...	This is a canal irrigated crop. The land was not manured, but is adjacent to village site. Out-turn per acre in standard weight 7 maunds 32½ sérs, and local weight 6 maunds 14 sérs.
...	The land was irrigated by lift from the canal, and was not manured. It is far from the village site. The out-turn per acre in standard weight 7 maunds 10½ sérs.
...	Irrigation from wells. The land was not manured, and far off from the village site. The out-turn per acre in standard weight 13 maunds 4½ sérs, and local weight 10 maunds 19½ sérs.
...	The soil is first rate and manured. Yield per acre 17 maunds.
...	The worst lands of the Odaiwála well were examined, and the yield per acre was 5 maunds. The land of well is not good.
...	The best soil of the Hariwála well was observed. Yield per acre 12 maunds.
...	The land is poor, and yields per acre 4 maunds 20 sérs.
...	The yield of average quality of land without manure was 10 maunds per acre.
...	The soil of this mauzah is first rate, and produces 25 maunds per acre.
...	The land is good, and yields 15 maunds per acre without manure.
...	The soil is of average quality, and without manure produced 10 maunds.
...	The out-turn was 5 maunds 8 sérs; wheat by standard weight, and straw 10 maunds 20 sérs. The crop was of average quality. At this rate the out-turn per acre was 17 maunds 33 sérs standard weight, and straw 30 maunds. The land was well irrigated, but it is naturally not good.
...	The yield per 6 Kanals or 11 Marlas was 8 Maunds and 8 chittáks standard weight, and straw 16 maunds standard weight. The out-turn per acre was 11 maunds 30 sérs standard weight, and straw 16 maunds standard weight. The land was well irrigated, but not manured. The local bigah which equals half an acre has been followed in these experiments in the Dera Gházi Khán Tahsil. In the other Tahsils the settlement bigah, 9 Kanals 12 Marlas, equal to one acre, has been followed.

STATEMENT

General Abstract of area under Crops showing productive capacity in the

Name of Tahsil.	Present Status.	CROPS OF THE				
		Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cotton.	Turnips	Coriander seed.
		M. S. C.	R. A. P.	M. S. C.	Rs.	Rs.
Sangarh ...	Yield per acre ...	14-33-0	30-14-0	3-39-0	8	24
	Area ...	8-0-0	59-0-0	3,804-0-0	913	5
	Value of gross produce	218-2-0	1,720-0-0	23,362-10-0	4,844	540
D. G. Khan	Yield per acre ...	20-25-0	34-0-0	3-38-0	...	8
	Area ...	608-0-0	493-0-0	30,848-0-0	...	3
	Value of gross produce	47,939-12-0	17,794-0-0	4,61,893-10-0	...	24
Jámpur ...	Yield per acre ...	18-30-0	36-0-0	3-24-0	...	40
	Area ...	80-0-0	441-0-0	7,777-0-0	...	1
	Value of gross produce	5,265-0-0	16,960-0-0	90,041-7-6	...	40
Rájanpur ...	Yield per acre ...	14-5-½	34-0-0	4-1-0	...	...
	Area ...	332-0-0	707-0-0	585-0-0	...	...
	Value of gross produce	13,692-5-8	26,364-0-0	4,635-3-3	...	...
Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area ...	1,023-0-0	1,700-0-0	43,014-0-0	913	9
	Value of gross produce	67,115-3-8	62,838-0-0	5,79,932-14-9	4,844	604

No. IV.

several Assessment Circles of the Dera Ghāzi Khan District

1st ORDER OF VALUE.

Poppy seed.	Bhang.	Methri.	Myrtle.	Safflower.	Sagar-cane.	Indigo.	Chillies.	Garden produce.	Onion.	Total.
M. S. C. M.	M.	M	M. S. C.			M. S. C.	M.			
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,784-0-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,684-12-0
0-8-7	4	7	4	0-10-0	120	0-14-9	8	...	...	...
0-9-0	2	78	1	0-1-0	9	12,527-0-0	57	...	...	44,636-0-0
0-17-6	40	504	18	0-1-0	1,080	2,46,033-12-0	2,100	...	...	7,77,445-10-5
0-7-3	...	11	...	0-11-0	...	0-16-14	Rs. 40	...	...	...
0-32-0	...	42	...	0-31-0	...	6,141-0-0	2	...	...	14,547-0-0
2,671-3-0	...	496	...	174-10-11	...	1,37,591-6-9	80	...	...	2,53,319-12-2
0-7-0	...	...	...	...	...	15-0-0	...	20	32	...
585-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	611-0-0	...	38	2	2,860-0-0
29,571-10-6	...	...	...	...	...	8,006-14-11	...	760	64	83,094-2-4
...
626-0-0	2	120	1	0-32-0	9	19,279-0-0	59	38	2	66,827-0-0
32,260-3-6	40	1,000	18	175-12-11	1,080	3,91,632-2-1	2,180	760	64	11,44,544-4-11

STATEMENT

Name of Tahsil.	Present Status.	CROPS OF THE			
		Wheat.	Gram.	Wheat and Barley.	Tárámrá.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Sangarh ...	Yield per acre ...	9-23-0	7-29-0	8-35-0	6-37-0
	Area ...	25,294-0-0	375-0-0	3-0-0	10,504-0-0
	Value of gross produce	1,77,788-7-0	1,667-7-0	30-6-0	23,783-3-0
D. G. Khan	Yield per acre ...	10-6-½	9-3-½	...	7-30-0
	Area ...	56,311-0-0	160-0-0	...	1,079-0-0
	Value of gross produce	12,62,808-2-9	3,012-3-0	...	20,806-9-0
Jámpur ...	Yield per acre ...	9-15-0	7-20-0	9-15-0	6-29-0
	Area ...	26,893-0-0	1,885-0-0	221-0-0	5,758-0-0
	Value of gross produce	4,41,739-6-0	35,937-1-6	3,421-7-9	40,764-9-6
Rájanpur ...	Yield per acre ...	8-24-0	8-12-0	...	6-35-0
	Area ...	44,256-0-0	3,438-0-0	...	629-0-0
	Value of gross produce	6,48,820-3-½	28,193-11-2	...	5,297-0-4
Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	...
	Area ...	1,52,754-0-0	5,858-0-0	224-0-0	17,970-0-0
	Value of gross produce	25,31,156-0-½	68,810-6-8	3,451-13-9	90,451-5-10

No. IV—continued.

2ND ORDER OF VALUE.

Millet.	Bajra.	Til seed.	Turnips.	Indian corn.	Rice.	Garden produce.	Total.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R. A. P.				
7-5-8	7-15-0	2-37-0	...	...	...	...	...
45,389-0-0	32,799-0-0	59-0-0	...	...	...	...	1,14,423-0-0
1,61,116-2-0	1,38,778-13-0	315-0-0	...	...	...	...	5,03,479-6-0
8-3-0	8-3-8	5-0-0	8-0-0	5-0	13-13-0	...	...
82,936-0-0	34,914-0-0	23-0-0	4,205-0-0	1-0	2,463-0-0	...	1,82,092-0-0
11,09,679-11-6	4,75,331-6-9	232-2-0	40,016-0-0	5-10	35,377-4-0	...	29,47,069-1-0
7-25-0	6-17-0	2-35-0	8-0-0	32-0	10-30-0	...	...
1,10,897-0-0	5,944-0-0	102-0-0	216-0-0	10-0	4,580-0-0	...	1,56,506-0-0
6,80,861-2-10½	45,243-4-6	1,125-2-3	Maṭ	328-0	50,272-8-0	...	12,99,692-10-4
8-0-0	7-28-0	2-35-0	8-10-0	...	11-0-0	...	...
27,407-0-0	4,110-0-0	159-0-0	194-0-0	...	10,428-0-0	...	90,621-0-0
2,15,783-14-7	29,852-15-8	931-15-1	2,198-7-4	...	81,411-14-5	...	10,22,489-14-1½
...
2,66,629-0-0	77,767-0-0	343-0-0	4,615-0-0	11-0	174-1-0	...	5,43,642-0-0
21,67,440-14-11½	6,99,206-7-11	2,604-3-4	42,214-7-4	333-10	1,67,061-10-5	...	57,72,731-0-2½

STATEMENT

Number of Tahsil.	Present Status.	CROPS OF THE 3RD. ORDER OF				
		Mustard seed.	Uda.	Berley.	Linseed.	Bhang.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	R.	
Sangarh ...	Yield per acre ...	6-10-0	7-20-0	9-9-0	...	...
	Area	538-0-0	1,502-0-0	283-0-0	...	...
	Value of gross produce	1,159-0-0	6,904-3-0	1,594-1-6	...	...
D. G. Khan...	Yield per acre ...	8-30-0	8-22-8	11-27-0	5	...
	Area	2,187-0-0	1,578-0-0	422-0-0	1	...
	Value of gross produce	30,629-0-0	20,706-0-0	6,638-0-6	5	...
Jampur ...	Yield per acre ...	6-18-0	9-23-0	7-20-0	...	...
	Area	11,686-0-0	1,806-0-0	201-0-0	...	...
	Value of gross produce	64,901-0-6	15,756-4-0	1,586-13-0	...	...
Bajanpur ...	Yield per acre ...	6-20-0	7-39-0	9-21-0	...	35
	Area	3,499-0-0	2,851-0-0	4,692-0-0	...	19
	Value of gross produce	35,969-0-6	22,871-13-10	41,204-15-6½	...	720
Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area	17,910-0-0	7,737-0-0	5,598-0-0	1	19
	Value of gross produce	1,32,658-6-0	66,238-8-10	51,023-14-6½	5	720

No. IV—continued.

VALUE.		CROPS OF THE 4TH ORDER OF VALUE.						
Total.	Peas.	Moth.	Sauwak.	Mung.	Kúria.	China.	Canary seed.	Samoka.
	R. A. P.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		R.		M. S. C.	R. A. P.
...	8-0-0	2-20-0	1-10-0	...	...	...	...	...
2,323-0-0	919-0-0	172-0-0	16-0-0	...	...	...	...	...
9,657-5-6	6,228-0-0	491-6-6	9-13-0	...	...	...	...	...
...	10-0-0	5-0-0	4-21-0	10-25-0	10	5-0-0	4-2-8	5-0-0
4,188-0-0	1,933-0-0	25-0-0	274-0-0	79-0-0	29	2-0-0	14-0-0	13-0-0
57,978-8-6	19,868-0-0	396-1-6	1,095-1-9	1,263-12-0	290	10-10-0	70-2-3	69-1-0
...	8-0-0	5-0-0	1-10-0	7-20-0	...	...	1-10-0	...
13,693-0-0	1,581-0-0	25-0-0	71-0-0	27-0-0	...	...	1-0-0	...
82,244-1-6	21,384-0-0	367-8-0	92-2-0	776-4-0	...	...	1-0-3	...
	M. S. C.							
...	7-3-0	...	2-30-0	7-1-0	...	3-5-0	3-5-0	4-2-8
11,061-0-0	6,007-0-0	...	706-0-0	312-0-0	...	215-0-0	27-0-0	5,097-0-0
1,00,765-13-10	33,767-14-1	...	1,306-5-8	3,015-8-8	...	702-3-1	59-8-7	10,262-8-6
...
31,265-0-0	11,440-0-0	222-0-0	1,067-0-0	418-0-0	29	217-0-0	42-0-0	5,110-0-0
2,50,645-13-4	81,247-14-1	1,255-0-0	2,503-12-5	5,055-8-8	290	712-13-1	180-11-1	10,331-9-6

STATEMENT

Number of Tahsil.	Present Status.	CROPS OF THE 4TH ORDER OF VALUE—				
		Chorl.	Colocasia.	Black Dál.	Nagri.	Total.
					R. A. P.	
Sangarh ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,107-0-0
	Value of gross produce	...	...	...	...	6,729-3-6
D. G. Khan...	Yield per acre ...	10	...	...	...	...
	Area	199	...	...	...	2,568-0-0
	Value of gross produce	1,960	...	...	...	25,022-12-6
Jámpur ...	Yield per acre ...	...	22-20	7-20-0	2-8-7½	...
	Area ... ..	...	3-0	2-0-0	0-2-0	2,712-0-0
	Value of gross produce	...	392-5-6	73-2-0	5-1-3	23,091-13-0
Rájanpur ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	5-33-0	3-5-0	...
	Area ... ..	...	...	1,574	210-0-0	14,148-0-0
	Value of gross produce	...	...	11,553-8-1	590-4-11½	61,257-13-7½
Total ...	Yield per acre ...	...	...	...	..	...
	Area	199	3-0	1,576-0-0	212-0-0	20,535-0-0
	Value of gross produce	1,960	392-5-6	11,626-10-1	595-6-2½	1,16,101-10-7½

No. IV—concluded.

<i>concluded.</i>	Jama value one-eighth, one-ninth, one-tenth, one-twelfth gross produce.	REMARKS.
Total area under crops.		
...	...	The yield per acre shown is the average yield of all the different circles in each Tahsil. The actual yield for each circle was shown in the Assessment Report. The price current is different for each Tahsil.
1,22,637-0-0	...	
5,30,550-11-0	68,333-0-0	
...	...	
2,33,484-0-0	...	
38,07,516-0-5	3,34,573-0-1	
...	...	
1,87,458-0-0	...	
16,58,348-5-0	2,07,755-8-9	
...	...	
1,18,690-0-0	...	
12,67,607-12-8	1,40,464-0-0	
...	...	
6,62,269-0-0	...	
72,84,022-13-1	7,54,125-0-0	

STATEMENT

Statement showing the Revenue rates, proposed rates, and rates finally

Description of soil.	S A R		
	Cháhi-Nahri		
	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
Cháhi-Nahri, Ekfasli	1 4 0	0 15 6	0 14 9
Ditto, Dofasli ... ..	...	...	...
Cháhi	1 0 10	0 11 3	0 11 0
Sailáb	0 11 0	0 9 3	0.13 1
Banjri ... ..	...	0 7 9	0 7 7
Do., first class ... ..	...	...	...
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...
Kálápáni ... ..	...	...	...
Pachád	0 4 4	0 1 3	0 1 2
Do., first class ... ..	...	...	...
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...

No. V.

adopted for each Circle in the different Tahsils of the D. G. Khan District.

G A R H.

<i>Sailáb.</i>			<i>Danda.</i>			<i>Fachád.</i>		
Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
...
...
1 0 10	0 12 10	1 1 1	0 14 2	0 12 2	0 15 1	0 14 2	0 12 0	1 1 5
0 11 0	0 10 7	0 8 10	0 11 0	0 8 9	0 8 7	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
0 8 8	0 1 0	0 2 3	0 8 8	0 2 2	0 3 3	0 8 8	0 6 6	0 6 1
...
...

STATEMENT

Description of soil.	DERA					
	<i>Cháhi-Nahri.</i>			<i>Sailáb.</i>		
	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
Cháhi-Nahri, Ekfasli ...	1 8 9	1 4 7	1 4 7	1 7 5	1 4 2	1 3 4
Do., Dofasli ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...
Cháhi	1 4 6	1 1 4	0 15 11	1 7 5	1 1 6	1 1 6
Sailáb	1 2 9	0 13 6	0 15 2	1 2 9	0 14 7	0 12 10
Banjri	1 3 9	0 13 9	0 12 7	0 15 9	1 3 5	0 12 1
Do., first class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálápáni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachád	0 7 9	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 7 0	0 2 9	0 1 7
Do., first class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

STATEMENT

Description of soil.	JAMPUR—					
	<i>Sailáb.</i>			<i>Kálápáni.</i>		
	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
Cháhi-Nahri, Ekfasi ...	1 14 31	8 0 1	7 8½	...	...	...
Do., Dofasi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cháhi	1 2 21	1 7½	1 2 9	1 2 21	4 0	1 4 0
Sailáb	1 0 11	0 13 2	0 14 0	...	...	...
Banjri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., first class	1 1 21	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 8 20	14 7	0 7 8
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...	0 9 40	6 1½	...
Kálápáni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachád ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., first class ... ..	...	...	...	...	0 2 1	0 2 3
Do., second class ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. V—continued.

<i>concluded.</i>						RAJANPUR.		
<i>Pachád.</i>			<i>Dagar.</i>			<i>Cháhi-Náhi.</i>		
Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 10	1 9 8	1 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 14
1 2 2 0 15 8½	0 13 6	...	...	...	...	1 5 7	1 6 5½	1 7 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 2	1 0 5½	0 12 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 9	0 14 1½	0 13 8
...
...
...
...
1 0 5½	0 13 4	0 4 90	1 4½	0 6 9½	0 6 10	...	...	...
0 3 5½	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

STATEMENT

Description of soil.	RAJAN.					
	Sailáb.			Gharkáb.		
	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
Cháhi-Nahri, Ekfasli ...	1 9 1	1 8 0	1 11 11	2 1 10	1 13 34	1 14 5
Do., Dofasli ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Cháhi	1 5 7	1 2 8	1 5 4	1 5 7	1 6 2	1 6 4
Sailáb	1 1 2	0 12 11	0 12 4	1 1 2	0 15 8	0 11 7
Banjri	1 0 9	1 2 0	1 6 2	1 0 9	1 3 54	1 1 11
Do., first class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., second class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kálápáni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pachád	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Do., first class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., second class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. V—concluded.

PUR.					
Nahri.			Pachdd.		
Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.	Revenue rate.	Proposed rate.	Rate adopted.
1 9 11	8 0	0 15 10	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	1 5 7	1 2 8	1 0 0
...	...	...	1 1 2	0 8 0	0 5 0
0 13 60	8 5 1	0 8 4	1 0 9	1 0 0	...
...
...
...
0 8 00	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 0 11	0 1 3
...
...

STATEMENT No. VI.

Jāmpur, and Rājānpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessments.	TOTAL AREA.	MINRAI.	
			Acres.	Lāthirāj.	Barren.
201 0 0	278 5 0	150 0 0	1,153	...	76
33 0 0	453 14 8	83 0 0	1,398	...	534
177 0 0	1,264 4 0	293 0 0	4,328	...	936
1,176 0 0	1,696 8 0	2,050 0 0	5,113	...	662
258 0 0	198 12 8	285 0 0	566	...	160
1,561 0 0	1,338 7 4	1,840 0 0	3,953	...	678
500 0 0	1,084 15 4	634 0 0	3,057	...	321
19 0 0	92 1 4	80 0 0	1,750	...	133
20 0 0	23 13 4	22 0 0	46	...	2
501 0 0	1,685 2 0	1,172 0 0	4,631	...	946
116 0 0	673 13 4	170 0 0	5,574	...	2,573
40 0 0	296 13 4	69 0 0	2,999	...	2,319
514 0 0	2,156 14 8	732 0 0	8,091	...	1,216
75 0 0	336 6 0	106 0 0	9,175	...	1,313
3,309 0 0	3,527 14 0	4,000 0 0	11,000	...	3,188
506 0 0	1,071 15 4	700 0 0	3,129	...	650
84 0 0	171 2 8	119 0 0	2,228	...	703
80 0 0	106 15 10	109 0 0	278	...	29
624 0 0	1,194 1 4	1,123 0 0	4,573	...	1,346
766 0 0	532 10 0	846 0 0	1,452	...	178
27 0 0	78 8 8	38 0 0	202	...	14
143 0 0	389 7 4	175 0 0	3,395	...	1,459
95 0 0	2,409 14 0	380 0 0	18,619	...	4,708
132 0 0	250 12 8	173 0 0	606	...	62
21 0 0	125 10 8	31 0 0	1,835	...	363
70 0 0	333 2 0	152 0 0	3,925	...	718
265 0 0	700 6 0	846 0 0	3,810	...	1,315
379 0 0	328 8 4	520 0 0	687	11	67
34 0 0	187 0 8	80 0 0	2,468	...	173
143 0 0	404 10 0	190 0 0	1,522	...	335
53 0 0	87 3 4	80 0 0	183	...	15
90 0 0	108 14 0	99 0 0	1,011	...	367
110 0 0	926 12 8	288 0 0	8,809	...	1,443
38 0 0	455 0 0	200 0 0	2,113	...	446
15 0 0	71 8 0	19 0 0	291	...	16
9 0 0	40 1 4	13 0 0	502	...	37
32 0 0	24 6 0	22 0 0	314	...	26
75 0 0	335 4 8	106 0 0	5,645	...	275
24 0 0	147 5 4	86 0 0	602	...	51
155 0 0	380 12 8	102 0 0	2,038	...	180
95 0 0	401 14 8	80 0 0	2,046	...	186
50 0 0	421 15 4	105 0 0	4,663	...	3,092
21 0 0	974 11 0	180 0 0	5,647	...	1,452
34 0 0	930 9 4	170 0 0	6,806	...	376
1,342 0 0	1,497 2 8	1,716 0 0	3,170	...	864

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandon- ed.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Pachád	Khálsa	1	Utra	171	396	6	504	510
		2	Barat Mandowáni	25	1	...	838	838
		3	Basti Bozdár	1,043	36	...	2,313	2,313
		4	Boghláni	1,200	119	...	3,132	3,132
		5	Binda	38	11	...	367	367
		6	Bindi	625	180	...	2,471	2,471
		7	Bechráh	394	339	...	2,003	2,003
		8	Barind	1,190	257	...	170	170
		9	Bhátianwáli	...	...	...	44	44
		10	Búhar	145	429	...	3,111	3,111
		11	Pardán	1,254	503	...	1,244	1,244
		12	Pardán Gharbi	225	7	...	548	548
		13	Púkhán	1,927	966	...	3,982	3,982
		14	Tomiána	7,066	1,175	...	621	621
		15	Tounsa	818	481	...	6,513	6,513
		16	Túb	346	154	...	1,979	1,979
		17	Thúl Pándi	294	915	...	316	316
		18	Thala Cháki	15	46	15	173	188
		19	Jatgádi	863	154	...	2,210	2,210
		20	Jhang	150	133	...	991	991
		21	Jhangar	11	32	...	145	145
		22	Jhok Bandi	892	325	...	719	719
		23	" Bodo	7,626	1,836	...	4,449	4,449
		24	" Butewáli	81	...	...	463	463
		25	" Chápri	1,216	24	...	232	232
		26	" Ránjhawáli	2,458	134	...	615	615
		27	" Rohil	430	772	...	1,293	1,293
		28	" Káziwáli	2	...	...	607	607
		29	" Kouro	1,949	3	...	343	343
		30	" Masuwáli	399	41	...	747	747
		31	" Manglawáli	7	...	...	161	161
		32	" Yáranwáli	341	102	...	201	201
		33	Chitpáni	4,364	1,291	...	1,711	1,711
		34	Chátha	798	29	...	840	840
		35	Chak Jará	108	35	...	132	132
		36	Soura Bucha	311	80	...	74	74
		37	Chak Lál Shah	65	178	...	45	45
		38	Chúraiki	4,239	512	...	619	619
		39	Hamalwáli	246	33	...	272	272
		40	Domra Janúbi	665	490	...	703	703
		41	Domra Shamáli	799	319	...	742	742
		42	Kokiáni	486	306	...	779	779
		43	Rindwála	1,096	1,289	...	1,810	1,810
		44	Rorbáli	4,236	476	...	1,718	1,718
		45	Sokar	41	...	...	2,764	2,764

SANGARH—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jampur, and Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

