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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUNJAB COLONIES

For the year ending 30th September, 1934.



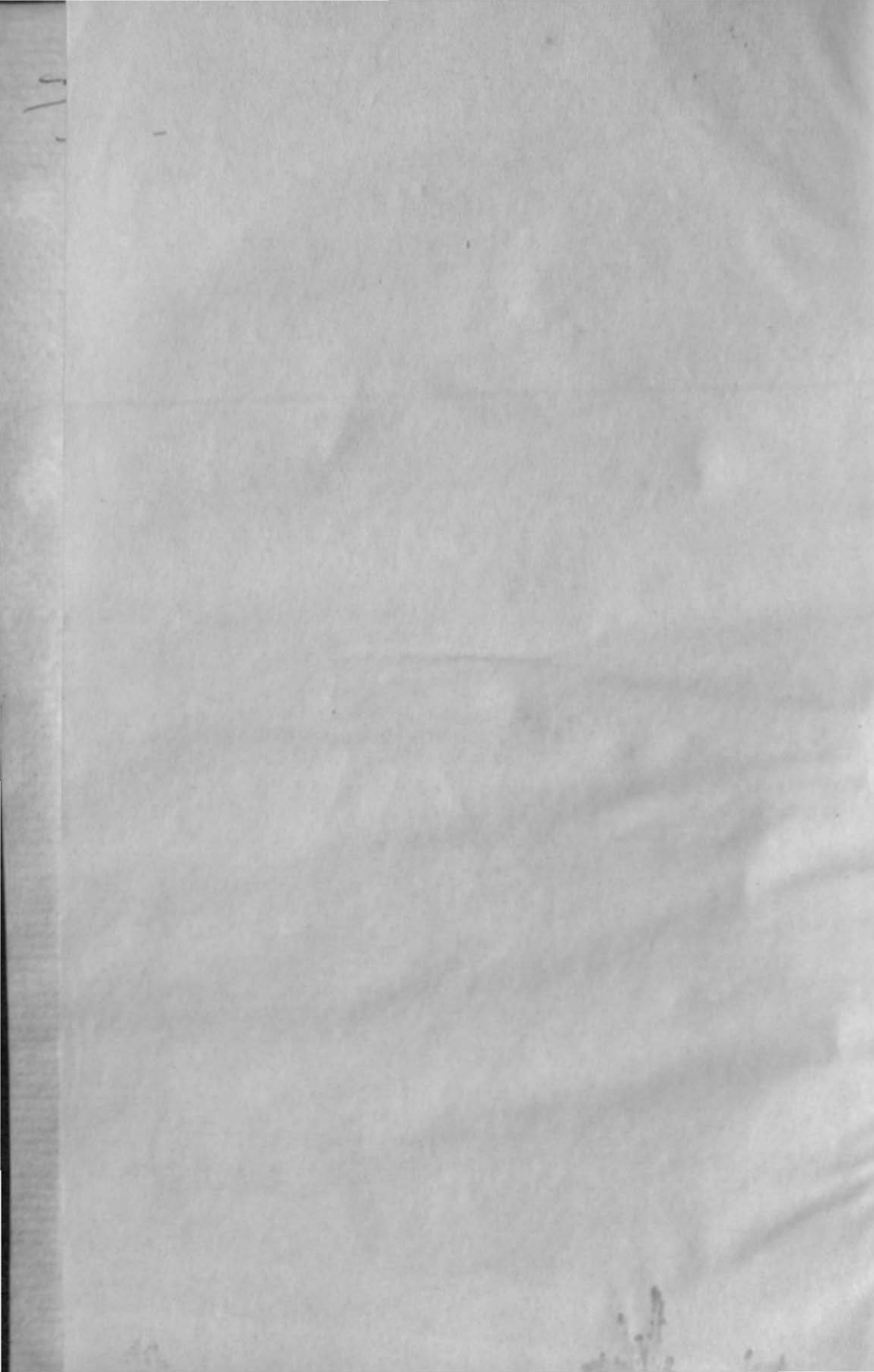
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Review of the Annual Report on the Punjab Colonies for the year ending 30th September, 1934.

*Proceedings of the Governor of the Punjab in Council
No. 186 (A)-C., dated 17th January, 1936.*

1. The year under report has not been one of very marked advance in colonization, owing of course to continued economic depression. However 53,732 acres were measured in the Nili Bar and 34 new chaks formed. In the Lyallpur extensions 6 plots were also measured outside the irrigation boundary with a view to allotments on well-sinking conditions, resulting in the formation of 12 chaks. It remains to be seen whether these allotments will be a success. The two localities mentioned above are the only colony areas where active development is in progress. Sales of land are at a standstill. In the Nili Bar the 7th sale by auction of colony land resulted in the disposal of 1,123 acres only out of 5,000 at an average price of Rs. 252 per acre. As the average in previous auctions had been from Rs. 328 to Rs. 484 per acre and purchasers at the 7th auction were neighbouring land owners who had every incentive to buy, the results are, to say the least, disappointing. In the Renala Lift area, which is notoriously good, 799 acres were sold out of 1,554 offered at Rs. 311 per acre. This was a little better, though not nearly good enough. Private sales ranged between Rs. 181 and Rs. 195 at Shahpur and small plots sold at the discretion of Deputy Commissioners, fetched Rs. 209 in the Montgomery district and Rs. 200 in Khanewal. On the Lyallpur extensions sales of this kind yielded only Rs. 168 per acre. Much time was spent on the other hand in the partial restoration at concession rates of grants resumed from defaulting purchasers at previous auctions, a process satisfactory to no one, but the best way out of a difficult situation. In paragraph 3 of the report the position is described in detail.

2. In the older colonies nevertheless considerable progress is apparent. Peasant grantees, always the backbone of colonization schemes, are beginning to settle firmly in the Lower areas.

Bari Doab, with Jat Sikhs, Arains and Kambohs usually in the van, and the Rajputs of Ambala and Rawalpindi behind the rest. The military grantees here have also a better reputation as colonists than in some other areas.

Among service grantees the mule breeders of the Lower Chenab Canal Colony have done well. The same is the case with horse breeders of the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab colonies. These results are due to the efficient control of the Army Remount Department. Fillies born during the year increased in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony from 1,802 to 1,925 and young stock purchased from 365 to 798. At the same time the price paid increased from Rs. 209 to Rs. 225 per head. Best of all, there was no trace of the recent *mischievous* agitation. Among larger grantees Colonel Cole and Major Vanrenen continued to set an excellent example. Of the five cattle breeding grants, however, only two can be pronounced successful. Modern methods of animal husbandry have been neglected and too much attention concentrated upon the profits of agriculture. In future it will be necessary to exercise a much stricter control and report offenders for appropriate action under the Colonization Act. Action is being taken accordingly.

Tree planters on the Lower Bari Doab Canal have as usual not justified expectations, and it is unlikely that this form of tenure will ever be repeated. However, 22½ miles of avenues were taken over by District Boards during the year. Among other large holders Sardar Datar Singh has been successful with his dairy farm and Mr. Conville with his seed farm. The Mildura fruit farm is perhaps the best of such farms and their brands of orange and lemon squashes have already found a wide market. The graduates' chaks on the Lyallpur extensions have attracted interest rather than admiration. Theoretically, these grants are intended to fulfil an economic need by attracting men of intelligence to a form of livelihood in which progressive methods obtain the reward due to personal application and energetic supervision. But very careful selection is essential, as some of the grantees either cultivate vicariously or remain chronically absent, which is of course directly contrary to the object of the scheme. The conditions are now

being revised, and greater care will be taken in future to procure the class for which these grants were primarily designed. It is satisfactory to observe that the half rectangles granted as reward for good cultivation in the Nili Bar Colony have fulfilled their intention and are the subject of keen competition.

3. Out of 561,133 acres unallotted in colony districts where colonization is still in progress, no less than 351,510 acres lie in the Nili Bar. Of this quantity again 274,036 acres are in the area of perennial irrigation and 77,474 non-perennial. In the perennial zone 198,715 are leased out and 9,077 acres were allotted during the year. The area leased being reserved for sale by auction or otherwise, the scheme of colonization in the Nili Bar in so far as it concerns perennial irrigation, is now practically complete, as only 12,668 acres remain for *lambardari* and *kamin* grants or for allotment to compensatory or police reward grantees, and the rest is useless for one reason or another. The non-perennial figure of land available for allotment, namely 77,474 acres, is equally deceptive, as the nominal surplus of 22,394 acres over the sanctioned scheme is of inferior quality.

The Nili Bar and Lyallpur extensions of the Lower Chenab Canal are the only surviving fields of active colonization. In the Lyallpur extensions the allotted area advanced during the year from 34,410 to 35,814 acres.

4. The statistics given in paragraph 9 indicate a year of more than ordinary prosperity. Water supply was good everywhere and the increase in the Montgomery district alone of 106,749 acres sown on the Lower Bari Doab Canal, phenomenal; here too there was a bumper cotton crop in 1933. The Nili Bar gained most from the late monsoon of that year with a net increase of 50,821 acres, taking perennial and non-perennial together. An increase of 13,220 acres in the non-perennial area for Rabi, 1934, is attributed to increased use of wells with the aid of liberal taccavi. In the Lower Jhelum Canal there was a regrettable decrease of 23,081 acres sown, due partly to waterlogging and partly to deficient water supply. There is still dissatisfaction at Sargodha with

the times and seasons of canal closures. It is an old problem, upon which it would serve no useful purpose to enlarge here. The figures for *kharaba* are remarkable for an all round decrease, which must be regarded as a sign of good management and better distribution of canal water. There is a fair demand for improved implements of cultivation.

5. In paragraph 10 statistics are given of land on temporary cultivation. There is a satisfactory increase of 29,658 acres from 341,870 to 371,528 acres. The greater part occurred in the Nili Bar, where the average rent on new leases rose from Rs. 13-3-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 per acre. Arrears of rent, hitherto rather a blot on the system, are rapidly being overhauled, the percentage for the Nili Bar in the Montgomery district being 6.74 as against 8 per cent. last year and in Multan 5 per cent. as against 5.68—actually, out of Rs. 18,40,882 recoverable for the 10 harvests from kharif, 1929, to 1934, Rs. 17,40,666 was recovered, leaving arrears of Rs. 1,00,216 only.

Having regard to the obvious drawbacks of the system, these results are satisfactory enough. Pending a return to better days, there is no alternative but to lease the large areas in new colonies awaiting allotment in this way. In the Lyallpur extensions of the Lower Chenab Canal, conditions are somewhat similar. There was an increase in the area allotted of 10,492 acres, *i.e.*, from 50,352 to 60,844, and the demand for the year of Rs. 1,21,102 was practically collected in full.

Elsewhere the system of temporary cultivation is a concession surviving from the war period and not particularly to be commended. The Irrigation Department prefer permanent allotment, and the temptation for subordinate officials to grant concessions of this sort may be easily imagined. As a result of the audit carried out in 1933-34 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty, there has been considerable improvement in methods of control. The tender system is now compulsory. Lists of unallotted lands are maintained and deposits taken in advance. In spite of this there are arrears of Rs. 1,79,211 in Shahpur, which will mostly have to be written off. In the Lyall-

pur district, excluding extensions, pending the results of the *baqaya* survey now in progress, strict directions have been issued by the Financial Commissioner to prevent abuse. Here the amount in arrears is not stated, but it is at least satisfactory to learn that out of Rs. 1,95,765 recovered during the year under report, Rs. 1,10,477 were on account of arrears.

It must be admitted, however, that the report does not give a complete account of the areas devoted to temporary cultivation in all colonies and rents received therefrom. Attention has been focussed in the annual Colony reports upon unallotted lands in colonies under development leased for temporary cultivation pending final allotment. In these areas during the year under report 288,791 acres were leased at a rental of Rs. 6,97,358. But no less than 82,737 acres were leased in addition in old colonies at a rental believed to amount to Rs. 8 lakhs. Considering the amount involved and the risks of misappropriation to which reference is made above, it is to be feared that this source of provincial revenue has not been sufficiently exploited or controlled in the past. Steps have accordingly been taken to secure accurate returns in the future not only of rent assessed, but also of recoveries and arrears, with proper explanations of the latter.

