



Girdawari

**Punjab
Revenue
Academy**

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HARVEST INSPECTIONS

Replaces standing order No.22, original issue, dated 3rd August 1909, 1st reprint, dated 4th June, 1912; 2nd reprint, dated 21st November, 1921.

(In connection with this Chapter, Chapter IX of the Land Administration Manual should be read).

1. Date on Which Inspection of Each Harvest Should Begin: - The date on which the inspection of each harvest shall commence may be fixed for each district by the Commissioner as its special circumstances may require. But in the absence of any special order, the inspection of each harvest shall commence as follows: -

Kharif	.. .. .	1st September
Rabi	.. .. .	1st March.

And if extra rabi crops, such as melons and tobacco, are grown, which cannot be observed in March, the Patwari shall make an inspection of these immediately after the 15th April. When for any reason the ripening of the crop is later than usual, the Deputy Commissioner may postpone the inspection for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

2. Form of The Register Girdawari with Instruction-Land Revenue Rule 74 (Now Rule 39):- The form of the register girdawari, or harvest inspection book, with instruction regarding the entries to be made in it, is given below:-

				<u>Kharif</u> <u>Rabi</u>			<u>Kharif</u> <u>Rabi</u>			<u>Kharif</u> <u>Rabi</u>			<u>Kharif</u> <u>Rabi</u>			Remarks
Survey/ Khasra No.	Names of owner and number Khewat.	Names of cultivator and number of Khatauni.	Area including class of soil.	Kharif Crop.	Rabi Crop.	Changes of rights, cultivation, possession and rent, with reference to Dakhil Kharif.	Kharif f Crop	Rabi Crop.	Changes of rights, cultivation, possession and rent, with reference to Dakhil Kharif.	Kharif f Crop	Rabi Crop.	Changes of rights, cultivation, possession and rent, with reference to Dakhil Kharif.	Kharif f Crop	Rabi Crop.	Changes of rights, cultivation, possession and rent, with reference to Dakhil Kharif	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Note: The twice cropped Dofasili, area shall be shown in red ink.

3. Instructions:- (a) [(i) A new Register Girdawari, in two parts will be brought into use whenever a new quadrennial Register Haqdarar Zamin has been prepared, original copy being intended for the use of the Patwari and the second for use in the Union Council Office. While preparing both the parts of Register Girdawari, abbreviation shall be avoided as far as possible so as to make it understandable by the public].

(ii) Where tarafs or pattis are chakbat and all fields included in the taraf or patriare in one series, the name of the taraf or patti should be entered across the page above the entry of the first field included in it. The same procedure may be adopted in the case of well holdings, such as are common in some districts of the Multan Division. Where tarafs or pattis are khetbat, the name may be entered below the khasra number if the information is considered to be required for any purpose, as, e.g., to help the Irrigation Department in framing demand statement patiwari.

(iii) In estates under fluctuating assessment and elsewhere, if considered desirable for special reasons, a new [khasra girdawari] may, if necessary, be prepared each year. The form used in such cases should be as simple and brief as possible. If not already sanctioned by the Board of Revenue it must be referred to the Director of Land Records for approval.

(iv) The ordinary form should be used in the case of urba lands to which the Land Revenue Act applies. In it both agricultural (zarai) and urban (sakni) land should be included. Land specially assessed as 'potential' building land, as in Lahore, should be classed as in the former, but distinguished from other agricultural land by the addition of the words 'qabil tamir'. The girdawari for all such urban lands should be dealt with by the Patwari in the usual way at the ordinary girdawari.

(V) In the columns for kharif crops, show the two kinds of cotton-desi and American and the three kinds of sugarcane-desi, improved and ponda by subdividing the columns for cotton and sugarcane respectively.

(vi) In the column of rabi crops show the three kinds of tobacco viz:-

- (1) N. Rustica,
- (2) N. Tobacum-Verginia type,
- (3) N. Tobacum-Desi type,

separately by sub-dividing the column for tobacco.

(vii) **Column 1:-** The fields will usually be entered in the order of the field map (shajra Kishtwar). New numbers of sub-divided fields will be shown in the same place as the old number of the undivided field and not at the end of the khasra.

If it is necessary to re-number a field, this should be done as in the following example:- If a field number, say 24, has been sub-divided into two, and the last number, in the field-register of the village is 150, entry No. 24 should be scored through and the new fields entered as 151/24 and 152/24. Where a second subdivision takes place, the denominator number should simply be the numerator of the field which is again sub-divided. Thus, in the example, we should have first 185/24 then 185/151 and lastly 201/185 from each of which, if necessary it would be very easy to trace back to the old number. If fields Nos. 31 and 32 have been

joined into one field, the new entry may be 153/31 and 32 152 being the last number in the field register.