JAGIR.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
	Total Area.	Total Mālguzāri land.	Total land under cultivation.	
1,077	2 1 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	
864	0 11 0	0 1 9	0 1 7	
3,392	0 1 1	0 1 5	0 1 5	
4,451	0 6 5	0 7 4	0 10 1	
416	0 8 1	0 0 11	0 12 5	
3,275	0 7 5	0 9 0	0 11 8	
2,736	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 7 7	
1,637	0 9 0	0 0 9	0 3 0	
44	0 7 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	
3,685	0 4 1	0 5 1	0 8 1	
3,001	0 6 0	0 0 11	0 1 7	
780	0 0 4	0 1 5	0 2 0	
6,875	0 1 5	0 1 8	0 2 4	
7,862	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 2 2	
7,812	0 5 10	0 8 2	0 8 10	
2,479	0 3 7	0 4 6	0 5 8	
1,525	0 0 10	0 1 3	0 1 7	
249	0 6 3	0 7 0	0 7 0	
3,227	0 3 11	0 5 7	0 7 7	
1,274	0 9 4	0 10 7	0 12 1	
188	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 5	
1,936	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 2 8	
13,911	0 4 0	0 0 5	0 1 0	
544	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 6 0	
1,472	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 2 0	
3,207	0 0 7	0 0 9	0 3 3	
2,495	0 1 5	0 2 3	0 2 8	
609	0 12 1	0 13 8	0 13 8	
2,295	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 3 9	
1,187	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 3 10	
168	0 7 0	0 7 7	0 8 0	
644	0 1 7	0 2 6	0 3 11	
7,366	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 1 6	
1,667	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 3 8	
275	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 10	
465	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 1 4	
288	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 7	
5,370	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 1 6	
551	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 4 6	
1,858	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 1 5	
1,860	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 3	
1,571	0 0 4	0 1 1	0 1 7	
4,195	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 11	
6,430	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 1 3	
2,806	0 8 8	0 8 9	0 9 11	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
SANGARH—continued.	Khālsa	46	Sounra ...	175 0 0	50 0 0	140 0 0
		47	Kaleri ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
		48	Kot Kasrāni ...	119 8 0	119 8 0	120 0 0
		49	Kotla Sajāwal ...	...	...	...
		50	Kot Mohoi ...	150 0 0	98 0 0	98 0 0
		51	Kokowah ...	175 0 0	165 0 0	160 0 0
		52	Khetrānwāla ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
		53	Gādi ...	696 8 0	525 0 0	250 0 0
		54	Gūna ...	525 0 0	333 0 0	275 0 0
		55	Lāl Shah ...	481 8 0	248 0 0	248 0 0
		56	Lāllū ...	1,204 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
		57	Lohāra ...	...	...	...
		58	Mārakwāhi ...	118 8 0	71 0 0	71 0 0
		59	Mati ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
		60	Makwul Kalān ...	1,514 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
		61	Mandrāni ...	1,036 0 0	950 0 0	950 0 0
		62	Mangrota ...	5,994 0 0	3,924 0 0	3,924 0 0
		63	Mahanda ...	361 0 0	361 0 0	361 0 0
		64	Nardali ...	...	...	...
		65	Hadwār ...	122 0 0	122 0 0	110 0 0
SANGARH—continued.	Chāhi-Nahrī	66	Hairo Pachādi ...	1,199 10 0	750 0 0	750 0 0
		67	Hairo Poādi ...	1,585 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
			Total ...	37,347 4 0	25,041 0 0	22,723 0 0
		68	Babhān ...	226 8 0	214 0 0	214 0 0
		69	Būlāni ...	251 0 0	249 0 0	249 0 0
		70	Bet Lada ...	...	...	...
		71	Pér ...	181 0 0	178 6 0	178 6 0
		72	Tibi ...	...	...	...
		73	Jelāl Khān ...	...	...	...
		74	Dona ...	398 0 0	259 0 0	259 0 0
		75	Rori ...	...	...	...
		76	Zorwith Hazārā ...	67 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0
		77	Shekh Gūrda ...	...	...	...
		78	Kachāla ...	148 0 0	134	134 0 0
		79	Kabīr Shah ...	45 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
		80	Kotla Ismail ...	61 0 0	61 0 0	61 0 0
		81	Kotla Ali Shah ...	...	...	...
		82	Litri Janūbi ...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessments.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acrea.	Lákhiráj.	Barren.
140 0 0	462 8 8	114 0 0	1,888	...	518
50 0 0	329 14 0	112 0 0	2,514	...	1,709
120 0 0	1,564 14 0	350 0 0	20,294	...	10,162
108 0 0	588 12 0	146 0 0	2,372	...	76
98 0 0	599 1 4	143 0 0	2,332	...	785
160 0 0	478 4 8	232 0 0	2,609	...	1,184
32 0 0	336 14 8	171 0 0	3,013	...	198
250 0 0	874 4 8	225 0 0	4,795	...	2,744
275 0 0	485 14 0	259 0 0	4,163	...	1,149
243 0 0	256 12 0	249 0 0	809	...	136
700 0 0	635 14 8	728 0 0	2,730	...	730
75 0 0	228 0 8	96 0 0	6,098	...	900
95 0 0	89 11 4	135 0 0	354	...	24
18 0 0	771 5 4	102 0 0	6,243	...	2,124
1,100 0 0	2,454 2 0	1,773 0 0	7,259	...	725
950 0 0	633 3 4	1,171 0 0	2,102	...	829
3,919 0 0	2,147 11 4	4,222 0 0	8,534	...	4,517
363 0 0	300 0 0	416 0 0	709	...	100
19 0 0	104 8 8	26 0 0	539	...	27
110 0 0	325 0 0	77 0 0	758	...	79
669 0 0	257 4 8	563 0 0	550	...	58
1,118 0 0	850 6 8	1,364 0 0	2,060	...	216
24,633 0 0	44,354 0 2	32,608 0 0	2,38,128	11	64,393
225 0 0	703 12 2	371 0 0	5,984	...	3,095
257 0 0	1,095 12 3	558 0 0	3,789	...	97
215 0 0	654 3 8	564 0 0	5,103	...	1,709
178 0 0	801 5 0	343 0 0	4,713	...	202
275 0 0	463 2 0	339 0 0	3,155	...	149
197 0 0	426 4 3	373 0 0	1,624	...	42
277 0 0	763 12 2	469 0 0	7,116	...	2,139
211 0 0	256 3 6	376 0 0	2,844	...	65
67 0 0	296 14 10	130 0 0	1,645	...	16
137 0 0	278 14 4	147 0 0	463	...	23
134 0 0	275 8 4	222 0 0	1,868	...	55
48 0 0	46 15 0	70 0 0	545	...	6
61 0 0	348 10 8	178 0 0	1,743	...	361
40 0 0	27 4 10	19 0 0	1,062	9	78
65 0 0	273 13 2	169 0 0	2,059	...	72

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandon- ed.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Pachád	Khálsa	46	Sonra	400	117	...	853	853
		47	Kaleri	196	...	...	609	609
		48	Kot Kasráni	5,533	1,710	...	2,889	2,889
		49	Kotla Sajáwal	773	473	...	1,050	1,050
		50	Kot Mohvi	333	108	...	1,106	1,106
		51	Rokowah	179	363	...	863	863
		52	Khetránwála	917	1,276	...	622	622
		53	Gádi	5	431	...	1,615	1,615
		54	Gúna	902	1,215	...	897	897
		55	Lál Shah	11	188	...	474	474
		56	Lállu	245	581	...	1,174	1,174
		57	Lohára	4,034	743	...	421	421
		58	Márákwáhi	4	168	12	146	158
		59	Mati	2,538	157	...	1,424	1,424
		60	Makwul Kalán	1,182	1,032	332	3,988	4,320
		61	Mandráni	76	18	...	1,169	1,169
		62	Mangrota	15	37	...	3,965	3,965
		63	Mahanda	49	8	...	552	552
		64	Nardali	275	44	...	193	193
		55	Hádwar	31	48	...	600	600
		66	Hairo Pachádi	7	10	...	475	475
		67	Hairo Poádi	231	43	...	1,570	1,570
			Total	68,590	22,380	365	82,389	82,754
Cháhi-Nahri.	Khálsa	68	Babbán	1,035	464	603	787	1,390
		69	Búláni	1,140	637	772	1,143	1,915
		70	Bet Lada	2,547	122	284	441	725
		71	Pér	2,542	43	358	1,568	1,926
		72	Tibi	1,586	460	260	700	960
		73	Jelál Khán	921	98	134	429	563
		74	Dona	2,139	942	720	1,176	1,896
		75	Rori	2,050	57	95	577	672
		76	Zorwith Hazará	965	289	245	130	375
		77	Shekh Gúrda	103	48	220	69	289
		78	Kachála	549	926	216	122	338
		79	Kabír Shah	339	104	78	18	96
		80	Kotla Ismail	419	241	196	526	722
		81	Kotla Ali Shah	865	64	19	27	46
		82	Litri Janúbi	1,543	82	225	137	362

STATEMENT No. VI.—continued.

Jāmpur, and Rājānpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACHRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Mālguzāri land.		Total Area.	Total Mālguzāri land.	Total land under cultivation.	
1,370		0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 11	
805		0 0 9	0 2 3	0 2 3	
10,132		0 0 3	0 0 7	0 1 3	
2,296		0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	
1,547		0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 11	
1,425		0 1 5	0 2 7	0 3 0	
2,815		0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 5	
2,051		0 0 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	
3,014		0 1 0	0 1 4	0 2 0	
673		0 4 11	0 5 11	0 6 0	
2,000		0 4 3	0 5 10	0 6 8	
5,198		0 0 3	0 0 4	0 1 4	
830		0 6 1	0 6 7	0 6 5	
4,119		0 0 3	0 0 5	0 1 0	
6,534		0 3 11	0 4 4	0 4 5	
1,263		0 8 11	0 14 10	0 15 9	
4,017		0 8 0	1 0 10	1 0 11	
609		0 9 5	0 10 11	0 11 11	
512		0 0 9	0 0 10	0 1 9	
679		0 1 8	0 1 10	0 1 11	
492		1 0 5	1 1 9	1 2 0	
1,844		0 10 7	0 10 10	0 13 8	
173,724		0 2 2	0 3 0	0 6 3	
2,889		0 1 0	0 2 1	0 3 2	
3,792		0 2 4	0 2 5	0 3 5	
3,394		0 1 9	0 2 7	0 10 8	
4,511		0 1 2	0 1 3	0 2 9	
3,006		0 1 9	0 1 9	0 3 10	
1,582		0 3 8	0 3 9	0 9 0	
4,977		0 1 1	0 1 6	0 2 8	
2,779		0 2 1	0 2 2	0 8 0	
1,629		0 1 3	0 1 3	0 3 2	
440		0 5 1	0 5 4	0 6 11	
1,813		0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 10	
539		0 2 1	0 2 1	0 5 7	
1,382		0 1 8	0 2 1	0 2 11	
975		0 0 3	0 0 4	0 2 9	
1,987		0 1 4	0 1 4	0 6 1	

FORM E—

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Cháhi-Nahri. SANGARH—continued.	Khálsa	83	Litri Shamáli ...	...	...	...
		84	Malkáni ...	226 14 0	224 14 0	225 0 0
		85	Mári Pachádi ...	250 0 0	213 0 0	213 0 0
		86	Nári Janúbi ...	617 0 0	487 0 0	487 0 0
		87	Nári Shamáli ...	250 0 0	246 0 0	246 0 0
		88	Wani ...	169 0 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
		Total ...	...	2,890 6 0	2,506 4 0	2,506 0 0
Danda Circle, SANGARH—continued.	Khálsa	89	Ashraf ...	329 0 0	200 0 0	180 0 0
		90	Basti Pír ...	804 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0
		91	" Habfb ...	509 0 0	240 0 0	220 0 0
		92	" Shah ...	66 0 0	49 0 0	49 0 0
		93	" Násir ...	598 0 0	240 0 0	100 0 0
		94	Bíloch Khán ...	539 0 0	511 0 0	310 0 0
		95	Bodo Monia ...	1,049 0 0	580 0 0	499 0 0
		96	Pati Khárák ...	44 0 0	44 0 0	44 0 0
		97	Palwán Janúbi ...	705 8 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
		98	" Shamáli ...	418 8 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
		99	Jaráh ...	332 12 0	232 12 0	...
		100	Jarrá ...	212 8 0	140 0 0	125 0 0
		101	Jar Leghári ...	562 0 0	425 0 0	440 0 0
		102	Jhind Abdúla ...	306 0 0	110 0 0	154 0 0
		103	Jabúja ...	131 8 0	116 0 0	88 0 0
		104	Chak Sanjar ...	205 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
		105	Chúláni ...	102 0 0	102 0 0	103 0 0
		106	Daira Shah ...	218 0 0	40 0 0	44 0 0
		107	Drábi ...	2,309 0 0	544 0 0	500 0 0
		108	Diya ...	87 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0
		109	Sajan ...	863 0 0	200 0 0	105 0 0
		110	Sanjar Janúbi ...	230 0 0	174 0 0	174 0 0
		111	" Saidan ...	220 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0
		112	" Shamáli ...	140 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0
		113	Sounra Búcha ...	193 8 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
		114	Sadrpur ...	300 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0
		115	Akúpur ...	500 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0
		116	Osmán Shah ...	507 8 0	430 0 0	182 0 0
		117	Aliáni ...	99 8 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
		118	Ida Aráien ...	358 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
		119	Khabarwála ...	105 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessments.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Láthiráj.	Barren.
	Progressive 12				
173 0 0	566 15 8	247 0 0	5,070	...	2,050
213 0 0	690 8 0	372 0 0	4,881	...	829
191 0 0	163 6 0	136 0 0	519	...	42
475 0 0	1,219 7 1	665 0 0	7,374	...	1,749
	Progressive 991				
242 0 0	690 2 4	342 0 0	4,935	...	1,919
	Progressive 166				
133 0 0	236 2 7	216 0 0	1,288	...	16
	Progressive 12				
3,814 0 0	10,32,514 10 0	6,306 0 5	67,776	9	14,714
	Progressive 574				
127 0 0	555 14 6	221 0 0	2,304	...	349
334 0 0	485 10 2	371 0 0	4,952	...	2,731
172 0 0	200 1 0	189 0 0	3,362	...	1,148
49 0 0	39 6 6	57 0 0	116	...	6
28 0 0	74 4 0	47 0 0	1,832	...	1,155
106 0 0	54 1 4	53 0 0	283	...	171
498 0 0	414 13 4	458 0 0	2,410	...	747
92 0 0	139 6 2	133 0 0	1,460	...	516
64 0 0	72 4 4	59 0 0	2,204	...	983
33 0 0	57 10 4	36 0 0	1,058	...	679
...	61 3 0	57 0 0	1,333	...	613
125 0 0	221 11 8	99 0 0	1,285	...	528
464 0 0	864 5 0	500 0 0	4,909	...	647
76 0 0	122 10 8	86 0 0	374	...	132
...	11 11 0	6 0 0	285	...	268
165 0 0	187 1 8	191 0 0	473	...	45
102 0 0	1,167 1 4	265 0 0	3,602	...	96
44 0 0	176 4 4	54 0 0	836	...	94
210 0 0	434 8 8	299 0 0	4,958	...	8,738
26 0 0	8 0 4	7 0 0	529	...	361
105 0 0	80 6 0	94 0 0	319	...	708
168 0 0	297 3 10	198 0 0	640	...	24
116 0 0	93 12 4	83 0 0	331	...	109
98 0 0	272 2 4	163 0 0	1,643	...	18
36 0 0	...	...	243	...	243
387 0 0	817 9 4	884 0 0	1,729	...	643
200 0 0	220 4 8	209 0 0	1,415	...	13
91 0 0	466 11 8	122 0 0	1,920	...	664
74 0 0	94 10 8	71 0 0	588	...	321
174 0 0	47 15 0	68 0 0	395	...	46
136 0 0	1,376 0 0	129 0 0	1,940	...	348

FORM E—

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágír.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandon- ed.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
SANGARH— <i>continued.</i>	Khálsa	83	Litri Shamáli ...	923	667	230	1,200	1,430
		84	Malkáni ...	1,663	859	356	1,174	1,530
		85	Mári Pachádi ...	241	49	141	12	153
		86	Nári Janúhi ...	1,744	1,203	1,110	1,568	2,678
		87	Nári Shamáli ...	1,360	550	670	436	1,106
		88	Wani ...	785	230	227	30	257
		Total ...	...	25,489	8,135	7,159	12,270	19,429
SANGARH— <i>continued.</i>	Danda Circle, Khálsa	89	Ashraf ...	878	101	47	929	976
		90	Basti Pír ...	1,395	132	43	651	694
		91	" Habfb ...	831	69	24	290	314
		92	" Shah ...	33	89	39	9	48
		93	" Násir ...	565	4	...	108	108
		94	Biloch Khán ...	20	24	40	28	68
		95	Bodo Monia ...	417	527	76	643	719
		96	Pati Khárák ...	749	15	79	101	180
		97	Palwán Janúbi ...	1,108	3	...	110	110
		98	" Shamáli ...	291	...	4	84	88
		99	Járáh ...	619	12	...	89	89
		100	Jarrá ...	269	94	...	394	394
		101	Jar Leghári ...	1,861	903	160	1,338	1,498
		102	Jhind Abdúla ...	19	24	28	171	199
		103	Jabúja ...	...	...	...	17	17
		104	Chak Sanjar ...	77	137	202	12	214
		105	Chúláni ...	1,234	191	116	1,965	2,081
		106	Daira Shah ...	316	112	18	296	314
		107	Drábi ...	388	138	108	586	694
		108	Diya ...	139	15	...	14	14
		109	Sajan ...	54	75	40	83	123
		110	Sanjar Janúbi ...	191	...	195	230	425
		111	" Saidan ...	99	1	50	72	122
		112	" Shamáli ...	790	432	157	247	403
		113	Sounra Búcha ...	...	...	...	...	...
		114	Sadrpur ...	480	80	50	543	593
		115	Akúpur ...	740	225	32	345	377
		116	Osmán Shah ...	690	4	...	562	562
		117	Aliáni ...	131	15	58	63	121
		118	Ida Aráien ...	72	205	26	46	72
		119	Khabarwála ...	1,330	86	86	168	186

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
3,020	0 0 9	0 1 4	0 1 11		
4,052	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 6		
478	0 4 3	0 4 7	0 10 9		
5,625	0 1 5	0 1 11	0 2 9		
3,016	0 1 1	0 1 10	0 3 4		
1,272	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 7 1		
53,053	0 1 8	2 1 0	0 5 8		
1,955	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 3 3		
2,221	0 1 2	0 2 9	0 7 2		
1,214	0 0 11	0 2 6	0 7 11		
170	0 5 2	0 5 4	0 6 8		
677	0 0 5	0 1 2	0 6 9		
112	0 3 0	0 7 7	0 9 3		
1,663	0 3 0	0 4 5	0 5 11		
944	0 0 10	0 2 3	0 10 11		
1,221	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 8 4		
379	0 0 7	0 1 6	0 6 7		
720	0 0 5	0 1 3	0 9 0		
757	0 1 3	0 2 1	0 3 3		
4,262	0 1 8	0 1 10	0 3 4		
242	0 3 8	0 5 8	0 6 2		
17	0 0 4	0 5 8	0 5 8		
428	0 6 4	0 7 2	0 8 8		
3,506	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 10		
742	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 2 0		
1,220	0 1 0	0 3 11	0 5 9		
168	0 0 3	0 0 8	0 3 10		
252	0 4 9	0 6 0	0 7 7		
616	0 4 11	0 5 2	0 7 5		
222	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 10 10		
1,625	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 3 1		
...	...	...	...	Carried away by the river.
1,081	0 4 6	0 7 2	0 12 11		
1,402	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 5 8		
1,256	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 3 5		
267	0 1 11	0 4 3	0 8 4		
349	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 3 11		
1,602	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 7		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágír.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
SANGARH—continued.	Khálsa	120	Gádi Sandila ...	623 0 0	275 0 0	89 0 0
		121	Lángah ...	726 0 0	400 0 0	245 0 0
		122	Lakhú ...	464 8 0	342 0 0	342 0 0
		123	Lángah ...	418 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0
		124	Mári Poádi ...	240 0 0	142 0 0	115 0 0
		125	Mári Darmiáni ...	115 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		126	Malána ...	140 8 0	117 0 0	117 0 0
		127	Mohr Jhangi ...	...	...	...
		128	Múnd ...	24 12 0	24 12 0	25 0 0
		129	Múndah ...	500 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0
		130	Mirkhur ...	95 0 0	275 0 0	275 0 0
		131	Nári Shah ...	152 8 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
			Total ...	15,743 0 0	9,556 8 0	8,518 0 0
SANGARH—continued.	Khálsa	132	Obái ...	270 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
		133	Bághúnwála ...	95 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		134	Bakri ...	248 8 0	151 0 0	122 0 0
		135	Panch Graien ...	...	...	...
		136	Thori ...	...	...	...
		137	Kachela ...	...	...	...
		138	Gháli ...	830 0 0	75 0 0	145 0 0
		139	Makwal Khurd ...	303 0 0	50 0 0	31 0 0
		140	Malikpur ...	500 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0
		141	Bakhri ...	...	...	...
		142	Janpur ...	...	...	...
		143	Dák ...	...	...	...
		144	Rahla ...	...	...	...
		145	Shekh Jiwandah ...	...	...	...
		146	Kotla Mirbáni ...	...	...	...
		147	Kotla Nazar Shah ...	...	...	...
		148	Lúmbarwála ...	...	...	...
		149	Nishánwála ...	...	...	...
		150	Chukida Aráien ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,246 8 0	926 0 0	728 0 0
			Total ...	58,227 2 0	38,029 12 0	34,495 0 0
			Rukh area ...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájunpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessments.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acres.	Láthiríj.	Barren.
Progressive 12					
29 0 0	210 13 6	112 0 0	1,932	...	1,398
218 0 0	152 0 4	182 0 0	790	...	263
447 0 0	806 8 0	763 0 0	2,929	...	530
229 0 0	147 14 8	71 0 0	1,569	...	626
146 0 0	198 15 2	218 0 0	880	...	176
122 0 0	80 14 4	75 0 0	943	...	85
106 0 0	267 12 2	166 0 0	803	...	76
450 0 0	348 5 0	449 0 0	6,330	...	3,757
Progressive 5					
15 0 0	8 11 4	2 0 0	122	...	105
301 0 0	620 2 2	465 0 0	1,630	...	199
160 0 0	265 9 2	218 0 0	569	...	16
125 0 0	250 11 4	76 0 0	1,131	...	440
6,648 0 0	10,848 10 2	7,606 0 0	69,716	...	26,119
237 0 0	143 0 0	162 0 0	690	...	322
118 0 0	134 4 4	152 0 0	920	...	509
144 0 0	176 0 0	228 0 0	770	...	96
353 0 0	878 11 4	540 0 0	6,650	...	2,546
19 0 0	57 1 0	41 0 0	947	...	549
65 0 0	114 13 0	127 0 0	2,953	...	800
76 0 0	24 1 0	35 0 0	65	...	1
...	454 2 0	194 0 0	2,325	...	843
172 0 0	251 10 0	298 0 0	3,400	...	1,524
...	...	...	1,323	...	1,048
...	...	...	860	...	860
...	...	...	1,002	...	1,002
...	...	...	827	...	218
...	5 8 0	8 0 0	193	...	70
...	20 10 0	19 0 0	2,556	...	2,387
...	25 7 0	9 0 0	162	...	125
...	154 11 0	113 0 0	2,042	...	294
...	99 11 0	73 0 0	1,244	...	261
...	...	...	84	...	84
Progressive 8					
1,184 0 0	2,539 9 8	1,999 0 0	29,013	...	13,539
36,279 0 0	68,668 2 10	48,519 0 0	4,04,633	20	1,18,765
Progressive...					
...	Total ...	599 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	49,118 0 0	32,891	...	11,253
...	...	...	4,87,524	20	1,30,018

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Danda Circle.	Khálsa	120	Gádi Sandila ...	220	2	11	301	312
		121	Lángah ...	132	164	60	171	231
		122	Lakhú ...	853	442	240	864	1,104
		123	Lángah ...	599	72	...	272	272
		124	Mári Poádi ...	409	18	43	234	277
		125	Mári Darmiáni ...	787	27	92	2	94
		126	Malána ...	59	242	99	327	426
		127	Mohr Jhangí ...	2,278	116	96	383	479
		128	Múnd ...	...	2	...	15	15
		129	Múndah ...	470	18	215	728	243
		130	Mirkhur ...	116	66	67	300	367
		131	Nári Shah ...	157	54	36	409	440
			Total ...	21,908	4,926	2,569	14,194	16,763
Sailába	Khálsa	132	Obái ...	158	2	...	208	208
		133	Bághúnwála ...	216	5	10	180	191
		134	Bakri ...	371	47	...	256	256
		135	Panch Graien ...	2,683	131	88	1,202	1,290
		136	Thori ...	315	...	...	83	83
		137	Kachela ...	1,980	6	...	167	167
		138	Gháli ...	28	1	...	35	35
		139	Makwal Khúrd ...	830	1	18	633	651
		140	Malikpur ...	1,484	26	...	366	366
		141	Bakhri ...	275	...	...	...	...
		142	Janpur ...	...	...	...	...	...
		143	Dák ...	...	...	...	...	...
		144	Rahla ...	609	...	...	...	...
		145	Shekh Jiwandah ...	115	...	...	8	8
		146	Kotla Mirhání ...	139	...	...	30	30
		147	Kotla Nazar Shah ...	...	...	...	37	37
SANGARH—concluded.		148	Lúmbarwála ...	1,504	19	...	225	225
		149	Nishánwála ...	835	3	...	145	145
		150	Chukida Aráien ...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	11,542	241	116	3,575	3,691
SANGARH—concluded.			Total ...	1,27,529	35,682	10,209	1,12,428	1,22,637
			Rakh area ...	21,627	11	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	1,49,166	35,693	10,209	1,12,428	1,22,637

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
	Total Area.	Total Málgu-zári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
534	0 0 11	0 3 4	0 5 8	
527	0 3 8	0 4 10	0 5 6	
2,399	0 4 2	0 5 1	0 7 11	
943	0 0 9	0 1 2	0 3 4	
704	0 4 0	0 5 1	0 11 10	
908	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 9 11	
727	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 4 0	
2,873	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 12 1	
17	0 0 3	0 1 11	0 1 11	
1,431	0 4 7	0 5 7	0 7 0	
553	0 6 2	0 6 4	0 8 0	
691	0 1 1	0 1 9	0 2 6	
43,597	0 1 8	0 2 9	0 7 3	
368	0 3 9	0 7 1	0 12 4	
411	0 2 8	0 5 11	0 12 7	
674	0 4 9	0 5 5	0 12 0	
4,104	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 6 1	
398	0 0 8	0 1 8	0 7 11	
2,153	0 0 8	0 11 0	0 11 9	
64	0 8 7	0 8 9	0 15 11	
1,482	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 4 9	
1,876	0 1 5	0 2 6	0 12 2	
275	...	...	...
...	
...	
609	...	...	...
123	0 0 8	0 1 0	1 0 0	
169	0 0 1	0 1 10	0 10 2	
37	0 0 11	0 3 11	0 3 11	
1,748	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 8 0	
983	0 0 11	0 1 2	0 8 1	
...	
15,574	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 8 8	
2,85,848	0 2 0	0 2 9	0 6 4	
21,638	...	...	...
3,07,486	...	...	...