6. Arrears under the head "Capital Receipts", paragraph 11, are formidable, but for reasons explained in the report the recoverable balance really amounts only to Rs. 2,45,652. Town sites account for Rs. 1,47,963, most of which has probably been recovered since the close of the year. The successful sale held at Khanewal indicates a turn in the tide of economic depression. Sites were also sold at Okara, Arifwala and Burewala with satisfactory results. Growth at Sargodha is arrested by the inability of the municipal committee to provide drainage and water supply. Suspension of acreage rate and *nazrana* continued in various important areas.

The position regarding acquisition of proprietary and occupancy rights in colonies still in the process

of development, seems to be that for the time being at any rate tenants are satisfied with occupancy rights, only Rs. 2,40,824 having been credited in the year under report towards the acquisition of proprietary rights. The incentive to pay for the latter springs generally from a desire to sell. Occupancy tenants are mostly satisfied with their security as such. Thus in the Montgomery district out of 741,918 acres allotted, proprietary rights have only been acquired in 62,268 acres, while occupancy rights are held in 265,471 acres. In the Nili Bar it has only recently become possible to acquire occupancy rights after the probationary period of five years, and permission is sometimes withheld for failure in sanitation and arboriculture. It is satisfactory to observe that the penalty is regarded as a severe privation.

7. The year under report was notable for considerable activity in regard to village sites consequent upon orders issued in March, 1933. In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony a survey resulted in the discovery of 360 cases of unauthorized possession and in the Khanewal tahsil area of the Lower Bari Doab Colony 87 shop sites and 160 excess residential sites were confiscated. The introduction of rent caused an outcry at first and some shopkeepers even surrendered their Government sites in order to take over portions of zamindari *ahatas* at lower rates of rent. The position has somewhat improved of late and recoveries are easier. In the Nili Bar there has been no agitation at all, because rent was levied from the beginning. The situation need not cause much concern, as the Government stand on strong ground in principle. Arrears at Lyallpur call for the attention of the district authorities. The more obvious items in the rural reconstruction programme have been applied with success in the Nili Bar.

8. Sales of town sites show that there has been some slight relief in the economic situation. At Arifwala and Burewala 77 were sold for Rs. 45,810 at Okara 70 for Rs. 1,00,946, at Khanewal 69 for Rs. 1,81,267. The average at Okara was Rs. 210 per marla compared with Rs. 146 at the last auction. Control

*This was the demand for sites in the latter
also but no auctions were held.*

by colony town committees of Government land placed temporarily at their disposal has reached a crisis and the rules had to be tightened. At Montgomery Rs. 85,832 rent were outstanding out of a demand of Rs. 1,02,833. At Toba Tek Singh an important quarter where menials had been allowed to settle, ostensibly as temporary occupants, was found to have been covered contrary to all regulations with permanent buildings, from which it was impossible to eject the lessees. Nor is this the only disquieting feature in the situation. Of the numerous colony towns built under the direct stimulus of Government control and subvention, it may be doubted whether more than a few are maintained in the style attained during the period of official supervision. Those still so controlled like Arifwala, Burewala, Vihari and Lodhran in the Nili Bar, show much the best results. Some of the oldest, like Chuharkana in the Sheikhpura district, have lapsed into a grievous state of neglect. It is a sad reflection on the efforts of the earlier colony officers, and the Governor in Council hopes that Deputy Commissioners will use their powers of control to restore the standards of efficient management which once prevailed. In the case of Government lands administered by local bodies, the only remedy will be to resume control, if matters fail to improve. Development of communications is rather at a stand still owing to financial stringency, although the linking up of the incomplete portion of the road from Lahore to Montgomery was a great step forward.

9. Waterlogging, except in the Lower Jhelum Colony, is a potential rather than an active danger. General. The non-perennial colony villages on the Upper Chenab Canal, Sheikhpura district, are badly affected, but may be expected to improve with the opening of the new Deg head. In so far as they relate to this region, the Commissioner's remarks are not at all exaggerated, as the Financial Commissioner, Development, found himself on a recent tour. On the Lower Chenab Canal waterlogging is confined to the lower reaches of the Dangali Distributary and the area where the Lyallpur and Gujranwala districts meet. On the Lower Jhelum Canal waterlogging has been, as stated in the report, a chronic problem for some years and one

can only hope that the various operations described by the Deputy Commissioner will have the desired results.

The collection of land revenue and *abiana* in the Nili Bar which has been a cause of anxiety for some years, shows a considerable improvement during the year under report, arrears having fallen from Rs. 1,39,641 to Rs. 95,353 in Montgomery and from Rs. 2,87,530 to Rs. 1,78,215 in Multan. Rabi 1934 witnessed the introduction of the new assessment in the Lower Bari Doab Colony. This assessment was remarkable for the application of the new sliding scale system, which resulted in the remission of 30 per cent. of the maximum theoretical demands in rabi, 1934, and of 40 per cent. in kharif, 1934. Collections were made without much difficulty. The important Lower Chenab Colony settlement was begun during the year under report under the charge of Mr. S. K. Kirpalani. Details of these operations are dealt with elsewhere. The only other matter touching land revenue which calls for comment is the application of reduced standard rates to certain inferior lands in the perennial area on the Nili Bar Colony, which were assessed at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per acre matured instead of Rs. 3-8-0. Some 46,000 acres received this concession. A word may be added regarding the audit of colony accounts completed during the year covered by this report. It is a notable piece of work, for which Khan Khaliq Dad Khan deserves particular credit. Details of the results achieved will appear in next year's report, by which time it is hoped that many of the matters brought to light will have been adjusted.

10. The present report is the work of Mr. H. D. Bhanot, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners. It is not only a comprehensive account of the varied activities in progress, but represents also the fruit of his own experience in more than one field of successful effort. The problems encountered in the Colony Department are seldom easy and sometimes unique. The Governor in Council has particular pleasure therefore in endorsing the commendations bestowed upon the various officers concerned in these difficult labours. The post of Financial Com-

Acknowledgments.

missioner, Development, was held during the year under report by the following officers :—

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Mr. D. J. (now Sir Donald) Boyd.	1-10-1933	30-4-1934
Mr. J. A. Ferguson	.. 7-5-1934	30-9-1934

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,
 B. H. DOBSON,
Secretary to Government,
Punjab (Development Department).

... was held during the year ... the following matters:

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

... the above matters ... and ... the ... of ... the ... of ...

... the ... of ...

R. H. COBURN

... to ...

... of ...

**Report by the Financial Commissioner, Development,
on the Punjab Colonies, for the year ending 30th
September, 1934.**

1. In the Nili Bar Colony the total area brought under measurement was 53,732 acres compared with 43,274 acres in the previous year. Owing to the completion of 3-R Distributary 34 new chaks were formed, and this involved the measurement of 48,852 acres. Killabandi was done in 11,880 acres in chaks already allotted.

In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions six plots were measured outside the irrigation boundary with a view to their allotment on well-sinking conditions. This has resulted in the formation of 12 chaks consisting of 763 squares. Four plots in the Pir Mahal and Khikhi extensions still remain to be measured. This measurement, when completed, will make 600 squares available for colonization.

There was no survey or demarcation in any other colony, but the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, has furnished interesting figures for the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony in his district which may be summarized as follows:—

Agricultural land.

	<i>Acres.</i>
Total area in the colony ..	543,075
Allotted area ..	446,910
Unallotted area ..	96,165

Village sites.

(a) Total number of sites excluding shop sites but including <i>aruri</i> sites.	50,000
Shop sites ..	1,316
(b) Allotted sites.—	
Village sites ..	17,000
Shop sites ..	1,043
(c) Unallotted sites.—	
Village sites ..	33,000
Shops sites ..	273

The details of the unallotted agricultural land are :—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Reserved for <i>Chiragah</i> ..	33,201
Reserved for public purposes ..	1,396
Commanded area ..	43,135
Uncommanded area ..	18,433
	<hr/>
	96,165
	<hr/>

Out of the commanded area 5,300 acres are unallotted and *Thur* and 11,300 acres have been leased, leaving a balance of 26,535 acres. The Financial Commissioner considers that efforts should be made to lease this area for temporary cultivation.

2. As stated above, 3-R Distributary in the Nili Bar Colony was completed during the year under report. 2-B. R. is the only Distributary in the sanctioned scheme for irrigation in the Nili Bar Colony which has not yet been opened but it is expected to be ready for irrigation for rabi 1935-36.

There were no new extensions in any other colony but in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district, the outlets of several channels were remodelled with a view to improving irrigation by a more equitable distribution of water and in order to remove the complaints of shortage at the tails and individual outlets of certain channels.

3. Although there was no very striking improvement in economic conditions compared with the previous year, it was decided to put up 5,000 acres for sale by public auction in the Nili Bar Colony in March, 1934, and 1,554 acres in the Renala Lift Area in April, 1934. In the Nili Bar Colony only 1,123 acres could be sold at an average price of Rs. 252 per acre. This was the seventh sale of agricultural land by public auction in this colony. In the previous six auctions the average price had ranged between Rs. 328 and Rs. 484 per acre. When the economic depression set in the purchasers

Sale of Government
agricultural land.

could not pay instalments at the high rates bid by them. Their land had to be resumed according to the conditions of sale but they were reallocated land in lieu of what they had paid on account of principal. At the seventh auction held in March, 1934, almost the entire area was purchased by those from whom it had been resumed because it was lying contiguous to their reallocated areas. The total area resumed from auction purchasers in this colony up to the end of the year under report was 37,058 acres out of 44,237 acres sold. Out of the area resumed 9,945 acres have been reallocated to defaulters in lieu of amount paid by them as principal. Two hundred and eighty-three acres more are expected to be reallocated in the near future.

In the Renala Lift Area 799 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 311 per acre. The land in this portion of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony is of excellent quality and the Deputy Commissioner remarks that this price should not be regarded as an index of the market price.

It will be interesting to note here the figures of private sales of colony land reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur :—

Kind of grant.	Year ending.	Area sold.	Price.	Average price per acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Horsebreeding	30-9-33	424	76,700	181
	30-9-34	366	71,500	195
Non-horsebreeding	30-9-33	334	62,016	186
	30-9-34	514½	94,482	183

As reported last year, in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony the Deputy Commissioners are permitted to sell, without reference to Government, small plots under 5 acres in extent. Forty-eight acres 3 kanals and 11 marlas were thus sold in the Montgomery and Okara tahsils at an average price of Rs. 209 per acre and only 6 acres 6 kanals and 1 marla were sold in the Khanewal tahsil at an average price of Rs. 200 per acre. In the Khanewal tahsil 326 acres in small plots have been sold

from 1925-26 up to date at an average price of Rs. 261 per acre.

In the Chiniot tahsil of Jhang district 45.25 acres were sold by private treaty for Rs. 6,545.

In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions no sale of agricultural land by auction has taken place so far. On receipt of applications from the recent allottees of non-official reward grantees for the purchase of vacant scattered plots lying contiguous to their grants, it was decided by Government to sell such plots by auction or by tender. Fifty-three acres were thus sold during the year at an average price of Rs. 168 per acre.