Care must be taken not to increase numbers and sub-numbers needlessly. They should not be increased for temporary changes of cultivating possession, or because part of a field is cultivated and part uncultivated. Temporary changes of cultivation can be shown in the column headed "Changes of rights, possession and rent," thus--

A. *Owner, 2 Bighas..*

B. *Tenant-at-Will, 1 Bigha.*

Similarly, when part is cultivated and part uncultivated, the entry in the harvest column can be--

{
Khali, 1 Bigha
Wheat 2, Bighas
}

Or

{
Banjar jadid, 1. Bigha
Wheat, 2 Bighas
}

The chain should not be used for such measurements; they should be made by stepping or by rough estimate as may in each case be suitable.

A circle in red ink should be drawn round the number of every field of which the revenue is assigned.

A red ink entry without number will be made for every pakka survey mark or trijunction pillar or base line mark following the field in which the mark is placed and which it adjoins. In his field inspections the Patwari should note whether the mark is in good repair.

(viii) **Column 3:-** Rent should be entered as briefly as possible.

(ix) **Column 4:-** The areas in this column and in the crop columns must be in figures and not in rakams.

(x) **Columns (5-6):-** (a) If the land is cultivated, enter the crop by the name prescribed in the jinswar statement. If the crop is irrigated, add the word chahi, nahri or abi as the case may be, so also word barani need not be added.

Details of flow and lift irrigation when required by the Canal Department, can be shown, as also any other details on which the rate of a fluctuating assessment may depend.

(b) When a crop fail to germinate or dries up, or is destroyed by calamity of season, enter it as *kharaba*. Very careful attention must be given to partially failed crops, that is, crops of which the yield appears to be much below average. When the actual yield as a whole of the crop grown in one *khasra* number is estimated by careful inspection to be not more than 75 percent of the usual or average yield, then a deduction from the whole area of the crop should be made; for example, an inferior field of wheat, area 4 kanals, may be returned as (wheat 3 kanals, *kharaba* 1 kanal), but this should only be done when the actual yield of the whole crop is estimated to be not more than 75 percent of the average, and the *kharaba* allowed should be only as much as is necessary to raise the whole crop of the area returned as under crop to the average of an ordinary harvest. The average yield is that adopted by the Settlement Officer at the previous settlement for the assessment circle in which the village is included unless some other yield has been specially prescribed in the *dastur-ul-amal* or elsewhere. The crops for which average yields are not fixed at settlement are generally unimportant. The revenue officials, concerned should judge for themselves what yield should be regarded as average in such cases. Where two or more distinct crops are grown separately in different portions of one *khasra* number, the above procedure should be applied separately to each of such distinct crops. Deductions for *Kharaba* made under this instruction should [unless some other special scale has been prescribed by proper authority], be entered as far as is reasonably practicable in accordance with the following scale, taking (100 Paisa) as the average yield of a crop:-

Yield more than [75 paisas]	...	No. Deduction.
Yield more than [50 paisas]	but }	Deduct of the sown area
not more than [75 paisas]		
Yield more than [25 paisas]	but }	Deduct of the sown area.
not more than [50 paisas]		
Yield more than [25 paisas]	...	Deduct of the sown area.

Jawar which was originally cultivated as such, if it fails in the ear, but is otherwise a normal crop for fodder, it should be entered chahi pukhta. If, however, the failure is so complete that the crop could not be used as fodder, it should be entered as jawar kharaba. The same details should be given for failed crops as for matured crops.

Gowara, hemp, indigo and janter crops, ploughed in as green manure, should be recorded in the Khasra Girdawari as: 'Gowara, hemp, indigo or janter used as manure'. They should be exempt from land revenue assessment provided they are ploughed in before 15th September. The concession will be allowed only on canal-irrigated areas under fluctuating assessment. Where land revenue on such areas is assessed by the revenue Patwaris, the following procedure should be adopted in this behalf:--

Zamindars shall not necessarily have to apply for this concession. As soon as green crop is ploughed in, the Patwari will make a suitable note in the [Khasra Girdawar] and intimate the fact to the field Kanungo, who within 14 days of the date of receiving such intimation shall inspect the field and verify the Patwari's note in the [Khasra]. To verify this, the field Kanungo should scrape away the soil at several places in the field and satisfy himself that the whole crop and not merely the roots have been ploughed in as no remission is permissible if this crop is cut and only the roots are ploughed in. Revenue Officers should also make a point of checking some proportion of the green manure remission during partial and check of kharaba.

(c) Under Director of Land Records' circular letter No. 2377 of 10th September 1909, the following instruction will only apply nahri and chahi nahri land in the Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan districts.

If the field bears no crop in the current harvest, but has been ploughed for the next harvest or is occupied by trees or plants which will fruit in coming harvest enter it as *taraddadi*. Such entries will be required in these districts, for instance, against fields of indigo, cotton or cane in the *rabi* harvest, and in the *kharif* harvest for land under fruit trees *rabi*.

(d) If the field was cultivated in one or other of the three previous harvests, but is not under crop in the current harvest, enter it as khali.

(e) [If four harvests in succession no crop is sown and fruit trees are not standing on the land, enter in the fourth harvest, and the three succeeding

harvests as banjar jadid and thereafter as banjar kadin.] The area reserved exclusively for chargah should be entered as banjar kadim charagah.