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
DERA GHAZI KHAN.	Cháhi-Nahri. Khálsa	1	Jiuni ...	...	...	80 0 0
		2	Chak Ráman ...	1,280 5 0	1,446 0 0	1,273 0 0
		3	Chak Girzwáni ...	21 0 0	139 11 0	338 0 0
		4	Thadi ...	632 0 0	632 0 0	799 1 0
		5	Shah Sadr Dín ...	419 0 0	419 0 0	916 0 0
		6	Paki ...	256 8 0	256 8 0	489 0 0
		7	Jarwár ...	333 0 0	333 0 0	395 0 0
		8	Basti Hot ...	263 0 0	263 0 0	263 0 0
		9	Phápri ...	817 0 0	817 0 0	872 0 0
		10	Basti Káim ...	957 7 6	897 7 6	657 0 0
		11	Sultán Sandla ...	209 8 6	270 8 6	442 0 0
		12	Marhatta ...	3,288 0 0	2,900 0 0	2,800 0 0
		13	Kot Dáúd ...	1,073 9 0	832 6 9	1,060 0 0
		14	Bari Khira ...	936 7 0	1,147 9 3	717 0 0
		15	Jhok Háfiz Núr ...	257 0 0	257 0 0	136 0 0
		16	Pír A'dil ...	1,823 0 0	1,823 0 0	1,846 0 0
		17	Bari Dalel ...	265 8 0	265 8 0	297 0 0
		18	Tibi Istán ...	530 8 0	530 8 0	300 0 0
		19	Miran ...	109 0 0	109 0 0	40 0 0
		20	Ráwán ...	652 0 0	652 0 0	422 0 0
		21	Shamba Markand ...	3,970 14 0	3,600 0 0	2,400 0 0
		22	Ládan ...	1,374 8 0	1,374 8 0	930 0 0
		23	Kotla Mír Hosain ...	990 0 0	990 0 0	648 0 0
		24	Osmán Dona ...	112 0 0	112 0 0	100 0 0
		25	Chábri Zerin ...	911 0 0	700 0 0	400 0 0
		26	Jhok Yár Shah ...	178 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
		27	Kotla Sikháni Pachádi ...	1,383 0 0	1,383 0 0	1,213 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jampur, and Rājanpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessments.	TOTAL ARWA.	MINHAL.	
			Acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.
80 0 0	688 15 0	640 0 0	656	...	60
1,049 8 0	2,186 10 0	1,711 0 0	2,056	...	139
338 0 0	997 11 0	895 0 0	786	...	52
799 0 0	1,304 13 0	1,234 0 0	1,210	...	83
	Date	Jamia			
836 0 0	2,281 11 0	2,049 0 0	2,107	121	136
	Do.	34 0 0			
465 0 0	4,434 4 0	2,586 0 0	2,276	42	123
339 0 0	798 9 0	673 0 0	717	115	30
263 0 0	1,280 2 0	947 0 0	1,244	...	60
	Do.	15 0 0			
626 0 0	1,548 4 0	1,328 0 0	1,367	...	71
	Do.	108 0 0			
311 8 0	456 5 0	382 0 0	504	...	48
	Do.	33 0 0			
321 8 0	668 10 0	678 0 0	585	...	46
	Do.	36 0 0			
2,798 0 0	3,004 4 0	3,307 0 0	3,593	4	237
	Do.	571 0 0			
1,050 0 0	1,508 4 0	1,503 0 0	1,283	30	75
	Do.	142 0 0			
717 0 0	972 0 0	843 0 0	1,132	...	44
	Do.	122 0 0			
130 0 0	524 0 0	224 0 0	1,079	...	67
1,446 0 0	2,184 4 0	1,687 0 0	3,044	45	124
	Do.	36 0 0			
297 0 0	427 5 0	424 0 0	415	...	19
	Do.	37 0 0			
300 0 0	420 6 0	392 0 0	657	...	101
40 0 0	165 13 0	116 0 0	252	...	9
422 0 0	1,179 14 0	1,083 0 0	1,761	27	168
	Date	136 0 0			
2,225 0 0	2,676 5 0	2,275 0 0	2,886	20	548
	Date	165 0 0			
930 0 0	2,047 10 0	1,462 0 0	2,644	...	155
	Date	69 0 0			
648 0 0	936 0 0	652 0 0	1,596	...	191
	Date	28 0 0			
100 0 0	312 0 0	229 0 0	658	...	30
399 0 0	1,271 0 0	756 0 0	2,184	13	91
140 0 0	928 9 0	358 0 0	1,292	...	50
1,213 0 0	1,823 0 0	1,452 0 0	4,420	25	434

FORM E—

General Statement in acres of *Tuhsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,*

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgīr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khālsa	1	Jiuni ...	54	8	534	...	534
		2	Chak Rāman ...	218	26	1,369	304	1,673
		3	Chak Girzwāni ...	13	8	663	...	663
		4	Thadi ...	161	26	925	15	940
		5	Shah Sadr Dīn ...	254	40	1,556	...	1,556
		6	Paki ...	159	22	1,929	...	1,929
		7	Jarwār ...	8	41	523	...	523
		8	Basti Hot ...	244	81	859	...	859
		9	Phāpri ...	150	112	857	177	1,034
		10	Basti Kāim ...	116	17	207	116	323
		11	Sultān Sandīla ...	82	9	448	...	448
		12	Marhatta ...	1,078	173	2,106	...	2,106
		13	Kot Dāūd ...	129	32	1,017	...	1,017
		14	Bari Khira ...	379	55	654	...	654
		15	Jhok Hāfiz Nūr ...	547	87	378	...	378
		16	Pīr A'dīl ...	1,010	284	1,581	...	1,581
		17	Bari Dalel ...	96	23	277	...	277
		18	Tibi Isrān ...	191	99	266	...	266
		19	Miran ...	81	32	130	...	130
		20	Rāwān ...	548	249	769	...	769
		21	Shamba Markand ...	227	232	1,649	210	1,859
		22	Lādan ...	720	277	1,492	...	1,492
		23	Kotla Mīr Hosain ...	448	500	557	...	557
		24	Osmān Dona ...	289	96	243	...	243
		25	Chābri Zerin ...	659	366	1,055	...	1,055
		26	Jhok Yār Shah ...	562	284	596	...	596
		27	Kotla Sikhāni Pachādi ...	2,199	429	1,333	...	1,333

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khán District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
596	0 15 7	1 1 2	1 3 2		
1,917	0 13 3	0 14 3	1 0 4		
684	1 3 5	1 4 11	1 5 7		
1,127	1 0 2	1 1 4	1 4 10		
1,850	0 10 3	1 1 3	1 4 5		
2,110	1 2 2	1 3 3	1 5 0		
572	0 15 0	1 2 9	1 4 7		
1,184	0 11 11	0 12 6	1 1 4		
1,296	0 14 3	0 15 0	1 2 10		
456	0 11 1	0 12 3	1 1 3		
539	1 1 6	1 3 0	1 6 11		
2,352	0 12 2	0 13 0	1 4 9		
1,178	1 1 0	1 2 5	1 5 4		
1,088	0 10 2	0 10 7	1 1 7		
1,012	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 9 5		
2,875	0 8 8	0 9 2	1 0 8		
396	0 14 11	0 15 7	1 6 4		
556	0 9 6	0 11 3	1 7 6		
243	0 7 4	0 7 7	0 14 3		
1,566	0 8 7	0 9 8	1 3 8		
2,318	0 11 6	0 14 4	1 2 2		
2,489	0 8 5	0 8 11	0 14 11		
1,405	0 6 3	0 7 1	1 5 10		
628	0 5 6	0 5 10	0 15 6		
2,080	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 11 4		
1,242	0 4 5	0 4 7	0 15 6		
3,961	0 5 0	0 5 7	1 0 11		

FORM E-

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghadzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágr.	Serial Number	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khálsa	28	Tibi Khárák ...	607 0 0	607 0 0	550 0 0
		29	Núria Kúria Pachádi	2,950 0 0	2,801 0 0	2,910 14 0
		30	Núria Kúria Poádi ...	4,492 0 0	3,567 0 0	3,524 8 0
		31	Sadr Badr ...	778 0 0	393 4 3	437 0 0
		32	Dargháí Chan ...	590 8 0	584 6 0	686 0 0
		33	Háji Gházi Poádi ...	3,553 0 0	1,772 0 0	1,958 0 0
		34	Sakhira Aráien ...	4,611 0 0	4,611 0 0	3,532 0 0
		35	Sobha Aráien ...	642 8 0	642 8 0	686 0 0
		36	Mehtar Baksha ...	1,125 0 0	785 8 9	844 0 0
		37	Derah ...	9 5 0	7 12 0	5 11 0
		38	Drámá ...	5,193 0 0	4,195 15 9	4,048 0 0
		39	Háji Gházi Pachádi ...	3,247 0 0	2,920 0 0	2,912 0 0
		40	Darh Uplá ...	1,524 8 0	1,479 13 0	1,309 14 0
		41	Kotla Shafi Muhammad	582 7 0	506 4 0	460 10 0
		42	Chak Dalel ...	210 8 0	222 5 0	240 0 0
		43	Khákhi ...	3,601 8 0	3,601 8 0	3,301 0 0
		44	Gagú Samin ...	683 0 0	614 0 0	804 0 0
		45	Samin ...	3,768 0 0	3,768 0 0	4,056 0 0
		46	Chutála ...	842 0 0	842 0 0	972 0 0
		47	Jia Patáfi ...	604 0 0	604 0 0	611 0 0
		48	Basti Bhái ...	746 8 0	746 8 0	670 0 0
		49	Haibat Mastoi ...	633 0 0	633 0 0	633 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue Rates of the Circles.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acres.	Láthiráj.	Barren.
549 0 0	778 14 0	Date 53 0 0			
		807 0 0	1,762	...	57
2,910 14 0	3,157 6 0	Date 29 0 0			
		2,931 0 0	4,350	100	228
3,456 2 0	3,532 4 0	Date 99 0 0			
		3,521 0 0	4,691	85	506
437 0 0	297 5 0	Date 341 0 0			
		375 0 0	256	...	26
686 0 0	627 4 0	Date 58 0 0			
		832 0 0	527	23	66
1,958 0 0	2,432 5 0	Date 195 0 0			
		2,958 0 0	2,926	103	1,229
3,532 0 0	4,291 11 0	Date 375 0 0			
		4,831 0 0	5,118	130	938
721 0 0	737 8 0	Date 660 0 0			
		823 0 0	226	22	47
844 0 0	802 6 0	Date 76 0 0			
		956 0 0	457	21	75
5 11 0	88 13 0	Date 81 0 0			
		55 0 0	260	1	246
3,727 0 0	3,744 14 0	Date 8 0 0			
		3,758 0 0	4,563	99	1,248
2,912 0 0	2,735 10 0	Date 315 0 0			
		3,044 0 0	3,280	...	249
1,366 14 0	2,367 4 0	Date 199 0 0			
		2,089 0 0	2,677	...	250
460 10 0	886 12 0	Date 49 0 0			
		749 0 0	952	...	108
232 0 0	1,146 12 0	Date 28 0 0			
		872 0 0	1,235	...	39
3,301 0 0	5,345 2 0	Date 4 0 0			
		4,524 0 0	6,132	42	322
804 0 0	778 12 0	Date 57 0 0			
		873 0 0	862	...	57
4,056 0 0	5,288 9 0	Date 8 0 0			
		5,192 0 0	5,962	...	557
972 0 0	1,173 11 0	Date 627 0 0			
		1,358 0 0	1,348	...	109
611 0 0	856 5 0	Date 256 0 0			
		902 0 0	1,823	...	109
670 0 0	1,200 1 0	Date 49 0 0			
		791 0 0	1,590	...	69
633 0 0	479 3 0	Date 8 0 0			
		601 0 0	1,363	...	84
		Date 7 0 0			

FORM E—

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, Shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING—				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khálsa	28	Tibi Khárák ...	950	161	594	...	594
		29	Núria Kúria Pachádi ...	1,120	892	2,010	...	2,010
		30	Núria Kúria Poádi ...	1,163	693	1,886	358	2,244
		31	Sadr Badr ...	6	30	165	29	194
		32	Dargháí Chán ...	11	24	403	...	403
		33	Háji Gházi Poádi ...	390	69	543	592	1,135
		34	Sakhira Aráien ...	1,178	403	2,048	421	2,469
		35	Sobha Aráien ...	3	2	152	...	152
		36	Mehtar Baksha ...	54	30	277	...	277
		37	Derah ...	...	2	11	...	11
		38	Drámá ...	810	380	2,026	...	2,026
		39	Háji Gházi Pachádi ...	547	697	1,787	...	1,787
		40	Darh Uplá ...	623	284	1,520	...	1,520
		41	Kotla Shafi Muhammad ...	219	52	578	...	578
		42	Chak Dalel ...	258	110	828	...	828
		43	Khákhi ...	981	859	3,928	...	3,928
		44	Gagú Samin ...	69	191	545	...	545
		45	Samin ...	884	642	3,879	...	3,879
		46	Chutála ...	152	439	648	...	648
		47	Zia Patáfi ...	896	160	461	197	658
		48	Basti Bhái ...	329	421	771	...	771
		49	Haibat Mastoi ...	402	303	574	...	574

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
	Total Acres.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
1,705	0 7 0	0 7 3	1 5 6	
4,022	0 10 5	0 11 5	1 4 10	
4,100	0 10 10	0 12 5	1 6 7	
230	1 3 9	1 6 0	1 10 1	
438	1 3 4	1 7 3	1 9 3	
1,594	0 14 2	1 9 11	2 4 5	
4,050	0 12 11	1 0 4	1 10 9	
157	3 4 11	4 12 1	4 14 7	
361	1 14 7	2 6 9	3 2 6	
13	0 2 10	3 9 10	4 4 4	
3,216	0 12 0	1 1 7	1 11 2	
3,031	0 13 10	0 15 0	1 9 5	
2,427	0 12 2	0 13 5	1 5 5	
849	0 12 1	0 13 7	1 4 0	
1,196	0 11 2	0 11 7	1 0 11	
5,768	0 11 7	0 12 4	1 2 2	
805	1 0 0	1 1 2	1 9 4	
5,405	0 12 3	0 13 6	1 2 9	
1,239	0 13 0	0 14 2	1 11 2	
1,714	0 7 7	0 8 0	1 5 0	
1,521	0 7 10	0 8 3	1 0 3	
1,279	0 7 0	0 7 5	1 0 6	

General Statement in acres of Tehsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khālsa	50	Mandoswāla ...	1,446 8 0	1,446 8 0	1,346 0 0
		51	Kotla Sikhāni Lamba ...	439 0 0	489 0 0	274 0 0
		52	Nūrpur ...	3,296 0 0	3,296 0 0	2,727 0 0
		53	Shidāni ...	394 0 0	394 0 0	388 0 0
		54	Sabra Nāchān ...	1,433 0 0	1,433 0 0	1,000 0 0
		55	Haidar Wan ...	1,639 0 0	1,639 0 0	1,612 0 0
		56	Isan Goraia ...	669 0 0	561 0 0	350 0 0
		57	Chak Kabūl Shah ...	385 6 9	385 6 9	270 6 0
		58	Aliwāla ...	1,571 0 0	800 0 0	500 0 0
		59	Paiga ...	6,707 0 0	4,924 0 0	4,424 0 0
		60	Kotla Ghulām ...	722 0 0	610 0 0	608 7 0
		61	Haidar Kureshi ...	958 8 0	658 0 0	468 0 10
		62	Hāfiz Nūr Hosain ...	128 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		63	Rékra ...	796 0 0	700 0 0	700 0 0
		64	Māhtām ...	1,898 0 0	1,626 0 0	1,626 0 0
		65	Hazārá ...	1,556 0 0	1,556 0 0	1,500 0 0
		66	Malkāni ...	1,315 0 0	1,315 0 0	1,315 0 0
		67	Pūnnār ...	796 0 0	796 0 0	796 0 0
		68	Hāji Kamānd ...	1,900 0 0	1,626 0 0	1,626 0 0
		69	Jhok Utra ...	1,538 8 0	1,538 8 0	1,539 0 0
		70	Malkāni ...	362 8 0	362 8 0	320 0 0
		71	Nāri Dhāmriā ...	791 0 0	791 0 0	600 0 0
		72	Kot Chuta ...	5,643 8 0	4,800 8 0	4,007 0 0
		73	Māmūri ...	1,069 0 0	1,069 0 0	1,069 0 0
		74	Bandoāni ...	238 0 0	238 0 0	238 0 0
		75	Basti Khosa ...	741 8 0	741 8 0	742 0 0
		76	Kāimwāla ...	455 8 0	456 8 0	456 0 0
		77	Thata Gapolān ...	1,083 0 0	1,083 0 0	968 0 0
		78	Chehal Chahān ...	1,683 0 0	1,683 0 0	910 0 0
		79	Chahān Choti ...	792 0 0	792 0 0	400 0 0
		80	Nawa Bukharwah ...	1,349 0 0	1,047 0 0	774 0 0
		81	Darkhāst ...	...	...	63 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued,

Jampur, and Rājānpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lākhirsī.	Barren.
1,341 0 0	2,085 8 0	1,422 0 0	3,340	...	236
274 0 0	392 8 0	33 0 0	877	...	43
2,726 0 0	4,028 3 0	329 0 0	5,176	...	290
386 0 0	398 9 0	17 0 0	736	...	83
999 0 0	1,339 0 0	3,539 0 0	2,150	...	101
1,609 0 0	1,453 0 0	315 0 0	1,635	...	77
350 0 0	983 5 0	406 0 0	1,458	...	62
270 7 0	320 7 0	Date 6 0 0	500	...	18
500 0 0	1,983 1 0	1,117 0 0	3,381	81	130
4,415 0 0	9,444 15 0	Date 10 0 0	12,724	45	693
608 0 0	1,507 11 0	1,584 0 0	3,164	...	266
482 0 0	1,900 15 0	941 0 0	3,325	...	111
100 0 0	127 6 0	1,017 0 0	309	...	14
699 0 0	754 9 0	121 0 0	1,045	...	142
1,624 0 0	1,995 5 0	697 0 0	2,141	...	150
1,500 0 0	1,923 10 0	Date 5 0 0	2,681	...	102
1,315 0 0	2,338 0 0	Date 34 0 0	2,444	46	184
796 0 0	1,205 0 0	Date 38 0 0	1,376	...	83
1,626 0 0	2,577 0 0	1,715 0 0	3,951	...	654
1,539 0 0	2,121 10 0	Date 122 0 0	3,675	38	206
320 0 0	365 12 0	1,135 0 0	382	...	28
600 0 0	1,719 0 0	Date 199 0 0	3,254	...	127
4,005 0 0	5,652 10 0	1,910 0 0	10,969	...	516
1,066 0 0	1,571 3 0	Date 33 0 0	4,536	...	916
238 0 0	260 8 0	2,006 0 0	345	...	100
741 0 0	2,775 1 0	363 0 0	3,451	...	247
456 0 0	939 8 0	1,052 0 0	1,324	...	558
968 0 0	2,552 11 0	5,253 0 0	4,907	...	943
909 0 0	1,839 13 0	Date 4 0 0	2,497	140	160
399 0 0	2,399 13 0	1,297 0 0	6,267	...	2,237
774 0 0	13,015 6 0	1,039 0 0	12,335	...	1,589
43 0 0	11,760 1 0	4,244 0 0	45,798	...	8,802
		5,475 0 0			

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgír.	Serial number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khālsa.	50	Mandoswāla ...	1,107	427	1,237	333	1,570
		51	Kotla Sikhāni Lamba ...	326	210	298	...	298
		52	Nūrpur ...	1,373	984	2,529	...	2,529
		53	Shidāni ...	329	92	282	...	282
		54	Sabra Nāchān ...	1,202	373	874	...	874
		55	Haidar Wan ...	289	333	936	...	936
		56	Isan Goraia ...	406	338	652	...	652
		57	Chak Kabūl Shah ...	173	122	187	...	187
		58	Aliwāla ...	850	480	1,839	...	1,839
		59	Paiga ...	1,769	3,765	6,512	...	6,512
		60	Kotla Ghulām ...	1,148	805	945	...	459
		61	Haidar Kureshi ...	1,039	452	1,723	...	1,723
		62	Hāfiz Nūr Hosain ...	143	28	124	...	124
		63	Rekra ...	253	134	516	...	516
		64	Māhtām ...	517	143	1,331	...	1,331
		65	Hazārā ...	967	225	1,387	...	1,387
		66	Malkāni ...	262	467	1,485	...	1,485
		67	Pūnnār ...	92	405	796	...	796
		68	Hāji Kamānd ...	1,096	415	1,786	...	1,786
		69	Jhok Utra ...	1,291	483	1,657	...	1,657
		70	Malkāni ...	88	20	246	...	246
		71	Nāri Dhāmria ...	1,211	440	1,476	...	1,476
		72	Kot Chuta ...	2,248	4,161	4,044	...	4,044
		73	Māmūri ...	750	1,696	1,174	...	1,174
		74	Bandoāni ...	57	17	171	...	171
		75	Basti Khosa ...	114	1,320	1,770	...	1,770
		76	Kāimwāla ...	16	91	659	...	659
		77	Thata Gapolān ...	848	1,413	1,703	...	1,703
		78	Chehal Chahān ...	93	657	1,357	...	1,357
		79	Chahān Choti ...	926	1,299	1,805	...	1,805
		80	Nawa Bukharwah ...	392	4,208	6,146	...	6,146
		81	Darkhāst ...	18,366	8,090	9,734	806	10,540

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jāmpur, and Rājanpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

JAGIR.	Total Mālguzāri land.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
		Total Acrea.	Total Mālguzāri land.	Total land under cultivation.	
	8,104	0 6 8	0 7 2	0 14 2	
	834	0 5 8	0 5 11	1 0 9	
	4,886	0 9 11	0 10 6	1 4 5	
	703	0 8 8	0 9 1	1 6 8	
	2,449	0 6 11	0 7 2	1 4 3	
	1,558	0 15 6	1 0 3	1 11 0	
	1,396	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 15 0	
	482	0 13 0	0 14 6	1 12 11	
	8,169	0 4 6	0 4 10	0 8 2	
	12,046	0 7 6	0 7 11	0 11 7	
	2,898	0 4 9	0 5 2	0 15 11	
	8,214	0 4 10	0 5 1	0 9 6	
	295	0 6 8	0 6 6	0 15 7	
	903	0 10 7	0 12 3	1 5 5	
	1,991	0 14 9	0 15 8	1 7 6	
	2,579	0 9 8	0 10 1	1 2 9	
	2,214	0 10 9	0 11 6	1 1 2	
	1,293	0 12 0	0 12 9	1 4 9	
	8,297	0 7 7	0 9 2	1 0 9	
	8,431	0 8 8	0 9 4	1 3 5	
	854	0 15 2	1 4 10	1 7 7	
	8,127	0 5 2	0 5 4	0 11 5	
	10,453	0 7 8	0 8 0	1 4 9	
	8,620	0 4 6	0 5 8	1 1 7	
	245	0 11 0	0 15 5	1 6 2	
	8,204	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 13 8	
	766	0 8 8	0 15 0	1 1 5	
	8,964	0 3 7	0 4 5	0 10 4	
	2,107	0 8 7	0 9 10	0 15 3	
	4,030	0 2 7	0 4 1	0 9 2	
	10,746	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 14 6	
	86,996	0 1 10	0 2 4	0 8 3	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Chāhi Nahri.	Khālsa.	82	Nūr wāhi Sidharān ...	171 0 0	171 0 0	150 0 0
		83	Basti Jām ...	1,609 0 0	1,274 0 0	1,174 0 0
		84	Kotla Ahmad Khān ...	2,059 8 0	1,250 0 0	1,200 0 0
		85	Basti Nāsir ...	1,786 0 0	1,616 0 0	1,580 0 0
		86	Basti Malāna ...	2,538 0 0	2,510 0 0	2,327 0 0
		87	Yakyāni ...	751 0 0	490 0 0	523 0 0
		88	Jalbāni ...	333 0 0	333 0 0	280 0 0
		89	Notak Mahmīd ...	2,646 8 0	1,900 0 0	1,400 0 0
		90	Basti Dosa ...	497 0 0	354 0 0	330 0 0
		91	Māna Amdani ...	4,407 0 0	2,900 0 0	2,943 0 0
		92	Hāla ...	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
		93	Chak Khānpur ...	864 0 9	379 0 0	243 2 0
		94	Khānpur ...	2,810 15 3	2,871 0 0	2,882 14 0
		95	Basti Fouja ...	1,842 8 0	1,300 0 0	780 0 0
		96	Yārewāli ...	506 0 0	460 0 0	460 0 0
		97	Dūba Dūri ...	688 0 0	450 0 0	300 0 0
		98	Basti Gāman Sāndila ...	928 0 0	578 0 0	481 0 0
		99	Jungla ...	453 8 0	318 0 0	240 0 0
		100	Dhol ...	1,069 0 0	569 0 0	400 0 0
		101	Abrind ...	455 0 0	311 0 0	200 0 0
		102	Mohib Laskāni ...	635 0 0	571 0 0	500 0 0
		103	Jhakhar ...	701 0 0	701 0 0	701 0 0
		104	Dodā ...	629 0 0	629 0 0	629 0 0
		105	Malkāni Sherūwāli ...	194 0 0	194 0 0	194 0 0
		106	Dastiwāla ...	700 0 0	700 0 0	526 0 0
		107	Basti Ali Shah ...	267 0 0	267 0 0	267 0 0
		108	Basti Begwāla ...	472 0 0	472 0 0	472 0 0
		109	Māchiwāla ...	323 0 0	323 0 0	323 0 0
		110	Nūr wāhi Sherūwāli ...	358 0 0	258 0 0	200 0 0
		111	Sherū Khās ...	1,203 0 0	1,203 0 0	900 0 0
		112	Arāien ...	683 0 0	683 0 0	878 0 0
		113	Naharwāla ...	477 0 0	477 0 0	508 0 0
			Total ...	1,41,749 14 9	1,24,664 9 9	1,13,617 10 0

DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jāmpur, and Rājānpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acrea.	Lāthirāj.	Barren.
150 0 0	396 14 0	260 0 0	723	...	802
1,174 0 0	1,207 1 0	1,235 0 0	8,562	...	1,079
1,200 0 0	1,550 6 0	1,283 0 0	2,953	...	588
1,580 0 0	1,443 0 0	1,437 0 0	1,657	...	159
2,327 0 0	2,548 3 0	2,525 0 0	5,656	...	1,254
523 0 0	889 0 0	1,003 0 0	1,728	...	92
280 0 0	853 1 0	542 0 0	1,324	...	73
1,400 0 0	2,443 9 0	2,227 0 0	3,608	...	721
330 0 0	261 11 0	260 0 0	359	...	63
2,943 0 0	2,887 14 0	2,967 0 0	4,214	...	897
800 0 0	979 7 0	896 0 0	1,506	...	502
243 2 0	623 0 0	448 0 0	1,140	...	204
2,880 14 0	2,739 11 0	2,032 0 0	11,371	...	5,526
780 0 0	1,274 12 0	1,015 0 0	2,173	...	683
460 0 0	496 8 0	491 0 0	612	...	28
300 0 0	559 8 0	434 0 0	875	...	59
481 0 0	576 12 0	473 0 0	854	...	147
240 0 0	598 4 0	387 0 0	1,064	...	70
400 0 0	1,131 6 0	837 0 0	1,855	...	91
200 0 0	898 9 0	553 0 0	1,695	...	49
500 0 0	721 8 0	531 0 0	1,684	...	112
701 0 0	978 8 0	779 0 0	1,995	...	378
629 0 0	1,117 5 0	Date 26 0 0	1,776	...	497
		866 0 0			
194 0 0	301 11 0	Date 54 0 0	524	...	249
		233 0 0			
581 0 0	1,004 13 0	Date 9 0 0	2,303	...	792
		812 0 0			
267 0 0	421 11 0	Date 77 0 0	674	...	232
		357 0 6			
472 0 0	731 15 0	Date 10 0 0	851	...	191
		664 0 0			
322 0 0	318 12 0	Date 24 0 0	895	...	389
		266 0 0			
199 0 0	763 10 0	405 0 0	1,416	...	256
		531 0 0			
503 8 0	672 3 0	Date 16 0 0	2,256	...	537
		724 0 0			
878 0 0	628 14 0	Date 34 0 0	855	...	210
		216 0 0			
508 0 0	244 15 0	Date 17 0 0	441	...	126
		216 0 0			
1,11,549 10 0	2,01,300 3 0	1,55,143 0 0	3,11,774 0 0	1,418	46,169
		Date 6,096 0 0			
		Bal. 1,49,047 0 0			

