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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September 1933.

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PUNJAB GOLD



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Review of the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September 1933.

*Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council,
No. 4256-C, dated 20th December 1934.*

The importance of canal colonies in the Punjab and the need for their careful and efficient administration is evident from the figures given in statement no. I attached to the report. It shows that in four colonies and the Lower Chenab Canal Colony extensions 2,919,155 acres of State land are involved. Out of this area 2,412,732 acres are allottable and 1,748,310 acres have been permanently allotted, leaving an unallotted balance of 664,422 acres. Out of this 326,266 acres are lying permanently unallotted in the perennial zone of Nili Bar Colony; but this has been satisfactorily explained in paragraph 8 of the report, which shows that in fact only 66,000 acres remained vacant after excluding unallottable areas and the areas leased for temporary cultivation.

2. The figures of sown area given in Statement II compare as follows with the previous year :—

	1932-33.	1931-32.
	Acres.	Acres.
Permanently allotted ..	1,378,514	1,464,771
Temporary cultivation ..	128,020	96,806
	1,506,534	1,561,577

This shows that 79 per cent. of the permanently allotted area was sown during *kharif* 1932 and *rabi* 1933. The *kharif* harvest of 1932 was average. In the *rabi* of 1933 there was a decrease in the sown area in almost all the colonies, but the outturn was exceptional, giving at places a bumper crop. The Nili Bar Colony has shown considerable progress. Its sown area of 290,903 acres in 1931-32 rose to 325,984 acres in 1932-33. The progress in the non-perennial area is more marked, where the sown area in 1932-33 was 61,789 acres compared with 33,683 acres in 1931-32. The Governor in Council is pleased to note the progress made by this colony in this respect.

The percentage of "kharaba," or failed crops, during the year was as follows:—

Colony.	Permanently allotted.	Temporary cultivation.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	4.14	5.83
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	3.61	6.81
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	5	9
Nili Bar	5.39	7.78
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Extensions.	9	15

In *rabi* 1933 in the non-perennial zone of Pakpattan canal (Nili Bar Colony) there was 4 per cent. "kharaba" in the permanently allotted area and 8.81 per cent. in the area allotted for temporary cultivation. It is not easy to understand why in all the colonies "kharaba" in the temporary cultivation area should be more than that in the permanently allotted area. Where rent is payable on matured area, the need for greater care in checking "kharaba" in the area leased for temporary cultivation is obvious.

3. In recent years the leasing of State lands in canal colonies for agricultural purposes, commonly known as temporary cultivation, has steadily gained importance. Due to economic depression there was no sale by auction of agricultural land during the year with which the report deals. Isolated plots were sold in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Nili Bar Colony and Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district. The average price fetched in Montgomery and Okara tahsils was Rs. 242 per acre, in Khanewal tahsil it was Rs. 262 per acre and in Nili Bar Colony it did not exceed Rs. 250 per acre, although according to the project estimates it was expected to sell at Rs. 400 per acre in this colony. In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, reports that private sales resulted in an average price of Rs. 1.1 per acre for land on horse-breeding terms and Rs. 186 per acre for land not on horse-breeding terms. In the Nili Bar Colony out of 43,114 acres originally sold, 37,009 acres had to be resumed due to the non-payment of instalments by purchasers. As the result of concessions granted in this colony, 9,368 acres have been reallocated to defaulting purchasers in lieu of payments made by them on account

of principal. Concessions have had to be granted in all colonies to auction purchasers of agricultural land. Little advantage has been taken of these concessions in Lyallpur district; but in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony the auction purchasers of 1925, 1927 and 1928 have fully availed themselves of the generous concessions granted to them. It is not unlikely that for some years economic conditions will stand in the way of profitable land sales. The areas reserved for sale must therefore be leased for temporary cultivation. The Governor in Council notes with much satisfaction the action taken by the Financial Commissioner, Development, in recent years to place on a satisfactory basis the system of leasing land, and wishes to impress the importance of this work on all officers engaged in colony work. The placing of an officer on special duty to audit the colony accounts is alone a step forward and the action, to be taken on his inspection notes, should result in considerable improvement. In this respect the Nili Bar Colony has shown commendable results. Its income for temporary cultivation during the financial year 1932-33 was Rs. 8,11,223. This includes initial deposits on account of security and the recovery of arrears. Its demand for rent assessed during 1932-33 was Rs. 5,18,563. At the close of the year only Rs. 1,853 were outstanding as recoverable. Out of the total demand of Rs. 12,68,934 since *kharif* 1929, Rs. 78,000 are outstanding as recoverable. The Colonization Officer, therefore, richly deserves the praise he has received from the Financial Commissioner, Development. In other colonies there are heavy arrears of recoverable balances and the Governor in Council hopes that the next year's report will show considerable progress in recoveries.

Cries of distress from the grantees and purchasers of land are not uncommon these days; but the figures given below, of demand and recovery on capital account, will show what Government has had to suffer due to the prevailing economic depression:—

	1932-33.	1931-32.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total demand	28,98,396	66,17,486
Irrecoverable	1,98,347	28,31,578
Recovered	14,27,245	27,60,686
Balance	12,72,804	10,25,222

“ Irrecoverable ” balances are mainly due to the confiscation of agricultural land sold by public auction due to failure in the payment of instalments. The heaviest balance, Rs. 5,86,489, is in the Nili Bar Colony ; but it includes Rs. 5,50,596 payable by those compensatory grantees who had signed declarations to purchase proprietary rights by instalments. They defaulted in the payment of instalments and are paying “ malikana”, or fee to proprietor, *i.e.*, to Government, according to the statement of conditions applicable to their grants.

4. The peasant grantee has always been the backbone of the canal colonies, but has from the beginning regarded the condition of permanent residence as onerous. Government have, however, sternly set their face against absentee landlords, and the Governor in Council has no hesitation in agreeing with Financial Commissioner, Development, that in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, where most of the peasant grantees have held their grants for 15 years or more, incorrigible absentees can be suitably punished only by the confiscation of their grants. The Nili Bar Colony reports satisfactory progress in the observance of conditions due mainly to the exchange of bad land and marked improvement in water supply during the year under review. The disciplinary action, taken by the Colonization Officer, coupled with his efforts in making the villages cleaner and more attractive, should lead to greater improvement in the observance of conditions in future. The Governor in Council agrees with the Financial Commissioner, Development, in commending Mr. Brayne's remarks, at the end of the report, to the attention of all officers engaged in the development of the colonies. With the valuable advice obtainable from Mr. Brayne, based on his practical experience of rural reconstruction, the colony officers should be able to make their colony *chaks* so attractive that the grantees would willingly live in them in preference to their old and overcrowded villages.

Due to economic depression very few peasant grantees found themselves in a position to purchase proprietary rights ; but good progress has been made in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony and the Nili Bar Colony in acquiring occupancy rights.

5. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce

appears to have raised the value of horse and mule-breeding industries in the eyes of those who have been granted land on these conditions. It is gratifying to note that mule-breeding in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony and horse-breeding in the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canal Colonies have proceeded satisfactorily. In the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony the number of young stock purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year reached the second highest figure recorded since the commencement of horse-breeding operations. In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony the number of foals born during the year shows an increase of 182 as compared with the previous year. No case of total resumption took place during the year in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, and the average price paid by the Army Remount Department for the purchase of young stock was Rs. 209. It is interesting to find that a system of joint paddocks is being introduced in the horse-breeding area of the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony. The Governor in Council, however, notes with concern the remarks of the Financial Commissioner, Development, on the cattle breeding farms, that he is by no means certain that such farms really do much to raise the standard of stock breeding in the province, and hopes that the cattle farm grantees, who have held valuable land for several years, will take this warning seriously and will give no further cause of complaint.

Interesting experiments are being made in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony extensions by granting land to literate grantees, and to retrenched agricultural assistants in these extensions and other colonies. It is satisfactory to note that on the whole the literate grantees have made satisfactory progress; but it is regrettable that a certain number of them have not taken to agriculture seriously. The agricultural assistants have not made as good progress as was expected from them as trained agriculturists. The Governor in Council will watch with interest the progress of these schemes. In the Nili Bar Colony the grantees, who have been allotted land in lieu of their land acquired for the Project or for agricultural farms, still refuse to observe the residence clause in the conditions of their grants, and, in spite of heavy fines and even resumptions, most of them neglect to avail themselves of the alternative per-

mitted of appointing resident agents. It is regrettable when grantees flout the observance of the conditions governing their grants, and thereby deprive themselves of what ought to be a good source of income to them.

6. The allotment of new land has proceeded satisfactorily. Pioneer work in this respect has been done only in the Nili Bar Colony and the Lower Chenab Canal Colony extensions. In the former there are large unallotted areas. In the non-perennial zone much of the unallotted land is distinctly inferior. The Governor in Council fully appreciates the difficulties of the Colonization Officer and realizes the importance of well sinking, both for drinking and irrigation purposes, in the land receiving non-perennial irrigation. Government will be prepared to afford all encouragement towards well sinking, provided there is no risk of losing money advanced as *taccavi*. In the perennial zone also there are considerable areas which may be difficult to colonize because of their inferiority. This will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the financial side of the Project, where 365,000 acres have been reserved for sale by auction at an average price of Rs. 400 per acre. The whole position is being reviewed in connection with the completion report of the final forecast of the Sutlej Valley Project, which will give an accurate idea of the financial commitments of this great Project, undertaken at a time when prices and the cost of labour were exceptionally high. The total area allotted in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony extensions up to the end of the year was 34,410 acres as against 17,819 acres last year. Here also, it appears, some of the allotted area proved inferior, and the contentment of the grantees from other districts could only be secured by granting exchanges freely.

The Governor in Council notes with pleasure that in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony the water available is now fully utilised and equitably distributed throughout the whole area. In order to achieve similar results in other colonies, the Governor in Council lays great stress on securing satisfactory liaison between the Irrigation Branch and the colony authorities. Unless these two authorities consult each other frequently on the questions of further allotments and remodelling of outlets, valuable water must necessarily be wasted. The results achieved in reclaiming waterlogged areas.

have been satisfactory. In the past Government has spent large sums in reclaiming such areas, and the policy of Government in this respect still remains unchanged; but Government expects that those whose lands are reclaimed will co-operate by bringing the reclaimed areas under cultivation. The success, achieved in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district, at the Government Reclamation Farm in Chak No. 188-N. B. and in the zamindari Reclamation Farm in Chak No. 187-N. B., is encouraging.

7. During the year under review important and comprehensive orders were issued regarding the allotment of shop and residential sites in the Chaks of canal colonies, payment of rent for them and the conditions for the purchase of proprietary rights in them. The Nili Bar is the only colony where, from the outset, village shopkeepers were allotted sites on payment of rent. The system of charging rent was introduced in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur and Jhang districts, in 1926; but the collection of rent has proved most troublesome. Several concessions have been granted to these shopkeepers from time to time, and the Governor in Council appreciates the judicious and sympathetic manner in which the question has been dealt with by the Financial Commissioner and the tact displayed by the local officers in carrying out the orders. Shop sites in all colonies, except the Nili Bar, had generally been held rent free, or subject only to the payment of a village cess, till the orders referred to above were issued. The shopkeepers derive considerable profits from the possession of these sites, which are a valuable public asset, and the Governor in Council sees no reason why the shopkeepers should not pay reasonable rent for their sites or a reasonable price for purchasing them.