(f) Enter uncultivable land according to the class to which it belongs; for example ghair mumkin abadi, ghair mumkin sarak, *ghair mumkin ret*, and so on.

(g) Enter the area of the crop, etc., below the soil description Except for opium and garden produce, smaller fractions than a biswa or $\frac{1}{4}$ kanal need not be stated, but when the total area of a Khasra number is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ kanal, it should be stated. In the case of mixed crops for which there is no separate column in the jinswar statement, enter the area of each crop by estimate.

(h) In fields containing a well note whether it is at work (jari) or out of use (uftada). If a new well has been made, note this.

(i) In the villages under special thur and sem girdawari *the following* instructions should be followed regarding the recording of damaged areas:-

- (1) Damaged areas are those which are affected by thur or by sem.
- (2) Thur must be recorded as such, whether found in cultivated or in uncultivated areas. Thur which does not prevent the land from producing more than a [25 paisa] crop should be left unrecorded.
- (3) Cultivated area will be classed as sem if owing to sub-soil moisture it has become unfit for cultivation or is so badly affected that it does not produce more than a [25 paisa] crop. the damaged average crop of whole field.

Notes:

- (1) Sub-soil moisture may have begun to affect a field, and it may be certain that the field will in a short time cease to produce more than a [25 paisa] crop. Nevertheless it will not be classed as sem unless the crop actually growing on it is not more than a [25 paisa] crop. If the field is fallow and actually bears no crop it will not be classed as sem if it has been ploughed for sowing. Any thur found in it should never be recorded.
- (2) Fields containing damaged patches which spoil the whole of it will be turned as wholly damaged.

- (4) Where land is banjar it will be classed as sem if it is surrounded on three or four sides by land classed as sem or if it shows sub-soil moisture or the effects thereof at the surface at the time of inspection or in any other season of the year.
- (5) Fields will be described as usual as chahi, nahri, or barani, etc. Only in cases of fields which have been damaged will a charge be made. In such cases the word thur or sem, as may be necessary, will be added to the ordinary description. [The land which has been described as chahi, thur, chahi sem, nahri thur, etc., for three successive harvests will be shown as banjar jadid, thur or sem, as the case may be, in the 4th harvest. Similarly, if such banjar jadid continues to be recorded as banjar jadid for 3 successive harvests, it should be recorded as banjar qadim, thur or sem, as the case may be].

Note:

It should be noted that ordinarily only cultivated and janjra lands come into this classification. Lands described as ghair mumkin, abadi, roads will not be classed either thur or sem. For classification of land in village not under thur and sem girdawari the instructions contained in para 267 of the Punjab Settlement Manual should be followed.

(xi) **Column 7:-** When no change in the cultivating occupancy has occurred in the kharif the Patwari should make a stroke of the pen across the oblong space provided for changes in the khasra from the right hand top corner to the left hand bottom corner, and another diagonal from the left hand top to the right hand bottom corner, if no change has occurred in the rabi.

Put a red cross in this column, or in column [10 or 13 or 16] according to the year against a field, the boundaries or area of which have changed in such a manner that a correction of the field map is required.

[(xii) The Register Girdawari prepared for the Union Council shall be delivered to the Union Council upto 1st December of the year in which the quadrennial Register Haqdarar Zamin is prepared. Thereafter, at the close of every harvest, the entries made in the parat Patwari of the Register Girdawari, as a result

of crop inspection, shall be made regularly in the copy of the Register Girdawari maintained in the office of the Union Council. This incorporation work shall be carried out in the first fortnight of December in the case of Kharif Girdawari and in the first fortnight of May in the case of Rabi Girdawari.]

4. The form of [Khasra girdawari] or harvest inspection book for colony towns and chaks with instructions regarding the entries to be made in it is given below:-

Khasra Girdawari for Colony Towns and Chaks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Book No.	Khasra No. or site No.	Names of owner (thereof) with khwer No.	Names of tenant or occupier or rent payer (in brief) with khatauni No	Area according to the registered deed or according to the original contract.	Area given in the last jama bandi	Class of the site according to the last Jamabandis	Purpose for which the land was originally allotted	Year 19.....					
								Names of occupier or rent payer (in brief)	Amount of rent paid.	Present area	Purposes for which the land is used.	Changes in ownership	

Harvest Inspect

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Year 19....					Year 19....					Year 19....				
Names of occupier or rent payer (in Brief)	Amount of rent paid.	Present area	Purposes for which the land is used.	Changes in ownership.	Names of occupier or rent – payer (in brief)	Amount of rent paid.	Present area	Purposes for which the land is used.	Changes in ownership.	Names of occupier or rent – payer (in brief)	Amount of rent paid.	Present area	Purposes for which the land is used.	Changes in ownership.

Note: This form will be used where the land in colony towns and chaks has been built upon. The existing form of [khasra girdawari] (paragraph 9.2) will continue to be used in the case of land which is still culturable though situated within the limits of town and chak.