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālas, shared or Jāgr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khālasa	82	Nūr wāhi Sidharān ...	74	79	268	...	268
		83	Basti Jām ...	1,006	453	1,024	...	1,024
		84	Kotla Ahmad Khān ...	617	499	1,249	...	1,249
		85	Basti Nāsir ...	105	353	1,040	...	1,040
		86	Basti Malāna ...	985	1,473	1,944	...	1,944
		87	Yakyāni ...	370	433	833	...	833
		88	Jalbāni ...	234	444	573	...	573
		89	Notak Mahmīd ...	268	432	2,187	...	2,187
		90	Basti Dosa ...	112	25	159	...	159
		91	Māna Amdāni ...	394	558	2,365	...	2,365
		92	Hāla ...	18	144	842	...	842
		93	Chak Khānpur ...	242	267	427	...	427
		94	Khānpur ...	2,398	1,633	1,814	...	1,814
		95	Basti Fouja ...	279	515	696	...	696
		96	Yārewāli ...	181	56	347	...	347
		97	Dūba Dūri ...	192	313	311	...	311
		98	Basti Gāman Sāndila... ..	133	210	364	...	364
		99	Jungla ...	216	464	314	...	314
		100	Dhol ...	606	712	746	...	746
		101	Abrind ...	502	546	598	...	598
		102	Mohib Laskāni ...	599	561	412	...	412
		103	Jhakhar ...	630	296	691	...	691
		104	Dodā ...	217	392	569	101	670
		105	Malkāni Sheriūwāli ...	48	32	195	...	195
		106	Dasti wāla ...	642	85	395	389	784
		107	Basti Ali Shah ...	12	56	324	...	324
		108	Basti Begwāla ...	52	163	385	60	445
		109	Māchi wāla ...	137	145	224	...	224
		110	Nūr wāhi Sheriūwāli ...	135	353	672	...	672
		111	Sheri Khās ...	1,097	130	154	338	492
		112	Arāien ...	109	109	348	79	427
		113	Naharwāla ...	102	21	57	135	192
Total ...				73,815	56,497	1,29,215	4,660	1,33,875

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Acres.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
421	0 5 6	0 9 10	0 15 6		
2,483	0 5 6	0 7 11	1 3 3		
2,365	0 6 11	0 8 8	1 0 5		
1,498	0 13 11	0 15 2	1 6 1		
4,402	0 7 1	0 9 2	1 4 9		
1,636	0 9 3	0 9 3	1 3 3		
1,251	0 6 6	0 6 11	0 15 2		
2,887	0 9 2	0 12 4	1 0 3		
296	0 11 7	0 14 0	1 10 1		
3,317	0 11 3	0 14 4	1 0 7		
1,004	0 9 6	0 14 3	1 1 0		
936	0 6 3	0 7 7	1 0 9		
5,845	0 2 10	0 5 7	1 1 11		
1,490	0 7 6	0 10 11	1 7 4		
584	0 12 10	0 13 5	1 6 8		
816	0 7 11	0 8 6	1 6 4		
707	0 8 10	0 10 8	1 4 9		
994	0 5 9	0 6 3	1 3 9		
1,764	0 7 3	0 7 7	1 1 11		
1,646	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 14 9		
1,572	0 5 1	0 5 5	1 4 7		
1,617	0 6 1	0 7 5	1 1 5		
1,279	0 7 4	0 10 2	1 3 5		
275	0 6 10	0 13 0	1 2 5		
1,511	0 5 1	0 7 9	0 15 0		
392	0 8 3	0 14 2	1 1 2		
660	0 12 0	0 15 6	1 7 0		
506	0 4 9	0 8 5	1 3 0		
1,160	0 4 7	0 5 7	0 9 7		
1,719	0 3 8	0 4 9	1 0 9		
645	0 13 11	1 1 1	1 9 10		
315	0 7 3	0 10 1	1 0 7		
2,64,187	0 7 7	0 9 0	1 1 8		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Sailába	Khálsa	114	Bet Sawáiri ...	70 0 0	52 0 0	312 0 0
		115	Mirás Gurmáni ...	250 8 0	228 0 0	328 0 0
		116	Massú Sikháni ...	333 8 0	421 0 0	453 0 0
		117	Notak Sikháni ...	880 12 0	875 0 0	875 0 0
		118	Pati Makwal ...	357 0 0	349 4 0	637 11 0
		119	Bet Naraki ...	980 0 0	577 12 0	1,312 5 0
		120	Alim Khán ...	474 0 0	471 0 0	180 0 0
		121	Bet Karm Shah ...	...	...	...
		122	Tránd ...	311 0 0	311 0 0	509 0 0
		123	Bhati Maitla ...	742 8 0	742 8 0	1,457 0 0
		124	Banjar Jalál Sandila ..	...	...	308 0 0
		125	Ganji ...	2,178 0 0	1,555 0 0	565 0 0
		126	Muhammad Chándia...	582 8 0	582 8 0	230 0 0
		127	Kairo Kahiri ...	1,750 8 0	1,500 0 0	1,227 0 0
		128	Kachi Gurmáni ...	738 8 0	765 8 0	230 0 0
		129	Kulewáli ...	1,714 0 0	1,130 0 0	1,183 0 0
		130	Bet Maláná ...	...	...	363 0 0
		131	Bet Mohri ...	...	270 0 0	970 0 0
		132	Kachi Patáfi ...	1,039 8 0	1,039 8 0	1,046 0 0
		133	Gujá Bahár Syál ...	1,754 0 0	1,314 0 0	1,103 0 0
		134	Bet Baitwála ...	1,056 0 0	1,056 0 0	1,272 0 0
		135	Pati Chajjá ...	336 0 0	460 0 0	360 3 0
		136	Pati Kahiri ...	213 10 0	238 1 0	205 8 0
		137	Bhindi Hakím ...	725 6 0	725 6 0	522 12 0
		138	Mír Miráni ...	622 14 9	622 14 9	590 9 3
		139	Pati Imám Bakhsh ...	702 0 0	702 0 0	676 3 0
		140	Pati Sulimán Shah ...	172 0 0	172 0 0	125 4 3
		141	Hader Malána ...	631 0 0	631 0 0	929 0 0
		142	Golewáh ...	497 0 0	497 0 0	501 0 0
		143	Bet Jámpur Bráhim ...	...	...	214 0 0
		144	Khai Mahesrán ...	...	...	105 0 0
		145	Lákha ...	473 0 0	311 0 0	256 0 0
		146	Chak Sherá ...	...	...	135 8 0
		147	Sáwanwála ...	187 0 0	187 0 0	187 0 0

DERA GHÁZI KHAN—continued.

STATEMENT No. IV—continued.

Jāmpur, and Rājānpur, Dera Ghāzi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acrea.	Lākhirāj.	Barren.
272 0 0	781 8 0	491 0 0	1,507	...	102
278 0 0	402 10 0	260 0 0	826	...	51
453 0 0	863 10 0	631 0 0	815	...	117
866 0 0	1,935 2 0	1,071 0 0	1,892	...	67
328 0 0	652 10 0	440 0 0	593	...	96
478 0 0	1,166 13 0	889 0 0	1,028	...	61
108 0 0	106 11 0	90 0 0	116	...	1
25 0 0	79 8 0	51 0 0	68	...	...
333 0 0	259 1 0	518 0 0	726	...	80
371 0 0	661 12 0	515 0 0	848	...	122
308 0 0	703 3 0	548 0 0	732	...	53
156 0 0	75 4 0	Date 20 0 0	...	...	...
24 0 0	...	61 0 0	72	...	9
428 0 0	485 15 0	...	...	...	...
149 0 0	8 3 0	377 0 0	822	...	331
703 0 0	909 7 0	Date 26 0 0	...	...	...
531 0 0	908 3 0	4 0 0	57	...	2
800 0 0	832 0 0	722 0 0	1,434	...	494
992 0 0	1,868 13 0	663 0 0	3,687	...	2,824
463 0 0	497 6 0	693 0 0	4,529	...	3,126
431 0 0	187 7 0	1,276 0 0	2,544	...	530
280 7 3	736 0 0	Date 3 0 0	...	...	...
205 8 0	569 0 0	425 0 0	1,739	...	920
522 12 0	1,166 13 0	95 0 0	463	...	6
590 9 3	1,046 4 0	444 0 0	961	...	96
676 3 0	1,053 14 0	Date 2 0 0	...	...	...
49 8 0	...	397 0 0	961	...	41
908 0 0	1,867 2 0	Date 14 0 0	...	...	...
501 0 0	1,889 8 0	915 0 0	1,623	...	76
165 0 0	200 6 0	Date 14 0 0	...	...	...
105 0 0	303 6 0	633 0 0	1,774	...	65
137 0 0	202 8 0	Date 15 0 0	2,255	29	63
135 8 0	211 8 0	695 0 0	...	...	...
158 0 0	297 12 0	Date 30 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	1,137 0 0	3,146	18	353
...	...	1,344 0 0	2,625	...	272
...	...	Date 71 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	125 0 0	442	...	98
...	...	175 0 0	572	...	99
...	...	133 0 0	607	...	135
...	...	Date 15 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	117 0 0	339	...	8
...	...	203 0 0	471	...	112
...	...	Date 27 0 0	...	...	...

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa shared, or Jāgir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued.	Khālsa	114	Bet Sawāiyi ...	753	28	70	554	626
		115	Mirās Gurmāni ...	467	53	95	160	255
		116	Massū Sīkhāni ...	78	76	394	150	544
		117	Notak Sīkhāni ...	252	378	812	383	1,195
		118	Pati Makwal ...	11	4	281	201	482
		119	Bet Naraki ...	146	34	781	6	787
		120	Alim Khān ...	24	1	...	90	90
		121	Bet Karm Shah ...	...	...	...	68	68
		122	Trūnd ...	10	147	42	447	489
		123	Bhati Maitla ...	3	1	413	309	722
		124	Banjar Jalāl Sandila... ..	107	27	259	286	545
		125	Ganji ...	10	5	45	3	48
		126	Muhammad Chāndia ..	...	...	...	...	...
		127	Kairo Kahiri ...	101	43	186	161	347
		128	Kachi Gurmāni ...	...	48	...	7	7
		129	Kulewāli ...	215	89	383	253	636
		130	Bet Malāna ...	88	21	...	754	754
		131	Bet Mohri ...	689	32	...	682	682
		132	Kachi Patāfi ...	366	95	529	1,024	1,553
		133	Gujā Bahār Syāl ...	407	...	38	374	412
		134	Bet Baitwālā ...	303	5	20	129	149
		135	Pati Chajjū ...	192	28	43	602	645
		136	Pati Kahiri ...	433	75	65	347	412
		137	Bhindi Hakīm ...	619	16	372	539	911
		138	Mir Mirāni ...	777	136	357	439	796
		139	Pati Imām Bakhsh ...	1,269	109	451	334	785
		140	Pati Sulimān Shah ...	...	...	...	...	...
		141	Hader Malāna ...	859	479	1,170	267	1,437
		142	Golewāh ...	747	213	540	853	1,393
		143	Bet Jāmpur Brāhim ...	173	36	...	135	135
		144	Khai Maheśrān ...	214	14	...	245	245
		145	Lākha ...	292	55	...	125	125
		146	Chak Sherū ...	176	...	...	155	155
		147	Sāwanwāla ..	105	59	...	195	195

STATEMENT No. IV—continued.

Jámpur, and Rdjanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.		Total Acres.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
1,405		0 5 3	0 6 0	0 12 7	
775		0 5 0	0 5 4	1 0 3	
698		0 12 5	0 14 5	1 2 6	
1,825		0 9 1	0 9 4	0 14 4	
497		0 11 10	0 14 2	0 14 7	
967		0 13 10	0 14 8	1 2 1	
115		0 12 5	0 12 6	1 0 0	
68		0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	
646		0 11 5	0 12 9	1 0 11	
726		0 9 8	0 11 4	0 11 5	
679		0 11 6	0 13 0	0 15 6	
63		0 13 7	0 15 6	1 4 4	
...		...	...	...	Carried away by river.
491		0 6 10	0 11 5	1 0 2	
55		0 1 2	0 1 2	0 9 2	
940		0 7 11	0 15 6	1 1 10	
863		0 2 11	0 12 8	0 14 1	
1,403		0 2 5	0 2 11	0 10 6	
2,014		0 8 0	0 10 1	0 13 1	
819		0 3 11	0 8 4	1 0 6	
457		0 3 3	0 3 4	0 10 2	
865		0 7 4	0 8 1	0 11 0	
920		0 6 5	0 6 8	0 14 11	
1,546		0 8 11	0 9 4	0 15 10	
1,709		0 5 7	0 5 9	0 12 7	
2,163		0 4 9	0 4 11	0 13 7	
...		...	...	...	Carried away by river.
2,775		0 5 9	0 6 6	0 12 8	
2,353		0 7 9	0 8 8	0 14 7	
844		0 4 6	0 5 10	0 14 10	
473		0 4 11	0 5 11	0 11 5	
472		0 3 1	0 4 0	0 15 1	
331		0 5 6	0 5 8	0 12 1	
359		0 5 11	0 7 10	0 14 5	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or jagir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
DERA GHAZI KHAN— <i>contd.</i>	Khālsa	148	Shah Jamāl ...	769 0 0	600 0 0	978 0 0
		149	Darkhāst Sherū ...	...	...	...
		150	Jhalār Latīf Shah ...	1,208 0 0	928 0 0	1,180 0 0
		151	Bokhā ...	650 0 0	350 0 0	250 0 0
		152	Hīr ...	302 0 0	250 0 0	200 0 0
		153	Luskāni ...	273 8 0	273 0 0	718 0 0
		154	Kotla Nūr Muhammad ...	914 0 0	714 0 0	361 0 0
		155	Kotla Dīn Shah ...	637 0 0	490 0 0	490 0 0
			Total ...	24,525 10 9	21,391 5 9	12,845 7 6
DERA GHAZI KHAN— <i>contd.</i>	Khālsa	156	Soḥba Rind ...	60 0 0	46 0 0	46 0 0
		157	Passū Parhār ...	473 0 0	473 0 0	473 0 0
		158	Rānjha ...	899 12 0	894 0 0	894 0 0
		159	Kālā ...	822 0 0	809 0 0	712 0 0
		160	Kot Bāta ...	304 0 0	304 0 0	290 0 0
		161	Rāman ...	562 11 0	428 0 0	601 0 0
		162	Gajāni ...	589 8 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
		163	Makṣūdā Jhajjar ...	196 8 0	112 0 0	112 0 0
		164	Sikhāni ...	226 8 0	226 8 0	226 0 0
		165	Dhaū ...	392 0 0	392 0 0	512 0 0
		166	Yārū ...	740 0 0	489 0 0	489 0 0
		167	Chābri Bāla ...	440 8 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
		168	Kot Haibat Churata ...	3,673 0 0	3,050 0 0	3,050 0 0
		169	Gadāi ...	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,315 0 0
			Total ...	12,879 7 0	11,623 8 0	11,620 0 0
D. G. KHAN— <i>contd.</i>	Khālsa	170	Amdāni ...	536 8 0	536 8 0	537 0 0
		171	Shādan Lūnd ...	1,750 0 0	1,715 8 0	1,072 0 0
		172	Ghūman ...	166 0 0	144 8 0	145 0 0
		173	Sabzāni ...	82 0 0	82 0 0	82 0 0
		174	Soḥāra Zor ...	24 12 0	24 12 0	25 0 0
		175	Hota Hatwāni ...	574 0 0	574 0 0	558 0 0
		176	Sherū Dasti ...	235 8 0	235 0 0	235 0 0
		177	Kocha Kokāri ...	181 0 0	181 0 0	181 0 0
		178	Rori ...	107 8 0	106 8 0	107 0 0
		179	Jāni ...	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0
		180	Umrāni ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jampur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.
445 0 0	60 15 0	44 0 0	88	...	36
...	1,028 14 0	671 0 0	2,790	...	320
1,180 0 0	1,586 9 0	1,453 0 0	2,040	...	235
250 0 0	505 2 0	315 0 0	460	...	29
178 0 0	903 8 0	461 0 0	862	...	85
...	9 6 0	4 0 0	8	...	...
349 0 0	275 6 0	193 0 0	278	...	43
487 0 0	893 7 0	676 0 0	852	...	46
15,805 7 6	28,222 6 0	19,955 0 0	47,651	47	11,204
46 0 0	81 14 0	Dates 253 0 0 Bal. 19,702 0 0 51 0 0	151	37	8
473 0 0	866 9 0	474 0 0	1,075	...	100
894 0 0	1,851 8 0	1,121 0 0	2,059	...	137
712 0 0	2,076 7 0	1,045 0 0	3,036	...	184
290 0 0	725 0 0	219 0 0	855	...	11
587 8 0	2,806 4 0	606 0 0	7,069	...	550
400 0 0	1,809 3 0	734 0 0	3,518	...	243
112 0 0	851 15 0	531 0 0	905	...	22
226 0 0	471 0 0	341 0 0	539	...	82
388 0 0	757 14 0	656 0 0	947	150	47
489 0 0	4,348 8 0	Date 7 0 0 1,653 0 0	7,317	15	294
500 0 0	4,005 10 0	1,600 0 0	10,667	...	473
3,050 0 0	10,337 6 0	5,091 0 0	21,017	...	1,726
3,312 0 0	9,654 8 0	4,560 0 0	16,461	181	645
11,479 8 0	40,643 4 0	13,682 0 0 Date 7 0 0 Bal. 18,675 0 0	75,616	383	4,472
537 0 0	1,383 14 0	457 0 0	3,380	2	452
1,080 0 0	3,286 13 0	2,405 0 0	24,358	...	7,946
145 0 0	405 14 0	265 0 0	955	...	92
82 0 0	358 6 0	190 0 0	2,008	...	861
25 0 0	128 0 0	60 0 0	310	...	17
558 0 0	1,049 8 0	731 0 0	1,918	...	243
235 0 0	1,669 8 0	828 0 0	6,496	...	137
181 0 0	1,087 0 0	256 0 0	3,170	...	86
107 0 0	427 7 0	150 0 0	1,936	...	739
415 0 0	1,003 10 0	695 0 0	5,949	...	1,159
600 0 0	2,296 12 0	900 0 0	8,740	...	3,108

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI INCLUDING.				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Latently abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
D. G. KHAN— <i>cond.</i>	Khálsa	148	Sháh Jamál ...	...	...	...	52	52
		149	Darkhást Sherá ...	1,474	212	678	106	784
		150	Jhalár Latíf Shah ...	388	2	645	770	1,415
		151	Bokhá ...	...	12	...	419	419
		152	Hir ...	6	28	...	743	743
		153	Luskáni ...	...	...	...	8	8
		154	Kotla Núr Muhammad ...	12	...	...	223	223
		155	Kolta Dín Shah ...	21	7	122	656	773
			Total ...	11,787	2,568	8,791	13,254	22,045
D. G. KHAN— <i>continued.</i>	Khálsa	156	Sobha Rind ...	21	68	17	...	17
		157	Passú Parhár ...	124	240	343	268	611
		158	Ránjha ...	394	443	1,013	72	1,085
		159	Kálá ...	463	918	933	538	1,471
		160	Kot Búta ...	264	384	196	...	196
		161	Ráman ...	2,675	2,687	488	669	1,157
		162	Gajáni ...	508	1,953	402	412	814
		163	Maksúda Jhajjar ...	161	189	533	...	533
		164	Sikháni ...	96	32	379	...	379
		165	Dhaú ...	116	59	575	...	575
		166	Yáru ...	1,599	2,530	1,811	1,068	2,879
		167	Chábrí Bála ...	2,433	4,039	2,581	1,141	3,722
		168	Kot Haibat Churata ...	3,902	8,928	4,341	2,130	6,471
		169	Gadái ...	9,652	6,247	3,768	1,968	5,736
			Total ...	16,408	28,707	17,380	8,266	25,646
D. G. KHAN— <i>continued.</i>	Khálsa	170	Amdáni ...	609	1,462	272	583	855
		171	Shádan Lúnd ...	4,092	5,348	218	6,754	6,972
		172	Ghúman ...	69	180	78	536	614
		173	Sabzáni ...	452	58	58	579	637
		174	Sohára Zor ...	4	63	...	226	226
		175	Hota Hatwáni ...	183	563	486	443	929
		176	Sherá Dasti ...	2,331	3,502	212	314	526
		177	Kocha Kokári ...	816	1,484	106	728	834
		178	Rori ...	220	501	...	476	476
		179	Jáni ...	2,496	637	...	1,687	1,657
		180	Umráni ...	912	1,916	216	2,588	2,804

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.		Total Acres.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
52		0 8 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	
2,470		0 8 10	0 4 8	0 13 8	
1,805		0 11 4	0 12 10	1 0 5	
431		0 10 11	0 11 8	0 12 0	
777		0 8 6	0 9 5	0 10 0	
3		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	
245		0 11 1	0 12 2	0 13 10	
796		0 12 7	0 13 7	0 13 11	
36,400		0 6 7	0 8 1	0 14 10	
106		0 5 4	0 7 8	3 0 0	
975		0 7 0	0 7 9	0 12 5	
1,922		0 8 8	0 9 4	1 0 6	
2,852		0 5 6	0 5 10	0 11 4	
844		0 4 1	0 4 2	1 1 10	
6,519		0 1 3	0 1 6	0 8 5	
3,275		0 3 4	0 3 7	0 14 5	
883		0 9 5	0 9 7	0 15 11	
507		0 10 1	0 10 9	0 14 5	
750		0 10 11	0 13 10	1 2 1	
7,008		0 3 7	0 3 9	0 9 2	
10,194		0 2 4	0 2 6	0 6 10	
19,291		0 3 10	0 4 3	0 12 7	
15,635		0 4 5	0 4 8	9 12 8	
70,761		0 3 11	0 4 2	0 11 8	
2,926		0 2 2	0 2 6	0 8 6	
16,412		0 1 7	0 2 4	0 5 6	
863		0 4 5	0 4 11	0 6 11	
1,147		0 1 6	0 2 7	0 4 9	
293		0 3 3	0 3 3	0 4 3	
1,675		0 6 1	0 6 11	0 12 7	
3,359		0 0 9	0 1 6	0 9 11	
3,134		0 1 3	0 1 4	0 4 11	
1,177		0 1 3	0 2 0	0 5 0	
4,790		0 1 10	0 2 4	0 6 8	
5,632		0 1 8	0 2 6	0 5 2	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálas, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
D. G. KHAN—concluded.	Pachad	181	Khalol ...	316 0 0	316 0 0	316 0 0
		182	Bátíl ...	4,356 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
		183	Vaddor ...	1,743 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0
		184	Kocha Wadáni ...	173 8 0	173 8 0	174 0 0
		185	Wáhi Kingrani ...	226 0 0	226 0 0	226 0 0
	Jágir Khálsa.	186	Núrwhá ...	223 0 0	223 0 0	223 0 0
		187	Bela ...	1,485 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
		188	Dalána ...	990 0 0	990 0 0	990 0 0
		189	Sakhi Sarwar ...	...	...	...
		190	Choti ...	4,604 0 0	3,200 0 0	3,200 0 0
		191	Bakharwáh ...	221 0 0	465 0 0	465 0 0
			Total ...	19,019 12 0	15,908 4 0	15,951 0 0
			Total ...	1,98,174 12 0	1,73,587 11 6	1,63,359 1 6
			Rakh area ...			
			Grand Total ...			
JAMPUR.	Sailába.	1	Lúndi Pátáfi ...	4,804 0 0	1,739 0 0	1,826 0 0
		2	Mad Ahmad Khán ...	88 1 0	75 0 0	223 0 0
		3	Bet Rámpur ...	1,464 8 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
		4	Saidpur ...	1,100 0 0	545 0 0	200 0 0
		5	Derah Koura Khán ...	1,074 0 0	1,000 0 0	400 0 0
		6	Dinpúr ...	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	200 0 0
		7	Thul Máhtam ...	1,053 0 0	363 0 0	247 0 0
		8	Barkudarpura ...	2,138 7 0	1,032 0 0	1,182 9 0
			Total ...	12,717 0 0	6,154 0 0	4,878 0 0
	Chahi-Nahri.	9	Basti Gaddan ...	490 0 0	418 0 0	486 13 0
		10	Basti Rindán ...	1,211 4 0	1,031 0 0	1,076 0 0
		11	Bhánúwála ...	274 8 0	220 13 0	208 10 0
		12	Basti Wája ...	575 0 0	515 0 0	523 8 0
		13	Shah Nawázpura ...	919 6 6	968 15 0	1,216 2 0
		14	Dhora Rindán ...	700 4 3	739 4 0	486 8 0
		15	Kotla Díwán ...	1,168 0 0	897 0 0	1,080 8 0
		16	Dhora Hajáná ...	796 0 0	652 0 0	791 8 9
		17	Kamar Shah ...	880 9 10	211 0 0	273 0 0
		18	Bukhára Khichi ...	131 2 0	65 6 6	128 0 0
		19	Pati Nabahú Mal Lan-jára ...	238 7 8	165 14 0	159 0 0
		20	Dúkar ...	709 0 0	621 0 0	634 10 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAY.	
			Acres.	Láthiráj.	Barren.
316 0 0	1,588 15 0	619 0 0	4,338	...	818
3,600 0 0	9,630 3 0	6,331 0 0	59,504	...	12,844
		Date 1 0 0			
1,300 0 0	2,639 14 0	1,821 0 0	8,628	...	1,860
174 0 0	423 0 0	225 0 0	1,597	...	193
226 0 0	153 9 0	199 0 0	481	...	130
223 0 0	2,016 7 0	450 0 0	6,842	...	504
800 0 0	1,098 9 0	900 0 0	4,588	...	1,945
990 0 0	2,555 14 0	1,364 0 0	29,863	...	20,705
...	...	...	41,912	41,912	...
3,200 0 0	16,614 7 0	2,956 0 0	1,39,862	...	77,173
465 0 0	3,629 0 0	377 0 0	28,351	...	16,814
15,959 0 0	53,476 10 0	21,679 0 0	3,85,186	41,914	1,47,776
		Date 1 0 0			
1,54,093 9 6	3,23,642 7 0	2,14,118 0 0	8,20,227	43,762	2,09,621
	Date trees	6,357 0 0			
	Zalance	2,07,761 0 0	64,478		44,855
			8,84,705	43,762	2,54,476
1,615 0 0	2,831 5 1	2,359 0 0	4,364	2	201
223 0 0	1,074 0 8	786 0 0	1,197	...	188
277 0 0	265 4 8	250 0 0	13,764	...	12,466
180 0 0	213 8 0	224 0 0	14,869	...	11,947
800 0 0	848 14 3	710 0 0	23,363	...	18,753
100 0 0	1,589 6 0	150 0 0	23,058	...	21,268
35 0 0	1,513 9 0	15 0 0	63	...	...
1,182 0 0	1,757 7 0	1,539 0 0	4,384	...	253
3,912 0 0	7,164 15 6	6,033 0 0	85,062	2	64,831
486 12 0	823 0 0	701 0 0	1,674	...	81
1,076 0 0	1,808 6 7	1,580 0 0	4,223	63	201
208 10 0	795 0 0	501 0 0	1,623	...	189
523 8 0	617 5 0	580 0 0	803	...	45
1,215 2 0	1,258 3 0	1,421 0 0	1,484	...	75
486 8 0	1,152 4 0	735 0 0	1,269	...	31
1,080 8 0	1,262 2 0	1,159 0 0	2,503	...	137
791 8 0	837 2 0	819 0 0	1,391	...	92
273 0 0	573 14 0	379 0 0	1,572	...	181
128 0 0	674 7 0	160 0 0	8,271	...	233
159 0 0	354 0 0	240 0 0	886	...	77
634 10 0	984 6 0	789 0 0	1,188	...	90