For the development of new colonies, the Governor in Council places the utmost importance on the proper care of the market towns. For this reason Government sets aside a certain amount, generally Rs. 4½ lakhs, for providing amenities in each of these new towns. The Governor in Council has read with pleasure the progress made in this respect in the towns of the Nili Bar Colony. It is the policy of Government to place these towns under popular control as soon as is expedient; but the Governor in Council is not at all satisfied with the way in which

certain local bodies are managing valuable State lands placed under their control for management. Arrears of rent from the leases of such lands are being allowed to accumulate, conditions are constantly being broken and, generally speaking, adequate returns are not obtained from this profitable source of income. The Governor in Council would like the Deputy Commissioners of colony districts to make greater use of their advisory and controlling powers in securing from the local bodies greater care in the management of State lands.

8. The Financial Commissioner's report has been admirably written by Mr. Bourne. It contains useful information, deals in detail with all matters of importance and forms interesting reading. In spite of economic depression, it shows that there has been all round progress. The Governor in Council concurs with pleasure in the remarks made by the Financial Commissioner on the work of the officers responsible for the administration of colonies. He appreciates the manner in which they have successfully dealt with the problems of a difficult year.

The office of Financial Commissioner, Development, was held by—

Mr. D. J. Boyd	..	1st October 1932 to 22nd October 1932.
Mr. H. Calvert	..	23rd October 1932 to 31st March 1933.
Mr. D. J. Boyd	..	1st April 1933 to 30th September 1933.

Order.—Ordered that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report; also that they be published in the *Punjab Gazette*, be communicated to the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, the Agent, North-Western Railway, the Inspector-General of Police, and submitted with two copies of the report to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. A. FERGUSON,

Financial Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Punjab, (Development Department).

**Report by the Financial Commissioner, Development,
on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th
September 1933.**

1. There are few colonies now in which survey and demarcation work remains to be done. Four thousand odd acres in Rakh Kuthiala in the Upper Chenab Colony, Sheikhpura district, were demarcated with a view to the removal of the trees standing thereon and to possible subsequent allotment. In the Nili Bar 3-R Distributary was opened up to R. D. 45,000 resulting in the formation of 15 new colony estates, while two new estates were also opened on the tail distributary. These 17 estates totalling 27,923 acres were measured during the year. In the colony as a whole 15,000 odd *killas* were laid out as opposed to 19,000 *killas* last year. Some petty demarcation work was carried out in the Lower Chenab Colony extensions in connection with the proposed *mandi* at Pir Mahal and a ginning factory at Kamalia. The roads that are proposed for this new colony were aligned and marked out by the colony staff to a length of 132 miles. Square laying and *killabandi* is also to be undertaken in certain areas lying outside the irrigation boundary in the neighbourhood of these extensions.

2. The only distributary in the sanctioned scheme for irrigation in the Nili Bar Colony, which has not yet been opened up, is 2-B. R. 3-R, as stated above, up to R. D. 45,000, was opened during the year. Irrigation from below this point is expected to begin in *kharif* 1934. On this new distributary about 21,600 acres have been allotted. The balance for allotment as from *kharif* 1934 is 38,000 acres. The tail distributary was completed during the year as also the right tail of 7-R distributary.

No new scheme of irrigation was initiated during the year in the Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala areas. But hopes appear to have been revived that the Burala extension may eventually become a perennial channel.

In the Lower Bari Doab Colony the Gugera Branch extensions in the Okara and Montgomery tahsils and

the 8-R extension in the Khanewal tahsil are now working more or less to capacity. The area they serve is very largely proprietary.

3. Economic conditions have again stood in the way of profitable land sales. Some small isolated plots were sold in the Nili Bar at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per acre. The total area sold in this colony up-to-date now stands at 11,807 acres. The remainder of the area originally sold has been resumed by reason of failure to pay instalments of the purchase price bid. Rupees 12,000 were realised in this colony during the year against stamp duty on deeds of conveyance relating to agricultural land sold at one time or another by auction or private treaty. The necessity for the payment of stamp duty on such deeds has only recently been insisted on in all colonies, and the figures reported from the Nili Bar Colony suggest that this may become a relatively important source of revenue.

The only sales in the Lower Bari Doab Colony were those of small plots under five acres in extent which the Deputy Commissioners concerned are permitted to sell without reference to Government. Eleven such small plots were sold in the Montgomery and Okara tahsils, totalling 24 acres 5 kanals, at an average price of Rs. 242 per acre. Only one such plot measuring 3 acres was sold in the Khanewal tahsil at Rs. 200 per acre. It may be of interest to note that in the Khanewal tahsil from the year 1925-26 when the scheme came into force up to the year under report a total of 319 acres in small plots has been sold at an average price of Rs. 262 per acre.

Last year's report mentioned important concessions made in the Lower Bari Doab Colony in respect of auctions held in 1925, 1927 and 1928. These concessions have now been put into effect. As regards the 1925 auctions the concessions have been extended to include all those whose bids or tenders were accepted in 1925 irrespective of whether or not they were still in possession of their purchases on the 31st of March 1930. The 1925 purchasers, who have been given occupancy rights in return for their initial deposits, are bound under their conditions as peasant grantees to reside

permanently on their grants. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, anticipates some difficulty in enforcing this condition, many of the 1925 purchasers being business men with no desire to spend their lives in rural areas. At the same time, Government have sternly set their face against absentee landlords in colonies. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, has given interesting figures illustrating the progress of these concessions. Out of 25,621 acres sold in the Khanewal tahsil by auction or tender in 1925 no less than 21,606 acres have now been converted into grants on peasant terms with occupancy rights. Out of the 7,400 acres sold in 1927 only 46 acres will remain unallotted; while only 125 acres will remain unallotted out of the 4,995 acres sold in 1928. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, gives details of certain private sales in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony during the year. Four hundred and twenty-four acres on horse-breeding terms were sold at an average price of Rs. 181 per acre and 334 acres not on horse-breeding terms at an average price of Rs. 186 per acre. The horse-breeding sales correspond approximately with those reported last year. But in respect of sales of land not on horse-breeding terms the average price has risen this year by Rs. 37 per acre. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this increase to the fact that the amount stated as consideration included old debts. As the Deputy Commissioner points out, the figure suggests either that the land allotted to horse-breeders is generally of a superior quality, or that the maintenance of a mare for horse-breeding purposes is no great burden.

A plot of about 16½ acres of Government land previously sold by auction and resumed in the Lower Chenab Colony, Jhang district, was sold by private treaty during the year for Rs. 2,370, viz., Rs. 200 an acre.

In respect of the Lyallpur district little advantage seems to have been taken so far of the concession mentioned in last year's report by which purchasers of Government land in certain circumstances were allowed to retain possession of land to the extent covered by money so far paid as purchase price at the rate bid

and accepted. The Deputy Commissioner reports that 152 auction purchasers have been found to be eligible for the exercise of this concession ; but as none of them have paid up their arrears, the land has not been restored to them. Three hundred and sixty-six acres of further land was confiscated from auction purchasers during the year. In the same colony in the Sheikhpura district 521 acres were resumed from auction purchasers, who failed to pay their instalments, while 362 acres confiscated last year were restored on appeal.

4. The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, reports, that the observance of conditions by peasant colonists in the perennial areas has been satisfactory on the whole. This gratifying improvement appears to be attributable to three principal factors—

- (1) that it has now been found possible to effect exchanges in most cases where the land originally allotted has been found to be definitely poor ;
- (2) that the canal water supply was better than it has been in the last year or two ;
- (3) that the colony staff has been able to enforce conditions more strictly. The harvests of *kharif* 1932 and *rabi* 1933 were good, and it was felt that there were less grounds than previously for leniency. Seventy-one grants were resumed as compared with 7 last year, and fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 21,673 as opposed to Rs. 2,401.

Though there are still many incorrigibles, especially from the districts of Gujrat, Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Muzaffargarh and Kangra, the Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, reports that the grantees as a whole are beginning to realise that the conditions governing their grants must be observed. It is interesting to note that in the case of military grantees, while the original grantee is still alive and the family budget is being augmented by his pension, his visits to the home district are frequent. After his death when the pension ceases,

his family generally settles down permanently in the colony.

It is reported from the Khanewal tahsil of the Lower Bari Doab Colony that many of the peasant grantees have still failed to take up their residence permanently. The Deputy Commissioner observes that in such cases fines have no effect and the only resort is confiscation. The Financial Commissioner agrees that in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, where most of the peasant grantees have held their grants for 15 years or more, incorrigible absentees can only be suitably punished by the confiscation of their grants.

In the Lower Chenab Colony extensions a statement of conditions was issued during the year relating to peasant grants on the Pir . ahal and Khikha extensions. The grantees under these conditions have only recently been put in possession of their grants ; but the Extra Assistaut Colonization Officer reports that they seem to be settling down well and are likely to observe their conditions faithfully.

Proposals for the allotment of land on peasant terms in the Chunian Colouy in Chak Nos. 60 and 69 and in Rakh Chunian have been pending for some years. Final orders have now been issued under which these areas are to be allotted to peasant colonists.

5. The principal mule-breeding area is the Lower Chenab Colony where the maintenance of a mule-breeding mare is in most cases one of the conditions attached to the grant of an extra square to *lambardars*. The total area now held on mule-breeding conditions in this colony is 41,725 acres, and the scheme appears to be working satisfactorily. The horse-breeding schemes supervised by the Army Remount Department in the Lower Bari Doab Colony (where there is a certain amount of mule-breeding as well) and in the Lower Jhelum Colony appear to have been as successful as usual. In the Lower Bari Doab Colony many of the horse-breeding leases, which were originally for a term of ten years, have now expired. Out of 1,132 such leases, which expired in the Mont-

gomery district during the year 1,050 were renewed and 82 were transferred from the original tenants, who were unsatisfactory, to new lessees. It is satisfactory to note from the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, that the number of young stock purchased by the Army Remount Department in the colony during the past year reached the second highest figure recorded since the commencement of horse-breeding operations there. There have been certain difficulties during the year in respect of the interpretation of the Government orders referred to in the last colony report regarding horse-breeding rectangles held by lessees whose substantive grants are in other estates. Such holdings are contrary to the intention of the original horse-breeding scheme, and though the amendment made last year has given the Commissioner power in special cases to make a departure from the original scheme in this respect, there was some doubt as to how far he would be justified in renewing a horse-breeding grant at the end of the original ten years' term when that grant was held in an estate other than that where the lessees' substantive grant was situated. Though such a horse-breeder might have done well as such, he could not be held to have fulfilled all the conditions of his grant, since he held no land either as proprietor or as tenant in the estate where the horse-breeding tenancy was situated. If the Commissioner desires to renew such a tenancy, he is bound under the statement of conditions to hear the objections, if any, of the proprietors and tenants in the estate concerned.

In the horse-breeding area of the Lower Jhelum Colony the number of foals born during the year shows an increase of 182 as against last year. The number of young stock purchased was 36 as opposed to 498 last year. But this does not appear to be due to any falling off in the quality of the stock, but merely to the inability of the District Remount Officer to complete his purchases within the year owing to heavy rains. No case of total resumption of any horse-breeding grant took place during the year. Forty-two indifferent horse-breeders were reported to the Collector as opposed to 31 last year. But, judging from the Deputy Commissioner's report regarding disciplinary action taken, most of the cases do not appear to

be very serious. Twenty-seven of the horse-breeders were let off with a warning. In four cases half the horse-breeding grant was temporarily resumed. The average price paid by the Army Remount Department for young stock purchased during the year was Rs. 209, much the same as the price paid last year. In these hard times such purchases must be an eloquent inducement to the tenant to turn out satisfactory stock. An interesting system of joint paddocks has been introduced in the Lower Jhelum Colony in four horse-breeding estates, and in two estates it is reported to be working satisfactorily. Its success of course depends on co-operation among the horse-breeders, otherwise there must be difficulties as regards the upkeep of fencing, distribution of canal water, and so on. Such a system, if successful, must obviously be for the good of the stock.