A new **khasra girdawari** will be brought into use whenever a new [quadrennial jamabandi] has been prepared.

5. Column 2:- The khasra number or site number will usually be entered in the order of the field map (shajra kishtwar). New numbers of the sub-divided sites will be shown in the same place as the old numbers of the undivided sites and not at the end of the khasra. For renumbering of site numbers the procedure given in the example under column 1 of the ordinary khasra girdawari form [paragraph 9.3 (vii)] should be followed.

In case where blocks have their sites numbered serially block wise, the number khasra or site number should be entered accordingly.

Column 4:- *The entries in this column will be the same as in column 6 or 8 of the last jamabandi, as the case may be.*

Column 5:- This column will be left blank when the area originally allotted has been divided or amalgamated with other fields and separate field numbers have been given to it.

Column 9:- In case the site is occupied by the owner the word “maqbuza malik” should be written. The person occupying the upper flat should be entered in this column also.

Column 10:- In case the site is occupied by the owner, this column will be left blank. If the site is occupied by a tenant, the total amount of rent paid during the year, should be given.

Column 11:- The area held by each tenant or occupier or rent-payer should be stated separately, in kanals, marlas and sarsahis or square feet:

Provided that where the holding is joint, it is not necessary to specify the exact share of each share-holder; and

Provided that where there is an upper flat the area of that flat will not be entered, but the words “Bala khana” will be written against the names of the occupiers of that flat given in column No. 9:

Provided further, that where Government land is encroached upon, full details should always be given.

Column 13:- The number of mutation and the names of the new owners should be entered in this column.

The instructions for columns 14 to 18, 19 to 23 and 24 to 28 are the same as in the case of instructions for columns 9 to 13.

6. Patwari not to Hinder Agriculturists During Harvest Operations:-
When making the harvest inspection the Patwari must on no account hinder the harvest operations of any agriculturist.

7. Rough Tracing of Field Map to be Used:-In working over the fields, the Patwari will carry in his hand his cloth copy of the field map.

8. Entry of Crops and Rights:-The crops will be entered in the khasra girdawari, as the inspection proceeds, in the column provided for the purpose. The changes in rights, rents and possession will be noted in the appropriate column. And, where the boundaries or area of a field have changed in such a manner as to require a correction of the field map, the Patwari will make a rough measurement, sufficient for the crop entries.

9. Procedure for Preventing Errors in The Khasra (Register Girdawari):-The following subsidiary instructions should be observed for preventing errors, etc., in the [khasra girdawari]:-

(a) The Patwari must enter in his diary a list of all field numbers in which any change of cultivating occupancy or rent has occurred in the following form:-

Changes in rent--field numbers so and so; changes in cultivating occupancy--field numbers so and so;

and place this list before the field Kanungo at his next visit for verification. [The numbers so entered will be verified by the Kanungo and totalled under this signature]. But if the change is such as to necessitate an entry in the register of mutations it need not be entered in the diary as well.

(b) A Register Taghayyurat Qabza Kasht-wa-Laghan will be maintained by the Patwari for each revenue estate for the same quadrennium for which a Register Girdawari is maintained in the following pro forma, in which also he will enter harvestwise all changes of cultivating possession, rent, etc., which are undisputed, and will place before the field Kanungo and circle revenue officer, for crop inspection, for their attestation:-

Register Taghayyurat Qabza Kasht–Wa–Lagan

Revenue Estate Name of harvest	Tehsil Date of crop inspection	District Field number with area under charge	Former entry
1	2	3	4
Present entry	Signature of Patwari with date	Attestation by the Field Kanungo with date	Attestation by Revenue Officer with date
5	6	7	8
Remarks			
9			

- (c) Whenever a Patwari has to alter an entry once made in the khasra girdawari he must enter it in his diary. But no such alteration should be made after the bachh papers of the harvest have been drawn up or corrected, except with the sanction of the Collector which may be given for the correction of clerical or patent mistakes only. The field Kanungo is bound to inspect the Patwari's diary, and he should be directed to check the alterations which have been made in the [khasra girdawari] very carefully. If at the time of preparation of the [jamabandi] an entry in the [khasra girdawari] is found to be incorrect, it will nevertheless be retained unaltered, but the correct entry will be noted in red ink and will be attested by the Kanungo.

CASE LAWS

Revenue Record Correction of Entry:- Civil Court lacks jurisdiction in the matter of correction of entries in record-of-rights, periodical record or register of mutations. Paragraph 99 of Land Records Manual, empower the Collector to correct the record in case of clerical error and patent mistake in Khasra Girdawari. Collector, therefore, is empowered to correct an entry in periodical record viz. khasra Girdawari.

Rectification of Entry in Khasra Girdawari:- Petitioner had got executed on agreement to sell in his favour and on force of that agreement he got entered in Khasra Girdawari that he was in self-cultivation of land-word 'self-cultivation' was intended for the owners only. Petitioner being only in possession of agreement to

sell had yet neither a sale-deed in his favour nor by Collector. Revenue Courts had concurrently found that rectification of entries in Khasra Girdawari was justified. No case for interference having been made out, Constitutional petition was dismissed.