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgīr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
DERA GHAZI KHAN—continued	Khālsa	181	Khalol ...	109	2,432	57	922	979
		182	Bātil ...	6,271	22,598	5,932	7,859	13,791
	Jāgīr Rhālsa.	183	Vaddor ...	1,132	2,643	210	2,783	2,993
		184	Kocha Wadāni ...	132	566	...	406	406
		185	Wahi Kingrāni ...	...	129	...	222	222
		186	Nāwāh ...	2,731	1,813	...	1,794	1,794
		187	Bela ...	132	769	...	1,742	1,742
		188	Dalānā ...	3,316	2,941	...	2,901	2,901
		189	Sakhi Sarwar ...	...	...	...	...	...
		190	Choti ...	18,957	33,622	1,176	8,934	10,110
		191	Bakharwāh ...	3,240	7,847	...	450	450
			Total ...	52,509	91,069	9,021	42,897	51,918
			Total ...	1,54,519	1,78,841	164,407	69,077	233,484
			Rakh area ...	19,465	72	9	77	86
			Grand Total ...	1,73,984	1,78,913	164,416	69,154	233,570
JAMPUR	Sailāba Khālsa.	1	Lūndi Pātāfi ...	1,481	86	195	2,399	2,594
		2	Mad Ahmad Khān ...	45	2	52	960	1,012
		3	Bet Rāmpur ...	1,079	17	22	180	202
		4	Saidpur ...	2,859	63	26	174	200
		5	Derah Koura Khān ...	3,831	77	15	687	702
		6	Dinpur ...	1,622	18	...	150	150
		7	Thūl Mahtam ...	48	...	...	15	15
		8	Barkhūdarpur ...	2,158	264	535	1,169	1,704
			Total ...	13,123	527	845	5,734	6,579
	Chāhi- Nahri.	9	Basti Gaddan ...	711	190	692	...	692
		10	Basti Rindān ...	1,332	678	1,449	...	1,449
		11	Bhānūwāla ...	439	133	862	...	862
		12	Basti Wāja ...	139	108	511	...	511
		13	Shah Niwāspura ...	167	173	1,003	66	1,069
		14	Dhora Rindān ...	97	55	343	743	1,086
		15	Kotla Dīwān ...	981	280	1,105	...	1,105
		16	Dhora Hajānā ...	634	324	641	...	641
		17	Kamar Shah ...	580	137	674	...	674
		18	Bukhāra Khichi ...	5,543	1,755	740	...	740
		19	Pati Nabahū Mal Lan- jārā ...	396	16	397	...	397
		20	Dūkar ...	319	90	687	...	689

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jampur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Acres.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
3,520	0 2 4	0 2 10	0 12 9	Maññ.	
38,660	0 1 8	0 2 5	0 7 4		
3,768	0 3 5	0 4 3	0 9 7		
1,404	0 2 3	0 2 7	0 8 10		
351	0 6 8	0 9 1	0 14 3		
6,338	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 4 0		
2,643	0 3 2	0 5 5	0 8 3		
8,151	0 0 9	0 2 0	0 7 6		
...		
62,689	0 0 4	0 0 9	0 4 8		
11,537	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 13 5	Without date tree jama.	
1,95,496	0 0 11	0 1 9	0 6 8		
5,66,844	0 4 1	0 6 1	0 14 8		
19,623	0 4 2	0 5 11	0 14 8		
5'86,467	...	...	...
4,161	0 10 3	0 10 10	1 0 9		
1,059	0 10 6	0 11 11	0 12 5		
1,298	0 0 4	0 3 6	1 5 7		
3,122	0 0 5	0 1 9	1 4 11		
4,610	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 14 10		
1,790	0 0 1	0 1 6	1 0 4		
63	0 3 10	0 3 10	1 0 0		
4,126	0 5 7	0 6 0	0 12 7		
20,229	0 1 1	0 4 9	0 15 11		
1,593	0 6 7	0 7 1	0 12 9		
3,959	0 6 0	0 6 5	0 11 11		
1,434	0 4 11	0 5 7	0 8 1		
758	0 11 7	0 12 3	0 15 0		
1,409	0 15 4	1 0 2	1 2 4		
1,238	0 9 3	0 9 8	0 10 4		
2,366	0 7 5	0 7 10	0 13 5		
1,699	0 7 9	0 8 2	0 13 4		
1,391	0 3 10	0 4 4	0 7 5		
8,038	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 1 0		
809	0 4 4	0 4 9	0 9 4		
1,098	0 10 8	0 11 6	1 0 3		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Deva Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khalsa, shared or Jagir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Cháhi-Nahri.		21	Kot Táhar ...	2,312 6 0	1,904 0 0	1,057 0 0
		22	Ará Jáfár ...	430 0 0	440 1 6	284 4 0
		23	Chína ...	463 0 0	473 0 0	380 8 0
		24	Basti Sikháni ...	1,288 6 6	648 14 3	551 7 0
		25	" Háfiz ...	4,569 6 0	385 10 0	439 8 0
		26	" Rústam Laghári ...	755 5 9	899 5 0	729 8 0
		27	Búlewála ...	825 13 0	850 1 0	704 0 0
		28	Patni ...	194 4 9	132 4 0	117 10 0
		29	Pati Ahmad Khán ...	9 12 0	...	...
		30	Guláb Shah ...	399 8 4	392 1 6	387 2 0
		31	Kotla Siál ...	1,528 14 6	1,357 10 0	1,403 8 0
		32	Malániwála ...	544 0 6	484 0 0	458 0 0
		33	Sáúwála ...	422 5 0	298 0 0	324 5 0
		34	Nawa Begráj ...	1,723 4 0	1,155 0 0	857 4 0
		35	Kotla Mughlán ...	1,211 7 3	1,224 12 9	768 7 3
		36	Adamgarh Kona ...	1,342 8 0	1,100 0 0	1,153 0 1
		37	Kásimwála ...	395 8 9	468 15 3	351 7 4
		38	Nawa Chak ...	299 8 0	388 4 0	355 0 0
		39	Basti Bakhsh ...	52 4 0	82 0 0	163 4 0
		40	Kotla Polwála ...	575 12 0	665 0 0	586 12 0
		41	Dangora ...	653 10 0	443 12 0	494 0 0
		42	Shahwála ...	1,298 9 3	826 4 0	893 10 0
		43	Silará ...	...	...	...
		44	Sháhanwála ...	669 1 3	512 5 0	500 12 0
		45	Basti Shái ...	480 0 0	492 10 0	303 4 0
		46	Tiba Chándia Khurd... ..	135 0 0	135 0 0	105 0 0
		47	Tiba Chándia Kalán ...	456 0 0	466 12 0	419 8 0
		48	Muhammadpur Diwán-wála ...	665 14 0	441 5 6	573 10 9
		49	Khanwáh ...	768 1 0	585 12 0	424 10 0
		50	Kot Jánú ...	1,109 0 0	785 0 0	1,018 0 0
		51	Babalwáli ...	1,824 0 0	1,431 0 0	1,279 12 0
		52	Makwalwála ...	621 0 0	695 0 0	526 14 0
		53	Basti Gáúí ...	720 0 0	356 0 0	383 6 0
		54	Gaddanwála ...	4,426 14 6	367 0 2	314 0 0
		55	Dhingána ...	2,133 5 6	1,708 2 0	1,860 0 0
		56	Garhi Sultán Shah ...	339 0 0	312 12 0	276 0 0
		57	Káziwála ...	2,197 11 3	895 7 6	1,594 14 6
		58	Hairo ...	3,597 0 3	1,528 0 0	1,918 0 0
		59	Adamgarh Nowa ...	993 1 0	802 4 0	843 8 0
		60	Jámpur ...	3,488 0 0	1,926 14 0	1,740 0 0
		61	Tatárwála ...	2,122 4 0	1,380 0 0	995 3 0
		62	Basti Mirán ...	833 2 0	1,050 0 0	873 8 0
		63	Mullánwála ...	1,034 0 0	1,315 0 0	1,021 5 0
		64	Kotla Dáh ...	260 4 0	290 0 0	205 12 0
		Total ...		49,949 1 0	38,291 2 0	36,700 4 10

JAMPUR—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acres.	Lákhiráj.	Barren.
1,057 0 0	2,206 0 0	1,541 0 0	4,502	1	224
284 0 0	666 6 0	400 0 0	728	...	41
35 8 0	521 5 0	381 0 0	1,233	...	91
	Progressive 23 0 0				
551 7 0	902 14 0	751 0 0	1,402	...	134
439 10 0	473 5 0	447 0 0	410	...	27
729 8 0	1,046 10 0	893 0 0	2,628	...	80
701 0 0	1,371 10 0	1,072 0 0	2,084	...	136
117 10 0	330 6 0	257 0 0	1,572	...	45
...	257 1 0	150 0 0	1,936	...	47
387 2 0	610 8 0	446 0 0	1,160	...	78
1,403 8 0	1,426 1 0	1,410 0 0	1,681	...	101
468 0 0	687 7 0	613 0 0	892	...	31
324 5 0	1,770 8 0	990 0 0	4,229	...	132
857 4 0	1,067 8 0	1,018 0 0	2,154	...	213
768 7 3	1,356 13 0	878 0 0	1,991	...	144
1,153 0 1	2,275 0 2	1,379 0 0	2,708	...	119
351 7 4	812 9 0	440 0 0	2,318	...	119
355 0 0	378 1 0	373 0 0	2,010	...	79
163 4 0	850 4 0	440 0 0	948	...	41
586 12 0	981 11 0	786 0 0	1,723	...	81
494 0 0	818 14 0	738 0 0	1,270	...	58
893 10 0	1,467 1 0	1,127 0 0	2,170	...	135
247 1 6	370 12 0	259 0 0	2,336	...	81
500 12 0	1,572 11 0	713 0 0	2,357	...	146
303 4 0	752 10 0	470 0 0	896	...	54
105 0 0	269 2 0	154 0 0	454	...	21
419 8 0	737 1 0	490 0 0	2,519	...	78
805 0 6	806 10 0	1,008 0 0	14,178	...	972
424 10 0	3,533 2 0	1,990 0 0	4,783	12	176
1,018 0 0	1,801 11 0	1,204 0 0	4,198	...	221
	Progressive 34 0 0				
1,279 12 0	1,691 14 0	1,091 0 0	2,330	...	124
526 14 0	1,138 9 0	793 0 0	1,983	...	77
383 6 0	584 6 0	473 0 0	1,660	...	71
314 0 0	714 7 0	415 0 0	1,594	...	92
1,860 0 0	3,926 2 0	2,304 0 0	8,076	...	496
288 0 0	620 5 0	371 0 0	1,568	...	109
1,594 14 6	2,155 2 0	1,963 0 0	4,136	...	649
1,918 0 0	2,749 9 0	2,364 0 0	4,430	...	398
843 8 0	1,292 4 0	999 0 0	1,254	...	97
1,748 0 0	2,094 5 0	2,069 0 0	2,607	86	238
	Progressive 72 0 0				
995 8 0	1,006 14 0	1,059 0 0	2,086	...	207
873 8 0	1,106 11 0	887 0 0	1,241	...	78
1,021 5 0	1,077 15 0	1,106 0 0	1,459	...	97
205 12 0	799 13 0	474 0 0	2,140	...	54
37,195 15 0	64,216 2 7	48,379 0 0	1,37,221	112	8,124

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khāisa, shared or Jāgīr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Letely abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Chāhi-Nahri.		21	Kot Tāhar ...	2,498	902	1,877	...	1,877
		22	Arā Jāfar ...	207	16	464	...	464
		23	Chinā ...	621	229	292	...	292
		24	Basti Sīkhāni ...	494	104	670	...	670
		25	" Hāfiz ...	44	32	707	...	707
		26	" Rūstam Laghāri ...	1,143	540	865	...	865
		27	Būlewāla ...	397	320	1,131	100	1,231
		28	Patni ...	985	164	215	163	378
		29	Pati Ahmad Khān ...	1,418	...	471	...	471
		30	Gulāb Shah ...	491	110	481	...	481
		31	Kotla Sīāl ...	339	151	934	156	1,090
		32	Malāniwāla ...	269	71	364	157	521
		33	Sāuwāla ...	2,060	220	1,817	...	1,817
		34	Nawa Begrāj ...	906	165	870	...	870
		35	Kotla Mughlān ...	732	133	982	...	982
		36	Adamgarh Kona ...	1,007	80	1,602	...	1,602
		37	Kāsimwāla ...	1,074	32	1,093	...	1,093
		38	Nawa Chak ...	1,469	115	347	...	347
		39	Basti Bakhsh ...	297	87	573	...	573
		40	Kotla Polwāla ...	703	78	861	...	861
		41	Dangora ...	150	154	908	...	908
		42	Shahwāla ...	820	129	886	200	1,086
		43	Sīlārā ...	1,247	840	168	...	1,688
		44	Shāhanwāla ...	824	154	1,233	...	1,233
		45	Basti Shāi ...	250	167	425	...	425
		46	Tiba Chāndia Khurd ...	152	23	258	...	258
		47	Tiba Chāndia Kalān ...	1,573	359	509	...	509
		48	Muhammadpur Dīwānwāla ...	8,060	4,450	696	...	696
		49	Khānwāh ...	1,387	211	2,618	379	2,997
		50	Kot Jānū ...	2,115	605	1,257	...	1,257
		51	Bābalwāli ...	801	101	1,304	...	1,304
		52	Makwalwāla ...	498	5	1,403	...	1,403
		53	Basti Gādi ...	934	274	381	...	381
		54	Gadānwāla ...	732	131	639	...	639
		55	Dhingāna ...	2,944	1,681	2,955	...	2,955
		56	Garhi Sultān Shah ...	629	813	457	...	457
		57	Kāziwāla ...	1,395	211	1,553	228	1,881
		58	Hairo ...	1,123	318	1,705	886	2,591
		59	Adamgarh Nawa ...	149	159	830	19	849
		60	Jāmpur ...	810	383	1,140	...	1,140
		61	Tatār wāla ...	636	430	813	...	813
		62	Basti Mīran ...	80	289	794	...	794
		63	Mullānwāla ...	262	156	944	...	944
		64	Kotla Dāh ...	1,280	172	634	...	634
			Total ...	56,843	19,213	49,832	3,097	52,929

JAMPUR—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Mál-guzári land.	Total Acres.	Total Mál-guzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
4,277	0 5 5	0 5 9	0 8 11		
687	0 8 10	0 9 2	0 13 4		
1,142	0 5 3	0 5 8	0 12 5		
1,268	0 8 7	0 9 6	0 15 6		
383	1 1 5	1 6 8	1 5 1		
2,548	0 5 5	0 5 7	0 10 2		
1,948	0 8 3	0 8 10	0 11 1		
1,527	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 7 7		
1,889	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 5 1		
1,082	0 6 2	0 6 7	0 12 1		
1,580	0 13 5	0 14 3	1 2 2		
861	0 11 1	0 11 5	1 0 7		
4,097	0 3 9	0 7 7	0 7 9		
1,941	0 7 7	0 8 5	0 15 9		
1,847	0 7 1	0 7 7	0 12 7		
2,589	0 8 2	0 8 6	0 14 0		
2,199	0 3 1	0 3 3	0 6 0		
1,931	0 3 0	0 3 1	0 12 11		
907	0 7 5	0 7 9	0 11 1		
1,642	0 7 4	0 7 10	0 13 8		
1,212	0 9 4	0 9 9	0 11 2		
2,035	0 8 2	0 9 5	0 14 10		
2,255	0 1 9	0 1 10	0 4 2		
2,211	0 4 10	0 5 2	0 13 3		
842	0 8 5	0 9 0	0 12 9		
433	0 5 5	0 5 9	0 8 9		
2,441	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 9 1		
13,206	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 3 2		
4,595	0 6 8	0 6 11	0 9 11		
3,977	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 10 8		
2,206	0 7 6	0 7 11	0 12 5		
1,906	0 6 5	0 6 7	0 12 5		
1,589	0 4 7	0 4 9	0 12 9		
1,602	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 8 8		
7,580	0 4 6	0 4 2	0 8 0		
1,459	0 3 10	0 4 1	0 7 2		
3,487	0 7 7	0 9 0	0 15 0		
4,032	0 8 7	0 9 5	0 13 0		
1,157	0 12 9	0 13 10	0 15 10		
2,333	0 13 2	0 14 8	1 6 6		
1,879	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 13 7		
1,163	0 11 5	0 12 3	0 13 1		
1,362	0 12 3	0 13 0	1 0 1		
2,086	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 9 5		
1,28,985	0 5 10	0 6 1	0 14 7		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Pachaj.	Khálsa.	65	Binda Burra ...	200 0 0	156 10 6	148 9 0
		66	Búchera ...	48 14 0	48 14 0	48 14 0
		67	Hoti ...	227 8 0	177 0 0	127 8 0
		68	Hájo ...	560 1 0	441 6 6	400 13 0
		69	Naushera ...	954 0 0	752 4 0	768 1 0
		70	Wah Saidan ...	548 3 0	434 4 0	380 13 0
		71	Hánbi ...	857 11 0	760 15 0	689 15 0
		72	Thúl Alam Khán ...	105 2 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
		73	Chatúl ...	406 0 0	350 0 0	353 0 0
		74	Rakhba Naushera ...	2,709 3 0	2,247 12 0	1,723 0 0
		75	Alkáníwah ...	250 1 9	149 6 0	154 3 0
		76	Rakhba Dhándla ...	552 2 0	552 2 0	475 15 0
		77	Kánwála ...	13 12 3	13 12 0	19 0 0
		78	Núrpúr ...	339 0 0	319 0 0	446 0 0
		79	Sohanwah ...	62 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
		80	Nawa Shahr ...	231 3 0	222 10 0	292 0 0
		81	Rakhba Nawa Shahr...	89 5 0	97 14 0	161 12 0
		82	Unnar ...	1,107 0 0	712 6 0	712 6 0
		83	Chak Laki ...	22 5 0	19 14 0	19 14 0
		84	Isrán ...	1,248 8 0	650 0 0	512 7 0
		85	Malkáni ...	31 8 0	31 8 0	32 0 0
		86	Thúl Gáman ...	...	91 10 0	82 0 0
		87	Darkhán Mahtam ...	216 0 0	216 0 0	166 0 0
		88	Meo ...	670 0 0	534 5 0	534 5 0
		89	Wah Kandal ...	638 8 0	452 13 0	452 13 0
		90	Dodiáti ...	...	91 10 8	82 0 0
		91	Wah Búhar ...	363 0 0	260 0 0	200 0 0
		92	Lisháriwah ...	724 10 9	254 11 0	588 0 0
		93	Ganda Laki ...	1,817 11 6	1,311 13 0	1,041 11 0
		94	Basti Nawab ...	1,068 0 0	778 0 0	780 0 0
		95	Khosa ...	188 0 0	149 0 0	149 0 0
		96	Dáwar ...	1,383 0 0	1,037 0 0	931 11 0
		97	Bambli Mai Lal Garh ...	124 0 0	124 0 0	142 5 0
		98	Rakhba Akil Muhammad ...	634 14 0	456 0 0	456 0 0
		99	Ther Basti Joya ...	53 0 0	73 0 0	102 0 0
		100	Darkhást Ghulám Haidar Khan ...	...	...	2 4 0
		101	Bahár Hossein ...	83 0 0	41 4 0	41 4 0
		102	Thúl Sirak Bagláni ...	91 6 8	80 0 0	74 0 0
		103	Beta ...	86 6 0	59 0 0	59 0 0
		104	Mahál Mahtam ...	63 8 0	63 8 0	66 8 0
		105	Thúl Ali Muhammad...	730 1 0	553 0 0	554 0 0
		106	Bilhar ...	365 0 0	266 0 0	267 0 0
		107	Basti Sháli Búhar ...	...	91 10 8	82 0 0
		108	Thúl Jánan Hotwáni...	160 6 0	116 0 0	111 8 0

JAMPUR—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lákhraí.	Baree.
148 9 0	251 9 0	163 0 0	292		81
48 14 0	186 6 0	119 0 0	1,018		122
127 5 0	106 10 0	109 0 0	1,916		124
399 0 0	730 6 0	443 0 0	834		60
768 1 0	966 15 0	947 0 0	1,178		167
380 13 0	513 5 0	406 0 0	543		90
689 16 0	596 3 0	945 0 0	4,600		427
72 0 0	423 0 0	167 0 0	5,370		595
353 0 0	392 15 0	526 0 0	2,040		401
1,723 0 0	1,008 6 0	2,384 0 0	7,747		661
154 3 0	226 5 0	165 0 0	230		4
475 15 0	276 10 0	544 0 0	1,005		152
19 0 0	22 7 3	22 0 0	2,403		134
446 0 0	512 4 0	675 0 0	4,411		28
32 0 0	207 0 0	85 0 0	9,411		92
292 0 0	398 14 0	465 0 0	3,074		164
151 12 0	332 15 0	244 0 0	852		20
712 6 0	230 7 0	600 0 0	1,371		115
19 14 0	45 3 0	28 0 0	48		4
510 7 0	605 14 0	481 0 0	1,116		54
32 0 0	84 1 0	85 0 0	3,666		105
82 0 0	386 4 0	140 0 0	5,137		3,486
166 0 0	54 2 0	99 0 0	455		32
534 5 0	562 9 0	380 0 0	583		35
452 13 0	770 9 0	578 0 0	861	4	33
82 0 0	798 14 6	176 0 0	9,425		2,522
198 0 0	118 5 0	130 0 0	849		40
588 0 0	910 2 0	1,014 0 0	8,526		279
1,041 11 0	1,615 13 0	1,202 0 0	2,634		248
780 0 0	450 1 0	874 0 0	4,911		159
149 0 0	140 3 0	262 0 0	2,391		133
931 11 0	1,545 0 0	1,046 0 0	1,524		81
142 5 0	363 3 0	250 0 0	4,321		846
456 0 0	229 2 0	476 0 0	1,788		180
102 0 0	114 8 0	137 0 0	702		22
2 4 0	353 3 0	513 0 0	3,388		258
41 4 0	400 6 0	180 0 0	19,353		14,255
74 0 0	120 3 0	174 0 0	2,075		1,495
59 0 0	65 14 0	96 0 0	582		243
66 8 0	81 1 0	60 0 0	263		19
564 0 0	488 7 0	800 0 0	3,829	8	924
267 0 0	203 13 0	800 0 0	1,259		64
82 0 0	661 6 0	116 0 0	9,323		59,93
111 8 0	228 0 0	168 0 0	6,479		4,985