Paddock areas in the five cattle farms and the dairy farm in the Lower Bari Doab Colony came under discussion during the year, the Irrigation Branch feeling that the water concessions allowed to these areas were too liberal. The proposal was to cut down paddocks, that is to say, areas under "declared pasture" to 16 per cent. of the grants held. This in every case but one involved very considerable reductions in the paddock area for which extra water is allowed, and it was eventually decided to leave things as they were until the present period of the lease in each case terminated. One at least of these cattle farms appears to be conducted on unsatisfactory lines. The Financial Commissioner is by no means certain that such farms really do much to raise the standard of stock breeding in the province.

6. Very few of the tree planting grantees in the Lower Bari Doab Colony acquired proprietary rights during the year. Since it was ordered that such grantees should not be relieved of their responsibility for maintaining their trees until proprietary rights had been acquired, the tree-planting scheme generally appears to have made little progress. There is no reason, however, why district boards should be burdened with the necessity of maintaining avenues.

which are not really matured, and once the grantee has matured the trees, as it is his obvious duty to do, the extra expenditure to which he is put in keeping them up must be very small. If economic conditions improve, it is to be hoped that many more of these grantees will be in a position to purchase proprietary rights and divest themselves of their tree-planting responsibilities. Meanwhile it is for the district officers concerned to see that the trees are not neglected.

7. The two estates in the Lower Chenab Colony extensions granted to literate grantees mentioned in last year's report are making satisfactory progress on the whole. There are 46 of these grantees in all, of whom 26 are reported to have cultivated their lands themselves. The grantees selected from the Lyallpur Agricultural College are doing particularly well. Two further grants in these estates have been given to medical practitioners, of whom one has already set up a small dispensary and is developing a considerable practice locally. The Commissioner, Multan, on his visit to these estates found the grantees apparently cheerful and contented. But only a certain number of the grantees are actually working with their own hands. The majority expatiated to the Commissioner on the amount they paid for labour to clear their lands. Thirty-five grants of two squares each were made during the year to retrenched agricultural assistants. The idea was that these persons being thoroughly trained in the methods recommended by the Agricultural Department should be located up and down the various colonies with a view to demonstrating to uninformed cultivators the benefits of scientific agriculture. These grants were distributed as follows :—

<i>Colony</i>	<i>No. of square</i>	<i>Grants</i>
Lower Chenab Colony extensions	8	4
Lower Chenab Colony, Lyallpur district, excluding extensions	12	6
Lower Chenab Colony, Jhang district	4	2
Lower Bari Doab Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts	28	14
Lower Jhelum Colony, Shahpur district	18	9

These grants are apparently fulfilling their object in the Lower Chenab Colony extensions as in the Lower Chenab Colony in the Jhang and Lyallpur districts. From the Lower Bari Doab Colony in Montgomery district also no complaints have been received, but in the Khanewal tahsil only three out of the six grantees appear to have taken possession of their grants, the other three being engaged in endeavouring to obtain exchanges into the Lyallpur colony. They have been warned by the Commissioner that no such exchanges can be contemplated. Similarly the grantees under this head in the Shahpur district have not settled down as they should. They have generally been dissatisfied with the lands allotted to them and are concerned more to obtain good land in the neighbourhood of important villages or towns than to carry out the object of the scheme. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, is doing his best to accommodate them.

The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, reports that compensatory grantees *i. e.*, those who have been allotted land in compensation for land acquired by Government for the Sutlej Valley Project, agricultural farms, etc., continue to be somewhat difficult. They refuse to observe the residence clause in their conditions, and most of them neglect to avail themselves of the alternative permitted of appointing a resident agent in their place. Out of the land so allotted 565 acres were resumed during the year and fines were inflicted totalling Rs 3,415. It is reported that these fines and confiscations are beginning to have the desired effect.

It is reported from the Nili Bar that competition for the half rectangles available as rewards for good cultivation is now considerably keener than it was.

8. In the Nili Bar in the perennial area the sanctioned allotment is practically completed, except in respect of the area earmarked for sale by auction

Progress of allotment,
Nili Bar.

and for sale to civil officials. During the year in the perennial area 3,809 acres were allotted mostly to local peasant grantees. In this area the balance available for allotment excluding the area earmarked for sale is now only 5,703 acres reserved partly for compensatory grants, but mainly for police rewards. In

the non-perennial area 5,181 acres were allotted to local peasant grantees and approximately 12,000 further acres are required for allotment to locals.

In the Nili Bar colonization scheme a large area was proposed to be sold by auction, and economic conditions of recent years rendering sales by auction unprofitable have seriously retarded this part of the scheme. The present position is explained by the Colonization Officer as follows :—

“ Three lakhs, twenty six thousand two hundred and sixty-seven acres of perennial land are lying unallotted. Of this, 169,379 acres had been leased for temporary cultivation by the end of the year, and 11,595 acres had been reserved for *lambardari* grants and *kamins*. This leaves 145,293 acres unallotted as compared with 180,856 acres at the end of the previous year. During the next year it is proposed to offer approximately 71,000 acres for temporary cultivation leases. Out of this, 20,000 acres are already on lease, but 51,000 acres are not included in 169,379 acres, already leased up to the 30th September 1932. Approximately 5,000 acres will be leased on the conditions sanctioned for inferior land tenancies.

“ In the last year's report it was mentioned that 9,000 acres were situated on 1-L minor of 11-L distributary, which had been temporarily abandoned due to the inferiority of the soil, and that 14,000 acres had been temporarily excluded from allotment in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, because the existence of *Budhs* made the irrigation of this area difficult. This totals 79,000 acres, and leaves a balance of 66,000 acres unallotted. Almost the whole of this area is lying in permanently allotted *chaks*, because it is not possible to allot every acre in a *chak*.”

It has been possible during the year by reason of the opening of 3-R distributary and of the expiry of certain temporary cultivation leases to carry out a large number of pending exchanges. No less than 872 rectangles making up 28 complete colony estates were exchanged into better land during the year. The Colonization Officer anticipates that approximately 500 rectangles will still have to be exchanged. It is unfortunate that exchanges on such a scale have been necessary. The result is to

lessen the value of the land left available eventually for sale by auction. But the Colonization Officer is of opinion that the exchanges were essential for the welfare and contentment of the colony. It is obviously impossible for a large colonization scheme of this nature to succeed if so many of the grantees are justifiably discontented with the land allotted to them. In order to show that exchanges have not been granted with undue liberality the Colonization Officer notes that in the Pakpattan and Mailsi tahsils alone nearly 2,000 applications for exchanges were rejected. The fact appears to be that the colony, especially in the Lodhran tahsil and in the western portion of the Mailsi tahsil, contains much more poor land than was anticipated, and exchange was the only remedy, if wholesale desertion by the colonists was to be avoided.

The following observations made by the Colonization Officer in respect of certain parts of the non-perennial area are important :—

“ The colonization of the non-perennial crown waste area on Mailsi Canal in Lodhran and Shujabad tahsils of Multan district, continued to present serious difficulties. A complete survey of this area was made during the year under report, and it will form the subject of a separate reference to Government, after obtaining the opinion of the local officers of the Irrigation Department. Much of the crown waste area on this canal is inferior and not fit for cultivation. At some places the land is so hard that it will not absorb water. At other places it is so full of saltpetre that nothing will grow in it. The grantees available for colonizing this difficult soil are absolutely resourceless, and the art of cultivation is foreign to them. They are graziers of cattle, who expect the seed to grow without ploughing the land, and the crops to mature without tending them. Many of them have not appeared even to take possession of the land allotted to them. Consequently, 100 grants consisting of an area of 2,911 acres had to be cancelled. As a result of the survey, referred to above, 17 inferior *chaks* were totally exchanged. A larger area than heretofore came under cultivation. It is intended to increase the field staff in this area in order to make these grantees settle in their *chaks*. They are too poor to pay

finer. It was, therefore, considered sufficient to warn them during the year under report."

In the non-perennial area of the Khadir Branch and the Dipalpur Canal the progress of well sinking for irrigation purposes has been very slow. The Colonization Officer thinks that special *taccavi* loans for this purpose may be necessary.

Most of the grants sanctioned in the Pir Mahal and Lower Chenab Colony extensions. Khikha extensions for colonists from other districts, who had suffered from waterlogging or action of rivers, streams and *chos*, were allotted during the year. The Extra Assistant Colonization Officer had considerable difficulty in satisfying these immigrants; but by dint of granting exchanges freely he has apparently secured general contentment. A certain amount of adjustment has taken place in respect of the non-official reward grantees in the Pir Mahal and Khikha extensions. Out of the 565 squares originally sanctioned 13 had been resumed or given up by the 1st of October 1932 and eight had been exchanged into other colonies. The allotment of one further square was cancelled in December 1932. The 23 squares, which thus became vacant, were allotted by orders issued in January 1933 to reward grantees already in possession, whose previous grants were considered to be too small for their deserts.

The allotment for local grantees on the Burala extension has not yet been effected. It is hoped that the 800 rectangles sanctioned will be allotted in 1934. The orders in respect of these grants were all drawn up on the supposition that this extension was to be a non-perennial channel. It appears that it may after all become a perennial channel, and the presence of this possibility has rendered the task of allotment somewhat difficult. The total area allotted on these three extensions up to the end of the year was 34,410 acres as against 17,879 acres last year. Allotment on the whole seems to be progressing satisfactorily.

In the other colonies allotment has practically come to an end. In respect of the Lower Bari Doab and other colonies. Bari Doab Colony the Chief Engineer has definitely stated that the

water available is now fully utilised and equitably distributed throughout the whole area, and that the time has come to call a definitive halt to any further expansion.

9. There is nothing particular for report as regards cropping in the old established colonies. Both the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests of the year under report were generally satisfactory, though in certain areas heavy rains in August and September are reported to have done a certain amount of damage.

Figures of cultivation for the canals of the Triple Project, the Nili Bar and the Lower Chenab Canal extensions are shown in statement no. 2 appended to this report. In the Upper Chenab Colony in Sheikhpura district there was a considerable increase in the area sown in the *kharif* harvest of 1932 as against that of 1931, which is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner to the fact that the Irrigation Department have agreed to open the *kharif* channels in this area early in May as an experimental measure. Previously colonists on the non-perennial areas here did not get their *kharif* water until the end of May, and, as was pointed out in the last year's report, the result was that they were unable to put in sufficient seed in the early stages to provide seedlings for the full areas subsequently available for cultivation. It is satisfactory to find that this difficulty has been put right and the Financial Commissioner hopes that the Irrigation Branch will at the end of the two years find that the experiment has succeeded. The rice produced in this area is of high quality, and rice cultivation may be expected to develop under the example of the Government rice farm at Kala Shah Kaku.