The last two years' reports mentioned the important concessions granted in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony in respect of auctions held in 1925, 1927 and 1928. The result of the first year's progress was also described. In the Khanewal tahsil out of the area sold in 1925, 3,054 acres more have been converted into grants on peasant terms with occupancy rights, raising the total area to 24,660 acres at the end of the year under report compared with 21,606 acres at the end of the previous year. Only 961 acres remained unallotted during the year. In the case of 1927 auction, 4,871 acres were restored in proprietary rights and 2,863 acres have been granted on peasant terms. Similarly, in the case of 1928 auction, proprietary rights have been given in 1,121 acres while 3,729 acres have been converted into peasant grants. Approximately the same area, as was reported last year, remained unallotted in respect of 1927 and 1928 auctions. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports that a few purchasers similarly placed, did not avail themselves of the concessions. It appears that on the whole the purchasers of 1925, 1927 and 1928 have appreciated the generous concessions granted to them and have availed themselves of the concessions quite freely, but after the close of the year it transpired that in the case of 1927 and 1928 purchasers the orders conveying certain modifications in the original concessions had been wrongly interpreted. The misunderstanding was explained to the Deputy Commissioners, but it necessitated the extension of the date by which auction purchasers

concerned could avail themselves of the concessions up to the 31st March, 1935. It is hoped that in the course of the next year the whole area remaining unallotted will have been restored.

In the last year's report references were also made to concessions granted to purchasers at previous auctions in all colonies except the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony purchasers referred to above. Those concessions were further modified during the year. All auction purchasers whose land was resumed on or after the 1st January, 1930, including those who had purchased land at an auction held after the 1st January, 1930, and before the 31st December, 1933, and their land had been resumed for default in the payment of instalments, have been permitted to purchase, up to the nearest killa, the area actually paid for, at the price bid at the auction, after deducting interest due under the conditions of sale, the allotment of any fraction of a rectangle being left to the discretion of the district officer. It is a condition that the land purchased must consist of contiguous *killas* and the value of the remaining land must not be impaired. All adjustments and conveyances under these orders were to be effected by the 15th June, 1935. In the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura and Lyallpur districts, the purchasers have been applying for reallocation under these concessions and there are a few cases of the same kind in the Jhang district. In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, both in the Shahpur and Jhang districts, no one applied for reallocation during the year. The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, reports that in the Khanewal tahsil the above concessions do not seem to have satisfied the 1931 purchasers. Only one purchaser was allotted 4 acres in lieu of the amount paid. The Financial Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner that this is rather surprising.

Purchasers of non-perennial area in the Upper Chenab Canal Colony did not apply for reallocation under the concessions stated above. In view, however, of the inferiority of the land and the fact that only *khari* irrigation is permissible, Government were pleased to grant these purchasers special concessions after the close of the year. The result will be noticed in the next year's report as orders provide that subject to the proviso that the land resumed has not been reallocated or

re-sold, all purchasers, on application, may be given, at the rate bid at auction, proprietary rights of such land to the nearest killa as they have already paid for, after deducting interest due under the conditions. Further, they may be granted occupancy rights in the remaining area for which their bids were accepted, the tenancies being held on peasant terms applicable in the colony except that the amount payable for the purchase of proprietary rights in the remainder area shall be the amount bid per acre at the auction concerned.

4. One of the very few good results of the economic depression, the Commissioner of Multan remarks, has been to induce the peasant grantee in the Lower Bari Doab and Nili Bar Colonies to settle on his land more permanently than in the years of prosperity, when visits to the home districts were much more frequent.

The Montgomery district reports that the signs of permanent settling down are beginning to be really conspicuous. The colonists are beginning to regard the colony, and the district of their adoption, as their home. Jat Sikhs, Arains, Kambohs and Sainis have proved the most progressive cultivators. The grantees from the Ambala and Rawalpindi divisions still find their *barani* fields more attractive than the canal irrigated land and are frequently found absent. In the Lower Bari Doab and Nili Bar Colonies the Military grantee is beginning to show his worth by complying more carefully with the conditions of his grant, by paying his dues to Government more promptly and by greater attention to his land and village *abadi* than other peasant grantees.

In the Nili Bar Colony the observance of conditions has improved in the perennial area. But absentee landlords still exist, and the employment of tenants for the cultivation of the land is common. In one chak of Gujrat peasants the Colonization Officer found only six self-cultivators out of 35 grantees. This tendency of cultivation through tenants, the Colonization Officer regards as the cause of the large number of applications for exchange most of which have to be rejected after inspection. During the year, 93 grants were resumed, compared with 71 in the previous year, but 17 were restored compared with 2 last year.

Rupees 3,964 were inflicted as fines compared with Rs. 21,673 during the previous year. In addition several warnings were conveyed. In the non-perennial zone of the colony it was realized last year that unless wells for drinking purposes were sunk in *abadis*, the grantees could not be expected to settle in their new homes after the flow season. The well sinking campaign was continued during the year under report with the result that on Dipalpur Canal and Khadir Branch of the Pakpattan Canal a distinct improvement was apparent. Progress on the Mailsi Canal is still slow because land is comparatively inferior and the colonists were recruited mostly from the grazier classes, but re-organization of chaks by bringing together men with closer affinities is having its effect and the Colonization Officer still hopes to convert a decidedly inferior class of colonist into a good agriculturist.

In the Khanewal Tahsil 226 acres had to be resumed and fines amounted to Rs. 455 for the non-fulfilment of conditions.

In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions a new statement of conditions was issued for the allotment of land outside the irrigation boundary on well sinking conditions. No allotment has yet been made because the Deputy Commissioners have not completed their selection of colonists. The experiment is new and will need great care on the part of the Deputy Commissioners in selecting the colonists.

5. Mule breeding is chiefly confined to the Lower Chenab Canal Colony where 42,023 acres are held on these conditions. The Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, reports that generally speaking, mule breeding conditions are being carefully observed. There were only three resumptions, one for one year and two for five years each, and five grantees were fined Rs. 220.

In the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canal Colonies the horse breeding schemes supervised by the Army Remount Department continue to do well. In the Montgomery district of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony 1,468 acres granted in 1931 on filly rearing conditions were converted to horse breeding conditions.

The fact that out of 272 horse breeding leases that expired in the district during the year 246 were renewed in favour of the previous holders, shows that the scheme has been successful and a large majority of lessees observe the conditions carefully. In the Khanewal Tahsil of the same colony 74 leases were renewed during the year. Eight hundred and eighty-five acres were resumed compared with 653 in the previous year.

In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony 125 cases were reported to the Deputy Commissioner for breaches of their conditions as opposed to 42 in the previous year. Ninety-three resulted in warnings, 9 in partial resumptions and 5 in the imposition of fines amounting to Rs. 95. The number of fillies born increased by 123 from 1,802 in the previous year to 1,925 during the year under report. The number of young stock purchased showed a very satisfactory increase from 365 to 798. Out of these 150 should have been purchased last year, but even then the increase amounts to 283. The price paid increased from Rs. 209 to Rs. 225 per head. The agitation against horse breeding conditions has disappeared altogether and the figures quoted above illustrate the benefits of horse breeding as a side industry to agriculture. Some difficulty was experienced in leasing partially resumed grants, the average rent obtained being only Rs. 43 per square per annum. Compared with this, the leases of horse breeding grants given by the grantees themselves yielded Rs. 273 per square per annum, but it is not known whether these leases involved the maintenance of the mare and young stock. The joint paddock scheme in four horse breeding chaks continued to work satisfactorily.

The larger horse breeding grants in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony held by Colonel Cole and Major Vanrenen have continued to be managed successfully and on systematic lines, but the report on the cattle breeding farms is disappointing. Out of 5 such grants only 2 can be considered to have been managed properly. The Director of Veterinary Services remarks "on the whole, the system of leasing out large parcels of land on cattle breeding conditions has not proved very beneficial and in the light of experience it may be regarded as an expensive method of fostering the cattle

breeding industry by Government. The disappointing results are very largely attributable to their want of practical knowledge and the lack of interest shown in modern methods of animal husbandry by the grantees, to whom the temptation of making quick profits on commercial crops at the expense of their cattle has proved too great for them. On one or more of these farms where the grantees have followed departmental advice there has been a very reasonable measure of progress made in building up pedigree herds, the surplus young male and female stock of which are readily purchased by breeders in the district." The Financial Commissioner considers that the observance of conditions by these grantees should be insisted upon much more resolutely than has been done hitherto, and there should be no hesitation in reporting the delinquents for action under section 24 of the Colonization of Government Lands Act.

6. The total area held on these conditions in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony is 21,960 acres, 15,212 in the Montgomery district and 6,748 acres in the Khanewal tahsil. *Tree planting.* Economic conditions have again prevented these grantees from acquiring proprietary rights, but 16½ miles of avenues in the Montgomery district and 6 miles in the Khanewal tahsil were taken over by the District Boards during the year. The Deputy Commissioners, Montgomery and Multan, report the lack of interest shown by tree planting grantees in their avenues of trees, but, as pointed out last year, once the trees are matured the extra expenditure and care on their maintenance should be very small, and it is for the district officers concerned to see that the trees are not neglected instead of considering the relaxation of conditions.

7. Certain large grants in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony such as Mildura and Montgomery fruit farms, Mr. Conville's seed farm and Sardar Datar Singh dairy farm are being managed very successfully. *Special grants.* The Mildura Fruit Farm's enterprise of manufacturing orange and lemon squashes has found a ready market in the country and encouraged by this, the farm is experimenting with fruit preserves.

It is too early yet to pronounce judgment on the success or failure of the experiment of settling graduates on the land. Two estates allotted to such grantees on the Lower Chenab Canal extensions are reported to be doing satisfactorily, but almost all of them employ farm labour to cultivate their land and cannot yet be said to have taken to agriculture permanently. The same must be said of the grants made to retrenched Agricultural Assistants in older colonies. The literates' grants in the extensions are held by 44 students of Arts Colleges, 2 graduates of Medical College, 2 Veterinary graduates and seven retrenched Agricultural Assistants.

In the Nili Bar Colony certain grants were made to those whose land was acquired for agricultural demonstration farms near towns, such as Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Gurdaspur and Rohtak. They were mostly well-to-do persons not likely to settle in the colony, and were permitted to manage their grants through agents, but even this relaxation of the usual conditions did not prove a success. It was decided, therefore, to permit them to acquire proprietary rights without completing the usual probationary period of 10 years. In the same colony 5,000 acres have been reserved for rewards to those who render conspicuous services to the criminal administration. Some of these grants for outstanding loyalty to the Crown and exceptional services are made as "free grants" which, when the system was introduced, meant exemption from the payment of *malikana* and purchase price, but not from the probationary period of 10 years. During the year the "free grant" was made more of a gift by conferring proprietary rights on allotment, subject to the condition that the grantee shall not alienate permanently, by sale or otherwise, any portion of the land granted except with the sanction of the local Government previously obtained.

Compensatory grantees in the Nili Bar Colony, that is those who were granted land as compensation for the land acquired for the project, still find the residence condition onerous, although most of the village sites have been built on. Three hundred and ninety-four acres were resumed and fines amounting to Rs. 1,515 were inflicted compared with Rs. 3,415 last year.

Competition for half rectangles available as rewards for good cultivation in the Nili Bar Colony remained keen and has been of great help in introducing in the colony the methods of cultivation advocated by the Department of Agriculture.

8. Statement No. I appended to this report shows that the total area of State land in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts, Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district, Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district, Nili Bar Colony and in the three extensions of the Lower Chenab Canal Colony is 2,985,092 acres. Out of this, allottable area is 2,308,346 acres and 1,747,213 acres have been allotted permanently leaving the balance of unallotted area of 561,133 acres.

Three lakhs, fifty-one thousand, five hundred and ten acres are lying unallotted in Nili Bar Colony, 274,036 acres receiving perennial irrigation and 77,474 acres receiving non-perennial irrigation. In the perennial zone 198,715 acres were on lease at the end of the year. Six thousand, six hundred and fifty-three acres had been reserved for lambar-dari and *kamins* grants and 6,015 acres still remain reserved for compensatory and Police grants. Thus the area actually vacant is 62,653 acres. It lies mostly in allotted chaks where it is impossible to allot every available acre, and some of it is too inferior to be allotted, or cannot be irrigated because it is cut up by *Budhs* (sinuous depressions) and watercourses cannot be constructed across them. In the non-perennial zone, out of 77,474 acres unallotted, 7,319 acres were on lease at the close of the year and 5,874 acres are reserved for lam-bardari and *kamins* grants leaving a balance of 64,281 acres. Out of this, 35,000 acres must be excluded from irrigation because of extra supply of water to the three irrigated plantations in the colony. This leaves 29,281 acres. Six thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven acres are required for allotment to local peasant grantees. There will thus be a surplus of 22,394 acres over the sanctioned scheme of allotment, but almost the entire area is below average and is not likely to be colonized.