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Latently abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Pachád	Khálsa	65	Binda Burra ...	1	1	...	259	259
		66	Búchera ...	212	56	...	623	623
		67	Hoti ...	203	1,563	...	26	26
		68	Hájo ...	19	45	...	710	710
		69	Naushera ...	9	57	...	940	940
		70	Wah Saidan ...	51	3	...	499	499
		71	Hánbi ...	892	527	...	2,754	2,754
		72	Thúl Alam Khán ...	1,910	908	...	1,957	1,957
		73	Chatúl ...	178	280	150	1,031	1,181
		74	Rakhba Naushera ...	1,736	782	...	4,673	4,670
		75	Alkáníwah ...	5	1	...	220	220
		76	Rakhbá Dhándla ...	77	195	...	1,581	1,581
		77	Kánwála ...	1,770	499	...	...	...
		78	Núrpúr ...	545	1,468	...	2,370	2,370
		79	Sohanwah ...	683	2,546	...	1,090	1,090
		80	Nawa Shahr ...	96	964	...	1,850	1,850
		81	Rakhba Nawa Shahr ...	1	216	...	615	615
		82	Unnar ...	264	768	...	224	224
		83	Chak Laki ...	...	...	...	44	44
		84	Isrán ...	180	293	...	589	589
		85	Malkáni ...	3,146	415	...	...	...
		86	Thúl Gáman ...	11	82	...	1,558	1,558
		87	Darkhán Mahtam ...	...	370	...	53	53
		88	Meo ...	1	5	...	547	547
		89	Wah Kandal ...	11	64	...	749	749
		90	Dodiáni ...	3,126	47	...	3,730	3,730
		91	Wah Búhar ...	396	298	...	115	115
		92	Lisháriwah ...	2,481	1,562	...	4,204	4,204
		93	Ganda Laki ...	420	395	...	1,571	1,571
		94	Basti Nawab ...	1,698	972	...	2,082	2,082
		95	Khosa ...	1,198	435	...	625	625
		96	Dáwar ...	1	...	...	1,502	1,502
		97	Bambli Mai Lál Garh... ..	1,422	371	...	1,682	1,682
		98	Rakhba Akil Muhamd. ...	353	195	...	1,060	1,060
		99	Ther Basit Joya ...	81	67	...	532	532
		100	Darkhást Ghulám Haidar Khán ...	84	653	...	1,634	1,634
		101	Bahár Hossein ...	2,77	523	...	1,802	1,802
		102	Thúl Sirak Bagláni ...	24	...	...	556	556
		103	Beta ...	12	27	...	300	300
		104	Mahál Mahtam ...	1	140	...	103	103
		105	Thúl Ali Muhammad ...	200	908	...	1,789	1,789
		106	Bilhar ...	60	192	...	943	943
		107	Basti Sháli Búbar ...	11	254	...	3,060	3,060
		108	Thúl Jánan Hotwáni... ..	432	17	...	1,045	1,045

JAMPUR—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájánpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
261	0 8 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	
891	0 1 11	0 2 2	0 2 5	
1,792	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 1 1	
774	0 8 6	9 9 2	0 9 5	
1,006	0 12 11	0 15 1	0 15 2	
553	0 10 1	0 11 9	0 12 11	
4,173	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 4 7	
4,775	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 11	
1,639	0 4 2	0 5 2	0 5 9	
7,188	0 4 11	0 5 4	0 7 0	
226	0 11 6	0 11 8	0 12 0	
1,853	0 4 4	0 4 10	0 4 11	
2,269	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 9	
4,383	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 2 11	
9,319	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 5	
2,910	0 2 5	0 2 7	0 2 8	
832	0 4 7	0 4 8	0 4 9	
1,256	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 9 8	
44	0 9 4	0 10 2	0 10 2	
1,062	0 6 11	0 7 3	0 8 10	
3,561	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 4	
1,651	0 0 5	0 1 4	0 1 5	
423	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 3 11	
553	0 15 9	1 0 9	1 0 9	
824	0 10 9	0 11 3	0 11 5	
6,903	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 9	
809	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 5 1	
8,247	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 2 9	
2,386	0 7 3½	0 8 2	0 9 10	
4,752	0 2 10	0 2 10	0 4 7	
2,268	0 1 9	0 1 10	0 4 0	
1,503	0 11 0	0 11 2	0 11 2	
3,475	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 11	
1,608	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 6 1	
680	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 3 8	
3,130	0 2 5	0 2 8	0 3 5	
5,098	0 0 2	0 0 7	0 1 3	
580	0 1 4	0 4 10	0 5 0	
539	0 2 9	0 4 6	0 4 7	
244	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 0	
2,897	0 3 7	0 4 2	0 4 9	
1,195	0 3 10	0 4 0	0 4 9	
3,325	0 0 3	0 0 7	0 0 7	
1,494	0 0 5	0 1 10	0 2 8	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Pachád	Khálsa	109	Basti Dhándla ...	345 7 0	345 7 0	215 9 0
		110	Kokharwáh ...	1,584 0 0	728 8 0	728 8 0
		111	Azmatwála ...	83 14 0	116 10 0	109 0 0
		112	Kasáb ...	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	788 9 0
		113	Patwáli ...	144 2 0	144 2 0	144 2 0
		114	Kotla Gújar ...	547 11 0	322 0 0	326 9 0
		115	Rakhba Lundi Saidán ...	145 9 0	64 6 0	95 9 0
		116	Chanar ...	238 8 0	250 0 0	225 0 0
		117	Kála Khorra ...	240 10 0	240 10 0	215 4 0
		118	Soma ...	101 8 0	82 8 0	82 0 0
		119	Gairú Lishári ...	382 0 0	156 0 0	162 8 0
		120	Thúl Hairo Khán ...	595 0 0	447 0 0	476 4 0
		121	Khúmbi Garáng ...	...	...	37 4 0
		122	Gulábi ...	105 0 0	105 0 0	125 0 0
		123	Hájipur ...	1,243 6 0	983 6 0	1,452 4 0
		124	Bhamba ...	127 0 0	127 0 0	127 0 0
		125	Pati Kási ...	260 10 0	246 0 0	182 12 0
		126	Dájal ...	...	...	...
		127	Túfki ...	1,457 0 0	989 10 0	989 10 0
		128	Sori ...	301 0 0	219 0 0	220 0 0
		129	Wah Meo ...	111 0 0	24 8 0	24 8 0
		130	Shaloba ...	339 12 0	133 0 0	133 0 0
		131	Rakhba Shaháni ...	218 0 0	218 0 0	218 0 0
		132	Rakhba Dhingána ...	57 8 0	40 0 0	39 8 0
		133	Jhok Mahár ...	118 8 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		134	Makwalwah ...	...	...	...
		135	Muhammad Hora ...	22 10 0	16 10 0	42 0 0
		136	Nasirpur ...	...	...	...
		137	Burara ...	...	...	...
		138	Thúl Cháng ...	80 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0
		139	Golewah ...	...	...	...
		140	Drigri ...	...	...	78 4 0
		141	Bakharpur ...	798 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
		142	Tal Samáli ...	1,466 12 0	1,366 12 0	1,299 7 0
		143	Búli ...	164 3 0	114 8 0	114 11 0
		144	Alipur ...	127 8 0	127 8 0	120 0 0
		145	Kalolpur ...	180 0 0	180 0 0	212 0 0
		146	Miránpur ...	1,295 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
		147	Pati Máchi ...	95 0 0	95 0 0	98 0 0
		148	Tál Janúbi ...	443 0 0	411 8 0	330 13 0
		149	Barkatá ...	500 0 0	463 0 0	464 0 0
		150	Iláhiwah ...	...	...	63 4 0
		151	Mazárwah ...	...	...	...
		152	Islámpur ...	79 0 0	77 0 0	79 0 0
		153	Lúndi Saidán ...	256 7 0	237 10 0	306 7 0
			TOTAL ...	35,398 7 8	27,300 11 0	26,725 14 0

JAMPUR.—continued.

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lathiraj.	Barren.
215 9 0	140 15 0	211 0 0	3,944		684
728 8 0	359 11 0	937 0 0	994		43
109 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	2,095		169
788 9 0	960 8 0	718 0 0	1,368		46
144 2 0	81 11 0	147 0 0	2,372		74
326 9 0	112 6 0	320 0 0	1,182	2	98
95 9 0	276 1 0	210 0 0	2,332		316
225 0 0	258 10 0	258 0 0	3,188		60
215 4 0	216 2 6	360 0 0	2,689		1,549
82 0 0	74 2 0	132 0 0	708		184
162 8 0	224 2 0	270 0 0	6,913		387
476 4 0	434 7 0	719 0 0	8,181	37	3,989
37 4 0	259 13 6	108 0 0	5,561		323
125 0 0	330 15 0	180 0 0	1,814		87
1,454 4 0	1,013 12 0	1,706 0 0	15,253	19	766
127 0 0	291 8 0	244 0 0	3,755		520
182 12 0	226 12 0	195 0 0	2,302		192
...	0 10 0	2 0 0	296		223
989 10 0	925 10 0	932 0 0	1,115	18	24
220 0 0	313 12 0	229 0 0	430		23
24 8 0	352 15 0	102 0 0	3,878		292
132 0 0	103 5 0	155 0 0	741		64
218 0 0	171 13 0	172 0 0	3,929		27
39 8 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	2,244		72
100 0 0	89 0 0	89 0 0	5,473		318
...	138 14 0	146 0 0	6,202		711
42 0 0	248 11 0	99 0 0	5,611		252
...	20 0 0	20 0 0	2,167		124
...	20 0 0	20 0 0	3,852		127
68 0 0	78 10 0	110 0 0	633		52
...	257 14 0	99 0 0	1,548		140
78 4 0	625 3 0	350 0 0	18,312		2,769
800 0 0	941 6 0	1,075 0 0	6,653		459
1,296 7 0	689 4 0	1,441 0 0	6,315		375
114 11 0	174 10 0	150 0 0	1,120		116
120 0 0	611 7 0	209 0 0	8,735		593
212 0 0	321 5 0	306 0 0	3,863		356
900 0 0	739 8 0	700 0 0	7,601		452
95 0 0	101 13 0	137 0 0	1,442		87
828 13 0	377 8 0	313 0 0	858	18	48
463 0 0	864 6 0	463 0 0	6,128		1,392
63 4 0	19 9 0	61 0 0	796		132
...	4 4 0	7 0 0	187		56
79 0 0	148 4 0	129 0 0	8,743		427
306 7 0	643 13 0	501 0 0	6,425		176
26,710 13 0	32,610 11 0	33,798 0 0	8,24,825	106	59,101

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarkh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jagir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
JAMPUR—continued.	Khálsa	109	Basti Dhándla ...	1,086	1,522	...	652	652
		110	Kokharwáh ...	3	15	...	933	933
		111	Azmatwála ...	231	1,695	...	...	...
		112	Kasab ...	20	344	...	958	958
		113	Patwáli ...	384	1,201	...	413	413
		114	Kotla Gújar ...	43	518	...	521	521
		115	Rakhba Lundi Saidán ...	697	34	8	1,277	1,275
		116	Chánar ...	895	1,035	...	1,198	1,198
		117	Kála Khosra ...	75	65	...	1,000	1,000
		118	Soma ...	181	...	...	343	343
		119	Gairú Lishári ...	3,028	2,468	...	1,030	1,030
		120	Thúl Hairo Khán ...	688	1,457	...	2,010	2,010
		121	Khúmbi Garáng ...	1,918	2,118	...	1,202	1,202
		122	Gulábi ...	96	99	...	1,533	1,533
		123	Hájpur ...	3,814	5,964	...	4,690	4,690
		124	Bhamba ...	1,180	7,044	8	1,303	1,311
		125	Pati Kázi ...	39	1,022	...	1,039	1,039
		126	Dájal ...	67	2	...	4	4
		127	Tufki ...	1	175	...	897	897
		128	Sori ...	101	1	...	305	305
		129	Wah Meo ...	931	1,018	...	1,637	1,637
		130	Shaloba ...	165	20	...	492	492
		131	Rakhba Shaháni ...	17	3,716	...	169	169
		132	Rakhba Dhangána ...	595	1,577	...	...	...
		133	Jhok Mahár ...	3,738	1,417	...	...	...
		134	Makwalwah ...	3,173	1,715	...	633	633
		135	Muhammad Hora ...	2,455	1,758	...	1,146	1,146
		136	Nasirpur ...	418	1,622	...	...	...
		137	Burara ...	2,129	1,596	...	...	...
		138	Thúl Cháng ...	310	1	22	248	270
		139	Golewah ...	216	...	...	1,192	1,192
		140	Drigri ...	7,862	4,719	...	2,962	2,962
		141	Bakharpur ...	1,168	673	...	3,353	3,353
		142	Tal Shamáli ...	481	2,258	...	3,201	3,201
		143	Buli ...	156	40	...	808	808
		144	Alipur ...	2,807	2,350	...	2,685	2,685
		145	Kalolpur ...	791	1,229	...	1,487	1,487
		146	Miránpur ...	231	3,497	...	3,421	3,421
		147	Pati Máchi ...	296	132	...	927	927
		148	Tál Janúbi ...	208	217	...	367	367
		149	Barkatú ...	243	454	...	3,999	3,999
		150	Iláhiwah ...	244	945	...	75	75
		151	Mazárwah ...	100	11	...	20	20
		152	Islámpur ...	4,855	869	...	392	392
		153	Lundi Saidán ...	2,755	477	...	3,017	3,017
			TOTAL ...	83,694	73,893	188	1,07,843	1,08,031

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguasári land.	Total Area.	Total Málguasári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
3,260	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 1 7		
951	0 15 1	0 15 9	0 15 10		
1,926	0 0 10	0 10 0	0 1 0		
1,322	0 8 5	0 8 9	0 8 10		
2,298	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6		
1,082	0 4 4	0 4 9	0 4 11		
2,016	0 1 5	0 1 8	0 2 7		
7,128	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 10		
1,140	0 2 2	0 5 1	0 5 5		
524	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 2		
6,526	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 1 3		
4,155	0 1 5	0 2 9	0 3 4		
5,238	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 6		
1,727	0 1 7	0 1 8	0 1 9		
14,468	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 2 6		
3,235	0 1 1	0 1 3	0 1 11		
2,110	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 1 6		
73	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 5 4		
1,073	0 13 5	0 13 11	0 13 11		
408	0 8 6	0 8 11	0 12 0		
3,586	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 7		
677	0 3 4	0 3 5	0 4 10		
3,902	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9		
2,172	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4		
5,155	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 0		
5,491	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 1 0		
5,359	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 7		
2,040	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2		
3,725	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 3		
581	0 2 9	0 3 1	0 6 6		
1,408	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 4		
15,543	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 9		
6,197	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 3 6		
5,940	0 3 8	0 3 11	0 4 2		
1,004	0 2 2	0 2 5	0 2 10		
8,142	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 8		
3,507	0 1 3	0 1 5	0 1 10		
7,149	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 1 8		
1,555	0 1 6	0 1 8	0 2 1		
792	0 5 11	0 6 2	0 8 7		
4,736	0 1 3	0 1 7	0 1 7		
664	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 2 4		
131	0 0 7	0 0 10	0 3 8		
8,316	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 5		
6,249	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 2 4		
2,65,618	0 1 3	0 2 0	0 5 0		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgír.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
JAMPUR—concluded.	Kālpāni	154	Basti Panāhali ...	804 10 0	544 0 0	547 0 0
		155	Harrand ...	287 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0
		156	Thūl Said Khān ...	110 4 0	95 0 0	95 0 0
		157	Thūl Wazīr ...	325 0 0	289 0 0	289 0 0
		158	Tibi Lund ...	1,170 8 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
		159	Muhammadpūr ...	432 8 0	432 8 0	200 0 0
		160	Thūl Bākar ...	44 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
		161	Rakhba Lund ...	686 4 0	460 0 0	469 0 0
		162	Garganah Wazīri ...	1,237 1 0	985 8 0	987 5 0
		...	TOTAL ...	5,097 3 0	3,833 0 0	3,614 5 0
	Daggar	163	Ganair ...	54 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0
		164	Kaloiwāla ...	142 4 0	82 0 0	73 11 0
		165	Basti Jindū Amdāni ...	93 8 0	48 0 0	32 3 0
		166	Chattar ...	19 5 0	25 7 0	16 0 0
		167	Lekwāla ...	13 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
		...	TOTAL ...	322 5 0	218 7 0	184 14 0
		...	TOTAL ...	1,03,484 0 8	75,797 4 0	72,103 5 10
		...	Rakh area ...	...	...	...
		...	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...
RAJANPUR.	Sailāba	1	Bāghwāla ...	...	...	183 0 0
		2	Raikh ...	2,035 8 0	2,035 8 0	969 8 0
		3	Darkhāst Mirān Khān ...	...	...	...
		4	Ruttan Ther ...	...	...	143 0 0
		5	Hazratwāla ...	204 8 0	204 8 0	205 0 0
		6	Kalānpur ...	525 8 0	525 8 0	469 0 0
		7	Mehrewāla ...	3,540 8 0	1,600 0 0	1,025 0 0
		8	Thori ...	544 8 0	444 0 0	444 0 0
		9	Kotla Sher Muhammad Paka ...	5,234 8 0	4,455 8 0	1,888 0 0
		10	Kotla Sher Muhammad Kacha ...	...	...	180 0 0
		11	Kotla Andarūm ...	3,612 0 0	3,185 0 0	425 0 0
		12	Kotli Khudai ...	...	...	625 0 0
		13	Saidpur ...	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	732 0 0
		14	Madgasūra ...	1,490 0 0	1,403 0 0	1,489 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue Rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acrea.	Lákhiráj.	Barren.
547 0 0	738 9 0	567 0 0	855	...	48
210 0 0	184 4 0	213 0 0	860	...	40
95 0 0	271 13 0	260 0 0	1,787	...	418
289 0 0	294 1 0	187 0 0	1,931	...	190
800 0 0	2,348 8 0	1,770 0 0	14,329	5	1,922
200 0 0	1,194 10 0	553 0 0	11,018	...	267
17 0 0	38 8 0	17 0 0	141	...	62
469 0 0	1,018 7 0	632 0 0	14,030	...	8,474
987 5 0	1,161 10 0	1,000 0 0	9,038	1,133	1,080
3,614 5 0	7,250 6 0	5,189 0 0	53,499	1,138	12,501
54 0 0	52 9 0	60 0 0	6,990	...	3,667
73 11 0	7 5 0	66 0 0	5,131	...	1,765
32 3 0	7 10 0	53 0 0	5,975	...	3,583
16 0 0	8 6 0	20 0 0	13,348	...	5,956
9 0 0	14 8 0	11 0 0	1,269	...	7
184 14 0	90 6 0	210 0 0	82,713	...	15,983
71,616 15 0	1,11,289 15 7	93,609 0 0	6,33,320	1,358	1,60,540
...	...	...	23,248	...	2,677
...	...	...	6,56,568	1,358	1,63,217
194 0 0	694 1 0	616 0 0	999	...	51
1,226 0 0	1,761 0 0	1,799 0 0	2,187	...	354
...
317 0 0	1,030 1 0	816 0 0	1,569	...	31
205 0 0	852 15 0	528 0 0	1,377	...	42
425 0 0	642 3 0	287 0 0	1,527	...	814
637 0 0	997 12 0	711 0 0	2,512	...	933
448 0 0	1,310 6 0	827 0 0	1,533	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	88
1,881 0 0	1,859 2 0	1,515 0 0	2,736	...	22
691 0 0	966 4 0	766 0 0	1,916	...	...
878 0 0	1,303 7 0	946 0 0	2,686	...	385
1,724 0 0	1,958 7 0	1,754 0 0	3,158	5	253
685 0 0	633 6 0	447 0 0	2,796	...	1,985
1,380 0 0	602 8 0	682 0 0	1,226	2	530

General Statement in acres of Tahsil Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgír.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Latently abandoned	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
JAMPUR—concluded.	Kālāpani	154	Basti Panāhali ...	247	89	471	...	471
		155	Harrand ...	138	60	122	...	122
		156	Thūl Said Khān ...	763	150	466	...	466
		157	Thūl Wazīr ...	1,482	...	259	...	259
		158	Tibi Lūnd ...	3,063	2,687	2,782	3,870	6,352
		159	Muhammadpur ...	4,933	503	502	4,813	5,315
		160	Thūl Bākar ...	8	5	4	...	4
		161	Rakhba Lūnd ...	1,404	900	1,041	2,210	3,252
		162	Garganah Wazīri ...	3,089	914	1,608	1,214	2,822
			TOTAL ...	15,127	5,308	7,317	12,108	19,425
	Daggar	163	Ganair ...	642	1,681	...	...	...
		164	Kaloiwāla ...	1,530	1,743	...	93	93
		165	Basti Jindā Amdāni ...	842	1,406	...	139	139
		166	Chattar ...	6,592	712	...	88	88
		167	Lekwāla ...	1,088	...	...	174	174
			TOTAL ...	10,694	3,542	...	494	494
			TOTAL ...	1,79,481	1,04,483	58,182	1,29,276	1,87,458
			Culturable Chak Banjar ...	1,77,081				
			* 2,400					
			Rakh area ...	19,872	437	242	...	242
			GRAND TOTAL ...	1,99,353	1,04,920	58,424	1,29,276	1,87,700
RAJANPUR.	Sailāba	1	Bāghwāla ..	438	22	326	162	488
		2	Baikh ...	89	154	27	1,583	1,610
		3	Darkhast Mirān Khān ...	...	...	...	...	...
		4	Ruttan Ther ...	345	194	74	925	989
		5	Hazratwāla ...	224	261	20	730	750
		6	Kalānpur ...	84	65	25	539	564
		7	Mehrewāla ...	645	62	180	692	872
			Thori ...	208	111	71	1,111	1,182
		8	Kotla Sher Muhammad Paka ...	814	133	47	1,674	1,701
		9	Kotla Sher Muhammad Kacha ...	928	162	22	792	817
		10	Kotla Andarūn ...	1,009	95	...	1,197	1,197
		12	Kotli Khudai ...	934	179	17	1,770	1,727
		13	Saidpur ...	441	1	...	369	369
		14	Madgasūra ...	74	72	...	548	548

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
407	0 10 8	0 11 8	1 0 3	
820	0 9 6	0 10 8	1 2 8	
1,379	0 1 4	0 1 9	0 3 11	
1,741	0 2 5	0 2 8	1 1 9	
12,402	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 3 0	
10,751	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 1 6	
79	0 1 11	0 3 7	0 3 11	
5,556	0 0 9	0 1 10	0 3 10	
6,835	0 1 9	0 2 4	0 4 4	
39,860	0 1 5	0 2 1	0 4 3	
2,323	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 6	
3,366	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 7	
2,382	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 7	
7,392	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 5	
1,262	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 0	
16,730	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 8 0	
4,71,422	0 2 5	0 3 2	0 8 0	
20,551	...	...	...	*2,400 acres of Chuk Banjar have been included in the abandoned area of No. I Statement.
4,91,973	...	...	...
948	0 9 10	0 10 4	1 4 2	
1853	0 13 2	0 15 6½	1 1 10½	
...	
1,538	0 8 4	0 8 6	0 13 1	
1,335	0 6 1	0 6 4	0 11 3	
713	0 5 6	0 11 10	0 15 0	
1,579	0 6 2	0 9 10	1 1 10	
1,501	0 8 7	0 8 2	0 11 2	
2,648	0 8 10	0 9 2	0 14 3	
1,894	0 6 8	0 6 9	0 15 9	
2,301	0 5 5	0 6 9	0 13 0	
2,900	0 8 11	0 9 8	0 15 0	
811	0 2 8	0 9 2	1 4 1	
694	0 9 5	1 7 0	1 5 1	

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
Sailába	Khálsa	15	Naushera ...	3,128 11 0	2,229 8 0	1,833 0 0
		16	Bet Araién ...	892 8 0	294 0 0	879 0 0
		17	Pahárpur ...	...	...	...
		18	Gapol ...	1,575 0 0	1,575 0 0	410 12 0
		19	Kotla Hazúri ...	...	...	292 4 0
		20	Basti Khwája ...	...	...	686 0 0
		21	Bet Sauntra ...	387 0 0	...	25 0 0
		22	Bet Gazláni ...	...	...	...
		23	Tong ...	881 0 0	880 0 0	800 0 0
		24	Brucabad ...	...	...	...
		25	Kacha Drighán ...	...	662 0 0	662 0 0
		26	Kot Mithan Paka ...	2,376 8 0	1,400 0 7	710 0 0
		27	Kot Mithan Kacha ...	968 8 0	707 0 0	431 0 0
		28	Basti Mohib Ali ...	1,227 0 0	700 0 0	625 0 0
		29	Kot Mithan Jadid ...	...	...	...
		30	Madgola ...	684 8 0	380 0 0	305 0 0
		31	Kotla Hossain ...	1,085 0 0	1,085 0 0	300 0 0
		32	Mad Palya ...	444 8 0	400 0 0	315 0 0
		33	Mad Shah Sawár ...	690 0 0	300 0 0	162 0 0
		34	Mad Mirán ...	751 0 1	600 0 0	44 0 0
		35	Máchka ...	1,121 12 0	187 0 0	334 0 0
		36	Shahgarh ...	836 8 0	700 0 0	550 0 0
		37	Bangála ...	1,631 0 0	1,631 0 0	324 0 0
		38	Mad Sain Dád ...	...	...	201 0 0
		39	Kachi Khán Muhammad ...	...	...	...
		40	Rakhba Kháltian ...	...	...	56 0 0
		41	Kacha Sher Mahár ...	...	...	80 3 6
		42	Derah Bhái ...	1,680 8 0	1,680 8 0	305 0 0
		43	Thúl Nawáb ...	...	...	113 0 0
		44	Kariya Ját ...	...	...	50 0 0
		45	Karima Khor ...	...	...	...
		46	Sabzáni ...	872 0 0	700 0 0	1,212 0 0
		47	Parewar ...	104 0 0	104 0 0	50 0 0
		48	Daharwáli ...	...	...	54 4 0
		49	Thúl Násir ...	166 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
		50	Kachah Chohán ...	355 0 0	...	455 0 0
		51	Mad Muammad Shah ...	...	...	382 14 0
		52	Badli ...	1,016 8 0	1,016 8 0	221 2 0
		53	Miránpur ...	3,027 0 0	3,027 0 0	2,360 0 0
		54	Chákarwáli ...	...	...	308 14 0
		55	Mohri ...	...	...	220 5 0
		56	Derañ Dildár ...	...	...	233 13 0
		57	Rojhan ...	2,410 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0
		58	Kacha Pard Shah ...	...	...	...
		59	Kacha Bhot ...	...	...	...
		60	Izzatabad ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	48,380 11 0	38,310 2 0	24,011 13 0