In the Upper Jhelum Colony there was a decrease in the sown area this year in both harvests. Water in the Jhelum seems to have been unusually low at the *rabi* sowing time, though the outturn of the wheat crop that did mature was above the average. Throughout the Lower

Lower Bari Doab Colony. Bari Doab Colony there was a considerable decrease in the sown area in the *rabi* harvest,—a decrease which appears to have been general throughout the Punjab in *rabi* 1933. Here as elsewhere the outturn was phenomenally good. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, is of opinion that good seed is perhaps more readily obtainable and more extensively used in this colony than elsewhere. Certainly this colony has the example of a number of extremely well farmed estates, and any zamindar, who wishes to buy improved seed, can do so without any inconvenience. On this canal extensive remodelling operations have been carried out, which have raised protests from cultivators who were previously getting more water than they should. The general result, however, appears to be a more equitable distribution of water, and the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery reports that the outcry, which was at first raised, appears to have subsided. In some cases this remodelling has been carried out without securing satisfactory liaison between the Irrigation Branch and the colony authorities. Just as it is essential that the Irrigation Branch should be consulted before fresh lands are allotted, similarly before an outlet is cut down to a definite discharge, it is desirable for the Irrigation Branch to ascertain from the colony staff that no further allotments in that area are contemplated. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that arrangements are now being made for the Irrigation authorities to inform the Deputy Commissioner before they start the remodelling of a channel. The Deputy Commissioner also states that in collaboration with the Superintending Engineer and the Commissioner he has drawn up a scheme with a view to avoiding constant adjustment and readjustment of outlets. It must be remembered, however, that adjustments are sometimes necessary in the interests of the cultivator, and there seems small possibility of eliminating them altogether while the natural laws of silt and scour continue to operate.

The development of the Nili Bar Colony is sometimes stated by its critics to be disappointingly slow. The following quotation from the report of the Colonization Officer will show that conditions there are

definitely improving :—

“ Statement No. II shows the area cultivated both in the permanently and temporarily allotted area during *khariif* 1932 and *rabi* 1933. In the following table the figures are compared with those of the previous year :—

<i>Harvest.</i>	<i>Permanently allotted Area, acres.</i>	<i>Area leased for temporary cultivation, acres.</i>
Kharif 1931 ..	99,252	.. 24,565
Kharif 1932 ..	113,708	.. 34,945
Rabi 1932 ..	139,368	.. 27,718
Rabi 1933 ..	142,522	.. 34,814

“ The increase in the cultivated area in both the harvests shows that considerable development has taken place. *Khariif* 1931 was a very poor harvest, due mainly to the failure of the river at the sowing period. The sown area was, therefore, much below normal. At the time of sowing *khariif* 1932 there was again a shortage of water in the river, but, as pointed out in the last year's report, all available supply was given to the perennial channels. The result is obvious from the figures of the cultivated area, given above. The harvest was, however, only average due to almost complete absence of rainfall, and the much dreaded closure of ten days in the first fortnight of October, when non-perennial channels are entitled to all available supply.

“ This closure did not affect the sowing of *rabi* 1933. There was ample supply during the sowing period. In December 1932 and January and February 1933 distributaries were run by rotation; but there was no long closure, as in 1931 and 1932. These rotational closures did not, therefore, affect the crops. During the maturing period, there was good supply, and *rabi* 1933 was consequently a good harvest giving at places unexpected yields.

“ Unlike 1931 and 1932, the *khariif* sowing period of 1933, had an ample supply of water both in the perennial and non-perennial channels, although Mailsi Canal had low supply till the end of May. The perennial channels gave very good supply throughout the sowing period.

Dipalpur Canal opened on 11th April 1933. It was closed from 1st to 10th May, but gave good supply after that. Mailsi Canal opened on 7th April 1933 and ran with low supply up to 17th April 1933. It remained closed from 18th April to 30th April, and ran with low supply throughout May. From June onwards, this canal also gave very good supply. The unusual rainfall in the months of July, August and September, proved most beneficial to the standing crops. The prospects for a good *kharif* crop in 1933 are, therefore, very bright.

“The figures given below relate only to the cultivation of the permanently allotted crown waste area on non-perennial channels:—

Kharif 1931	...	17,093 acres.
Kharif 1932	...	27,753 „
Rabi 1932	...	11,794 „
Rabi 1933	...	23,836 „

“These figures show marked improvement in cultivation. They also mean that the grantees in the non-perennial area are beginning to take up seriously the task of cultivating their lands.”

In the course of the year it was decided to prescribe an irrigation intensity of 60 per cent. for the perennial area in the Nili Bar instead of the 51 per cent. previously designed. This does not mean that there is a larger amount of water available than was expected, but that the original intensity was calculated on the gross area. Now that the culturable commanded area can be more closely estimated it is found that the same amount of water should enable cultivation up to 60 per cent. wherever cultivation is possible.

The Colonization Officer reports that the methods of cultivation in the colony are still primitive. *Desi* ploughs and impure seed are in general use. The colony staff, however, has set themselves to preach the gospel of enlightened agricultural methods, and prospects are reported already to be hopeful.

In the Lower Chenab Colony extensions on the Lower Chenab Colony. Khikha extension, the *kharaba* percentage as shown in statement no. 2 is remarkably high: 23 per cent. in the *kharif* and 17 per

cent. in the *rabi* in the permanently allotted area and higher still in the area leased on temporary cultivation. The Extra Assistant Colonization Officer attributes this partly to the inferior soil on this extension and partly to irrigation difficulties. Cultivation on this extension has only recently started, and no doubt irrigation arrangements will be corrected in time. In the Pir Mahal extension it is satisfactory to find that some of the colonists have sunk wells to supplement canal supplies.

In the Nili Bar and the Lower Chenab Colony extensions no question of waterlogging has yet arisen. But this has been a serious problem in the Lower Jhelum Colony, Shahpur district, for some years, and there are signs that the effects of waterlogging are beginning to be felt in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, more particularly at the east end of the Okara tahsil between the Gugera Branch and the Main Line and in the portion of the Chuniyan Colony to the east of this area. The Lyallpur colony has suffered very little so far; but here also it is reported that dangerous signs are beginning to appear in the northern part of the Lyallpur district adjoining the Sheikhpura and Gujranwala districts. In the Lower Jhelum Colony, Shahpur district, there is a regular drainage division forming part of the Lower Jhelum Canal Circle engaged on the reclamation of areas from waterlogging. The following quotation from the Deputy Commissioner's report showing the progress of the drainage work in this area is of interest:—

“The Mona Drain was very effective in draining the areas between the river Jhelum and the Lower Jhelum Canal and its main branches. Sub-soil water levels showed a satisfactory drop up to June, and cultivation of the reclaimed Pakhowal area made satisfactory progress, a total of over 700 acres of fresh land was ploughed or cultivated during the year under report.

“The heavy and unusually intensive rainfall in August produced a big run off into the Mona Drain, and this aided by accumulation of water received through the breaching of bunds, etc., in the private canal area resulted in flooding all along the drain and excessive accumulation at Sulki Branch syphon

at which point the drain leads off through an artificial outfall to the river. The widening of this outfall, estimated to cost approximately Rs. 1,00,000, was started in April last and could not be completed in time.

“ Nevertheless, the area benefited considerably from the work already done and the utility of the drain and its outfall in carrying off larger supplies was obvious. The extraordinary mixing up of private canals and their branches with Government inundation canals, roads and railways in this area resulted in the blocking of natural drainages which resulted in flooding and its attendant troubles. Such troubles will be unavoidable unless a properly controlled drainage system is installed in this area. Whenever the natural line of drainage is crossed, an authority, which Government should appoint, should insist upon culverts to allow a free flow of water.

“ The Behk area similarly suffered from heavy rainfall in August last, a controlled supply from the flooding in Mona Drain was passed down into this area by the opening up of the Sulki Branch syphon so no great damage occurred. The zamindars in the old proprietary area of Behk have not taken advantage of the reclamation done for them in their area.

“ The Government Reclamation Farm in Chak No. 188-N. B. continued to prove to the local inhabitants that the purely *kallar*-ridden soil, if drained, can be made to bear normal crops by a suitable crop rotation.

“ The *zamindari* reclamation farm of *Chak* no. 187-N. B. was started in *kharif* 1932, with the idea of proving that suitable tenants can themselves carry out the form of reclamation shown in the Government farm in *Chak* no. 188-N. B. The first tenants proved unsuitable and new tenants were appointed during the winter. Practically the whole area has been put under rice and has been given extra water for leaching. Every effort is being made to force the tenants to take proper care of their crops with the result that the rice crop is flourishing quite satisfactorily.

“The long closure of the canal necessitated by excessive rainfall gave a temporary set-back, but it is hoped that the final results will justify the experiment.

“A satisfactory drop in sub-soil water in the Wan area was recorded upto June, but it is disappointing to note that the special concession granted by Government with a view to encourage the breaking up of the reclaimed area produced but little response from the cultivators—only 47 acres of fresh land were cultivated or ploughed during the year under report.

“Excessive rainfall in August last has caused a general rise in sub-soil water level and the pumping station is unable to cope with the supply reaching it owing to the fact that the newly excavated drains in the Upper Jhelum Canal area in the Gujrat district pass down very heavy discharges to the pumping station *via* the Budhinalla. It would appear a matter of urgency for them to provide an outfall for this discharge. Unless further drains and more pumps are installed I fear that waterlogging will increase rather than decrease.”

10. The Financial Commissioner attaches the greatest importance to the proper administration in colony areas of the lands leased for temporary cultivation. Orders clearly laying down the system on which such leases are to be given were issued in the last year or two, but from the inspection of all colony offices, which has been carried out by an Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty in the six months following the year to which this report relates, it would appear that in many colonies these instructions are not strictly carried out. Fortunately in the Nili Bar, where owing to the inability of Government to sell the area designed for auction annually for some years now temporary cultivation is of special importance, the Colonization Officer has set a very high example of stewardship.

The Collectors of colony districts are expected now to keep a regular register of areas available for lease in this way and to offer these areas for tender as

occasion arises. They are expected to interest themselves personally in the leasing of these plots, which as far as possible should be carried out in or near the tahsil concerned. In the old established colonies it is by now more or less ascertainable how many acres on temporary cultivation the Irrigation Branch can fairly be expected to supply with water. Collectors should enter in their registers only those plots which are known to be irrigable satisfactorily, and only that total acreage for which water is available. If this is done, poorly commanded land or land of admittedly inferior quality can be excluded and the uneconomic use of water minimised. These principles appear to have been understood in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that registers are being compiled of all the land not permanently allotted in the colony capable of being irrigated. Similarly maps showing the area capable of irrigation are being drawn up in the Khanewal tahsil. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that care was taken to allot land to reliable tenants, who could be trusted to pay, with the result that at the end of the year out of a total demand for temporary cultivation of over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, only Rs. 33,801 were outstanding, out of which all but Rs. 14,972 have since been recovered. In the Khanewal tahsil, where the total demand was over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Rs. 25,000 were outstanding at the end of the year. In other colonies the balances outstanding under the head of temporary cultivation are in some cases distressingly high. The Commissioner, Lahore, finds that in the Lower Chenab Colony, Sheikhpura district greater care should have been shown in giving leases to satisfactory tenants, and that more efforts should be made to secure prompt realization of rents. Similarly, in respect of the Lower Jhelum Canal, Shahpur district, where the Deputy Commissioner reports arrears of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the Commissioner observes that no proper record of tenders was kept, and that the running register showing the demand against temporary cultivation was kept in the colony office instead of in the tahsil. It has now been arranged that the register of demand should clearly show the names of persons tendering, with particulars of each; and separate ledger

