



Deputy Commissioner Sahiwal

In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Beneficent

DISTRICT SAHIWAL

GAZETTEER-2021



GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

**In the Name of Allah, the Best Beneficent, the Dispenser
of Grace**

SAHIWALGAZETTEER

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS

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INTRODUCTION TO **MODERN DAY SAHIWAL**

Sahiwal, also known as Montgomery during the colonial regime, stays unique owing to its geographical location, as it stands halfway between Lahore and Multan on the historical Grand Trunk Road of Sher Shah Suri mapped in 1540. Having boundaries with the walled city of Lahore, the industry of Faisalabad, the spiritual sanctuary of Pakpattan Sharif, and ascetics of Multan, the district of Sahiwal is impregnated with the richness of agricultural resources, precious livestock breeds, and Punjabi culture as rich as can be compared with any other district of the same linguistic origin even across the border.

The monuments of Harappa along with the linkages with Nankana Sahib and Gogera add such significance to the place that provides identity to its residents and neighbours ranging from the Indus Valley to the Ganges Basin. It is probably the only living place that can boast of having roots as old as 10000 BC. For more than six thousand years, it has conceived its ownership of the Aryan Culture and Harappa Civilization. It is almost irresistible to visit Harappa when you visit Sahiwal. Nobody can separate this district from its glorious past. At least, it has its history to attract any intellectual all over the world.

The district of Sahiwal carries an amazing variety of Punjabi language dialects because of massive migration during the partition of 1947. The influx of migrants from the Indian districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Amritsar, etc. got settled with the host Rachnavi dialects/speakers at over seventy years they have developed into a culturally rich amalgamation which extends and displays in

the markets, educational institutions, and even streets. The migrants enriched the fertility of the Local Culture and the productivity of the intellectuals and the vitality of the conventional, traditional values. The inhabitants are proud of their languages, dialects, tone, and style of talking. There is, no doubt, a great force in their vocalization. The Ravi dialects change after every four miles, however, the residents of the urban areas use the language and dialects of their own choice which is commonly the mixture of Urdu and Punjabi.

Sahiwal District reflects multidimensional facets of an Ideal District. It ranks very high among the peaceful and evergreen districts of Pakistan. Its panorama of agriculture, culture and cultivation, education and industry, trading and business, normal lifestyle of the inhabitants and the flow of two canals in the city make it a district worth watching, worth living and getting excessive fascination.

Being the neighbouring district of Baba Farid Ganj-e-Shakar, this district is known as the tower of spiritual strength and religious embodiment. The peace-loving inhabitants of Sahiwal are the pride of Pakistan. This city is also known as the District of Majeed Amjad, Munir Niazi, Tariq Aziz and Dr. A.D. Naseem, the prominent scholastic figures who have contributed to the literary intelligentsia of the folk.

It will be unjust not to mention Rai Ahmad Khan Kharal, the hero of the land, while drawing the pen picture of the glorious past of District Sahiwal.

The realm of developing trade and business is the hallmark of its polarity. The engine of progress and prosperity is gushing forth the lava of hope, sprite and a bright future. The graph is moving upwards speedily under the dynamic leadership of Local Politicians and the District Administration. Politics of the Locality stands high above all other flourishing norms.

The nice cuts and fascinating complexion of its inhabitants reveal that their beauty

can be compared with the Egyptians, the Turks or any other race around the globe. The characteristic, landscapic and featuristic beauty of the entire locality is the pride of the residents of District Sahiwal. No doubt, it is an evergreen and non-polluted area.

The village culture, the Ravi Touch, and the impacts of the ebb and flow of the River Ravi is a soothing spectacle - a treat to watch, share and enjoy. The Ravi Culture and the Neeli Bar impacts enhance the conceptual beauty of the Locality. District Sahiwal is really an entity – an entity to watch, an entity to be identified with – by any of its lovers and followers. Unquestionably, “The Sahiwal Gazetteer” is a Tribute to Sahiwal -- A Salute to Sahiwal.

THE DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Area (Square Kilometers)	3201
Population	2517560
Tehsils	2
Literacy Rate	54 %
Villages	531
National Assembly Seats	3 (NA-147,NA-148, NA-149)
Punjab Assembly Seats	7 (PP-196, PP-197, PP-198, PP-199, PP-200, PP-201, PP-202)
Main Cities and Towns	Sahiwal, Noorshah, Qadirabad, Kameer, Harappa, Chichawatni, Iqbal Nagar, Kassowal
Language	"Punjabi " is the local language, Urdu, Saraiki & English.
Main Crops	Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize and Cotton.
Main Vegetables/ Fruits	Onion, Carrot, Turnip ,Cauliflower and Peas/ Citrus, Orange, Lemon.
Major Industries	Biscuit Plant, Chip Board, Confectionery, Cotton Ginning & Pressing, Dairy Products,