During the year 9,077 acres were allotted in the perennial area, consisting of 4,358 acres to local peasants, 4,681 acres as lambardari grants and 38 acres to Police reward grantees. Excluding the area reserved for sale by auction and sale to Civil officials, the sanctioned allotment for the perennial area of this colony is practically completed. Only 6,015 acres remain to be allotted, 2,171 to compensatory grantees and 3,844 to Police reward grantees. The allotment to the former will be over as soon as a few land acquisition awards pending with the Colonization Officer are disposed of. The completion of allotment for Police rewards must necessarily take time because grantees are selected for special services.

Much of the area allotted in this colony to peasant grantees proved inferior. With the fall in the price of agricultural produce it was no longer sufficient even to eke out a bare living. During two previous years the Colonization Officer and his Assistants were busy inspecting this inferior land, and the result was a large number of exchanges. The year under report witnessed the allotment of land to those whose exchanges had been sanctioned during the two previous years. Thirty thousand, five hundred and seventy-two acres of perennial and 4,794 acres of non-perennial land were thus allotted in exchange. The Colonization Officer reports that almost all deserving cases have now been accommodated. The Financial Commissioner agrees with him that the observance of conditions should now be enforced with firmness and that applications for further exchanges need extremely careful scrutiny. When a colonist has been allotted reasonably good land he should not wish for an exchange because someone else has better land but he should develop his own land in order to improve it.

The total allotted area at the end of the year in the three extensions of Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala was 35,814 acres compared with 34,410 at the end of the previous year. Cut of 510 squares sanctioned for allotment to colonists from other districts who had suffered from waterlogging or action of rivers, streams and chos, 463 squares had been allotted during previous years, 20 were allotted during the year and possession of one square had not been taken by the end of the year.

Lower Chenab Canal
extensions.

Sixteen squares required for 18 *ex*-soldiers from the Campbellpur district had to be exchanged to Rodu Koru in the old Lower Chenab Canal Colony. For ten squares the Deputy Commissioners have been asked to re-select grantees because those already selected did not take possession.

The account of the non-official reward grants given by the Extra Assistant Colonization Officer in-charge of the colonization operations is as follows :—

	<i>Squares.</i>
Sanctioned	565
Possession taken up to the end of the year..	559
Possession taken during the year	2
Resumed and ordered to be sold	2
Vacant	2
Total	565

The allotment of 800 squares sanctioned for local grantees on the Burala extension was not completed during the year. Only 23 squares had been actually allotted. The delay was due to the non-completion of the lists of *Tirni-guzars*, Baluchis and Hitharis and those who did *kasht barani* or *dal* cultivation or suffered from the action of the river. The *Tahud Khawahs* had also not made up their minds as to whether they would accept the area offered to them. Now that the conversion of the Burala extension into a perennial channel is nearer at hand, if the Haveli Project is sanctioned, it is believed that the grantees will be only too anxious to take possession of this very fertile land.

In the older colonies allotment has practically come to an end, but in the Chunion Colony Rakh Chunion was colonized, and it was thus possible to allot 892 acres in two chaks to alleviate the lot of those whose land has been damaged by *Thur* and *Sem* near the head-works of the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

In the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur district allotment was confined to the restoration of land to auction purchasers who had defaulted in the payment of their instalments, but were given certain concessions by Government. One hundred and fifty acres in the Khanewal tahsil and 16 squares in the Shahpur district were allotted to retrenched Agricultural Assistants.

9. The figures of cropping given in Statement
Cropping.

No. II appended to this Report summarized and compared with the previous year 1932-33 give the following result:—

Name of Colony.	1933-34.		1932-33.		INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Permanently allotted.	Leased.	Permanently allotted.	Leased.	Permanently allotted.	Leased.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	845,839	26,593	739,090	24,491	+106,749	+2,102
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	319,416	10,931	293,102	10,416	+26,314	+515
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	44,468	3,673	40,033	2,263	+4,435	+1,410
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	40,120	50	37,033	163	+3,087	-113
Nili Bar Colony—						
Perennial	235,359	70,697	204,636	59,550	+30,723	+11,147
Non-perennial	71,687	14,126	51,589	10,209	+20,098	-6,083
Lower Chenab Canal Colony extensions ..	25,023	14,151	13,031	20,928	+11,992	-6,777
Total ..	1,581,912	130,221	1,378,514	128,020	+203,398	+2,201

There was a general increase in the sown area of the permanently allotted land, the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony in the Montgomery district contributing the largest share of 106,749 acres out of the total increase of 203,398 acres in the year. The increase of 26,314 acres in the cropped area of permanently allotted land in the Khanewal tahsil has been attributed to better supply of water, extensions on 8-R Distributary, and reallotment of land to those auction purchasers who had defaulted in the payment of their instalments. In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions the increase in the sown area of the permanently allotted land is satisfactory but no explanation has been given for the decrease of 6,777 acres in the leased area.

On the whole the year proved most favourable. Water-supply in the canals was satisfactory in all colonies and the late monsoon in September, 1933, proved most beneficial for maturing *kharif* and *rabi*. The only report of disease comes from the Upper Jhelum Colony, Gujrat district, where cotton leaf roller attacked the cotton crop resulting in low yields, and rust and windstorms affected the yield of wheat in *rabi* 1934. On the other hand the Lower Bari Doab and Nili Bar Colonies produced bumper crops of cotton. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, remarks that "the cotton of *kharif* 1933, was believed to be the best harvest ever matured in the colony during the last ten years." Remission of land revenue had, however, to be given in almost all colonies owing to low prices.

The Nili Bar Colony had suffered from short supply of irrigation both in 1931 and 1932. So the good *Kharif* harvest of 1933, came opportunetly to counteract the ill effect of low prices. During the year the permanently allotted area receiving perennial irrigation showed an increase of 30,723 acres in the sown area and the leased area an increase of 11,147 acres. The increase of 20,093 acres in the sown area of the permanently allotted land receiving non-perennial irrigation is most gratifying. The figures for the two harvests separately are :—

			Acres.
Kharif 1933	..	..	34,631
Kharif 1932	..	..	27,753
		Increase	6,878

			Acres.
Rabi 1934	..	..	37,056
Rabi 1933	..	..	23,836
		Increase	13,220

The increase in *rabi* is more encouraging. It is partly due to good rains in September and partly to increase in the number of wells for irrigation purposes. It was realized that no satisfactory advance could be made in the sinking of wells in the non-perennial area without Government aid in the form of taccavi loans. Rupees 50,000 were placed at the Colonization Officer's disposal for taccavi loans for this purpose, but grantees did not take advantage of this because there was a condition that loans must be advanced on the security of their own proprietary land or that of the land of their relatives. The Colonization Officer asked for further relaxation of this condition after the close of the year. This was granted, and the condition now is that loans should be granted on the security of the landed property of any big land owner, preferably a lambardar or a zaildar of the Montgomery or Multan district. It is hoped that these taccavi loans will encourage the sinking of wells in the non-perennial area.

The decrease of 6,083 acres in the sown area of land leased for temporary cultivation in the non-perennial zone is due to wrong figures for 1932-33, which were reported as 10,209 acres, whereas the total area on lease was not more than 7,400 acres. The correct figure for the last year was in the neighbourhood of 5,000 acres.

The Colonization Officer was, however, not pleased with the prospects of *kharif* 1934. He remarks "the supply in the canals during the *kharif* sowing period of 1934 was very low, both in the perennial and non-perennial channels. The Mailsi and Dipalpur non-perennial channels were opened for about 10 days only in April and again for the same period in May, 1934. The water supply during these periods was very low. These channels got their full supply only in the second week of June. The late arrival of water severely affected the *kharif* sowings."

The sown area showed a decrease of 23,081 acres compared with the previous year. The decrease has been attributed to increase in waterlogging and deficiency in water supply, particularly owing to winter closures. The Deputy Commissioner is dissatisfied with the programme of winter closures. In his opinion "unless the procedure with regard to the winter closure programme is altered, there will be increasing dissatisfaction which may eventually lead to another agitation whether directly against the Revenue, Irrigation or the Remount department, is a matter which only the circumstances of the moment will determine. The people in the district should be satisfied that the best possible has been done for them. Unpublished *ex-parte* decisions will never give satisfaction. A change in procedure is especially necessary in this district, because the supply of water during *rabi* at the best of times is barely sufficient for the irrigation of the permissible area." Percentages of *kharaba* compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Name of colony.	PERMANENTLY ALLOTTED.		LEASED.	
	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	1·27	4·14	1·60	5·83
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	1·34	3·61	3·08	6·81
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	5	5	5	9
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujra district.	1·3	4	..	..
Nili Bar Colony—				
Perennial	4·9	6·13	7·23	8·55
Non-perennial	2·93	2·47	3·16	3·83
Lower Chenab Canal extensions, Lyallpur district.	3	9	3	15

Owing to better agricultural conditions during both harvests there was a decrease in the percentage of *kharaba* in all colonies, except in the permanently allotted area in the Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district, where it remained stationary at 5 per cent. The decrease in the Lower Chenab Canal extensions was remarkable. The percentage of *kharaba* was 3 against 9 in the permanently allotted area and 15 in the leased area last year. In the Nili Bar Colony percentage of *kharaba* in the leased area is still high. Owing to instability of irrigation during the past few years land has had to be leased in this colony on condition that rent will be charged on area actually matured. The checking of *kharaba* on the leased area needs most careful attention; whereas on the permanently allotted area one acre of *kharaba* may result in a remission of Rs. 8 per acre on the average, on the leased area it may mean a remission of between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per acre. The temptation to obtain *kharaba* by illicit means must, therefore, be very great and it is obviously for the assessing authority to check it.

In the Montgomery district a *Farmers' Week* was held for first time in February, 1934, and attracted many interested zamindars. In spite of economic depression the colonist in that district prefers to buy improved implements. Almost all improved agricultural implements advocated by the Agricultural Department are found in fair abundance in the colony, but the Deputy Commissioner's personal observation is that "with the exception of the fodder cutter and the cane crusher no other improved implement has gained popularity amongst the majority of cultivators."

In the Nili Bar Colony the colony staff continued to guide the colonists towards improved methods of agriculture and the use of improved seed was advocated with as much vigour as in the previous year. There are however several colonists who still persist in conservative and less profitable methods of cultivation. Although the majority of grants in this colony do not exceed one and-a-half rectangle in area, the evil of employing tenants for the cultivation of the land is fast spreading.