accounts for each plot should be maintained. The Deputy Commissioner is still far from satisfied that the largest income possible is being obtained for Government from the *baqaya* colony areas in the Shahpur district. Since a regular series of registers has now been opened, it is hoped that in future temporary cultivation arrangements in this district will improve. One of the first necessities seems to be that proper *khakas* for each colony estate should be maintained at Sadr and kept upto date. Whenever any question of allotment of any sort comes before the Collector, he should be able by referring to the *khaka* to say exactly how the estate has been allotted so far and whether the allotment proposed is suitable. On each *khaka* commanded and uncommanded land should be clearly distinguished. The area leased in the Lower Jhelum Colony, Shahpur district, this year totals 13,733 acres as opposed to 15,649 acres last year. The average rent this year was Rs. 6-7-0 per acre as opposed to Rs. 7-4-3 last year. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the reduction in the area leased and in the rent to the cumulative effects of economic depression. In the Lower Chenab Colony also, Lyallpur district, the arrears of temporary cultivation rent outstanding for past years totals nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and here too the area leased appears to be decreasing : a total of 14,897 acres last year, 12,956 acres in the year under report and 10,934 acres in the year 1933-34. It is hoped that the reduction in the area is due to a more careful survey of the areas available. The rents this year varied from Rs. 7 to Rs. 29 per acre allotted. Though the balances outstanding for the previous years are still high, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on this account were collected during the year. In the Lower Chenab Colony extensions the area leased on temporary cultivation during the year under report totals 63,166 acres. A further area of 22,652 acres on the Burala extension has been leased for five years with effect from *kharif* 1933. But the temporary cultivation area sown in *kharif* 1932 and *rabi* 1933 totals only 20,928 acres, out of which the *kharaba* percentage is as high as 15 per cent. The rents tendered for the Burala extension area, which is non-perennial, were very satisfactory averaging about Rs. 10 per matured acre per harvest. The land on this extension is unusually good. Out of the total temporary cultivation

demand in 1932-33 of just over 2 lakhs nearly Rs. 1,20,000 was outstanding at the close of the year. The Extra Assistant Colonization Officer does not quote the total arrears outstanding for previous years; but he states that special efforts were made to realise such arrears, and that the recoveries are expected to total Rs. 14,353. Some of these arrears will have to be written off as lessees cannot be traced.

As already indicated, the records of temporary cultivation in the Nili Bar show a pleasing contrast to those relating to some of the other colonies. The Colonization Officer realising the importance of temporary cultivation in this colony has always interested himself personally in the matter, and has avoided as far as possible leasing land to irresponsible persons, and has always insisted on taking a fair proportion of the rent tendered in advance. The system of taking advances from temporary cultivation lessees has now been made general in all colonies. At the close of the year 169,375 acres has been leased on temporary cultivation in the perennial area—an increase of 49,979 acres over the previous year. A further area of 68,128 acres has been leased with effect from *kharif* 1933. The average rent obtained works out at Rs. 13-3-0 per acre as against Rs. 9-1-0 per acre in the preceding year. Tenders were called in this area for a rent per matured acre and the rents offered per matured acre varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30-4-0. This system is popular with lessees; but it has the drawback that some of them are inclined to concentrate the water available on a small area of good land. The conditions are now being amended so as to make it compulsory for the lessees to pay rent on a certain percentage of the area leased, unless for special reasons this condition is relaxed by the Colonization Officer. The Colonization Officer has also made it a practice, pending arrangements for a regular lease by tender, to let out available land for single harvests at fixed rents. In *kharif* 1933 such rent was normally fixed at Rs. 14 per matured acre. For *kharif* 1932 Rs. 94,316 were realised in single harvest leases and Rs. 83,737 in *rabi* 1933.

During the year under report the total income from temporary cultivation in the Nili Bar was Rs. 8,11,223.

This included the collection of considerable arrears. For harvests previous to *kharif* 1929 all arrears have now been recovered. For the 8 harvests from *kharif* 1929 to *rabi* 1933 the arrears outstanding in Montgomery district amount to 8 per cent. of the total demand and in the Multan district to 5.68 per cent. These figures do the Colonization Officer every credit.

Three hundred and fifty lots totalling 26,463 acres of definitely inferior land were offered for lease on special terms for six years with effect from *kharif* 1933. Almost the entire area was taken up and competition for these leases was very keen. The Colonization Officer was thus able to select his tenants carefully, and he restricted his choice as far as possible to those who were likely to cultivate the land themselves. The rent fixed for these tenants was very low ranging from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per matured acre. The portion of the rent in excess of Re. 1-8-0 per matured acre is regarded as *malikana*, and the tenant is entitled to a reduction in the *malikana* charged in proportion as he brings his area under cultivation.

In order to assist a number of villages in the Sheikhpura district, who had suffered particularly from waterlogging, the Deputy Commissioner has been authorised to lease out available areas in the Lower Chenab Colony and the Upper Chenab Colony in his district to villagers whose land has been damaged at land revenue rates plus one rupee *malikana* per acre matured.

11. Statement No. 3 shows details of demands and recoveries on capital account for the year 1932-33. As already stated

Capital receipts.

there was practically no fresh sale of agricultural land during the year. There were some further sales of town sites at Mandi Baha-ud-Din in the Upper Jhelum Colony, Gujrat district. Out of last year's sales at this *mandi* Rs. 17,660 were left outstanding at the beginning of the year. The demand against fresh sales made this year totals Rs. 1,64,125. The total balance recoverable against both years on 30th September 1.33 was Rs. 71,896, which the Deputy Commissioner expects to recover shortly. Some town sites were also sold at Kamalia in the Lower Chenab Colony extensions on 26th September 1932. Fifty-three shop sites were sold and the

full price totalling Rs. 86,130 has been recovered. Forty-three town sites were sold in Jahanian Mandi in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, Khanewal tahsil. The purchase price totalled Rs. 23,879, which has been recovered in full. In the same colony 24 residential and 5 shop sites at Montgomery were sold in February 1933 at an average price of Rs. 133 per marla, while at Chic rawatni 1½ residential sites and 4 combined shops and residences were sold at an average price of Rs. 111 per marla. A sale was held at Okara after the close of the year under report.

In most of the important colonies there are still arrears outstanding against previous auction sales of agricultural land; but these arrears have been very much reduced during the past year or two by a combined policy of concession and confiscation. The balance shown outstanding on this account in all the colonies now totals only 4½ lakhs, of which Rs. 2,84,136 relate to the Lyallpur district. What is believed to be a final concession in respect of colony auctions has now been announced by which auction purchasers, who had retained possession of their lands up to January 1st, 1930, have been permitted to retain with full proprietary rights up to the nearest *killa* so much of their land as has been paid for by original deposit or subsequent instalments less interest due. As a result, it may be anticipated that the outstanding balance under this head will have practically vanished by the time the present year's report comes to be written.

In the Lower Jhelum Colony, Jhang district, Rs. 4,491 are shown as arrears of acreage rate. These arrears were also shown last year, and the Deputy Commissioner explains that irrigation has not yet been extended to the area concerned. Further enquiry into this matter will be made. It appears doubtful whether this demand in the circumstances can be treated as in arrear. In the Shahpur district, Lower Jhelum Colony, a few urban sites were sold. The arrears shown as outstanding in this district include a sum of Rs. 46,449-11-0 entered as recoverable from purchasers on account of loss on the resale of their lands. The Government has since accepted the position that after the rescission of the contract nothing can be recovered from the vendee

by way of principal or interest, and this sum has, therefore, been written off. It is satisfactory to observe that in the statement for the Montgomery district of the Lower Bari Doab Colony the only sum shown as outstanding is Rs. 98,117 as against *nazirana*, the collection of which has as a matter of fact been suspended. In the remaining canals of the Triple Project the outstanding sums are inconsiderable, except for approximately half a lakh on account of previous auctions in the Upper Chenab Colony, Sheikhpura district. This sum will presumably be liquidated during the year in view of the concession noted above. In regard to auction sales of agricultural land in the Nili Bar Colony the Colonization Officer reports that out of 43,114 acres originally sold 37,009 acres have now been confiscated. Out of the area resumed 9,368 acres have been reallocated in lieu of payments on account of principal and 577 acres will be reallocated shortly.

The collection of acreage rate in the Nili Bar Colony has been suspended for some harvests now. The statement shows arrears of nearly Rs. 36,000 recoverable on account of acreage rate due for earlier harvests. Acreage rate collections are also in arrears in the Lower Chenab Colony extensions, where collections were not suspended for the harvests under report. Out of the demand of Rs. 17,735 for this year, Rs. 14,319 are still in arrears, while for previous years there are arrears of Rs. 8,592.

Arrears of 5½ lakhs are shown in the Nili Bar Colony as due on account of purchase of land by tenants. This sum is accounted for by the failure of the compensatory grantees in the Nili Bar to pay their due instalments of purchase price for the last year or two. In accordance with the conditions governing their grants these colonists are paying *malikana* during the time their payment of instalments of purchase price is discontinued.

12. Just as economic conditions have limited the scope of auction sales of Government land during the year, few Government tenants have come forward to acquire proprietary rights in their tenancies. In the Chunian Colony, where the price for the acquisition of proprietary rights is only Rs. 12-8-0 per acre, such rights were acquired in 382 acres during the year. In

Acquisition of occupancy
and proprietary rights by
Government tenants.

the Lower Chenab Colony such rights were acquired in 176 acres in Sheikhpura district, in a smaller area in the Jhang district and in only a few scattered holdings in the Lyallpur district. But in this colony proprietary rights had already been acquired over a considerable area before economic depression set in. In the Lower Bari Doab Colony the acquisition of proprietary rights should now be making rapid progress; but economic conditions are such that actually the area in which proprietary rights were acquired during the year, was only 100 acres in the Okara Tahsil, 1,496 acres in the Montgomery Tahsil and 640 acres in the Khanewal Tahsil. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that in a number of cases proprietary rights were only acquired with a view to selling off the land to pressing creditors. He considers that it will be a long time before any very considerable areas of the original colony grants are finally purchased. The position is, if anything, worse in the Lower Jhelum Colony. In the Shahpur district only 16 tenants purchased proprietary rights during the year and these, as the Deputy Commissioner observes, did so mostly with a view to obtaining permission for the alienation of their holdings. In the portion of this colony falling within the Jhang district, as in the Upper Chenab Colony and Upper Jhelum Colony, no tenant acquired proprietary rights during the year. In the Lower Chenab Colony extensions and in the Nili Bar, tenants have not yet reached the stage at which proprietary rights can be acquired.

In the Nili Bar the conferment of occupancy rights is in progress. The position as reported by the Colonization Officer is as follows:—

“Forty-five *chaks*, the majority of which are allotted to military grantees in Pakpattan Tahsil, were inspected by the Assistant Colonization Officer, for the grant of occupancy rights. In 10 *chaks*, consisting of 393 grants, occupancy rights were withheld, due mainly to the grossly insanitary state of the *chak* and the existence of land revenue arrears. Most of these *chaks* are allotted to locals, and among them to Rai Sikhs. The arrears of land revenue are partly due to improvidence, and partly to natural criminal tendencies. The prolific tendency of these people, and the consequent rapid sub-division of

the holdings, is also responsible for this state of affairs. The arrears of land revenue are now diminishing rapidly, particularly since a few grants were resumed for default in the payment. A good *kharif* harvest may see them disappear altogether. In the remaining 35 *chaks* consisting of 1,257 grants, occupancy rights were granted in 994 grants. In the remaining grants, they were withheld for the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the grants, mainly failure to take up permanent residence in the *chak*. *Thatas* and houses were found to have been constructed in all cases."