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájánpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lahiraj.	Barren.
1,414 0 0	1,320 7 0	1,243 0 0	2,333	...	150
349 0 0	836 2 0	360 0 0	1,598	...	1,010
...	...	...	3,913	...	93
426 0 0	501 6 0	581 0 0	1,064	...	66
385 12 0	526 12 0	412 0 0	1,203	2	4
769 0 0	860 15 0	907 0 0	1,655	...	185
333 0 0	519 9 0	500 0 0	1,615	...	188
...	97 12 0	128 0 0	1,386	...	733
1,001 0 0	1,073 2 0	1,310 0 0	5,222	1	859
...	...	...	3,897	...	773
662 0 0	2,034 4 0	1,386 0 0	14,389	...	4,685
691 0 0	881 9 9	806 0 0	1,738	...	97
530 0 0	748 14 0	404 0 0	3,518	40	1,467
572 0 0	775 2 0	742 0 0	1,567	...	71
...	18 3 0	15 0 0	152	36	91
305 0 0	242 10 0	294 0 0	376	...	37
300 0 0	415 2 0	377 0 0	854	...	137
315 0 0	189 14 0	266 0 0	830	...	493
174 0 0	68 11 0	46 0 0	796	...	730
266 0 0	247 1 7	159 0 0	4,037	...	2,621
612 0 0	757 9 0	640 0 0	3,606	...	1,519
550 0 0	907 6 0	841 0 0	1,779	22	138
401 0 0	337 9 0	299 0 0	1,553	...	349
406 0 0	576 8 0	418 0 0	2,124	...	726
...	213 11 0	196 0 0	4,904	...	1,370
88 0 0	86 2 0	102 0 0	1,524	...	641
249 0 0	120 9 0	176 0 0	628	...	313
468 0 0	665 0 0	707 0 0	1,566	...	827
445 0 0	482 15 0	495 0 0	2,476	...	695
58 0 0	110 15 0	117 0 0	331	...	41
...	199 1 0	187 0 0	426	...	158
661 0 0	2,616 10 0	1,701 0 0	13,546	...	4,072
83 12 0	730 11 0	508 0 0	3,253	...	141
66 0 0	426 0 0	316 0 0	1,884	...	693
75 0 0	643 15 0	426 0 0	2,964	...	1,083
1,056 0 0	1,806 7 0	1,717 0 0	9,838	...	6,903
409 14 0	1,556 15 0	1,183 0 0	5,065	...	918
221 2 0	677 11 0	600 0 0	5,542	15	1,631
2,360 0 0	1,815 0 0	850 0 0	24,772	...	1,952
892 0 0	1,690 4 0	1,147 0 0	5,308	...	2,206
220 5 0	1,348 0 0	441 0 0	3,494	...	1,152
236 0 0	1,382 11 0	474 0 0	10,159	...	1,942
1,300 0 0	3,967 0 0	2,389 0 0	32,643	85	8,828
...	1,950 11 0	1,696 0 0	37,872	...	10,481
...	2,342 8 0	877 0 0	13,020	...	4,086
...	14 3 0	12 0 0	276	...	...
29,741 6 0	55,650 6 4	40,145 0 0	2,71,487	208	73,047

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgīr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
RAJANPUR—continued.	Khālsa	15	Naushera ...	901	85	...	1,197	1,197
		16	Bet Araien ...	210	70	14	294	308
		17	Pahārpur ...	3,074	52	...	694	694
		18	Gapol ...	352	125	115	406	521
		19	Kotla Hazūri ...	567	122	...	468	468
		20	Basti Khwāja ...	581	90	117	682	792
		21	Bet Sauntra ...	812	166	19	490	449
		22	Bet Gaslāni ...	486	82	...	85	85
		23	Tong ...	3,088	335	74	865	939
		24	Brucabad ...	2,481	239	...	404	404
		25	Kacha Drighān ...	7,762	46	...	1,896	1,896
		26	Kot Mithan Paka ...	763	167	366	348	711
		27	Kot Mithan Kacha ...	1,291	27	...	693	693
		28	Basti Mohib Ali ...	749	144	380	223	603
		29	Kot Mithan Jadid ...	9	2	10	4	14
		30	Madgola ...	96	20	166	57	223
		31	Kotla Hosain ...	367	35	149	156	315
		32	Mad Palya ...	147	18	6	166	172
		33	Mad Shah Sāwar ...	2	...	...	64	64
		34	Mad Mirān ...	1,159	32	27	198	225
		35	Māchka ...	1,330	59	124	574	698
		36	Shahgarh ...	692	103	54	770	824
		37	Bangāla ...	875	19	106	204	310
		38	Mad Sain Dād ...	812	53	67	461	528
		39	Kachi Khān Muhammad ...	3,317	22	...	195	195
		40	Rakhba Khāltian ...	798	6	...	79	79
		41	Kacha Sher Mahār ...	188	8	29	90	119
		42	Derah Bhāi ...	1,010	137	143	449	552
		43	Thūl Nawāb ...	1,256	92	26	407	433
		44	Kariya Jāt ...	162	32	25	71	96
		45	Karima Khor ...	82	...	20	166	186
		46	Sabzani ...	6,773	341	344	2,016	2,360
		47	Parewar ...	2,222	263	20	607	627
		48	Dharwāli ...	714	98	15	364	379
		49	Thūl Nasir ...	1,280	1	...	600	600
		50	Kacha Chohān ...	1,088	201	5	6,441	1,646
		51	Mad Muhammad Shah ...	2,431	326	...	1,390	1,390
		52	Badli ...	3,178	107	...	611	611
		53	Mirānpur ...	19,543	1,180	65	2,792	2,797
		54	Chākarwāli ...	1,281	301	42	1,478	1,520
		55	Mohri ...	946	172	...	1,224	1,224
		56	Derah Dildār ...	6,592	411	108	1,106	1,224
		57	Rojhan ...	18,401	901	357	4,071	4,428
		58	Kacha Parū Shah ...	22,452	400	...	4,539	4,539
		59	Kacha Bhot ...	6,646	129	...	2,159	2,159
		60	Izzatabad ...	262	1	...	13	13
			Total ...	1,86,277	8,086	3,767	50,102	53,869

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
2,183	0 8 5	0 9 0	1 0 6	Government Farm.	
588	0 4 1	0 10 11	1 5 3		
3,820	0 3 9	0 8 10	1 3 9		
998	0 8 9	0 9 4	0 14 4		
1,157	0 5 6	0 5 8	0 11 2		
1,470	0 8 9	0 9 10	1 0 4		
1,427	0 4 10	0 5 7	0 13 0		
653	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 10 3		
4,362	0 3 7	0 4 8	1 0 0		
3,124	0 1 11	0 2 5	0 11 6		
9,704	0 1 7	0 2 4	0 11 5	Do.	
1,641	0 6 5	0 6 9	0 12 8		
2,011	0 3 10	0 6 9	1 3 0		
1,496	0 7 9	0 8 1	1 0 1		
25	0 1 7	0 9 7	0 15 0		
339	0 4 8	0 5 2	0 7 3		
717	0 7 1	0 8 5	1 1 3		
337	0 5 1	0 12 7	1 6 5		
66	0 3 4	2 8 0	2 9 8		
1,416	...	...	...
2,087	...	...	...
1,619	0 7 7	0 8 4	0 11 6		
1,204	...	...	...
1,398	...	...	...
3,534	...	...	...
883	...	...	...
315	0 3 5	0 6 10	1 0 0		
1,789	0 4 5	0 6 6	0 15 6		
1,781	...	...	...
290	0 5 8	0 6 5	0 14 8		
268	...	...	...
9,474	...	...	...
3,112	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 9 1		
1,191	0 2 8	0 4 3	0 10 7		
1,881	...	...	...
2,935	...	...	...
4,147	...	...	...
3,896	0 1 9	0 2 6	0 13 4		
22,820	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 4 0		
3,102	0 4 3	0 7 3	0 12 3		
2,342	0 2 1	0 3 2	0 5 3		
8,217	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 4 8		
23,780	0 1 2	0 1 7	0 7 2		
27,391	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 5 7		
8,934	0 1 1	0 1 7	0 6 2		
276	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 14 8		
1,98,232	0 2 5	0 3 2	0 11 11		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
RAJANPUR—continued.	Khálsa	61	Pír Bakhsh Khás ...	377 0 0	377 0 0	377 0 0
		62	Pír Bakhsh Shamáli ...	...	...	33 0 0
		63	Pír Bakhsh Gharbi ...	...	...	191 0 0
		64	Sikhániwala ...	1,822 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0
		65	Sahanwala ...	1,905 0 0	1,905 0 0	1,432 0 0
		66	Kasimpur ...	3,315 0 0	3,115 0 0	1,120 4 0
		67	Rakhba Dád ...	...	...	243 14 0
		68	Shikárpur ...	1,057 0 0	1,359 0 0	1,127 8 0
		69	Rangpur ...	...	...	1,009 0 0
		70	Akilpur ...	1,415 0 0	800 0 0	803 0 0
	Jágir Do. Khálsa	71	Kotla Bakhú ...	...	...	...
		72	Suhin ...	...	...	...
		73	Rakhba Jámrá ...	464 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0
		74	Rakhba Násir ...	1,791 0 0	600 0 0	456 0 0
		75	Rakhba Ahmad ...	91 13 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
		76	Lunda Bráhim ...	265 8 0	134 0 0	134 0 0
		77	Mári ...	706 8 0	618 0 0	630 0 0
		78	Rakhba Gúlan ...	46 8 0	46 8 0	40 0 0
		79	Núrpur ...	3,552 0 0	1,500 0 0	603 0 0
		80	Bághon ...	455 0 0	390 0 0	240 0 0
		81	Wang ...	3,021 0 0	...	3,751 0 0
		82	Shahpur ...	...	587 0 0	587 0 0
		83	Kotla Imám Baksh Khán ...	...	...	66 0 0
		84	Bhágsar ...	2,415 0 0	1,350 0 0	681 0 0
		85	Derah Jiwan ...	...	...	258 13 0
		86	Kahiri ...	...	...	100 0 0
		87	Kotla Izzat Yár Khán ...	...	...	...
		88	Wah Machka ...	...	...	1,110 0 0
			Total ...	26,599 5 0	14,466 8 0	16,278 8 0
Cháhi-Nabri.	Khálsa	89	Basti Rindán ...	1,230 0 0	913 0 0	686 8 0
		90	Fazlpur ...	1,648 8 0	1,648 8 0	1,649 0 0
	Jágir	91	Kotla Khán Muhammad ...	...	...	...
	Khálsa	92	Kotla Dád ...	...	...	397 14 0
		93	Gújarwáli ...	652 8 0	515 0 0	365 0 0
	Jágir	94	Kotla Kambir ...	...	...	...
		95	Kotla Isan ...	...	...	...
		96	Kotla Ala Yár ...	...	...	...
		97	Basti Hunkáni ...	...	...	...
		98	Jahánpur ...	...	...	...
		99	Gabol ...	...	...	...
		100	Kotla Káim ...	...	...	...
		101	Kotla Jinda ...	...	...	...
		102	Basti Buráni ...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jampur, and Rājanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lakhrāj.	Baran.
377 0 0	477 6 0	438 0 0	1,086	...	60
33 0 0	136 9 0	97 0 0	373	...	84
191 0 0	207 4 0	196 0 0	1,248	...	87
1,000 0 0	1,823 9 0	809 0 0	4,059	...	158
1,432 0 0	1,386 8 0	1,350 0 0	3,496	...	145
1,129 4 0	1,443 6 0	1,477 0 0	4,033	...	123
246 14 0	498 0 0	369 0 0	359	...	29
1,127 8 0	1,383 5 0	1,534 0 0	3,095	34	148
1,009 0 0	1,005 2 0	1,101 0 0	1,805	...	43
803 0 0	757 14 0	1,035 0 0	2,529	...	85
...	160 13 0	100 0 0	2,389	...	18
...	215 10 0	173 0 0	1,080	...	155
225 0 0	232 0 0	82 0 0	419	...	23
556 0 0	362 8 0	314 0 0	1,225	...	88
60 0 0	103 12 0	85 0 0	167	...	7
134 0 0	336 2 0	252 0 0	590	...	11
630 0 0	649 12 0	723 0 0	1,587	...	99
40 0 0	63 4 0	57 0 0	112	...	5
593 0 0	601 11 0	615 0 0	1,663	...	142
240 0 0	669 13 0	450 0 0	1,656	...	105
3,770 0 0	2,420 6 0	2,965 0 0	9,731	...	923
537 0 0	599 6 0	604 0 0	2,766	...	52
66 0 0	172 5 0	140 0 0	623	...	24
606 0 0	341 3 0	449 0 0	2,449	6	712
258 14 0	717 10 0	260 0 0	2,332	...	184
100 0 0	26 12 0	100 0 0	1,221	...	480
...	43 4 0	37 0 0	728	...	81
1,110 0 0	3,232 0 0	1,400 0 0	13,802	13	694
16,021 8 0	20,247 10 0	17,207 0 0	57,578	73	4,565
686 0 0	602 5 0	749 0 0	978	...	98
1,649 0 0	1,479 4 0	1,307 0 0	4,575	...	514
...	98 6 0	41 0 0	3,037	...	108
397 14 0	178 2 0	229 0 0	829	...	52
365 0 0	358 3 7	352 0 0	1,124	...	54
...	14 4 0	24 0 0	382	...	10
...	404 2 0	760 0 0	9,093	4,050	872
...	117 12 0	129 0 0	624	...	69
...	114 8 7	90 0 0	340	...	23
...	293 14 0	233 0 0	1,711	100	48
...	691 3 0	447 0 0	1,563	...	68
...	317 3 0	302 0 0	1,787	...	382
...	35 8 0	66 0 0	814	381	30
...	294 11 0	284 0 0	623	...	29

FORM E—

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.
RAJANPUR—continued.	Khálsa	103	Kotla Lundán ...	...	...	...
		104	Búhar ...	...	...	...
		105	Rájanpur ...	...	...	...
		106	Kotla Ahmad ...	...	...	...
		107	Fazalpur Bechirágh ...	...	...	...
		108	Kotla Nasir ...	...	...	...
		109	Rakhba Nabi Shah ...	...	...	...
		110	Kotla Málam ...	...	...	...
		111	Kotla Gáman ...	...	...	...
		112	Dhaggo ...	...	...	...
		113	Shahr Nindo Khán ...	...	...	...
		114	Kotla Núr Muhammad ...	...	...	...
		115	Basti Nazru ...	...	...	...
		116	Bhág ...	...	...	...
		117	Basti Dhingan ...	123 3 3	123 3 3	107 2 0
		118	Basti Phalli ...	369 8 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
		119	Mad Maulvi ...	347 8 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
		120	Kotla Said Khán ...	702 8 0	550 0 0	350 0 0
		121	Kotla Miran ...	498 14 0	498 14 0	235 6 6
		122	Kotla Gende Shah ...	96 4 6	96 4 6	128 2 0
		123	Murgai ...	512 0 3	512 0 3	442 15 6
		124	Kotla Ghulám Murtaza Shah ...	279 13 0	279 13 0	60 15 0
		125	Abdula Shahíd ...	77 11 0	77 11 0	60 7 0
		126	Solgi ...	214 14 0	151 0 0	151 0 0
		127	Kotla Hasan Jámra ...	504 0 0	410 0 0	410 0 0
		128	Basti Nika ...	...	...	344 5 0
		129	Kádra ...	...	...	137 0 0
		130	Kotla Hasan Shah ...	384 0 0	625 0 0	118 0 0
		131	Umar Kot ...	535 5 0	535 5 0	535 0 0
	Jágir Do.	132	Asni ...	...	...	...
		133	Gyámal ...	...	...	...
		Total ...		12,676 9 2	12,035 11 0	9,776 11 0
Nahri	Khálsa	134	Pati Háji Muhammad Khán ...	...	...	...
		135	Pati Kamál Khán Boddár ...	...	...	...
		136	Pati Ghulám Muhammad ...	...	...	...
		137	Pati Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	...
		138	Pati Sahbú Khán ...	...	...	...
		139	Pati Kalán Mían Sáhíb ...	...	...	...
		140	Pati Jumán Aráien ...	...	...	...
		141	Pati Imám Bakhsh Khán ...	...	...	...
		142	Pati Ata Muhammad Khán ...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI--continued.

Jámpúr, and Rájanpúr, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI.	
			Acres.	Lakhs.	Barren.
...	87 0 0	116 0 0	1,327	...	917
...	129 1 0	111 0 0	518	...	166
...	4,062 5 0	3,395 0 0	9,834	62	1,600
...	94 4 0	209 0 0	3,497	494	519
...	194 0 0	226 0 0	1,731	187	229
...	627 9 0	973 0 0	4,165	704	194
...	1,123 0 0	1,189 0 0	2,774	150	176
...	160 3 0	199 0 0	962	93	54
...	1,003 12 0	657 0 0	4,512	812	201
...	1,357 11 0	841 0 0	2,390	201	133
...	387 7 0	802 0 0	2,425	685	132
...	1,615 0 0	734 0 0	2,651	39	530
...	82 0 0	95 0 0	579	...	63
...	928 13 0	468 0 0	5,467	927	115
107 2 0	87 6 0	312 0 0	208	...	50
300 0 0	422 3 0	386 0 0	1,351	...	67
300 0 0	549 9 0	349 0 0	799	...	42
350 0 0	363 3 0	500 0 0	1,992	...	58
238 6 6	447 1 0	377 0 0	1,236	...	33
139 2 0	244 5 0	227 0 0	1,035	...	51
442 15 6	473 13 0	548 0 0	1,244	...	64
79 15 0	393 0 0	297 0 0	1,662	...	79
...	128 1 0	113 0 0	288	...	8
181 0 0	160 9 0	187 0 0	433	30	250
410 0 0	130 12 0	501 0 0	671	...	47
344 5 0	435 13 0	417 0 0	817	...	13
187 0 0	902 1 0	205 0 0	2,498	...	75
118 0 0	402 8 0	169 0 0	1,340	...	75
535 0 0	1,178 5 0	811 0 0	5,497	10	1,500
...	1,877 4 0	690 0 0	26,710	...	472
...	306 6 0	265 0 0	28,297	...	343
2,806 11 0	25,922 7 7	21,192 0 0	1,50,190	5,332	10,215
...	1,187 12 0	673 0 0	6,193	...	254
...	58 13 0	30 0 0	325	...	11
...	812 3 0	219 0 0	1,810	...	75
...	89 7 0	82 0 0	539	...	15
...	237 1 6	240 0 0	1,469	...	82
...	909 9 0	305 0 0	5,284	...	254
...	1,164 6 0	622 0 0	7,161	...	842
...	683 0 0	300 0 0	3,990	...	76
...	144 11 0	133 0 0	1,522	...	35

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Gházi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khálsa, shared or Jágir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Uncultivated.		Cultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
RAJANPUR—continued.	Khálsa	103	Kotla Lúndán ...	280	58	72	...	72
		104	Búhar ...	226	27	99	...	99
		105	Rájanpur ...	4,498	1,043	2,331	...	2,331
		106	Kotla Ahmad ...	2,373	30	49	32	81
		107	Fazalpur Bechirágh ...	1,071	69	25	150	175
		108	Kotla Násir ...	2,515	191	140	421	561
		109	Itakhba Nabi Shah ...	1,231	420	797	...	797
		110	Kotla Málam ...	659	15	141	...	141
		111	Kotla Gáman ...	2,468	264	767	...	767
		112	Dhaggo ...	1,438	79	839	...	839
		113	Shahr Nindo Khán ...	1,262	109	237	...	237
		114	Kotla Núr Muhammad ...	954	21	1,107	...	1,107
		115	Basti Názra ...	415	24	75	...	75
		116	Bhág ...	3,600	106	719	...	719
		117	Basti Dhingán ...	75	18	65	...	65
		118	Basti Phalli ...	923	47	273	31	304
		119	Mad Maulvi ...	461	21	124	151	275
		120	Kotla Said Khán ...	1,298	61	269	326	535
		121	Kotla Míran ...	863	22	287	31	318
		122	Kotla Gende Shah ...	723	48	213	...	213
		123	Murgai ...	680	126	217	157	374
		124	Kotla Ghulám Murtaza Shah ...	1,163	79	272	69	341
		125	Abdula Shahíd ...	160	5	32	83	115
		126	Solgi ...	49	21	104	...	104
		127	Kotla Hasan Jámra ...	270	82	272	...	272
		128	Basti Nika ...	473	67	222	22	244
		129	Kádra ...	1,615	213	327	268	595
		130	Kotla Hasan Shah ...	820	77	368	...	368
		131	Umar Kot ...	2,571	350	1,066	...	1,066
		132	Asni ...	24,398	50	1,790	...	1,790
		133	Gyámal ...	26,827	909	218	...	218
			TOTAL ...	108,536	6,720	17,509	1,908	19,417
Nahri	Khálsa	134	Pati Háji Muhammad Khán ...	3,779	754	1,406	...	1,406
		135	Pati Kamál Khán Bozdár ...	193	75	46	...	46
		136	Pati Ghulám Muhammad ...	1,035	330	370	...	370
		137	Pati Wali Muhammad ...	267	151	106	...	106
		138	Pati Sahbá Khán ...	615	491	281	...	281
		139	Pati Kalán Mián Sáhíb ...	3,800	1,092	1,078	...	1,078
		140	Pati Júmán Araien ...	4,974	1,065	1,380	...	1,380
		141	Pati Imám Baksh Khán ...	2,909	211	795	...	795
		142	Pati Ata Muhammad Khán ...	1,049	231	207	...	207

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.		Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.	
410	0 1 4	0 4 6	0 14 3		
352	0 3 5	0 5 10	0 14 1		
8,172	0 5 6	0 7 9	0 14 9		
2,484	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 11 5		
1,315	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 14 9		
3,267	0 3 8	0 4 9	1 4 0		
2,448	0 6 10	0 7 9	0 15 6		
815	0 3 4	0 3 11	1 4 5		
3,499	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 10 2		
2,356	0 5 3	0 5 7	0 14 8		
1,608	0 1 11	0 3 0	0 15 0		
2,082	0 4 5	0 5 7	0 10 5		
514	0 0 11	0 2 11	0 15 5		
4,425	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 9 1		
158	0 8 7	0 11 4	1 5 7		
1,284	0 4 7	0 4 9	1 1 7		
757	0 6 11	0 7 4	1 2 10		
1,934	0 4 0	0 4 1	0 12 7		
1,203	0 4 10	0 5 0	1 1 1		
984	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 13 11		
1,180	0 7 1	0 7 5	1 1 6		
1,583	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 11 4		
280	0 6 3	0 6 5	0 15 1		
403	0 6 10	0 7 5	1 7 11		
624	0 11 2	0 12 10	1 6 8		
784	0 9 7	0 10 1	1 9 3		
2,423	0 1 4	0 1 6	0 13 0		
1,265	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 6 1		
3,987	0 2 4	0 3 3	0 9 2		
26,238	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 6 0		
27,954	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 3 9		
1,34,643	0 2 3	0 2 6	1 1 5		
5,939	0 1 8	0 1 2	0 5 0		
314	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 3 11		
1,735	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 5 0		
524	0 2 5	0 2 6	0 5 1		
1,387	0 2 7	0 2 9	0 4 11		
5,070	0 0 11	0 1 0	0 3 10		
7,419	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 4 1		
3,915	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 4 9		
1,487	0 1 5	0 1 5	0 4 11		

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Songarh, Dera Ghazi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgir.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF			
				1st Summary Settlement.	2nd Summary Settlement.	3rd Summary Settlement.	
RAJANPUR—concluded.	Nahri	143	Pati Khurd Miān Sāhib	...	...	...
		144	Pati Gul Muhammad...	...	...	...
		145	Pati Bahādūr Khān ...	...	...	...
		146	Pati Jindū Maral ...	...	...	...
		147	Pati Khurd Sardār Mi- ran Khān ...	...	...	...
		148	Pati Zamān Shah ...	...	...	...
		149	Pati Makhdūm Sāhab	...	...	...
		150	Pati Saith Mūl Chand	...	...	...
		151	Pati Ahmad Khān Patāfi	...	...	...
		152	Pati Nindū Khān ...	...	...	...
		153	Pati Bakht Ali ...	...	...	...
		154	Pati Sarkāri ...	...	...	...
		155	Pati Kamāl Khān Go- pāng ...	...	...	...
		156	Pati Kalān Sardār Miran Khān ...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...
		Pachād	Khālsa	157	Kot Rūm
	158			Fatehpur
	159			Darkhāst Hājī Muham- mad
	160			Muhammadpur
	161			Thūl Māchian
162	Kotli Nasir ...			...	...	...
Jāgir	163		Thūl Karam ...	...	...	...
	164		Kotla Hammal ...	...	...	...
	165		Mat Dilbar ...	...	...	...
	166		Kin ...	637 0 0	637 0 0	140 0 0	
	167		Shahwāji ...	...	...	404 0 0
	...		Total ...	637 0 0	637 0 0	544 0 0	
	...		Total ...	88,292 15 0	65,448 0 0	50,611 0 0	
	...		Rakh ares ...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—continued.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the Revenue rates of the Circle.	Proposed Assessment.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL.	
			Acres.	Lákhiráj.	Barren.
...	53 3 0	41 0 0	1,460	...	86
...	9 5 0	23 0 0	1,921	...	36
...	56 8 0	23 0 0	1,574	...	27
...	23 3 0	9 0 0	783	...	17
...	68 6 0	32 0 0	1,889	...	49
...	124 14 0	24 0 0	1,552	...	34
...	151 14 0	53 0 0	1,586	...	34
...	78 8 0	29 0 0	782	...	9
...	176 5 0	131 0 0	2,232	...	43
...	149 6 0	63 0 0	2,265	...	30
...	34 13 0	11 0 0	1,384	...	12
...	43 14 0	15 0 0	11,184	...	338
...	24 7 0	5 0 0	666	...	14
...	13 4 0	9 0 0	11,307	...	166
...	5,763 14 6	3,057 0 0	69,398	...	1,948
...	236 5 0	140 0 0	18,485	...	5,862
...	612 0 0	350 0 0	19,725	...	1,782
...	68 13 0	27 0 0	3,836	...	7
...	267 3 0	96 0 0	7,145	...	61
...	166 5 0	97 0 0	2,001	...	327
...	100 14 0	32 0 0	28,708	110	793
...	330 12 0	259 0 0	1,24,976	...	2,139
...	770 6 0	331 0 0	1,02,829	...	2,241
...	685 5 0	201 0 0	64,165	4	23,733
140 0 0	2,305 5 0	800 0 0	71,072	60	11,256
301 0 0	1,538 4 2	499 0 0	39,001	...	13,591
441 0 0	7,081 8 2	2,832 0 0	4,81,943	174	61,792
56,010 9 0	114,665 14 0	84,433 0 0	10,40,596	5,787	1,51,567
...	...	...	96,700	...	8,147
...	...	...	11,37,296	5,787	1,59,714

General Statement in acres of Tahsils Sangarh, Dera Ghāzi Khan,

Assessment Circle.	Khālsa, shared or Jāgīr.	Serial Number.	VILLAGE.	MALGUZARI, INCLUDING				
				Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		
				Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
Nahri	Khālsa	143	Pati Khurd Miān Sāhib	1,244	117	63	...	63
		144	Pati Gul Muhammad...	1,614	260	11	...	11
		145	Pati Bahādur Khān ...	1,369	111	67	...	67
		146	Pati Jindū Maral ...	658	77	31	...	31
		147	Pati Khurd Sirdār Mīran Khān ...	1,459	300	81	...	81
		148	Pati Zamān Shah ...	1,231	139	138	...	148
		149	Pati Makhdūm Sāhab	1,338	34	180	...	180
		150	Pati Saith Māl Chand	654	26	93	...	93
		151	Pati Ahmad Khān Patāfi	1,668	312	209	...	209
		152	Pati Nindū Khān ...	1,904	154	177	...	177
		153	Pati Bakht Ali ...	1,165	86	41	...	41
		154	Pati Sarkārī ...	10,629	165	52	...	52
		155	Pati Kamāl Khān Go- pāng ...	535	88	29	...	29
		156	Pati Kalan Sardār Mīran Khān ...	11,057	...	...	84	84
			Total ...	55,146	5,369	6,861	84	6,935
	Khālsa Jāgīr	157	Kot Rūm ...	11,035	461	...	1,127	1,127
		158	Fatehpur ...	14,052	327	...	3,264	3,264
		159	Darkhāst Hāji Muhmd.	3,462	...	...	367	367
		160	Muhammadpur ...	5,659	...	...	1,425	1,425
		161	Thūl Māchān ...	677	...	...	887	887
		162	Kotli Nāsir ...	27,214	163	...	538	538
		163	Thūl Karam ...	1,15,988	4,070	...	2,764	2,764
		164	Kotla Hammal ...	99,290	391	...	907	907
	Khālsa	165	Mat Dilbar ...	32,446	4,328	...	3,656	3,656
		166	Kin ...	54,831	136	7	4,789	4,789
		167	Shahwāli ...	23,152	207	...	2,051	2,051
		...	Total ...	3,87,801	10,401	7	21,775	21,782
		...	Total ...	7,29,151	85,401	33,724	84,966	1,18,690
		...	Rakh area ...	86,466	617	154	1,316	1,470
			GRAND TOTAL ...	8,15,617	86,018	33,878	86,282	1,20,160

STATEMENT No. VI—concluded.