10. The importance of temporary cultivation in the canal colonies will be apparent from the following figures :—

Temporary cultivation.	culti-	Year under report.	Previous year.	Increase or decrease.
Colony.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nili Bar Colony, perennial ..		227,947	208,879	+19,068
Nili Bar Colony, non perennial..		7,319	7,319	..
Lower Chenab Canal extensions		60,844	50,352	+10,492
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery.		22,700	26,356	-3,656
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Khanewal.		17,196	11,443	+5,753
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur		11,683	12,956	-1,273
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura.		3,033	3,608	-575
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang.		220	230	-10
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur.		11,300	13,700	-2,400
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang.		2,805	2,674	+131
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura.		2,612	4,026	-1,414
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat.		2,138	Not reported	Not reported
Sidhnai Colony		498	327	+171
Chunian Colony		1,233	..	+1,233
Total		371,528	341,870	+29,658

The increase in the perennial area of Nili Bar Colony is satisfactory. Much reliance had been placed in the financial forecast of this colony on the sale of land by auction for recouping the capital cost of the project. With the general fall in prices it was found

impossible to sell at an average of Rs. 400 per acre as estimated in the financial forecast. As stated elsewhere the auction of agricultural land held in March, 1934, resulted in the sale of one-fifth of the area offered for sale at the average price of Rs. 252 per acre. Next to sale the best use the unallotted land could be put to was to lease it for short periods. Here again owing to consecutive harvests of poor water supply, the unsatisfactory expedient of charging rent on matured area had to be resorted to. It was noticed, however, that the lessees were inclined to restrict cultivation to a small area in order to avoid paying rent on the permissible irrigable area. A clause was, therefore, inserted in the lease deed whereby the lessee has to pay rent each harvest on 25 per cent. of the gross area leased unless the Colonization Officer finds that there were sufficient reasons for not cultivating the minimum laid down. The average rent on the area leased during the year was Rs. 15-6-0 per acre against Rs. 13-3-0 during the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the exceptionally good harvest of kharif 1933. The total income from temporary cultivation in Nili Bar Colony during 1933-34 was Rs. 5,76,256 compared with Rs. 8,11,223 in 1932-33. The lessees have to pay as security a sum equal to the rent of one harvest and it is adjusted in the last instalment of rent. In the past this security was deposited in cash and was shown as income. In the year under report the lessees were allowed to deposit Government Securities and fixed deposit receipts of Joint Stock Banks approved by the Colonization Officer instead of cash securities. This is one reason for the decrease in income. Another reason is that the income of 1932-33 included recovery of arrears. The demand of harvests prior to kharif 1929 has been recovered in full but there are fairly heavy arrears outstanding for the harvest kharif 1929 to kharif 1931, i.e., the harvests immediately following the fall in prices. For the harvests rabi 1932 to rabi 1934, the arrears are insignificant compared with the demand. Taking the ten harvests together, the arrears in the Montgomery district amount to 6.74 per cent. of the total demand compared with 8 per cent at the end of the previous year and in the Multan district 5 per cent. compared with 5.68 per cent. at the end of the last year. The figures of demand, recovery and arrears for

the ten harvests from kharif 1929 to rabi 1934 are as follows :—

District.	Demand.	Recoveries.	Arrears.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Montgomery	4,11,012	3,83,320	27,692
Multan	14,29,870	13,57,346	72,524
Total ..	18,40,882	17,40,666	1,00,216

Many of the lessees from whom arrears of the harvests kharif 1929 to kharif 1931 are due are either not traceable or have been rendered insolvent. Although efforts made to effect recoveries have been commendable and recoveries compared with the demand are better than in other colonies, yet there appears to be need for concerted action on the part of the Colonization Officer and the Deputy Commissioners concerned. Leases in this colony are generally granted with effect from the kharif harvest. Areas falling vacant during the year, or for which for some reason or another tenders could not be invited, or areas for which tenders were invited but were not taken up, are leased by the Colonization Officer at rent fixed by him for one harvest at a time till time comes for inviting tenders. Such leases yielded an income of Rs. 90,228 during the year. Almost the entire rent is taken in advance and there are no arrears. All lease deeds in this colony are stamped and registered at the expense of the lessees. Income from stamp duty alone was Rs. 4,912-4-0.

As a result of the audit carried out in 1933 and 1934 by an Extra Assistant Commissioner placed on special duty, considerable improvement has been made

in the method of leasing land for temporary cultivation and in keeping the accounts in all colonies. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, remarks "Previous to the year under report, there was not in existence any regular form of deed of lease for temporarily allotted lands in the colony, the result being that it was difficult to enforce the conditions. Now that a special form has been prescribed by Government, the allotment of land on temporary cultivation terms has been systematised. In addition to this, regular and up-to-date lists of unallotted Crown lands are now maintained in the colony office. The Collector now knows the precise area, which is available for allotment—something which he did not know with certainty in past years. Khakas showing the unallotted areas in each colony village have also been bound together. The lists of uncommanded and unallotted areas maintained in the colony office are invariably consulted before making any allotment, permanent or temporary." In the Lyallpur district in spite of the orders reproduced in paragraph 369 of the Punjab Colony Manual, 1933 edition, leases were being granted on applications. The tender system has now been introduced.

In the Shahpur district the state of demand and recovery was as follows—

	Rs.
Arrears on 1st October, 1933 ..	1,74,000
Demand for 1933-34 ..	1,20,411
Recoverable ..	2,94,411
Recovered ..	1,09,200
Remitted ..	6,000
Arrears ..	1,79,211

The arrears have increased by Rs. 5,211. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that a large amount will eventually have to be written off. If this is so, action should be taken to write off irrecoverable demands and the balance should be recovered as early as possible.

The state in the Montgomery district was much more satisfactory as will appear from the following figures —

	Rs.
Arrears	33,801
Demand for 1933-34	2,17,516
Recoverable	2,51,317
Recovered	2,42,675
Balance	8,642

The marked decrease in arrears shows commendable interest taken in effecting recoveries.

In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions the demand for the year was Rs. 1,21,102, and Rs. 1,18,819 were recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 2,283. This is satisfactory. Arrears for the previous years amounted to Rs. 1,20,230. Rupees 63,305 were recovered and Rs. 9,939 were written off leaving a balance of Rs. 46,986. The progress made is satisfactory but every effort should be made to clear off arrears as soon as possible.

In the Lyallpur district the amount recovered during the year was Rs. 1,95,765 out of which Rs. 1,10,477 were on account of arrears, but the amount in arrears has not been stated by the Settlement Officer.

In the Nili Bar Colony 35,455 acres of inferior land have been granted under a special statement of conditions creating six years' tenancies. The terms are lenient and the object was to improve the inferior land but the experiment has not been a success. Experience has shown that almost all the tenants cultivate the best area in their grants and make no honest effort to reclaim the inferior land. The figures of cultivation were as follows—

<i>Harvest.</i>		<i>Sown.</i>	<i>Matured.</i>
		Acres.	Acres.
Khariif 1933		4,299	3,207
Rabi 1934		6,678	3,932
Total		10,977	7,189

In view of the failure of the scheme the experiment was not extended any further during the year.

11. The figures of demand, recovery and balance given in statement No. III are summarized below—

Capital Receipts.	Demand.	Suspended, remitted or written off.	Recovery.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of town sites ..	4,35,393	..	2,87,430	1,47,963
Sale of agricultural land	12,80,758	78,457	6,42,620	5,59,681
Purchase of land by tenants.	9,14,877	..	2,40,824	6,74,053
Nazrana	1,08,592	98,117	1,878	8,597
Acreage rate ..	64,881	..	9,615	55,266
Total ..	28,04,501	1,76,574	11,82,367	14,45,560

The outstanding balance of Rs. 14,45,560 is more than 50 per cent. of the total demand and appears to be heavy, but from this should be excluded—

(a) the sums noted below due from the auction purchasers of land who defaulted in the payment of instalments—

	Rs.
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur ..	4,22,816
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura ..	53,336
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura ..	50,902
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur ..	20,342
Total ..	5,47,396

These arrears will be wiped off as a result of the concessions granted by Government to auction purchasers of agricultural land.

(b) Rupees 6,52,512 due in the Nili Bar Colony on account of purchase of proprietary rights by tenants.

This sum is due from those grantees who were allotted land in lieu of their land acquired for the Sutlej Valley Project. Such grantees according to the conditions of their grants can elect to pay the purchase price of Rs. 130 per acre in ten equal instalments of Rs. 13 per acre. They have to declare their intention in this respect within 12 months of the date of the commencement of the tenancy and the demand is fixed against them accordingly. If they pay the instalments on the due date they are not charged malikana. If they default in the payment of instalments, malikana is charged and the demand of purchase price remains recorded against them. The sum noted above is due from the defaulters who are paying malikana.

These two items totalling Rs. 11,99,908 are really irrecoverable at the moment. Deducting this from the outstanding balance the remaining recoverable amount is reduced to Rs. 2,45,652 which is not much compared with the demand of Rs. 14,28,019 worked out as follows :—

	Rs.
Demand according to statement No. III	28,04,501
Irrecoverable as detailed above	11,99,908
Suspended, remitted or written off	1,76,574
Total	<u>13,76,482</u>
Balance outstanding	14,28,019

The total demand on account of the sale of town sites was Rs. 1,35,393. Out of this Rs. 2,87,430 were recovered and the balance of Rs. 1,47,963 is due as follows :—

	Rs.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Khanewal	1,30,243
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat	15,560
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura	2,142
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura	18
Total	<u>1,47,963</u>

A very successful sale of town sites was held at Khanewal resulting in the total bids of Rs. 1,81,267. The balance shown above must have been recovered soon after the close of the year. In the Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district, sales of town sites were held at Mandi Baha-ud-Din in 1932 and 1933. Out of the demand for 1932, Rs. 71,896 were outstanding at the end of the last year and Rs. 56,336 were recovered during the year. The Deputy Commissioner hopes that the balance will be recovered soon. The outstanding balance in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district, is on account of previous years. In the Lyallpur district Rs. 19,587 were recovered by the sale of town sites and in the Montgomery district the sale of town sites at Okara resulted in an income of Rs. 82,346. In the Nili Bar Colony 44 sites were sold at Arifwala, 33 at Burewala and 6 at Vihari. The sale at Vihari was not successful because sites in that town are not sold outright, but perpetual leases are sold. After the close of the year this system of selling perpetual leases was abandoned and in future proprietary rights in town sites will be sold as at Arifwala and Burewala in the same colony and in the towns of all other colonies in the province. In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions a factory site was sold at Kamalia for Rs. 18,250 compared with the reserve price of Rs. 8,000. In the Shahpur district only two sites were sold by private treaty. The Deputy Commissioner remarks "there is a demand for building sites in the colony towns as is evident from applications received from the residents but I am prevented from making any proposals for sale for the following causes :—

- (i) Absence of a proper layout for extension.
- (ii) Economic depression.
- (iii) Inability of the local body concerned to provide for drainage and water-supply for the extended area."

It may be conceded that the Deputy Commissioner has no control over the economic depression, but the other two matters are certainly within his control and if there is a genuine demand for sites the Deputy Commissioner should lose no time in preparing the layout

for extension, and he should also persuade the local bodies concerned to arrange for drainage and water supply to the extensions.

The demand on account of the sale of agricultural land was Rs. 12,80,758 and the balance outstanding was Rs. 5,59,681. Out of this balance the non-recovery of Rs. 5,47,396 has been explained above. The remaining sum of Rs. 12,285 is due as follows:—

	Rs.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Khanewal ..	10,902
Lower Chenab Canal, Extensions ..	1,383
	<hr/>
Total ..	12,285
	<hr/>

In the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district, the demand of Rs. 6,545 was recovered in full. The auction of agricultural land in the Nili Bar Colony and the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district, resulted in an income of Rs. 2,49,359 and Rs. 1,82,612, respectively. The auctions during the year were held under new conditions whereby 50 per cent of the price was to be paid at the close of the auction and the balance is payable in two annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent. on the unpaid balance, and 12 per cent. on the overdue instalments. The amounts recovered include 50 per cent. of the price bid at the auctions held during the year under report. In the Nili Bar Colony Rs. 8,115 were recovered as stamp duty on deeds of conveyance executed by auction purchasers. The Colonization Officer remarks "some difficulty was experienced in the realization of stamp duty from the defaulting auction purchasers who had been given land in lieu of the principal paid by them, and on a reference made to Government it was decided that those of them who had not got their conveyance deeds registered at their own expense, should not be given possession of the land and that those who had taken possession should be ejected. These orders had an immediate effect and the deeds were registered promptly by most of them. It is proposed to eject all those who have not yet got their deeds registered."

The *nazrana* payable by the landed gentry and non-official reward grantees in the Renala Lift Area and the

Lower Chenab Canal extensions remained suspended during the year.