10. Patwari to Show the Work Done on Each Day's Inspection:-At the end of each day's work the Patwari should total the pages completed. He should write at the top of each page the day on which the inspection work recorded in its was done.

11. Crop Abstracts and their Record and Despatch:-As soon as the field inspection of a harvest is finished in any village, the Patwari will complete the crop abstract (*jinswar*), before commencing work in a second village. When the field Kanungo has been the abstract and signed it as correct, the Patwari will enter a copy in his jinswar register and despatch the abstract to the office Kanungo of the Tehsil. The field Kanungo will satisfy himself that areas have been correctly converted into acres from the local standard.

12. Form of Crop Abstract:-The form of the crop abstract (goshwara jinswar), with instructions for preparing it, is given in Chapter 10 (agricultural statistics).

13. Date of Filing Jinswar Returns:-The returns of the kharif and rabi crops should reach the Tehsil within a month of the date on which girdawari commenced; those of the extra rabi by the 1st June.

An additional ten days for filing crop abstracts may, if necessary, be allowed to Patwaris of circles containing canal irrigation.

14. Patwari's Work in Intervals Between Harvest Inspections:- On the completion of the kharif jinswars of his circle, the Patwari will prepare the bachh papers and write up the mutation registers, and then, under the orders of the field Kanungo will undertake any amendments of the field map or remeasurements that may be necessary. (See Appendix VII to the Settlement Manual and Chapter 4 of this Manual). This will be the ordinary course; but in riverain chaks it may be necessary to amend the survey before preparing the bachh and mutation papers. On the completion of the rabi girdawari, the Patwari will similarly first make any corrections that may be required in the bachh papers, then write up the mutation registers, and afterwards set to work on the [jamabandis] that have to be prepared for the current year.

15. Duty of Kanungos:- While the girdawari is going on, field Kanungos should spend the whole of their time in checking it. In the girdawari months the tours made by the District Kanungo should be devoted to the same work (Paragraph 363 of the Land Administration Manual).

16. Duties of Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars:- Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars should so layout at their work that no part of their respective charges remains uninspected. They should have a clear idea of the state of the crops in every assessment circle and in all important villages. In bad seasons other work must give way to a thorough examination of the results of each harvest while it is still standing on the ground. (Paragraph 364 of the Land Administration Manual).

17. Duties of Superior Revenue Officers:- The [Revenue Assistant] must be in tour throughout the girdawari months and must then give most of his time to the checking of harvest inspection work. The Deputy Commissioner's own part does not consist so much in checking a few entries in harvest inspection registers in the field, as in laying out the work of his subordinates and obtaining a good general idea of the results of the harvest in the different parts of his charge by viewing the standing crops and examining the crop returns of the villages. (Paragraphs 364 and 364 of the Land Administration Manual).

18. Inspection of Harvest in the Area Affected by Hailstorm:- In the case of areas assessed to land revenue by the Revenue Department, as soon as reports are received that a hailstorm has occurred which has caused damage to crops over a considerable tract of country, an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Collector, 1st Grade should be deputed to inspect the affected area and if, in his opinion, the damage caused is serious, a special girdawari should immediately be ordered. This first inspection should, if possible, be made by the Collector himself. The assessment of damage to crops should not be left entirely to the discretion of the Patwari and each entry in the (khasra) prepared by him should be carefully attested by field to filed inspection by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Collector, 2nd Grade. This should further be checked by an Assistant Collector, 1st Grade. In tracts where the assessment is done by the Canal Department, the first inspection should be done jointly by Assistant Collector, 1st Grade and a Canal Officer of the corresponding rank and the attestation and checking of the girdawari should be done by the Assistant Collector and the Sub-Divisional Officer, Canal, respectively. (Board of Revenue's letter No. 2602-E, dated the 23rd April 1938).

**Dates of Crop Inspection Fixed By The Divisional Commissioners Under
Rule 38(1) of The West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules, 1968**