"Fifty-five *chaks* are being inspected now for the grant of occupancy rights, and many more will come under inspection in March 1934."

Some *tahudkhahi* lessees in the Lower Chenab Colony extension were awarded immediate occupancy rights in the holdings provided for them in lieu of the lands previously let on lease. In the Lower Bari Doab Colony occupancy rights were acquired in 1,970 acres in the Okara Tahsil, 18,812 acres in the Montgomery Tahsil and 1,685 acres in the Khanewal Tahsil.

13. The orders of Government regulating the allotment of village sites in all

Village sites.

colony areas were explained in paragraph 14 of last year's colony report. The only controversial feature in these orders, which, as indicated in last year's report, generally represented little more than a collection and repetition of previous orders, was the clause requiring holders of shop sites in colony *abadis*, who were not prepared to acquire proprietary rights therein at the price laid down, to pay rent for those sites. The renting of shop sites has been a troublesome question in the Lower Chenab Colony for several years, while in other colonies except in Nili Bar shop sites, until the orders quoted were issued, had generally been held rent free or subject only to the payment of a village cess. The first collection of rents for shop sites under these orders was to take place in January 1934 with the collection of the *kharif* land revenue. Consequently in the year under report it has not been possible for Deputy Commissioners to report definitely on the working of the scheme. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, observes that a much closer

supervision will now have to be maintained over the disposal of village sites and the realization of rent from them—a view of the position which has the cordial support of the Financial Commissioner. In the Lower Chenab Colony, where arrangements, by which shopkeepers can purchase proprietary rights in their sites, or pay rent for them, have been in existence for some time, the Deputy Commissioner reports that up-to-date nearly 7 lakhs have so far been paid by shopkeepers for the purchase of proprietary rights out of a total demand of Rs. 9,11,712. As against rent chargeable to those who have not yet purchased proprietary rights Rs. 37,942 were collected during the year. Protests have been received more particularly from the Lower Jhelum Colony against the charge of rent for shop sites. It is possible that in present economic conditions some temporary abatement of rent may be justifiable. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

In the Nili Bar and the Lower Bari Doab Colonies, where occupancy rights remain to be acquired over a large area, under instructions issued by Mr. Brayne, now Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, as Commissioner, Multan division, a practice has arisen of refusing to allow grantees to acquire occupancy rights until their village sites are in proper order. This is not specifically contemplated in the statement of conditions though the conveyance of proprietary rights can be refused on account of insanitation, but the results so far achieved appear to justify the system. In the Lower Bari Doab Colony orders have been issued that the construction of approved manure pits and the provision of proper ventilators must be essential preliminaries to the grant of occupancy or proprietary rights. In the Nili Bar by the end of the year under report 10,850 manure pits had been dug, of which 5,100 were in use, and approved ventilators had been fitted to 7,384 houses in colony *abadis*. Most houses have two ventilators ; some of the larger ones have three or four.

Some difficulties were experienced in the Nili Bar Colony in prevailing upon the colonists in the non-perennial area, particularly on the Khadir Branch and the Divalpur Canal, to sink proper wells for drinking purposes in their *abadis*. Obviously in the non-perennial

area until wells are sunk no permanent residence is possible. The grantees have to arrange for the actual well sinking themselves ; but every assistance is rendered by the colony staff in respect to recovering contributions from absentees or laggards and in settling petty disputes with the contractors. As a result every *chak* on the Dipalpur Canal, except No. 6, had a well for drinking purposes by the end of the year, as had the majority of the *chaks* on the Khadir Branch. There is now some hope of regular residence by the grantees.

The orders quoted above regarding the disposal of village sites in colonies, laid down that when proprietary rights were acquired from the Crown in agricultural lands, village sites held therewith should be purchased at the same rate per acre. It was further laid down that where in certain conditions the Collector was prepared to allot an excess site or sites to a proprietor or tenant, the price to be paid by the proprietor should be for the first excess site double the price paid for the original site, and for the second three times that price and so on. It has, however, been pointed out that more particularly in the Lyallpur colony, where proprietary rights in agricultural land were obtainable at Rs. 12-8-0 per acre, the price to be charged for excess sites under these rules would have been ludicrously inadequate. An amendment was therefore made shortly after the end of the year under report by which proprietors desirous to buy excess sites shall be charged not less than Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 10 per *marla*, the rate per *marla* being fixed by villages by the Collector.

14. Trade depression has brought the development of the towns in the Nili Bar almost to a standstill. The number of sites already sold in these towns was sufficient for their needs in the present circumstances and there was no such demand for new sites as to justify any auction sales during the year. The notified area committees in charge of these towns are working satisfactorily. The most important are Arifwala, Burewala and Vihari. A beginning has been made at Lodhran, while the proposed *Mandi* at Dunyapur is held up by doubts as to the

Towns and Mandis.

adequacy of the water-supply. The Colonization Officer reports the progress as follows :—

“ At Arifwala an indoor ward had been constructed by Government. At Burewala the notified area committee constructed a temporary inpatients' ward partly by private donation, but mainly from its own funds. At Vihari a temporary inpatients' ward will be constructed during the next year. At Arifwala and Burewala there are fully equipped and fully staffed Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and flourishing girls schools—primary at Arifwala and lower middle at Burewala. Vihari has a lower middle school for boys. Compulsory primary education has been introduced at Burewala. Proposals for Arifwala have been submitted, and proposals for introducing it at Vihari have been taken in hand. All these institutions are maintained by the notified area committees without any outside assistance or grant-in-aid, except that the District Board, Multan, contributed the small sum of Rs. 500 for the maintenance of the dispensary at Burewala, although half the number of patients treated came from the district board area. It is wise, therefore, to try and accumulate funds for emergencies. For this reason no notified area committee has as yet employed a paid secretary. The Colony Naib-Tahsildar in charge of the circle acts as honorary secretary. The expenditure will continue to increase particularly when the remetalling of roads begins. It has begun at Arifwala. Burewala and Vihari will have to spend approximately Rs. 5,000 each during the next year. The notified area committees are alive to this growing expenditure. Their main source of income is terminal tax, but the income from this source at Arifwala decreased from Rs. 22,661 in 1931-32 to Rs. 20,486 in 1932-33. Burewala has, therefore revised its terminal tax schedule, and has submitted it to Government for sanction. Arifwala and Vihari are revising their schedules.

“ Very careful attention is paid to sanitation and public health in these towns with the result that they remained free from all kinds of infectious diseases. Public latrines are to be built at each town at the expense of Government ; but funds are not forthcoming at

present. The notified area committees started the experiment of pit latrines. The response was encouraging and they have now bore-hole latrines with portable wooden screens in each town, and they are very much in use. Two public parks are maintained by each of the notified area committees of Arifwala, Burewala and Vihari. They have now taken in hand the provision of separate parks for ladies in which girls schools will be situated. These parks will be screened with a double row of thick hedges. The notified area committees in the colony are rendering most useful service to the inhabitants of its towns, and it is achieved only by effecting the utmost economy by reducing expenditure but not efficiency."

The Financial Commissioner is much gratified to observe the care and attention which the Colonization Officer gives to urban development and in particular with the efforts he is making for the comfort and convenience of the residents in the towns in his charge.

* In the Lower Jhelum Colony, as in the Nili Bar, there is not much demand for new sites. There has been much controversy in recent years over the question of *tharra* sites in Sargodha town. The Financial Commissioner visited Sargodha after the close of the year under report and after discussion on the spot suggested a solution which was accepted by overnment. Persons, who have built over *tharra* Gites at Sargodha, are to pay for those sites at the same rate as they or their predecessors paid for the sites behind the *tharras* on which houses or shops had been constructed, the sale-proceeds being credited to Government. As regards the occupied sites, which had not been built over, it is to be left to the municipality to assess and collect a moderate rent per *tharra* per annum. As regards the future disposal of sites not yet built over, the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to report after inspection. In respect of the towns in this colony the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur district, points the moral that a careful layout and attentive administration in the early years of the colony are not enough to ensure the development of a town on model lines. He observes that, if the management had been as good in the last

ten years as it was in the first ten years of the colony and had the principles laid down in those days been followed up-to-date, no complaints could be made. He finds, however, that recently adequate control has not been exercised over the various bodies responsible for the maintenance of sanitation, drainage and development in these towns. Roads are not maintained. Drainage even if installed is not kept in working order and expensive water-supply systems, which have been installed, will, unless depreciation is provided for, finally collapse.

As already indicated, a certain number of town sites in the Lyallpur Colony were sold during the year. The Deputy Commissioner reports that demand for residential and bungalow sites in Lyallpur town is heavy and proposals for the auction of further sites are under consideration.

There has been trouble particularly in Lyallpur as regards sites sold for residential purposes being changed by the purchasers without authority into shop sites. The position was investigated in 1929 and general instructions were issued to the effect that unless the conversion of residential sites into shop sites was likely to be a source of nuisance or annoyance to other residents, it was open to Government to permit such conversion, provided the owner of the site was prepared to pay Government a sum of money in consideration for which Government would be prepared to condone the breach of conditions. The matter has been further investigated since the close of the year under report and it has been pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner that in cases where he is disposed to intervene by use of his power under the Colonization Act, it is, first of all, necessary to make certain that when the site in question was originally sold, such conditions had been imposed as are capable of breach within the meaning of the Act. Where such conditions have been imposed the instructions laid down in 1929 will apply, otherwise the question may become one of municipal and not colony administration.

In the Lower Bari Doab Colony in the Khanewala Tahsil a similar report has been received that breaches

of conditions of sale in towns are frequent and flagrant and interfere seriously with the town plans originally sanctioned. The orders issued in respect of towns in the Lyallpur district will apply *mutatis mutandis* to other colonies. In this Tahsil the small town committees of Mian Channun and Khanewal have been converted into second class municipalities. In Khanewal there is a considerable demand for residential and shop sites and a further sale is contemplated there. As indicated above sales of sites took place at Chichawatni and Montgomery during the year at which satisfactory prices were obtained. The Montgomery Committee has still a very considerable sum outstanding from lessees of agricultural land handed over by Government to the committee for management. The Deputy Commissioner proposes in future to recommend to the committee to lease their land for shorter periods on conditions similar to those applicable to temporary cultivation leases by Government, and he hopes to obtain from them a report of realizations every harvest. Recommendations had been sent up that the small town committee of Okara be converted into a second class municipal committee; but orders had not been passed at the close of the year under report. The Okara committee is prosperous and administers its affairs very satisfactorily. No orders have yet been passed on the Renala Mandi scheme; but the Deputy Commissioner has put up a proposal for setting up a town on a somewhat more modest scale modelled on the very successful Mandi town of Pattoki. The new scheme will involve a very considerably smaller capital outlay on public works, while at the same time it should fully meet the requirements of the neighbourhood, from which the Mandi Towns of Okara on the one side and Pattoki on the other are already more or less accessible.

In the Lower Chenab Colony extensions the new small Mandi at Kamalia has made a very satisfactory start. After the close of the year a finally revised layout for the proposed Mandi at Pir Mahal was received from the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, and it is hoped that the actual development of this Mandi will begin shortly. A notified area committee has already been set up for Pir Mahal with a view

to the control of building operations within the area proposed for the Mandi.