The recovery of acreage rate also remained suspended like *nazrana* owing to the low prices of agricultural produce. Rupees 6,228 were recovered in the Lower Chenab Canal extensions and Rs. 3,387 in the Nili Bar Colony. The balance due in these colonies is Rs. 16,683 and Rs. 34,092, respectively. The remaining sum of Rs. 4,491 is due in the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district, but irrigation has not yet been extended to the area concerned.

The recoveries on the whole have been satisfactory. If Rs. 1,30,243 due in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Khanewal, on account of the sale of town sites, which must have been recovered soon after the close of the year, are excluded from the balance of Rs. 2,45,652, determined above the net balance amounts to Rs. 1,15,409. Greater attention appears to be needed in the Nili Bar Colony and Lower Chenab Canal extensions towards the recovery of overdue acreage rate.

12. Owing to economic depression much progress was not made in the purchase of proprietary rights by Government tenants. Rupees 2,40,824 were, however, recovered on this account in :—

	Rs.
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery ..	1,21,268
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Khanewal ..	28,410
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur ..	28,401
Nili Bar Colony ..	28,010
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur ..	23,998
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang ..	6,701
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura ..	4,036
Total ..	<u>2,40,824</u>

Under section 19 of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act a Government tenant, if he wishes to sell his land, has to obtain the permission of the

Commissioner or of the officer to whom this power has been delegated by the Commissioner. This power in all colonies has been delegated to the Collectors. In almost all colonies the Collectors refuse to give permission for sale and this leads the grantees to purchase proprietary rights in their grants. The position of an occupancy tenant of Government land is quite secure. The Commissioner, Rawalpindi, therefore, aptly remarks that "people are growing confident and sophisticated and attach less importance now-a-days to the old comfortable feeling of being called proprietor. They are satisfied to be *abadkars*. They will not be able to sell, but this is not time for selling land". The Commissioner, Multan, observes that it is the desire to sell which prompts a Government tenant to acquire proprietary rights in his grant. The general condition of affairs may be judged from the figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery. The total area allotted as grants is 741,918 acres. Proprietary rights have been acquired so far in 62,268 acres, occupancy rights in 265,471 acres and 414,179 acres are still held in non-occupancy rights. Proprietary rights were acquired in 1,500 acres during the year under report. In the Khanewal tahsil proprietary rights were acquired in 874 acres against 640 last year. For 455 acres the price has been paid but deeds of conveyance were not executed by the end of the year under report. The total area in which proprietary rights have been acquired so far is 10,751 acres. In the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district, proprietary rights were purchased in 323 acres but they are yet to be acquired in 12,584 acres.

In the Nili Bar Colony, where allotment at a large scale began in 1927, occupancy rights fall due in several chaks every year on the completion of the probationary period of five years. During the year under report 105 chaks were due to receive occupancy rights. These rights were granted in 77 chaks with the exception of a few grantees in whose case occupancy rights were postponed for particular reasons. The grant of occupancy rights was withheld in 28 whole chaks mainly because, the Colonization Officer reports, "the state of sanitation and arboriculture in these chaks was too inferior to justify the grant, and some of the tenants were in arrears with Government dues. These chaks

were reinspected. The sanitation had improved but the arrears of Government dues had not been reduced." In some chaks the failure to take up permanent residence still causes the postponement of the grant of occupancy rights. The Colonization Officer remarks "postponement ought to have a good effect in these cases in getting the conditions fulfilled, for grantees who have suffered postponement complain bitterly and it is to be hoped will make an effort to comply with the conditions in future. In general there is now in evidence a keenness to obtain occupancy rights amongst the more settled grantees and apart from the added feeling of security which their grant gives, there is a tendency to regard the postponement as a dishonour to be avoided."

13. Orders of Government regulating the allotment of village sites were issued in March, 1933. In the last year's report it was pointed out that it had not been possible for Deputy Commissioners to report definitely on the working of these orders. The instructions on the subject are now being carefully observed in all colonies. In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpnr district, a complete survey of village sites was made. As a result 360 cases of unauthorised possession were discovered. Steps have been taken to oust the trespassers. In the Khanewal tahsil the imposition of rent on shop and excess residential sites resulted in the confiscation of 87 shop sites and 160 excess residential sites. In the Lyallpur district the demand for shop sites is reported to have slackened. This is partly due to agricultural depression and partly to the introduction of rent. The Deputy Commissioner, Sheikbupura, reports that "there is a general tendency on the part of the shopkeepers to give up shop sites in the bazars to escape payment of the high rent and to take up small portions of proprietary *ihatas* from the zamindars for shop purposes on rent." This is likely to cause financial loss to Government and is a matter which should be carefully watched by the Collectors.

The Nili Bar is the only colony where shop sites were allotted at the outset under a statement of conditions and on payment of rent. There has, therefore, never been an agitation against rent in that colony. In other colonies the imposition of rent on shop sites resulted in

strong resentment notably in the Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur and Jhang districts. Government granted several concessions from time to time. The last concession was granted soon after the close of the year. The Financial Commissioner, like the Commissioner, Multan division, devoutly hopes that these concessions will simplify matters to a great extent and that it will be a blessing when the question is finally laid to rest. Protests were also raised in the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canal Colonies. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, reports "in the beginning the shopkeepers raised a good deal of hue and cry and arranged several meetings to protest against the enforcing of these instructions. The agitation seems to have subsided now and the rents are being recovered without any great difficulty". This is encouraging and the Financial Commissioner hopes that similar conditions will soon prevail in all other colonies.

The demand and recovery of rent on shop sites during the year under report was as follows :—

Colony.	Demand.	Recovery.	Written off.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur.	1,07,627	24,388	..	83,239
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang.	Not reported.	21,776	..	Not reported.
Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur.	28,772	19,725	..	9,047
Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat.	1,745	1,564	..	181
Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery.	35,263	24,655	1,313	9,295
Nili Bar Colony	9,853	8,350	--	1,503
Lower Chenab Canal Extensions.	1,078	716	..	362
Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura.	3,523	891	..	2,632
Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura.	6,332	379	..	5,953
Total ..	1,94,193	1,02,444	1,313	90,436

The Deputy Commissioner, Multan, has not reported the figures for Khanewal tahsil. The arrears in the Lyallpur and Sheikhpura districts are particularly heavy. It is hoped that they will reduce as a result of the concessions granted in the Lyallpur district. The case of shop sites in the Sheikhpura district is under the consideration of Government.

Purchase of proprietary rights in shop sites has been slow. In the Lyallpur district Rs. 782 were recovered and Rs. 2,19,900 remained in arrears at the end of the year. In the Shahpur district shopkeepers of 852 sites are eligible to purchase proprietary rights, but such rights were acquired in only two sites. In the Gujrat district proprietary rights were due in 141 sites, but no shopkeeper applied to purchase. In the Montgomery district 1,626 sites are paying rent and proprietary rights have been acquired in 35 sites. The following figures reported by the Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, show the progress made in that colony in the allotment of village sites :—

	ALLOTTED UP TO THE END OF—		BUILT ON UP TO THE END OF—	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
Residential sites—				
Perennial ..	14,280	11,916	10,743	9,281
Non-perennial ..	3,629	3,143	2,190	1,616
Shop sites—				
Perennial ...	611	514	485	359
Non-perennial..	87	63	39	20
For public pur- poses—				
Perennial ..	1,854	1,742	1,032	910
Non-perennial ..	539	429	212	128

Forty-five shop sites were resumed for absence or failure to pay rent. The reason given by the Colonization Officer for the small number of shop sites allotted and

built on in the non-perennial area is that "the non-perennial zone lies mostly along the proprietary areas where shops already exist. The grantees in this zone who have been drawn from the neighbouring proprietary villages continue their dealings with the shopkeepers in those villages. There is, therefore, very little demand for shop sites in the colony chaks of the non-perennial area." The progress otherwise has been satisfactory. Forty-seven wells in the perennial and 70 in the non-perennial area were completed for drinking purposes. The number of wells completed in the non-perennial area shows that the grantees are settling down in their chaks. In this colony "special efforts were made to teach cleanliness to colonists; they were persuaded not to throw their manure in *ihatas*, but in pits at a distance from the village *abau*, and also to provide proper ventilators in their houses. The consistent persuasion of the colony staff has borne fruit and it is gratifying to note that every house in the colony is now provided with standard type iron-grated and wire-gauzed ventilators and every *chak* has an adequate number of pits to store manure." The Commissioner, Multan, after a tour in the colony considered this achievement a notable example of what could be done by official pressure.

14. The trade depression did not show much sign of abatement, but successful sales of town sites were held at Arifwala and Burewala in the Nili Bar Colony and at Okara and Khanewal in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony.

In the Nili Bar Colony 44 sites were sold at Arifwala and 33 at Burewala. A sale was also held at Vihari, but only 6 sites were sold owing to the condition of perpetual leases. Total income from these sales amounted to Rs. 45,810. Number of sites sold and built on up to the end of the year under report in each town of this colony was as follows:—

Town.	..	Sold.	Built on.
Arifwala	..	332	298
Burewala	..	210	190
Vihari	..	105	98
Lodhran	..	40	37

At Okara 20 shop sites and 50 residential sites were sold at a total price of Rs. 1,00,946. The average price per marla for shop sites was Rs. 287 and for residential sites Rs. 201. For both kinds of sites the average price worked out at Rs. 210 per marla compared with Rs. 146 in the previous auction.

At Khanewal 43 residential sites and 24 combined shop and residential sites were sold at a total price of Rs. 1,81,267. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the value received was unexpected.

There was no sale by auction of town sites in other colony towns although demand for sites is increasing at Mian Channu, Jahanian, Sargodha, Bhalwal and Chuharkana. Jahanian in the Multan district has gained considerably by the development in the Nili Bar Colony. This *mandi* is at present serving the area which was to be served by a *mandi* at Dunyapur in Nili Bar Colony. Potable water has not yet been discovered at Dunyapur and consequently a *mandi* has not been established there. All the produce from this area of Nili Bar Colony is at present going to Jahanian which is becoming a flourishing town.

In order to render some financial assistance to the Town Committee of a new colony town in its early days when income from other sources must necessarily be very little, it has been customary for Government to place all vacant land within the limits of the town at the disposal of the Town Committee. The Town Committees lease this land and derive income from it. The Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, remarks that if the only ground for placing such land at the disposal of the local bodies was to secure financial stability there does not appear to be any further necessity for keeping these lands with local bodies. This is very true in the case of Lyallpur, which is one of the richest municipal committees in the province and where mal-administration of Government land had reached such a stage that the resumption of this land was under the consideration of Government during the year under report. The Municipal Committee, Montgomery, had also to be threatened with resumption. The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, has given the following figures

of demand, recovery and outstanding balance regarding rent from Government land under the management of the Municipal Committee, Montgomery, for each of the last five years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total demand.</i>	<i>Realization.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1929-30 ..	95,822	31,142	64,681
1930-31 ..	1,03,792	18,609	85,183
1931-32 ..	1,26,313	26,036	1,00,277
1932-33 ..	1,41,435	28,479	1,12,956
1933-34 ..	1,36,947	46,567	90,380
1934-35 } up to } 30th } Novem- } ber, } 1934. }	1,02,833	33,826	69,007

The balance outstanding on the 30th of September, 1934, was Rs. 85,832. This is, to say the least, most unsatisfactory. Recoveries during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,236, and this is nearly double the amount realized during any of the last five years and is probably the result of the threat of resumption mentioned above. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, reports that the Municipal Committee, Sargodha, derives an average income of Rs. 32 per acre from the lease of Government land made over to it for management. From Toba Tek Singh comes the report that the Small Town Committee had leased Government land for 8 or 10 years for residential purposes. The Committee had no right to do so. Government ordered the resumption of the land and ejection of the lessees. It was, however, found that the lessees had constructed permanent structures and Government was compelled to sell the land to the lessees at a price much below the market value, thereby sustaining a heavy loss owing to the neglect of the Small Town Committee. The towns of the Lower Chenab Canal Colony in the Sheikhpura district, appear to be in a very neglected state. At Chuharkana the local Town Committee has utterly disregarded the

layout plan with the result that a confectioner's shop has been located on the edge of the central well and this has made the locality most insanitary. The towns still under official control, *viz.*, Arifwala, Burewala, Vihari and Lodhran in the Nili Bar Colony and Okara and Chichawatni in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony are showing much better results. The closing balance of these Notified Area Committees on the dates noted against each were :—