Jámpur, and Rájanpur, Dera Gházi Khan District.

JAGIR.		ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			REMARKS.
Total Málguzári land.	Total Area.	Total Málguzári land.	Total land under cultivation.		
1,424	0 0 5	0 1 5	0 3 7		
1,885	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 3		
1,547	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 6		
766	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 4		
1840	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 4		
1,518	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 1 4		
1,552	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 3 11		
773	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 3 11		
2,189	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 4 0		
2,235	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 3 1		
1,292	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 4		
10,846	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1		
652	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 8		
11,141	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 8		
67,450	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 7 0		
12,623	0 0 3	0 0 2	0 1 5		
17,943	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 1 5		
3,829	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 1 2		
7,084	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 1		
1,564	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 9		
27,915	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 1 0		
1,22,837	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 7		
1,00,588	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 4 6		
40,428	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 5		
59,756	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 2 7		
25,410	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 5 7		
4,19,977	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 2 1		
8,83,242	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 11 4		
88,553	...	...	...
9,71,795	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VII,
Annual Demand Statement of all four

Number.	Khatbandi No.	VILLAGE.	Demand of the last year of the expired Settlement.	PRO-							
				Sambath 1930.	Sambath 1931.	Sambath 1932.	Sambath 1933.	Sambath 1934.	Sambath 1935.	Sambath 1936.	
TAHSIL SANGARH.											
1	68	Babbān	241 0 0	371	371	371	371	371	371	371	371
2	69	Bulāni	269 0 0	558	558	558	558	558	558	558	558
3	74	Donah	292 0 0	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479
4	76	Zor with Hazara	67 0 0	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
5	78	Kachālah	134 0 0	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
6	86	Nāri Janābi	456 0 0	665	665	665	665	665	665	665	665
7	87	Nāri Shamāl	236 0 0	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342
8	88	Wani	133 0 0	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
9	118	Khasrawāla	126 0 0	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
10	126	Mohr Jhangl	450 0 0	449	449	449	449	449	449	449	449
11	144	Makwal Khurd	65 0 0	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
12	82	Litri Janābi	169 0 0	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
		Aggregate of the remaining 138 villages.	34,586 0 0	44,595	44,595	44,595	44,595	44,595	44,595	44,595	44,595
		Total	37,055 0 0	48,519	48,519	48,519	48,519	48,519	48,531	48,531	48,531
TAHSIL DERA GHAZI.											
1	1	Jūni	80 0 0	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	649
2	2	Chak Rāman	1,196 0 0	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,711
3	3	Gurjwāni	338 0 0	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	890
4	4	Thadi	999 0 0	982	982	982	982	982	982	982	1,224
5	5	Shah Sadr-din	836 0 0	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	2,011
6	6	Packi	465 0 0	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,490	1,056	2,588	..
7	8	Bastl Hot	263 0 0	578	578	578	578	778	778	947	..
8	9	Phāpri	695 0 0	988	988	988	988	1,227	1,227	1,227	..
9	11	Sultrān Sandilāh	307 8 0	663	663	663	663	663	663	678	..
10	15	Jhok Hāfz Nār	130 0 0	180	180	180	180	195	195	195	..
11	22	Lādn	930 0 0	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,168	1,368	1,368	1,482	..
12	23	Kotla Mir Hosein	418 0 0	623	623	623	623	623	623	623	..
13	25	Chabri Zarin	399 0 0	541	541	541	541	691	691	743	..
14	26	Jhok Yār Shah	140 0 0	250	250	250	250	358	358	353	..
15	84	Shakhira Arāien	3,332 0 0	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	4,802	..
16	40	Dhar Upla	1,350 0 0	2,061	2,061	2,061	2,061	2,061	2,061	2,061	..
17	42	Chak Dalel	240 0 0	720	720	720	720	872	872	872	..
18	43	Khāki	3,801 0 0	3,981	3,981	3,981	3,981	4,479	4,479	4,479	..
19	45	Samān	4,056 0 0	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	5,157	5,157	5,157	..
20	58	Aliwāla	500 0 0	791	791	791	791	791	791	1,277	..
21	60	Kotla Ghulām	608 0 0	834	834	834	834	941	941	941	..
22	61	Haidar Kureshi	401 0 0	678	678	678	678	872	872	1,068	..
23	67	Pūnar	796 0 0	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,135	1,135	1,135	..
24	68	Hājī Kamād	1,626 0 0	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	..
25	71	Nari Dhamra	600 0 0	836	836	836	836	1,052	1,052	1,052	..
26	75	Bastl Khosa	774 0 0	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,358	1,358	1,510	..
27	80	Nowa	774 0 0	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	..
28	81	Darkhast	80 0 0	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	..
29	89	Nituk Mamūd	1,400 0 0	1,670	1,670	1,670	1,670	2,070	2,070	2,227	..
30	99	Jāngla	240 0 0	322	322	322	322	387	387	387	..
31	100	Dhol	400 0 0	654	654	654	654	837	837	837	..
32	101	Abrind	200 0 0	454	454	454	454	553	553	553	..
33	102	Mohib Laskāni	500 0 0	515	515	515	515	515	515	515	..
34	119	Bet Naruki	444 0 0	797	797	797	797	797	797	883	..
35	133	Guja Bahār Sāl	258 0 0	419	419	419	419	419	419	425	..
36	159	Kāla	712 0 0	983	983	983	983	983	983	1,045	..
37	161	Rāman	587 8 0	587	587	587	587	587	587	587	..
38	162	Gajani	400 0 0	484	484	484	484	484	484	724	..
39	163	Maksūda Jhājhar	112 0 0	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	..
40	164	Sikhani	226 0 0	226	226	226	226	226	226	341	..
41	165	Dhon	388 0 0	467	467	467	467	467	467	641	..
42	166	Yarū	489 0 0	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,633	..
43	167	Chabri Bāla	500 0 0	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,162	1,690	..
44	168	Chūratā Kot Haibat	3,007 0 0	3,684	3,684	3,684	3,684	3,884	3,884	5,091	..
45	175	Hota Hothwani	498 0 0	656	656	656	656	656	656	731	..
46	177	Kechna Kokāri	181 0 0	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	..
47	182	Bātil	8,600 0 0	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,401	5,401	6,237	..
		Aggregate of the remaining 144 villages.	1,13,134 0 0	1,37,105	1,37,105	1,37,105	1,37,105	1,37,105	1,37,105	1,37,105	..
		Total	1,58,118 0 0	1,93,617	1,93,617	1,93,617	1,93,617	1,98,258	1,98,258	2,04,250	..

FORM G.

Tahsils of the District, Dera Gházi Khan.

POSED DEMAND.

[illegible]

Annual Demand Statement of all four

[illegible]

FORM G—Concluded.

Tahsils of the District, Dera Gházi Khan.

POSED DEMAND.

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Comparison of the 3rd Summary Settlement and Regular Settlement areas in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

TAHSIL.	Total area.	UNASSESSED.			Culturable.	Abandoned.	CULTIVATED.		Total culti- vated.	Total of culti- vated and abandoned.	REMARKS.
		Waste.	Masfi.	Total.			Irri- gated.	Unirri- gated.			
	<i>Former area.</i>										
Sangarh ...	2,79,105	1,34,912	238	1,35,150	33,616	63,198	5,677	41,554	47,231	1,10,429	
Dera Ghazi Khan	3,09,727	1,358	1,616	2,974	47,607	1,15,463	1,01,119	42,564	1,43,683	2,59,146	
Jampur ...	2,25,181	...	9,265	9,265	35,395	1,10,049	20,884	49,588	70,472	1,80,521	
Rajampur ...	2,94,889	97,694	6,220	1,03,914	92,457	34,425	21,689	42,404	64,093	98,518	
Total ...	11,08,992	2,83,964	17,339	2,51,303	2,09,075	3,23,135	1,49,369	1,76,110	3,25,479	6,48,614	
	<i>Present area.</i>										
Sangarh ...	4,04,633	1,18,765	20	1,18,785	1,27,529	35,682	10,209	1,12,428	1,22,637	1,58,319	The unassessed area is 23·84 per cent of the total area. The culturable area is 41 per cent. of the total area. The irrigated area is 40·24 per cent. of the cultivated area, 26·1 per cent. of the cultivated and abandoned area, and 9 per cent. of the total area. The cultivated area is 23 per cent. of the total area, and the cultivated and abandoned area is 36·16 of the total area.
Dera Ghazi Khan	8,20,227	2,09,621	43,762	2,53,383	1,54,519	1,78,841	1,64,407	69,077	2,33,484	4,12,325	
Jampur ...	6,33,320	1,60,540	1,358	1,61,898	1,77,081	1,06,883	58,182	1,29,276	1,87,458	2,94,341	
Rajampur ...	10,40,596	1,51,567	5,787	1,57,354	7,29,151	35,401	33,724	84,966	1,18,690	1,54,091	
Total ...	28,98,776	6,40,498	50,927	6,91,420	11,88,280	3,56,807	2,66,522	3,95,747	6,62,269	10,19,076	
Increase ...	17,89,784	4,06,529	33,588	4,40,117	9,79,205	33,672	1,17,153	2,19,637	3,36,790	3,70,462	
Percentage increase ...	161·7	173·33	193·7	175·13	468·3	10·42	81·1	124·9	103·4	57·1	

SETTLEMENT No. IX.

Classified Return of Judicial and Revenue cases, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Number of cases decided during the term of Settlement.
1	Claim to inheritance under Muhammadan Law	207
2	Do. Do. Hindú Law... ..	85
3	Do. Do. any other Law	2,591
4	Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindú widows	1
5	Suits relating to the Revenue... ..	1
6	Suits relating to Mortgages	728
7	Claims in right of Pre-emption	476
8	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holder of land (other than rent suit) ... ..	...
9	Suits for partition of joint right	498
10	Suits regarding boundaries	453
11	Suits for or relating to land not included in any of the foregoing	2,662
12	Summary suits to recover possession under Section 15 of Act XIV of 1859	55
13	Suits relating to right of date trees	29
14		
15		
16	Total of ordinary suits for Rights	

STATEMENT No. IX—continued.

Classified Return of Judicial and Revenue cases, Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Number of cases decided during the term of Settlement.
17	RENT SUIT.	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	Suits under section 3 by tenant for rights of occupancy ...	64
24	Suits to establish right of occupancy under section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in previous section of the Act ...	45
25	Suits under section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy ...	15
26	Suits under section 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent ...	5
27	Suits under section 14 for abatement of rent ...	...
28	Suits for arrears of rent, where remission is allowed under section 15 ...	...
29	Suits under section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisal of produce taken for rent ...	...
30	Suits under section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy section 19, clause 1 ...	3
31	Do. do. do. clause 2 ...	6
32	Suits under section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenant without right of occupancy ...	45
33	Suits under section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment ...	...
34	Suits under section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment ...	7
35		
36	Total ...	7,976

STATEMENT No. IX—concluded.

Classified Return of Judicial and Revenue cases, Dera Gházi Khan District.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Number of cases decided during the term of Settlement.
37	<i>Revenue cases.</i>	
38	Boundary disputes between mauzabs	140
39	Do. do. fields	475
40	Tribal enquiries	5
41	Amalgamations of Estates	19
42	Complete partition of Estates	148
43	Incomplete do. do.	126
44	INVESTIGATION OF REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS. { Of whole villages of shares of villages (Jágirs) ... ..	...
45		Of minor Service grants (ináms) 100
46		Of petty charitable and religious grants (muáfiis ... 427
47		Of gardens, groves, roadside grants, and other grants for the improvement of the country ... 169
48	Summary Suits	196
49	Zaildári and Lambardári cases	865
50	Kánungo and Patwáris' cases	80
51	Proceedings to provide for the cultivation of wastes (section 8, Reg. VII of 1822)	1
52	Demarcation of Forest lands, Board of Administration (Rev. Circular 15 of 1852)	42
53	Irrigation suits	400
54	Dákil Khárij or mutation of names cases	8,702
55	Suits relating to rent-free date trees	37
56	Suits relating to rakhs	475
57	Miscellaneous cases	11,339
58	Suits relating to attesting irrigation rights	13,438
59	Suits relating to original of the canal	40
60	Suits to Government proprietary right	89
	Total ..	37,340

STATEMENT No. X.

Abstract of Business Statement of the Dera Ghazi Khan 1st Regular Settlement.

CASES.	Disposed of by Settle- ment Officer.	Disposed of by Assistant Settlement Officer.	Disposed of by Extra Assistant Set- tlement Officers.	Disposed of by Superin- tendent Sangarh.	Disposed of by Superin- tendent Dera Ghazi Khan.	Disposed of by Superin- tendent Jampur.	Disposed of by Superin- tendent Rajampur.	Total.
Judicial ...	733	419	2,457	621	1,980	994	772	7,976
Revenue ...	3,022	371	2,847	2,149	16,683	7,590	4,678	37,840
Criminal ...	13	9	16	...	...	...	...	38
Total ...	3,768	799	5,320	2,790	18,663	8,584	6,450	45,764

STATEMENT No. XI.

Statement showing the number of Appeals disposed of by the District Settlement Officers at the Dera

Ghāzi Khan Ist Regular Settlement.

No.	Names of Officers in whose Court appeals were instituted.	Rejected at first hearing, Section 7 of Act VII of 1868.	Remanded.	Decreed for Appellant.	Decreed for Respondent.	Total.	REMARKS.
	<i>Cases disposed of by—</i>						
	F. W. R. Fryer, Esq., Settlement Officer	19	24	39	111	193	.
	Munshi Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer ...	4	41	22	71	138	
	Munshi Nisār Ali, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer ...	...	4	8	18	30	
	Total ...	23	69	69	200	361	

STATEMENT No. XII.

Statement showing the Tenures on which Estates are held in Dera Gházi Khan District.

Name of Tahsil.	Zamindári.	Complete Patidári.	Incomplete Patidári.	Complete Bhyáchára.	Incomplete Bhyáchára.	Total.	REMARKS.
Sangarh ...	18	...	...	111	21	160	
Dera Gházi Khán ...	1	1	...	188	1	191	
Jámpúr ...	14	...	...	160	3	167	
Rájanpúr ...	39	...	...	125	3	167	
Total ...	72	1	...	574	28	675	

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Statement showing the division of land amongst the different tribes inhabiting the Dera Gházi Khan District.

<i>Name of Tribe.</i>	<i>Holding in acres.</i>
Nahrs	2,889
Lodís	147
Patháns	23,685
The Kalhora family	4,150
Dáúd Potras	867
Syads	1,08,648
Koreshís	12,922
Korejas	4,477
Beloches	19,28,404
Jats	4,84,982
Aráíns	16,993
Lákhas	2,475
Fakírs (Muhammadans)	216
Bhatíáras	1,752
Mahtams	1,899
Kotáns	408
Mohánas	234
Lohárs	2,667
Mochís	4,641
Kasáís	1,426
Dhobís	2,274
Kumhárs	1,410
Paolís (weavers)	1,081
Mírásís	512
Náís (barbers)	8,356
Tarkháns (carpenters)	6,309
Kahírís	1,501
Mulas	2,202
Pongur (silk-weavers)	563
Pirásís	82
Bhábras	4
Mír Shikáris	18
Khojahs	5,065
Jogís	85
Camel-drivers	1,252
Darzís	128
Dewálas	1,302
Fishermen	748
Mújáwars	41,224
Dyers	642
Tinmen	88
Ghosáíns	232
Goldsmiths	2,492
Kerárs	2,20,066
Shekhs	6,404
Khatrís	15,663
Brahmins	4,351
Bhátíás	22
Beldárs	66
Ghowas	1
Fakírs (Hindús)	607
Bhátís	81
Labánas	82
Jájaks	96
Government property	2,81,382
Total	31,16,093

STATEMENT No. XV.

Abstract showing the total number of date trees and their assessment, Tahsil Denah Ghazi Khan.

Number	Mode of realizing the Revenue.	NUMBER OF DATE TREES.				Former Jama.	Rate per Tree.	Present Jama.	REMARKS.
		Female.	Male.	Immature.	Total.				
1	Date trees assessed at fixed leases	1,13,467	45,728	66,734	2,25,929	1,714 0 0	4 Pie	4,168 7 0	
2	Date trees assessed with the Land Revenue	87,653	17,000	28,382	83,035	1,090 4 6	5 Pie	2,188 6 0	
3	Date trees sold by auction ...	88,748	37,720	46,383	1,72,851	10,660 0 0	10 Pie	9,240 0 0	
4	Date trees formerly sold by the Ghora Kach or appraisal system now included in heads Nos. 2 and 3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	617 9 0	...	...
	Total ...	2,39,868	1,00,448	1,41,499	4,81,815	14,081 13 6	6 Pie	15,596 13 0	

STATEMENT

Produce Statement, Dera Ghāzi Khan District

Name of crop.	Produce.	CHAHI-NAHRI CIRCLE.			DANDA CIR	
		Higher.	Average.	Lower.	Higher.	Average.
Rabi ...	Wheat ...	M. S. C. 15 0 0	M. S. C. 10 0 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 15 0 0	M. S. C. 11 10 0
	Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poppy and opium	0 10 0	0 6 14	0 4 6	...	...
	Turnips estimated in cash	...	...	...	Rs. 12 M. S. C. 15 0 0	Rs. 8 M. S. C. 11 10 0
	Barley ...	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	11 10 0
	Tāra mīra ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peas estimated in cash	...	...	...	...	...
	Adas ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarshaf ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indigo ...	0 22 8	0 15 0	0 7 8	...	...
Kharif ...	Sugar-cane estimated in cash	Rs. 180 M. S. C. 5 0 0	Rs. 120 M. S. C. 3 5 0	Rs. 60 M. S. C. 0 25 0	...	...
	Cotton ...	12 20 0	7 20 0	2 20 0	...	...
	Bājra ...	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
	Rice ...	22 20 0	15 0 0	7 20 0	...	...
	Tobacco ...	5 0 0	2 20 0	1 5 0	...	...
	Til seed ...	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	...	...
	Sawāk ...	11 10 0	7 20 0	3 30 0	...	...
	Mūng ...	12 32 8	7 20 0	3 30 0	7 20 0	5 0 0
	Jowār ...	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	...	...
	Moth ...	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	...	...
	Indian corn ...	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	...	...
	China and Kangni	...	...	...	...	...
	Vegetables ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 32	Rs. 24	...	...
	Melons estimated in cash	...	...	...	...	...
	Samoka ...	...	...	...	...	...

DERA GHAZI KHAN SETT. OFFICE, }

The 15th October 1874.

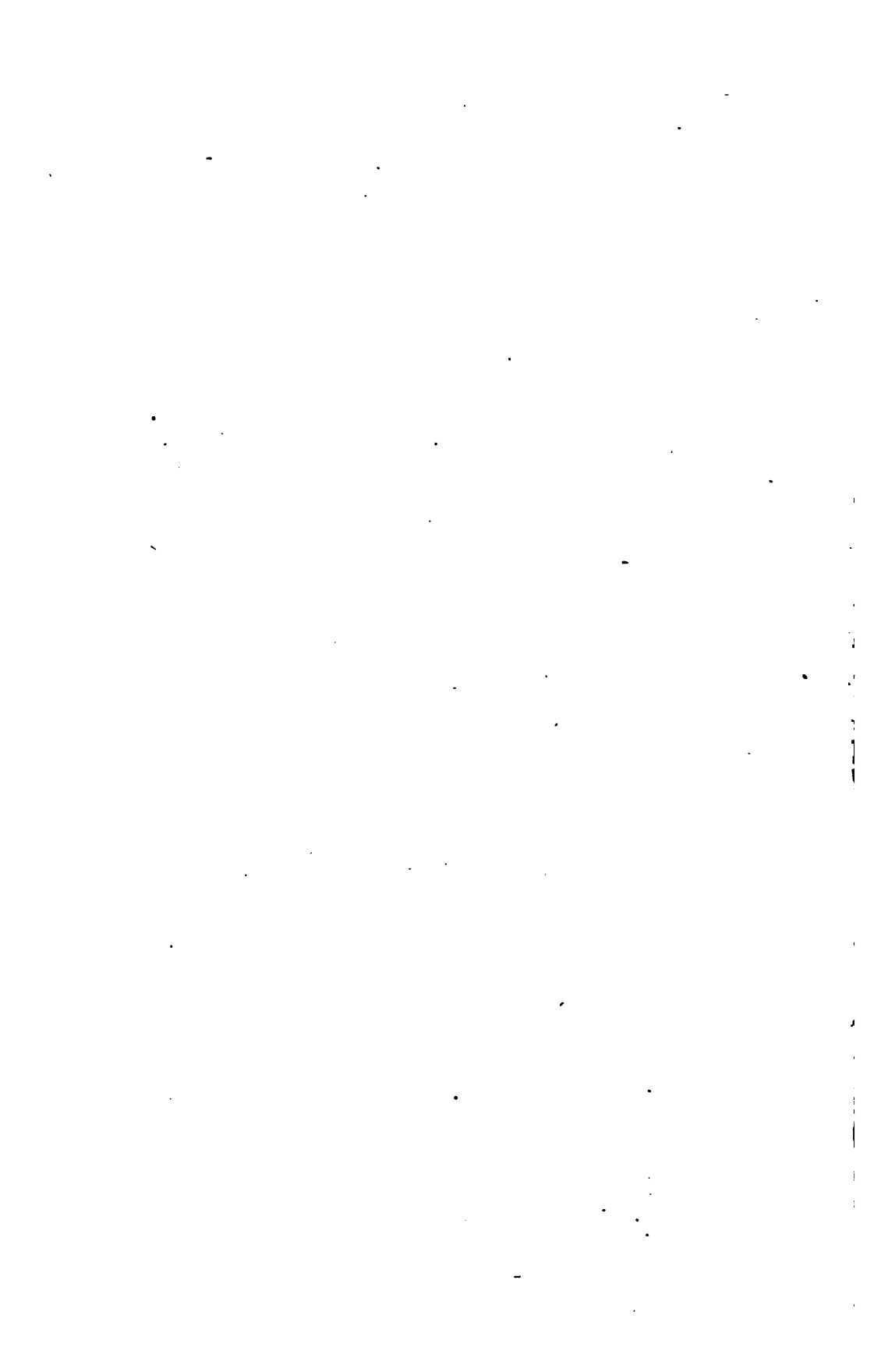
No. XVI.

(*Estimated Produce per acre adopted.*)

CLB.	SAILAB CIRCLE.			PACHAD CIRCLE.		
Lower.	Higher.	Average.	Lower.	Higher.	Average.	Lower.
M. S. C. 7 20 0	M. S. C. 12 30 0	M. S. C. 8 30 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0	M. S. C. 12 20 0	M. S. C. 8 30 0	M. S. C. 5 0 0
...	12 20 0	6 10 0	3 30 0	...	...	...
...
Rs. 4 M. S. C. 7 20 0	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 4
...	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0
...	12 20 0	6 10 0	3 30 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	2 20 0
...	Rs. 12 M. S. C. 12 20 0	Rs. 8 M. S. C. 6 10 0	Rs. 4 M. S. C. 2 30 0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	10 0 0	6 10 0	2 20 0
...
...
2 20 0	...	...	...	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0
...	12 20 0	7 20 0	2 20 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0
...
...
...
...
...
2 20 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
...
...
...
...
...
...	Rs. 40	Rs. 32	Rs. 24
...	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0

F. W. R. FRYER,
Settlement Officer.





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