15. There is little new to report about communication. The principal development now pending is in connection with the opening up of the newly colonized area on the Lower Chenab Colony extensions. The alignment of the new roads in this area has now been more or less settled and it is hoped that they will be constructed on a *katcha* basis during the present year. In the Nili Bar financial stringency has prevented any further road construction. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, reports that in the Khanewal Tahsil in spite of the fact that the roads are mostly *katcha* and in some cases extremely sandy, there are regular lorry services from Khanewal to Jahanian, Mian Channun to Burewala, Katcha Khuh to Vihari and on other important roads. It is expected that the metalling of the road from Pattoki to Bhai Pheru will be completed during the present year linking up the Lower Bari Doab Colony for fast motor traffic with Lahore. This road will of course at the same time benefit the Chunian Colony.

16. The Commissioner, Lahore, reports that having had occasion early in 1934 to tour in the Chunian *Ilaqa* he gained the general impression that there was some easing of the economic situation. The cotton crop had been good and the prices realized were better than expected, with the result that the conditions of the *zamindars* was not really bad. The Financial Commissioner hopes that this impression is justified not only for the Chunian Colony but for the colonies generally. The wheat crop in *rabi* 1932-33, though as stated above the area sown was somewhat reduced, was generally a bumper crop, while the cotton crop for 1933 was generally satisfactory.

It is probable that in the colonies there is less actual distress than in the more settled districts, since whatever happens there is at all events enough to eat. But enquiries held during the spring and summer of 1933 suggest that most of the *zamindars* had got to the end of their money resources and that the collection of their

debts to shopkeepers was more or less at a stand still. The success of several sales of town sites held in colony districts recently goes to show that the trading classes have still a considerable faith in the future of the colonies. The colonists generally have on the whole reconciled themselves to the fact that prosperity, such as they experienced in the years after the war, was abnormal and unlikely to return. As compared with ten years ago, the renting value of land generally has probably gone down 50 per cent. But the genuine colonist, who cultivates his own land, and works hard at it provided his land is not hopelessly bad, can still make a living not unsuited to his social position.

17. Settlement proceedings in the Lower Bari Doab Colony, which started in 1927, were stopped in 1931 in view of the fall in

Miscellaneous. prices. These were resumed again in the year under report by the original Settlement Officer, Mr. Bourne, who revised his assessment proposals for the Okara Tahsil and compiled assessment reports for the Montgomery and Khanewal Tahsils. The orders of Government have now been passed on these proposals and the new rates are being announced. This settlement has introduced a new system by which the standard rate will be reduced in proportion as the scale of prices of agricultural produce prevailing falls below a certain index. The settlement officer before leaving the colony made recommendations regarding such revision as appeared necessary of patwaris' and kanungos' circles and *maildari* arrangements. He also drafted a *dastur-ul amal*, or handbook for the guidance of patwaris; but this cannot be completed until the new assessment has actually come into force. The final settlement report will probably be published this year, and it is hoped that a revised gazetteer for Montgomery district compiled by the Settlement Officer in collaboration with Mr. Wace, late Colonization Officer, Nili Bar, will also go to press in 1934.

During the cold weather following on the year under report Khan Khaliqdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assisted by an audit officer was detailed to carry out a careful inspection of all colony offices

with a view to enabling Government to form an opinion how far the present arrangements as regards record work and book keeping are adequate to ensure that Government does not suffer unnecessary losses in respect of the enormous areas of crown waste administered in colonies. Khan Khaliqdad Khan completed his survey with commendable care and despatch. As a result it is hoped that Government will be able to prescribe a regular series of registers for use in colony offices and to lay down general account rules for the guidance of officers entrusted with colonization work.

18. Mr. Bhanot continued to be in charge of the Nili Bar Colony throughout the year. ^{Establishment.} The Commissioner reports that he has been much impressed by the grasp which Mr. Bhanot evidently has of the details of his charge and by his undoubted keenness and efficiency. As will appear from the previous paragraphs of this report the Financial Commissioner is more than satisfied with the manner in which he carries out his duties. In last year's report it was stated that Mr. Kaul remained in charge of the Lower Chenab Colony extensions throughout that year. This was in fact not the case. Lala Vidya Dhar took over from Mr. Kaul on the 1st of June, 1932, and has been in charge of these extensions ever since. He has shown ability of a high order and has spared no pains to set the administration of this young colony on a satisfactory footing without any unnecessary delay. Mr. LeBailly as Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, being in charge of two tahsils of the Lower Bari Doab Colony, continued to take a commendable interest in colony administration and has, as before, sent up a well written and informative report. In the Khanewal Tahsil of the same colony Thakur Lalit Chand was in charge from the 19th February, 1933, and, though handicapped by frequent changes of Tahsildars, has his Tahsil well in hand. In the Shahpur district Mr. Read has brought to the notice of the Commissioner a number of defects in the administration of the colony under his charge and is doing his best to correct them. Mr. Macdonald at Lyallpur

as grappled successfully with a somewhat difficult colony charge. Mr. LeBailly particularly commends the work of his Colony Assistant Khan Sahib Sarfar Din Mohammad, while Mr. Bhanot records his indebtedness to Mr. Brander, Rai Sahib Lala Wazir Chaud and Chaudhri Pir Mohammad, of whom the first was Assistant Colonization Officer and the other two Extra Assistant Colonization Officers. The Financial Commissioner wishes to associate himself with the opinions expressed by Messrs. LeBailly and Bhanot on the work of these officers.

19. Mr. Brayne, who is now Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and during the year under report was Commissioner of Multan division, gained an intimate knowledge of some of the more important colonies, and has in the following note indicated the lines on which he considers re-construction work should be carried on in colony areas. The Financial Commissioner would commend Mr. Brayne's remarks to the attention of all officers concerned with development in colonies.

" During my tours I have been very disappointed to see the state of squalor into which many of the villages of the older colonies have sunk. In spite of a long era of unexampled prosperity they have achieved very little advance towards a genuinely higher standard of living. The houses are certainly better built and there are signs of the spread of luxuries—and of crime and an alarming increase in the population, but little or nothing to suggest a higher standard of culture and civilisation.

" The reasons are obvious, the neglect of girls education and the failure to teach the people how to spend the new wealth that the early work of colonisation poured into the people's laps. This must be, at all costs, remedied in the new colonies and there are, I am glad to notice, definite signs that the colony staff are alive to this part of their duties. In the Lower Bari Doab efforts are being made to make up leeway lost in earlier years, but the Lyallpur extensions are hardly sufficiently advanced for much to be obvious. In the Nili Bar however the colonists are definitely trying, under the inspiration of Mr. Bhanot and his assistants, to make their new homes and villages worth living in.

And with very considerable success too! What with their trees and their pits and, in consequence, clean villages, their well ventilated houses and comfortable *chawks*, I would gladly live in some of the Fauji *Chaks* I saw at the recent *ex-officers* reunion at Burewala. Great help is afforded by the *Nili*, a weekly newspaper, edited by Sayyed Muhammad Shah, M. A., LL. B., of Pakpattan, under the patronage of the Colony staff. It has a circulation of more than one thousand and is probably the best of the village newspapers now circulating in the province.

“ If the new villages are to reproduce the low standards of the old ones and the only result of a canal colony is to be an increase of population and a temporary addition to the resources of Government, then much of the value of colonisation will be lost.

“ A new colony is the one place where the people can really be taught better ways of living and farming and no effort should be spared to do so and, if necessary, special staff engaged, and every rule and regulation strictly interpreted to enable the teaching to be effective. *Ma-bap* rule should be the rule of the really modern *Ma-bap*, with full knowledge of what can and should be done in the house and on the farm. The colonies should be an example to the province.

“ ‘ Sanitary ’ should be interpreted in its strict dictionary sense and include ventilation (I found two cases of tuberculosis in one day’s tour in Lyallpur district), vaccination, the stopping of mosquito-breeding (the *abadi* is too often a “ *machhar-pal murabba* ”!) and the use of quinine and mosquito-nets. The programme of rural reconstruction should be carried out in its entirety in the one area where interference is expected and, if done tactfully, welcome.

“ Until recently there was some difference of opinion as to the distance from the houses at which refuse pits should be dug. It is recognised now, however, that a pit anywhere is better than a pit nowhere or an ideally sited pit that is never used. Outside the circular road is, undoubtedly, the ideal site and this should be insisted on, if the pits are going to be used for night soil as well as other refuse, but otherwise there is no real harm in putting them inside the big *ahatas* which are universal

in the colonies. If inside the *ahata*, they are far more likely to be looked after and to attract every bit of rubbish. The B. C. G. A. have put them inside the *ahatas* at Khanewal and on visiting them I could find no practical objection.

“ Absenteeism is rife and one remedy for this is to insist on the *chak* being made as comfortable as the resources of the people will allow. During the days of high prices there was money to install and endow every modern convenience in the older colonies, but it was not done then and it is too late now. I have seen a little water works run by bullock power and paid for partly by the residents, but such amenities are extremely rare. All that one can insist on now is plenty of trees, a good well, and, as soon as possible, a washing place for women—as the B. C. G. A. has erected at Khanewal—and a really well found *chawk*.

“ One good reason for restlessness is that the women return to their old homes to have their babies. No better use of colony land could be made than to assist the provision of trained and certificated *dais*. One square on temporary cultivation would be enough for each *dai*, and, allowing 40 births per thousand of population, one *dai* would be enough for every 2,500 inhabitants.

“ This is not an amenity but a necessity of civilised life as great as any purpose for which squares are now allotted. As soon as the service was established, a concerted attack could be made to drive out of practice the dirty dangerous creatures now jeopardising the life and health of mother and child alike.

“ As in the house so on the farm. Good seed should be universal and definite arrangements made for this to be possible. Cotton should be sown in lines in every field and so on with all the common improvements known. The wheat crop depends more on ploughing than on water, and weeding should be the rule and not, as now, the exception.

As for towns, it has now been recognised that the girls have as good a claim as the boys to the money set aside by Government for education from the sale

proceeds of sites. It has also been recognised that ample space is required in all colony towns for the needs of the women, park, school, play ground, health centre, and other amenities and necessities and that this must be set apart from the very first.

“ Very little money is now needed for latrines. The Bored-hole latrine is far better and far cheaper than the usual smelly corrugated iron ones and should now be prescribed as the normal town latrine. Either pits, or better still, the Indore system should be prescribed for the rubbish, instead of allowing this stuff to be spread over an acre or two, to be picked over and scattered by dogs, birds and other foul creatures, as is still done in some colony towns. ”

“ One good reason for restlessness is that the women return to their old homes to have their babies. The better use of colony land could be made than to assist the provision of trained and certified staff. One appears on temporary obligation would be enough for each lat and allowing 10 bricks per thousand of population one lat would be enough for every 2,000 inhabitants.

“ This is not an necessity but a necessity of civilized life as great as any purpose for which money is now allotted. As soon as the service was established, concerted attack could be made to drive out of practice the dirty dangerous creature now jeopardising the life and health of mother and child alike.

“ As in the house so on the farm. Good seed should be universal and definite arrangements made for this to be possible. Cotton should be sown in lines in every field and so on with all the common improvements known. The wheat crop depends more on ploughing than on water, and weeding should be the rule and not, as now, the exception.

“ As for loans, it has now been recognised that the girls have as good a claim as the boys to the money set aside by Government for education from the sale

STATEMENTS.

No.	Description	Year	Part of Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1	City of ...	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
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STATEMENTS TO THE GENERAL

STATEMENT NO. I—ALLOTMENT.