<i>Notified area Committee.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Closing balance.</i>
		Rs.
Arifwala ..	31st March, 1934 ..	14,056
Burewala ..	31st March, 1934 ..	25,028
Vihari ..	31st March, 1934 ..	18,429
Lodhran ..	31st March, 1934 ..	1,487
Okara ..	30th September, 1934 ..	24,570
Chichawatni ..	30th September, 1934 ..	29,765

At Lodhran the only sale of town sites took place in 1928. Progress since then has been at a standstill because the area which this *mandi* is meant to serve receives non-perennial irrigation and has not yet fully developed. Arifwala and Burewala are flourishing towns. Business at Arifwala is rapidly increasing as is evidenced from the fact that four banks, namely, Imperial Bank, Punjab National Bank, Lloyd's Bank and the Central Bank of India, have opened their branches there. These Notified Area Committees and Vihari provide full amenities to their residents. Arifwala spent 23.4 per cent. of its income on education, Burewala 27.7 per cent. and Vihari 12.2 per cent. All these towns have flourishing girls' and boys' schools and fully equipped dispensaries with accommodation for in-patients. At Burewala the Notified Area Committee built a girls' school at its own expense and a ladies' park has been planned within the premises of the girls' school. At Vihari the Notified Area Committee built an in-patients' ward of 8 beds at its own expense. Bore-hole latrines with portable screens have proved a great success. Town sweepings are not burnt, but are stored in manure pits and the Town Committees expect a handsome income from the sale of manure thus obtained. The condition of roads is not being neglected. During the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 these

Town Committees have spent the following amounts on remetalling roads :—

Town.	1933-34.	1934-35.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arifwala ..	3,998	7,400	11,398
Burewala ..	2,775	5,661	8,436
Vihari ..	1,958	5,500	7,458

This should serve as an eye-opener to other local bodies. The layout plan of a *mandi* at Renala Khurd in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony has not yet been submitted to Government. The Deputy Commissioner reports that it was sent to the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, but no reply was received from him by the end of the year under report. The long standing dispute of *tharras* at Sargodha was settled during the year under report. It was decided to sell the *tharras* which had been built on at prices at which the shops and houses behind them were originally purchased. The Deputy Commissioner apprehends that the effect will be to reduce the width of the streets, but the Commissioner remarks that they will still be broad enough. Writing of Phullarwan town, the Deputy Commissioner reports "As a result of the heavy rainfall on certain days in July last, there was a breakdown of the Phullarwan water works, which have ceased to function. The filter bed and the clear water-reservoir cannot be used on account of the rise of the sub-soil water. Phullarwan at present depends upon the numerous handpumps in the town. I am contemplating the introduction of a tube well scheme. Owing to past mismanagement Phullarwan will require aid this spring to the extent of Rs. 80,000 to construct (a) an entirely new drainage scheme, (b) a new system of water supply. The drainage works at Phullarwan ceased to work. The big depression by the side of the disposal works was full of rain water and the sewage farm was incapable of absorbing the sullage and storm water. A fresh drainage extension scheme is still under preparation by the Sanitary Engineering Department."

In the Lower Chenab Canal extensions out of 53 shop sites sold in the small *mandi* of Kamalija 52 have been built on. The construction of well, gates, plat-

forms and roads was also completed. The layout plan of the Pir Mahal *mandi* was sanctioned during the year under report. A very successful sale of town sites was held after the close of the year and its results will be noticed in the next year's report.

15. Owing to financial stringency neither the local bodies nor the Public Works Department could take up any expensive project of road building. The portion from Bhai Pheru to Pattoki of the Lahore-Multan arterial road was completed during the year. The metalling of this strip, besides giving access to Montgomery by means of fast motor traffic from Lahore, will prove very beneficial to the Chunian Colony and its market town Pattoki. The only unmetalled portion of this arterial road is 23 miles from Jahanian to Multan. Work on this strip was started during the year under report. This will help Jahanian *mandi*, but it is more important to connect this *mandi* with Khaneval, although motor lorries are already making the best of an indifferent unmetalled road between these two towns. Nili Bar Colony is fortunate in having good metalled roads. All other colonies report that more roads are badly needed.

Scarcity of Post Offices is still a common complaint of the Nili Bar colonists. The Postal authorities cannot be blamed for trying to run their department on commercial lines, but it appears to be futile to expect that each Post Office should either meet its working expenses or show a profit from the very start. The Postal authorities refuse to open new Post Offices unless the inhabitants of the places concerned guarantee to make good the loss, if any. Two experimental Post Offices were opened during the year in the Lower Chenab Canal extensions in the chaks granted to literates. In four chaks in the same colony the residents have agreed to make good losses, if any.

16. No signs of waterlogging have yet appeared in the Nili Bar Colony and the Lower Chenab Canal extensions. The last year's report mentioned that the effects of waterlogging were beginning to be felt in the Lower Bari

Doab Canal Colony. Deputy Commissioners, Multan and Montgomery have not reported any further increase. In the Chunian Colony there is no waterlogging, but *Thur* has begun to appear. The area affected by *Thur* decreased from 624 acres last year to 611 acres. Regarding Sheikhpura the Commissioner, Lahore Division, remarks "constant complaints are made to me of the damage done by waterlogging in both colonies in the Sheikhpura district. These complaints may be exaggerated and the discontent of sufferers naturally forces itself on the attention more than the content of those whose lands are not affected, but the net result of all I hear is that I am left with the feeling that this complaint is very serious in both colonies and calls for the constant attention of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Irrigation authorities." The conditions in the Lyallpur district have been described thus by the Settlement Officer: "Just at present there is no serious danger of waterlogging in the district as a whole but in two portions, *i.e.*, the tract irrigated from the Dangali distributary in Jaranwala tahsil between the distributary and the Deg Nala and again in the northern part of Lyallpur tahsil where it adjoins Sheikhpura and Gujranwala districts there are alarming signs of waterlogging. I am of opinion that there should be careful survey of these areas to see whether the damage is spreading. This year special *sem girdawari* has been introduced in selected portions of Jaranwala tahsil." The Commissioner, Multan, remarks "the danger to the district generally is not immediate, but it is none the less real. The whole future of the colony depends upon it." In the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district waterlogging has been a serious problem for some years. There is a special drainage division in the district for the reclamation of waterlogged areas. The following quotation from the Deputy Commissioner's report is of interest:—

"*Mona drain*.—Following the heavy flooding of the monsoon of 1933, the water level and discharges of the drain remained high throughout the winter and spring of 1933-34. The drain worked effectively until the heavy rainfall of 7th, 8th and 9th of July, which caused the first flood of the season in the catchment area of the *Mona drain*. This flood was augmented by river

spills, the maximum discharge of which was estimated at 6,000 cusecs. During this flood, water spilled out of the Mona drain in several reaches, and complaints were received from many areas notably those of Fatehpur, Sakesar and Kaleki, etc. Sub-soil water levels in many areas were higher at the end of the year than they were at the end of the previous year. The work of widening the outfall section of this drain was completed during the year. Schemes have been sanctioned for the drainage of the Sardarpur, Chawa and Nurpur areas and schemes are being prepared for the drainage of the Sakesar, Mari areas.

Pakhawal area.—Fall in sub-soil water level has been very slow after the heavy rainfall of the last year; the sub-soil water levels this year being practically the same as last year. The reclamation of this area with the help of Mona drain is progressing satisfactorily, and additional area of about 200 acres has been reclaimed since last year, bringing the total to about 2,000 acres, out of a total of 2,624 acres reported as waterlogged originally.

Wan area.—The effects of the heavy flooding in this area during the monsoon of 1933 persisted practically throughout the cold weather of 1933-34—the average discharge at no time falling to a figure less than twice the normal. Sub-soil water levels were everywhere higher than those recorded in the previous year. Severe flooding occurred in the Wan Area following the heavy rainfall of the 8th of July, when 9" was recorded at Wan pumping station. These floods passed down the Budhinalla and are having a very adverse effect on that area, which is already very badly waterlogged. A scheme has been submitted to Government for the opening of a drain through the Budhinalla. Although the drain and the pumping plant worked efficiently, it is disappointing to find that in spite of the special concession granted by the Government, the cultivators have taken no steps to cultivate the area reclaimed. They prefer to use the reclaimed area for grazing purposes.

Bhek Area.—The opening of the Sulki syphon early in September, 1933, coupled with the heavy rainfall in the preceding month, resulted in a considerable rise in sub-soil water levels and increase of the seepage

from the soil. The subsoil water level during the year remained somewhat high. It should be remembered that due to high salinity of the seepage water, the pumping of the subsoil water into the Faruka distributary, is restricted normally to 8 cusecs; otherwise the distributary water would become too saline to be fit for irrigation purposes.

It is, however, disappointing to find that there is little or no attempt on the part of the zamindars to cultivate the reclaimed area.

Government experimental farm chak No. 188-N.B.—Very satisfactory cotton and sugarcane crops have been produced at this farm showing what can be achieved by a scientific rotation of crops. The land having been fully reclaimed, it is intended to return it to the owners in February, 1935.

Zamindari farm, Chak No. 187-N. B.—Reclamation of this land is being done by selected tenants under instructions of the Director, Irrigation Research. The reclamation is progressing satisfactorily. The area sown under different crops during kharif 1934 being as below :—

	Acres.	Kanals.
Sugarcane	12	0
Jowar and maize	6	3
Cotton	15	5
Rice	41	0
Fallow for rabi	5	0

Sargodha Remount Depot Area.—A scheme for drainage of the Sargodha Remount Depot area and the opening up of the Lower Raniwah Drainage on to the river, has been sanctioned by Government and its execution is likely to be taken up early this cold weather under the five year drainage schemes. When the Lower Raniwah Drainage is opened up, seepage from the Bhek area is expected to find a gravity outfall into the river, when further pumping of the sub-soil water into the Faruka distributary would not be required."

18. Mr. Bhanot, after having successfully administered the Nili Bar Colony for over three years during a very difficult period of economic depression was appointed Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners in July, 1934. He was relieved by Rai Sahib Lala Vidya Dhar from the Lower Chenab Canal extensions, and Mr. Mackeown took over the colony soon after the close of the year. Rai Sahib Lala Vidya Dhar's keenness was evidenced both in the Extensions and the Nili Bar Colony, where a few years ago he had worked as Extra Assistant Colonization Officer and his good work was recognized by the conferment of the title of Rai Sahib in January, 1934. In the Lyallpur district owing to settlement proceedings the rural colony work is in charge of the Settlement Officer, but the towns are administered by the Deputy Commissioner. The report was written by Mr. Kirpalani, Settlement Officer who has started his work with his usual zeal and energy. Mr. Read has again submitted a detailed and informative report on the Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district. Mr. LeBailly was appointed Colonization Officer, Bahawalpur State, in the end of January, 1934, and the State will no doubt benefit greatly from his keenness and experience in colony work gained by him in the Nili Bar and Lower Bari Doab Canal Colonies. He handed over the Lower Bari Doab Colony to Mr. Thapar, who from the beginning took keen interest in the colony work and has submitted an interesting report on the conditions in the colony. In the Khanewal tahsil of the same colony Thakur Lalit Chand remained in charge throughout the year and kept his tahsil well in hand. Khan Khaliq Dad Khan took over the Lower Chenab Canal extensions from Rai Sahib Lala Vidya Dhar. He had no difficulty in grasping the problems of that new colony owing to his experience in the Lower Jhelum Colony as Colony Assistant at Sargodha, and owing to the audit of the accounts of all colonies so ably conducted by him. The Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, particularly commends the work of his Assistants, Mr. Brender, Mr. Pelly, Rai Sahib Lala Wazir Chand, Khan Sahib Chaudhri Pir Muhammad and Sardar Ghulam Hassan Khan. For his good work extending over a long period and constant devotion to duty, particularly in Nili Bar

Colony, the title of Khan Sahib was conferred on Chaudhri Pir Muhammad in June, 1934. In May, 1934, he was transferred to Sargodha, as Colony Assistant, where he lost no time in placing the colony office on an efficient standard. The Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, particularly commends the interest taken by Khan Sahib Chaudhri Pir Muhammad in rural uplift work. The Financial Commissioner wishes to associate himself with the opinions expressed by the Colonization Officer, Nili Bar Colony, and the Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur.