Division	District/Areas	Dates of crop inspection for----				Remarks
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
PUNJAB PROVINCE						
1. Bahawalpur	1. Bahawalpur	25th September to 25 th October	25 th February to 25 th March	15 th April to 30 th April	Commissioner Bahawalpur Division's Notification No. Revenue 1-28/2230. Dated 15.11.1969 Published in the West Pakistan Gazette dated 27.02.1970 (Part 111 Page 684) Commissioner Lahore's Memo No. 5840, dated 04-12-1968,
2. Lahore	2. Bahawal-Nagar	1 st October to 31 st October	.....	1 st March to 31 st March	Do
	3. Rahim Yar Khan		....		Do
	1. Lahore	From 1 st October	....	From 1 st March	From 15 th April
	2. Sheikhpura					
	3. Sialkot					
	4. Gujranwala					
3. Multan	1. Multan	1 st Oct to, 31 st Oct	1 st March to 31 st March	15 th May to 31 st May	Commissioner Multan's Notification RB-1-115/68, dated 14-5-1969, published in the West Pakistan Gazette dated 20-6-69(part III _page 1679)
	2 Sahiwal	Do	....	Do	25 th April to 30 April
	3.Muzaffargarh	(i) 15 th July to 31 st July and (ii) 15 th September to 31 st October.	1 st January to 10 th January	15 th February to 12 th April	20 th May to 31 st May	
	4.Dera Ghazi Khan	(i) 1 st August to 15 th August and (ii) 15 th September to 31 st October	1 st January to 10 th January	1 st February to 31 st March	1 st June to 15 th June	
4. Sargodha	1. Sargodha ...	1 st Oct to 31 st Oct	1 st March to 31 st March	From 15 th April	Commissioner Sargodha Division's Notification no. 3-603-84/2484/ Revenue, dated 10-2-1969, published in the West Pakistan Gazette, dated 20-6-1969(part III _Page 1674)
	2. Lyallpur ...	DO	....	Do	Do
	3.Jhang ...	DO	....	Do	From 16 th May
	4. Mianwali ...	1 st Oct to 10 th November	15 th January to 35 th January (Avail Rabi)	15 th February to 31 st April	From 20 th May	

5. Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi 2. Campbellpur 3. Jhelum 4. Gujrat	From 15 th September	....	From 15 th March	From 15 th May	Commissioner Rawalpindi Division's Notification No. 2461/ /HVC, dated 11-3-69
N. W. P. F.							
1. Peshawar	(a) Hairpur Tehsil (b) Abbott abad 1. 1. Manse- hra and Batagram Tehsils Hazara	1 st October to 31 st October	....	1 st April to 30 th April	....	Commissioner, Peshawar Division's Notification No.20320/Rev. dated 24.07.1969, published in Part III – (Page 142) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 09.01.19770.
		Do	....	15 th April to 15 th May	....	
	2. Other areas of Division except Hazara District. (i.e. Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan Districts and Kuram Agency)	1 st October to 10 th November	....	20 th March to 30 th April	15 th May to 31 st May	
2. D. I. Khan	1. D. I. Khan	From 15 th September	From 15 th February	From 1 st June	Commissioner D. I. Khan Division's Notification No.27353/Rev. dated 12.12.68. Un-settled
	2. Bannu	....	From 1 st October	....	From 16 th March	From 16 th May
SINDH PROVINCE							
1. Karachi	Karachi	15 th September to 31 st October	15 th December to 15 th January	1 st February to 15 th March	....	Commissioner Karachi Division Notification's No.11/67/68 – 1969/Rev. dated 10.04.1969, published in Part III – (Page 2387) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 08.08.1969.

2. Hyderabad	1. Hydrabad 2. Thatta 3. Dadu 4. Tharparker 5. Sanghar	15 th September to 31 st October	18 th October to 30 th November	1 st February to 15 th March		Commissioner Hyderabad Division Notification's No.210 F/68, dated 30.09.1969, published in Part III – (Page 3364 – 65) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 21.11.1969.
3. Khairpur	1. Khairpur 2. Jacobabad 3. Sukkar 4. Larkana 5. Nawabshah	15 th September to 31 st October	....	1 st January to 15 th February	1 st April to 15 th April (Adhwa)	Commissioner Khairpur Division Notification's No.1840 – Revenue/62, dated 26.10.1968, published in Part III of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 09.05.1969
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE						
1. Kalat	(a) Sarawan Sub-Division 1. Kalat (b) Jhallawan Sub-Division 2. Makran 3. Kharan (a) Bhag and Dhadar Sub-Division 4. Kachhi (b) Bolan Sub-Division	From 1 st October From 31 st July November/December 1 st June to 31 st July From 15 th September From 1 st October	.... .... .... .... ....	From 1 st July From 31 st March March/April 15 th February to 15 th March From 15 th February From 1 st March	.... .... .... .... ....	Commissioner Kalat Division's Notification No.4470/17 – 67/ Revenue/62, dated 14.04.1969

	5. Lesbela	15 th September to 31 st October	....	15 th February to 31 st March	7 th April to 15 th May	The then Commissioner Karachi Division's Notification No.11/67/98-Rev. dated 10.04.1969, published in Part III-(Page 2387) of the West Pakistan Gazette, dated 08.08.1969.
2. Quetta	Tehsil 1. Quetta 1. Quetta-Pishin 2. Pishin: (a) All circles except Barshore circle (b) Barshore circle	From 1 st September 1 st August 1 st August	..... ... ....	From 1 st May 1 st April 1 st May	..... ... .... ....	Commissioner Quetta Division's Notification No.33-R-2/1969. dated 22.05.1969.
2. Quetta-concid	3. Chaman (a) Baddar circle (b) Toba circle 4. Panjpai Sub-Tehsil 2. Sibi 1. Sibi : (a) Baddar Velly Circle (b) All circles except Badra Velly 2. Shahrih: (a) Kachh and Kowas circles (b) Harnai and Babian circle	1 st September 1 st September 1 st September 15 th September 1 st October 10 th August 10 th September 1 st September	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	1 st April 1 st June 1 st April 15 th March 1 st March 25 th May 1 st April 10 th April 1 st April	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	Commissioner Quetta Division's Notification No.33-R-2/1969. dated 22.05.1969. ...concid