Serial No.	Name of colony.	Tahsil or branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable portion of area in column 4.	Allotted area.	Balance unallotted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	Okara ..	318,093	288,899	288,899	261,119	27,780
		Montgomery ..	585,809	546,283	546,283	477,618	68,665
		Total ..	903,902	835,182	835,182	738,737	96,445
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	Khanewal ..	558,369	424,126	421,015	355,759	68,367
		Total ..	558,369	424,126	421,015	355,759	68,367
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhupura district.	Upper Chenab Canal	85,078	79,958	79,958	67,491	12,467
		Total ..	85,078	79,958	79,958	67,491	12,467
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	Upper Jhelum Canal, Phalia.	47,355	42,691	33,164	40,491	2,200
		Upper Jhelum Canal, Kharian.	162	162	137	162	..
		Total ..	47,517	42,853	33,301	40,653	2,200

PERENNIAL AREAS ONLY.

5	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts.	Pakpattan --	301,847	255,540	281,039	159,068	96,472
		Mailsi --	387,064	307,658	346,900	137,659	169,999
		Lodhran --	124,510	100,652	111,502	40,856	59,796
		Total --	814,021	663,850	739,441	337,583	326,267

NON-PERENNIAL AREAS ONLY.

6	Lower Chenab Canal, Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala extensions, Lyallpur district.	Dipalpur Canal --	121,746	94,500	105,768	70,460	24,040
		Pakpattan Canal --	68,940	52,612	59,682	35,675	16,937
		Mailsi Canal --	125,570	69,018	78,036	28,019	40,999
		Tahud Khawahi area under the control of Deputy Commissioners	39,523	39,523	39,523	39,523	--
		Total --	355,779	255,653	283,009	173,677	81,976
		Pir Mahal extension --	39,104	30,831	36,492	22,791	8,040
		Khikha extension --	21,047	13,056	19,829	9,092	3,964
Burala extension --	94,338	67,223	83,295	2,527	64,696		
Total --	154,489	111,110	139,616	34,410	76,700		
GRAND TOTAL --	--	2,919,155	2,412,732	2,531,522	1,748,310	6,64,422	

STATEMENT NO. II.—AREA SOWN IN THE
YEAR 1932-33.

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district— Balioki division.	Kharif, 1932	Acres.				
			Rabi, 1933 ..	85,254	2.38	4,811	6.63
		Kharif, 1932	96,713	2.21	4,883	2.89	
			Total ..	1,81,967	2.29	9,694	4.75
		Montgomery division.	Kharif, 1932	187,217	6.05	5,131	8.80
			Rabi, 1933 ..	225,730	4.39	4,567	4.14
		Khanewal division.	Kharif, 1932	63,277	5.14	9,698	6.60
			Rabi, 1933 ..	80,899	3.99	2,650	9.10
		GRAND TOTAL	Kharif, 1932	403,342	3.64	11,899	3.48
			Rabi, 1933 ..	403,342	4.73	12,592	8.04
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district— Khanewal ..	Total ..	739,090	4.14	24,491	5.83	
		Kharif, 1932	135,584	4.25	5,618	8.81	
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Rabi, 1933 ..	157,518	3.06	4,798	4.48	
		Total ..	293,102	3.61	10,416	6.81	
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Kharif, 1932	19,793	5	1,033	16	
		Rabi, 1933 ..	20,239	5	1,230	3	
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Total ..	40,033	5	2,263	9	
		Kharif, 1932	15,271	3	80	..	
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Rabi, 1933 ..	21,604	5	83	..	
		Total ..	36,875	4	163	..	
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Kharif, 1932	34	29	..	..
		Rabi, 1933 ..	124	15	..	..
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Total ..	158	18	..	..
		Kharif, 1932	15,305	3	80	..	
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district— Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Rabi, 1933 ..	21,728	5	83	..	
		Total ..	37,033	4	163	..	

STATEMENT No. II.—AREA SOWN IN THE
YEAR 1932-33—concluded.

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil	Harvest.	On permanent-ly allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cul-tivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acre.		Acre.	
5	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts:					
	<i>Perennial.</i>					
	Pakpattan division.	{ Kharif, 1932	45,583	5.55	7,843	7.99
		{ Rabi, 1933	58,966	6.15	9,447	5.04
	Bar division.	{ Kharif, 1932	40,367	8.02	18,676	11.92
		{ Rabi, 1933	59,720	5.28	23,584	7.44
	<i>Non-perennial.</i>					
	Pakpattan division.	{ Kharif, 1932	13,219	1.14	8,426	2.18
		{ Rabi, 1933	3,893	4.00	1,783	8.81
	Khanwah division.	{ Kharif, 1932	10,830	2.08	..	..
		{ Rabi, 1933	16,058	1.86	..	..
	Suleimanki division.	{ Kharif, 1932	1,686	2.55	..	..
		{ Rabi, 1933	2,805	1.78	..	..
	Islam division.	{ Kharif, 1932	143	2.10	..	..
		{ Rabi, 1933	66	..	..	..
	Mallai division.	{ Kharif, 1932	1,875	14.91	..	..
		{ Rabi, 1933	1,014	6.86	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL..	{ Kharif, 1932	113,703	5.69	34,945	8.69
		{ Rabi, 1933	142,522	5.16	34,814	6.86
		Total ..	256,225	5.39	69,759	7.78
6	Lower Chenab Canal, Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala extensions—					
	Pir Mahal extension.	{ Kharif, 1932	4,103	6	2,978	19
		{ Rabi, 1933	6,088	9	2,883	10
		Total ..	10,191	8	5,861	15
	Khikha extension.	{ Kharif, 1932	730	23	2,722	31
		{ Rabi, 1933	1,364	17	2,611	29
		Total ..	2,094	18	5,333	30
	Burala extension.	{ Kharif, 1932	230	9	8,096	8
		{ Rabi, 1933	516	..	1,638	4
		Total ..	746	3	9,734	7
	GRAND TOTAL..	{ Kharif, 1932	5,063	9	13,796	15
		{ Rabi, 1933	7,968	10	7,132	16
		Total ...	13,031	9	20,928	15
	GRAND TOTAL		1,378,514	..	128,020	..

STATEMENT NO. III.—STATEMENT SHOWING DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

Serial No.	Name of Colony.	Particulars.	DEMAND.							Recovered.	BALANCE.						
			Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nizamana.	Acroage rate.	Total.		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nizamana.	Acroage rate.	Total.
				By auction.	By private treaty.							By auction.	By private treaty.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Last year's balance.	...	66,606	...	...	...	...	66,606	49,835	...	17,271	...	...	...	17,271
		Present year's demand.	2,975	86,533	...	3,430	...	...	92,937	61,928	2,142	28,867	...	...	...	31,009
		Total	2,975	1,53,138	...	3,430	...	...	1,59,543	1,11,263	2,142	46,138	...	...	...	48,281
2	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur District.	Last year's balance.	...	1,68,775	...	...	...	...	1,68,775	1,54,929	...	13,846	...	...	...	13,846
		Present year's demand.	3,66,861	3,37,211	...	40,601	22,987	...	7,37,160	4,86,870	...	2,70,290	...	...	...	3,70,290
		Total	3,66,861	4,96,986	...	40,601	22,987	...	9,25,935	6,41,799	...	3,84,136	...	...	...	2,84,136

3	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	...	...	3,370	2,718	...	...	5,088	5,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	3,370	2,718	...	...	5,088	5,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chanian Colony, Lahore district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	769	808	...	975	48	...	2,600	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	769	808	...	975	48	...	2,600	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district.	Last year's balance.	...	67,517	...	21,541	8,490	...	97,548	3,108	...	64,516	...	21,541	8,363	...	94,440	
		Present year's demand.	4,853	11,375	107	...	16,035	16,035
		Total	4,853	67,517	...	32,916	8,597	...	1,13,583	19,143	...	64,516	...	21,541	8,363	...	94,440	
6	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	1,17,267	...	...	...	4,401	1,21,758	2,873	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491
		Present year's demand.
		Total	...	1,17,267	...	...	...	4,401	1,21,758	2,873	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491*
7	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	64,664	53,671	30,365	65,801	98,117	...	3,12,018	2,11,293	...	...	...	...	98,117	...	98,117
		Total	64,664	53,671	30,365	65,801	98,117	...	3,12,018	2,11,293	...	...	...	...	98,117	...	98,117†
8	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	Last year's balance.	800	4,523	23,241	...	125	...	28,149	7,888	...	...	720‡	...	...	...	736
		Present year's demand.	23,870	14,094	13,036	27,558	350	...	77,817	69,542	...	5,464	2,688	...	125	...	8,275	
		Total	24,170	18,617	36,277	27,558	375	...	1,06,006	77,43	...	5,464	3,413	...	125	...	9,001	

*Land of the value of Rs. 1,14,394 has been confiscated.

†Land of the value of Rs. 2,908 has been resumed and Rs. 98,117 have been suspended.

‡Rs. 19,575 are irrecoverable.

STATEMENT No. III.—STATEMENT SHOWING DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON
CAPITAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

Serial No.	1	2	3	4							5	6							
				DEMAND.								BALANCE.							
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
Name of Colony.	Particulars.	Sale of town sites.		Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazarana.	Acreage rate.	Total.	Recovered.	Sale of town sites.		Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazarana.	Acreage r. to.	Total.	
		By auction.	By private treaty.	By auction.	By private treaty.						By auction.	By private treaty.							
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Last year's balance.	...	51,241	...	...	...	...	5,1241	2,383	...	48,858	...	...	...	...	...	48,859
		Present year's demand.	1,485	4,313	5,798	1,613	...	4,185	4,185
		Total	1,485	55,554	57,039	3,996	...	53,043	53,043
10	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	Last year's balance.	17,600	...	...	...	...	...	17,600	6,540	11,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,120
		Present year's demand.	1,64,125	1,64,125	1,03,349	60,776	60,776
		Total	1,81,725	1,81,725	1,09,889	71,896	71,896

11	Nill Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	4,27,181*	...	40,228	4,67,409	645	...	...	...	4,16,226	...	35,593	4,52,119
			Present year's demand.	...	...	1,42,705	1,43,954	...	40,453	3,27,112	1,45,617	...	...	...	1,34,370	...	...	1,34,370
		Total		...	...	1,42,705	5,71,135	...	80,681	7,94,521	1,46,263	...	...	...	5,50,596	...	35,893	5,86,489†
12	Lower Chenab Canal, Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burais extensions.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	8,744‡	8,744	152	...	...	...	...	...	8,592	8,592
			Present year's demand.	86,130	...	...	...	5,911	17,735	1,09,776	95,457	...	...	...	...	...	14,319	14,319
		Total		...	86,130	...	...	...	5,911	26,479	1,18,530	95,609	22,911
GRAND TOTAL...			7,33,001	9,61,958	2,10,717	7,46,034	1,36,035	1,11,851	28,98,386	14,37,245	74,038	4,63,207	3,412	5,72,137	1,06,625	63,295	12,72,806

*Excludes Rs. 578 on account of holdings confiscated last year.

†Land of the value of Rs. 61,770 { last year Rs. 14,645 } has been confiscated.
{ present year Rs. 47,125 }

‡The balance of Rs. 33 shown in the last year's report was absorbed in the repayments made by the grantees.

§The actual balance is Rs. 8,744 and not Rs. 5,425 as shown in the last year's report. The difference represents the instalments due from the grantees which were not shown last year.

Total irrecoverable —Rs. 1,98,347.