No.	Name	Designation	Office	Date	Remarks
1	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
2	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
3	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
4	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
5	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
6	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
7	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
8	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
9	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony
10	Chaudhri Pir Muhammad	Colony Assistant	Sargodha	1934	Transferred from Nili Bar Colony

20/11/34

STATEMENT NO. I—ALLOTMENT.

Serial No.	Name of Colony.	Tahsil or Branch.	Total area of State land.	Allotable area.	Culturable and irrigable 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 ..	318,544	289,681	289,681	262,567	27,114
		Montgomery ..	641,224	495,107	495,107	477,905	17,202
		Total ..	959,768	784,788	784,788	740,472	44,316
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	Khanewal ..	556,530	424,293	421,015	348,856	75,437
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Upper Canal. Chenab	85,078	79,958	79,958	67,491	12,467
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district.	Upper Canal, Phalia. Jhelum Tahsil	47,355	42,691	33,164	40,490½	2,200½
		Upper Canal, Kharian. Jhelum Tahsil	162	162	141	162	..
		Total ..	47,517	42,853	33,605	40,653	2,200

5	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts.— (a) Perennial	Pakpattan ..	301,067	234,389	259,864	154,922	79,467
		Mailsi ..	429,613	306,606	343,437	148,811	157,795
		Lodhran ..	124,626	73,057	83,297	36,283	36,774
		Total Perennial ..	855,306	614,052	686,598	340,016	274,036
	(b) Non-perennial ..	Dipalpur Canal ..	102,494	87,780	99,084	66,448	21,332
		Pakpattan Canal ..	68,507	60,070	67,195	44,104	15,966
		Mailsi Canal ..	115,873	64,012	72,271	23,836	40,176
		Tahud Khwahi area under the control of Deputy Commissioners.	39,523	39,523	39,523	39,523	..
		Total Non-perennial.	326,397	251,385	278,073	173,911	77,474
	6	Pir Mahal, Khikha and Burala extensions of the Lower Chenab Canal, Lyallpur district.	Pir Mahal ..	39,104	30,804	36,490	23,608	7,196
Khikha ..			21,048	13,056	19,831	9,602	3,454
Burala ..			94,344	67,157	83,158	2,604	64,553
Total ..			154,496	111,017	139,479	35,814	75,203
GRAND TOTAL ..			2,985,092	2,308,346	2,423,216	1,747,213	561,133

STATEMENT NO. II.—AREA SOWN IN THE
YEAR 1933-34.

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanently 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—		Acres		Acres	
	Balloki division.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	93,279 129,703 222,975	1.12 .85 85	6,148 7,529 13,677	2.60 .89 1.68
	Montgomery division.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	200,691 264,207 464,898	1.87 1.49 1.6	4,275 4,943 9,218	3.25 1.56 2.3
	Khanewal division.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	66,574 91,392 157,966	1.32 .38 .76	1,609 2,089 3,698	1.37 .57 .92
	Total Montgomery district	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	360,537 485,302 845,839	1.57 1.5 1.27	12,032 14,561 26,593	2.66 0.80 1.60
2	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district—					
	Khanewal ..	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	141,993 177,423 319,416	1.90 .89 1.34	5,193 5,738 10,931	4.49 1.81 3.08
3	Upper Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	20,365 24,103 44,468	3 7 5	1,746 1,927 3,673	5 5 5
4	Upper Jhelum Canal Colony, Gujrat district—					
	Phalia, Upper Jhelum Canal	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	16,335 23,622 39,957	2.3 1.3 1.7	33 17 50	......
	Kharian, Upper Jhelum Canal.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	43 120 163	37.2 6.6 15.5	......	......
	Total Gujrat district.	Kharif, 1933 .. Rabi, 1934 .. Total ..	16,378 23,742 40,120	2.3 1.3 1.3	33 17 50	......

STATEMENT No. II—AREA SOWN IN THE
YEAR 1933-34.

Serial No.	Branch, Canal, Division or Tahsil.	Harvest.	On permanently allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.	Temporary cultivation.	Percentage of failed crops allowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Nili Bar Colony, Montgomery and Multan districts.		Acres.		Acres.	
	<i>Perennial.</i>					
	Pakpattan division	Kharif, 1933	50,106	4.32	7,568	5.90
		Rabi, 1934 ..	62,773	5.8	7,170	8.02
	Bar Division	Kharif, 1933	48,711	3.53	26,186	1.25
		Rabi, 1934 ..	73,769	5.71	29,773	12.64
	Total Perennial	Kharif, 1933	98,817	3.9	33,754	2.29
		Rabi, 1934 ..	136,542	5.7	36,943	11.74
		Total ..	235,359	4.9	70,697	7.23
	<i>Non-Perennial.</i>					
	Pakpattan division	Kharif, 1933	14,328	3.21	2,856	3.25
		Rabi, 1934	6,772	3.69	1,270	2.99
	Khanwah division	Kharif, 1933	4,732	1.56	..	..
		Rabi, 1934 ..	13,712	2.40	..	..
	Sulemanki, division	Kharif, 1933	11,239	1.22	..	..
		Rabi, 1934 ..	15,312	2.76	..	..
	Islam division	Kharif, 1933	327	.51	..	..
		Rabi, 1934 ..	110	4.40	..	..
	Mailsi division	Kharif, 1933	4,005	10.04	..	..
		Rabi, 1934 ..	1,150	23.32	..	..
	Total Non-Perennial	Kharif, 1933	34,631	3.10	2,856	3.25
		Rabi, 1934 ..	37,056	2.78	1,270	2.99
		Total ..	71,687	2.93	4,126	3.16
	Total Nili Bar Colony.	Kharif, 1933	133,448	3.71	38,610	2.36
		Rabi, 1934 ..	173,598	5.26	38,213	11.45
		Total ..	307,046	4.5	74,823	7.00
6	Lower Chenab Canal, Pir Mahal Khikha and Burala extensions—					
	Pir Mahal extension	Kharif, 1933	5,752	3	1,019	8
		Rabi, 1934 ..	10,242	4	1,659	7
		Total ..	15,994	4	2,678	7
	Khikha extension	Kharif, 1933	3,520	1	331	9
		Rabi, 1934 ..	4,380	5	509	5
		Total ..	7,900	3	840	7
	Burala extension	Kharif, 1933	640	..	9,351	1
		Rabi, 1934 ..	489	..	1,282	5
		Total ..	1,129	..	10,633	2
	Total Extensions	Kharif, 1933	9,912	2	10,701	2
		Rabi, 1934 ..	15,111	4	8,450	6
		Total ..	25,023	3	14,151	3
	GRAND TOTAL ..	Kharif, 1933	682,633	2.12	66,315	2.28
		Rabi, 1934 ..	899,279	2.04	63,906	7.66
		Total ..	1,581,912	2.07	130,221	4.92

**STATEMENT No. III.—STATEMENT SHOWING DEMANDS AND RECOVERIES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR 1933-34.**

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Colony.	3 Particulars.	4 DEMAND.							5 Recovered.	6 BALANCE.						
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
			Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage rate.	Total.		Sale of town sites.	Sale of land.		Purchase of land by tenants.	Nazrana.	Acreage 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.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Sheikhpura district.	Last year's balance.	2,142	46,133	..	..	..	..	48,280	21,109	2,142	25,029	..	..	..	27,171
		Present year's demand.	..	62,403	..	4,036	..	..	66,529	40,656	..	25,873	..	..	..	25,873
		Total ..	2,142	1,08,631	..	4,036	..	..	1,14,809	61,765	2,142	50,902	..	..	..	53,044
2	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Lyallpur district.	Last year's balance.	..	2,84,136	..	..	..	..	2,84,136	52,941	..	2,31,195	..	..	..	2,31,195
		Present year's demand.	19,587	2,49,514	..	28,401	..	..	2,97,502	1,05,881	..	1,91,621	..	..	..	1,91,621
		Total ..	19,587	5,33,650	..	28,401	..	..	5,81,638	1,58,822	..	4,22,816	..	..	..	4,22,816

3	Lower Chenab Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	...	...	6,545	6,701	...	...	13,246	13,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	6,545	6,701	...	...	13,246	13,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Chunian Colony, Lahore district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	1,793	877	...	...	625	...	3,295	3,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,793	877	...	...	625	...	3,295	3,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Shahpur district.	Last year's balance.	...	64,816	...	21,541	8,383	...	94,440	326	...	17,906	...	21,541	8,383	...	47,920	
		Present year's demand.	2,352	1,839	807	23,998	382	...	29,078	26,518	...	1,559	807	...	214	...	...	2,560
		Total	2,352	66,655	807	45,539	8,765	...	1,23,518	26,844	...	19,465	807	21,541	8,597	...	...	50,480
6	Lower Jhelum Canal Colony, Jhang district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
		Present year's demand.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,491	4,491	
7	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Montgomery district.	Last year's balance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	82,346	1,89,612	30,543	1,21,268	*98,117	...	5,14,885	†4,13,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	82,346	1,82,612	30,543	1,21,268	98,117	...	5,14,885	4,13,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,761
8	Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony, Multan district.	Last year's balance.	...	5,464	3,412	...	125	...	9,001	5,240	...	1,156	2,695	...	...	...	...
		Present year's demand.	1,80,967	19,724	12,012	38,410	125	...	2,44,258	1,06,674	1,30,243	4,475	2,668	...	...	...	...	1,37,384
		Total	1,80,967	10,188	15,424	38,410	250	...	2,53,260	1,12,114	1,30,243	5,631	5,271	...	...	...	...	1,41,145

*The balance of Rs. 98,117 shown in the last year's report has been suspended.

†Excludes (a) Rs. 3,032 on account of instalments due from purchasers.

(b) This demand has been abandoned due to resumption of land.

(c) Rs. 98,117 on account of Nazzara due from landed gentry and reward grantees. Its collection was suspended.

‡The balance of Rs. 46,194 has been written off.

11	Nill Bar Colony, Mongonery and Mutian di- stricts.	Last year's balance.	..	..	5,50,596	..	35,592	5,50,458	785	..	..	5,32,940	..	34,093	5,67,041
			Present year's demand.	46,810	3,40,359	1,29,976	..	1,587	4,27,652	2,07,849	1,19,563	1,19,563
		Total	46,810	2,40,359	6,50,532	..	37,479	10,14,170	2,06,335	..	..	6,52,512	..	54,093	*6,86,604
12	Lower Chenab Canal, Fir Mahal, Khikha and Furais extensions.	Last year's balance.	..	..	..	..	22,911	22,911	6,215	..	..	..	..	16,683	16,683
			Present year's demand.	18,250	8,879	..	835	..	27,964	16,281	..	1,383
		Total	18,250	8,879	..	835	22,911	50,875	32,890	..	1,383	..	..	16,683	18,066
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,35,393	12,27,440	9,14,877	1,08,592	64,881	28,04,501	11,82,367	1,47,963	5,85,603	6,078	6,74,033	8,597	66,266	14,45,500

*Land of the value of Rs. 29,231 has been confiscated.