		ber	.....	1 st March	....
	(c) Shahrigh circle and Fur Velley	1 st September	.....	1 st March	....
	3. Koblu	1 st August	.....	15 th March	....
	4. Kahan	1 st August	.....	15 th March	....
	5. Sui	1 st August	.....	15 th April to 31 st May	....
	6. Dera Bugti	1 st September	.....	15 th April to 31 st May	....
	3. Lorali	1 st September	.....	1 st April to 14 th May	....
	1. Duki	1 st September	.....	1 st April to 14 th May	....
	2. Barkhan	15 th September to 30 th September	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	3. Beri:	1 st September to 14 th October	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	(a) Kach-Amakzai Circle	15 th September to 30 th September	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	(b) Shah Karez, Saddar, Dunga, Lahore, Sharan, Alizzai and China Aliazi circles	1 st September to 14 th October	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	(c) Aghharg, Tor, Zurrah and Mekhtar Circles	15 th August to 30 th September	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	4. Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil:	15 th August to 30 th September	.....	1 st to 30 th April	....
	(a) Samalan, Sinjwai and Baghao Circles	1 st to 30 th September	.....	1 st to 30 th April	....
	(b) Puri circle	1 st to 31 st August	.....	1 st to 31 st May	.....
	5. Masa Kel	1 st to 31 st August	.....	15 th March	.....
		1 st Sept-	.....		.....

	4. Zhob	ember				
	1.Fortsandeman:				15th March	
	(a) In the			.....	
	case of					
	Sailaba			.....	
	Lands in			.....	
	Murgha	15th August		.....	1st April to	
	(b) In other			.....	10th May	
	cases					
	2. Hindubagh	1st Sept-			15th April	
	3. Killa	ember		.....	1st April	
	Saifullah	to 30th			1st April to	
	4. Shorani Sub-	October			10th May	
	Division					
		15th August			1st April to	
		15th August			10th May	
		1st Sept-				
	5. Kakar	ember to		.....	
	Division	10th		.....	
		October				
	5. Chagai	1st Sept-			1st March	
	1. Nushki	ember to			1st March	
	2. Dalbandin	10th				
		October				
		1st August				
		1st August				

**Dates of Crop Inspection Fixed by The Divisional Commissioners Under
Rule 38(1) of The West Pakistan Land Revenue Rules, 1968**

Division	District/Areas	Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks	
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi		
PUNJAB PROVINCE							
1. Bahawalpur	1. Bahawalpur 2. Bahawalnagar 3. Rahim Yar Khan	(a) for riverian areas (b) for others areas of the Division.	25th September to 25 th October	25 th February to 25 th March	15 th April to 30 th April	Commissioner Bahawalpur Division's Notification No. Revenue 1-28/2230. Dated 15.11.1969 Published in the West Pakistan Gazette dated 27.02.1970 (Part 111 Page 684)
2. Lahore	1. Lahore 2. Sheikhpura 3. Sialkot 4. Gujranwala		1 st October to 31 st October	....	1 st March to 31 st March	Do
			From 1 st October	From 1 st March	From 15 th April	Commissioner Lahore's Memo No. 5840, dated 04-12-1968,
3. Multan	1. Multan 2. Sahiwal 3. Muzaffargarh 4. Dera Ghazi Khan		1 st Oct to, 31 st Oct Do	1 st March to 31 st March Do	15 th May to 31 st May 25 th April to 30 April 20 th May to 31 st May	Commissioner Multan's Notification RB-1-115/68, dated 14-5-1969, published in the West Pakistan Gazette dated 20-6-69(part III _page 1679)
			(i) 15 th July to 31 st July and (ii) 15 th September to 31 st October.	1 st January to 10 th January	15 th February to 12 th April		
			(i) 1 st August to 15 th August and (ii) 15 th September to 31 st October	1 st January to 10 th January	1 st February to 31 st March	1 st June to 15 th June	

Division	District/Areas	Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
4. Sargodha	1. Sargodha ...	1 st Oct to 31 st Oct	.....	1 st March to 31 st March	From 15 th April	Commissioner Sargodha Division's Notification no. 3-603-84/2484/ Revenue, dated 10-2-1969, published in the West Pakistan Gazette, dated 20-6-1969(part III_ Page 1674)
	2. Lyallpur ...	DO	....	Do	Do	
	3. Jhang ...	DO	....	Do	From 16 th May	
	4. Mianwali ...	1 st Oct to 10 th November	15 th January to 35 th January (Avail Rabi)	15 th February to 31 st April	From 20 th May	
5. Rawalpindi	1. Rawalpindi 2. Campbellpur 3. Jhelum 4. Gujrat	From 15 th September	....	From 15 th March	From 15 th May	Commissioner Rawalpindi Division's Notification No. 2461/ /HVC, dated 11-3-69
N. W. P. F.						
1. Peshawar	1. Hazara (a) Hairpur Tehsil (b) Abbottabad Mansehra and Batagan	1 st October to 31 st October	....	1 st April to 30 th April	....	Commissioner, Peshawar Division's Notification No.20320/Rev. dated 24.07.1969, published in Part III – (Page 142) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated

Division	District/Areas	Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
	Tehsils 2. Other areas of Division except Hazara District.	1 st October to 10 th November	....	20 th March to 30 th April	15 th May to 31 st May	09.01.19770.
2. D. I. Khan	1. D. I. Khan 2. Bannu	From 15 th September	....	From 15 th February	From 1 st June	Commissioner D. I. Khan Division's Notification No.27353/Rev. dated 12.12.68. Un-settled
SINDH PROVINCE						
1. Karachi	Karachi	15 th September to 31 st October	15 th December to 15 th January	1 st February to 15 th March	.....	Commissioner Karachi Division Notification's No.11/67/68 – 1969/Rev. dated 10.04.1969, published in Part III – (Page 2387) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 08.08.1969.
2. Hyderabad	1. Hyderabad 2. Thatta 3. Dadu 4. Tharparker 5. Sanghar	..... 15 th September to 31 st October	18 th October to 30 th November	1 st February to 15 th March	.....	Commissioner Hyderabad Division Notification's No.210 F/68, dated 30.09.1969, published in Part III – (Page 3364 – 65) of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 21.11.1969.

Division	District/Areas		Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks
			Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
3. Khairpur	1. Khairpur 2. Jacobabad 3. Sukkar 4. Larkana 5. Nawabshah	.....	15 th September to 31 st October	....	1 st January to 15 th February	1 st April to 15 th April (Adhwa)	Commissioner Khairpur Division Notification's No.1840 – Revenue/62, dated 26.10.1968, published in Part III of the West Pakistan Gazette dated 09.05.1969
BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE							
1. Kalat	1. Kalat	(a) Sarawan Sub-Division } (b) Jhallawan Sub-Division }	From 1 st October	....	From 1 st July	....	Commissioner Kalat Division's Notification No.4470/17 –67/ Revenue/62, dated Agric/Revenue, 14.04.1969
	2. Makran	....	November/ December	....	March/ April	....
	3. Kharan	....	1 st June to 31 st July	....	15 th February	....

Division	District/Areas	Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
	2. Sibi	1. Sibi :	15 th September	.....	15 th March	....
		(a) Baddar Velley Circle	1 st October	.....	1 st March	....
		(b) All circles except Badra Velly				
		2. Shahrigh:				....
		(a) Kachh and Kowas circles	10 th August	.....	25 th May	....
		(b) Harnai and Babian circle	10 th September	.....	1 st April	....
		(c) Shahrigh circle and Fur Velly	1 st September	.....	10 th April	....
		3. Koblu	1 st September	.....	1 st April	....
		4. Kahan	1 st August	.....	1 st March	....
		5. Sui	1 st August	.....	1 st March	....
	6. Dera Bugti	1 st August	.....	1 st March	....
	3. Lorali	1. Duki	1 st September	.....	15 th March	....
		2, Barkhan	1 st September	.....	15 th March	....
		3. Beri:	15 th September to	.....		....
(a) Kach-Amakzai Circle		30 th September		15 th April to 31 st May	....
	(b) Shah Karez, Saddar, Dunga Lahore Sharan Alizzai and China	1 st September to 30 th September	.....	1 st April to 14 th May	....

Division	District/Areas	Dates of Crop Inspection for----				Remarks
		Kharif	Zaid Kharif	Rabi	Zaid Rabi	
	Aliazi circles (c) Aghharg, Tor, Zurrah and Mekhtar Circles	15 th August to 30 th September	.....	15 th March to 30 th April	....
	4. Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil: (a) Samalan, Sinjwai and Baghao Circles	1 st to 30 th September	....	1 st to 30 th April	....
	(b) Puri circle	1 st to 31 st August	....	1 st to 31 st	....
	5. Masa Kel	1 st September	.....	May	.....
	4. Zhob	1. Fortsandeman: (a) In the case of Sailaba Lands in Murgha	15 th August	.....	15 th March	.....
	(b) In other cases	1 st September to 30 th October	.....	1 st April to 10 th May	.....
	2. Hindubagh	15 th August	.....	15 th April	.....
	3. Killa Saifullah	15 th August	.....	1 st April	.....
	4. Shorani Sub- Division	1 st September to 10 th October	.....	1 st April to 10 th May	.....
	5. Kakar Division	1 st September to 10 th October	.....	1 st April to 10 th May	.....
	5. Chagai	1. Nushki	1 st August	.....	1 st March	.....
	2. Dalbandin	1 st August	.....	1 st March	.....