DEMOGRAPHY

Particulars				Tehsil Sahiwal	Tehsil Chichawatni	Total
Area (in Acres)				394887	394969	789856
Population (As per 1998 Census)				1057837	785357	1843194
Male	953561	Urban	302060			
Female	889633	Rural	1541134			
Total	1843194	Total	1843194			
Population (Census -2017)				1,491,553	1,026,007	2,517,560
Union Councils		Rural	46	42	88	
		Urban	12	0	12	
		Total	58	42	100	
<u>Mauzas (Revenue Estates)</u>				290	241	531
<u>Kanungois</u>				8	7	15
<u>Patwar Circles</u>				114	90	204
<u>Police Stations</u>				11	6	17

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION **COLLEGES, SAHIWAL**

The main objective of Gloria in Excelsis is actually highly related to the welfare and well being of the masses. The main focus is to ignite the engine of development which will be the engine of progress and prosperity for all of us.

The growth and flow of politics and advancement of knowledge and education are the true reflective measuring rods of the real development of a Society in a Locality.

Education ranks very high among all kinds and types of Institutions. It is more than the backbone for a flourishing society. The area where a College or University is established becomes the land of knowledge and heaven for the learners and scholars. Nobody can stop this area from making rapid development.

Thirteen Public Sector Colleges are working in the Domain of Sahiwal District. All these Colleges add to the beauty of District Sahiwal. Even more, they are the embodiment of knowledge and learning. They are yielding great services and extending the Horizon of knowledge and uplifting the standards of education.

The detail of the Colleges is as under:

Sr. No	College Name	Enrolment
1	Govt. Graduate College, Sahiwal	6714
2	Govt. Graduate College for Boys, Chichawatni	1732
3	Govt. Imamia Associate College, Sahiwal	1082
4	Govt. Associate College for Boys, Kamir Town, Sahiwal	198
5	Govt. Associate College for Boys, Okanwala Bangla, Chichawatni	230
6	Govt. Graduate College for Women, Sahiwal	4332
7	Govt. Crescent Graduate College for Women, Chichawatni	2178
8	Govt. Associate College for Women, Kameer Town, Sahiwal	351
9	Govt. Associate College for Women, Farid Town, Sahiwal	1265
10	Govt. Associate College for Women, Harappa	958
11	Govt. Graduate College, Liaqat Road, Sahiwal (Commerce)	1104
12	Govt. Associate College for Boys, G.T. Road, Chichawatni (Commerce)	400
13	Govt. Associate College for Women, TBZ Colony, Sahiwal (Commerce)	172
2020-21 Total Enrolment		20716

TEVTA Institutes Detail (Vocational Stream)

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Technical Training Institute, (Old Harappa Road), Sahiwal
Year of establishment of the Institute	1983
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	06

District Sahiwal

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration
1	Auto & Farm Machinery	24-Months
2	Electrician	24-Months
3	Fitter General	24-Months
4	Machinist	24-Months
5	Welder	24-Months
6	Computer Operator (Level-II)	06-Months

Institutional Brief:

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Vocational Training Institute Women Sahiwal.
Year of establishment of the Institute	1974
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	05

Detail of Courses:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration
1	CVG&DVG	24 Month
2	Skin & Beauty Therapy	12 Month
3	Computer Operator-CBT&A	6 Month
4	Beautician-CBT&A	6 Month
5	Dress Making-CBT&A	6 Month

Institutional Brief:

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Technical Training Institute Chichawatni
Year of establishment of the Institute	1999
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	04

Detail of Courses:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration	Shift Morning / Evening	Intake Capacity
01	Electrician (G-II)	24-Months	Morning	20
02	HVACR (G-II)	24-Months	Morning	20
03	Electronics Application (G-II)	24-Months	Morning	20
04	Auto & Diesel Mechanic (G-II)	24-Months	Morning	20

Institutional Brief:

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Technical Training Institute (AMR) Sahiwal.
Year of establishment of the Institute	1925
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	11

Detail of Courses:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration
1	Electrician	24 Months.
2	HVACR	24 Months.
3	Electronics Application.	24 Months.
4	Draftsman Civil.	24 Months.
5	Auto Mechanic.	24 Months.
6	Machinist.	24 Months.
7	Electrician	12 Months.
8	HVACR	12 Months.
9	Draftsman Civil.	12 Months.
10	Auto Mechanic.	12 Months.
11	Machinist.	12 Months.

Institutional Brief:

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Technical Training Institute (Women) Chichawatni
Year of establishment of the Institute	1986
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	4

Detail of Courses:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration
1.	Diploma in vocational Girls	24 -M0nth
2.	Certificate in Fashion Design	12-Month
3.	Beautician	6-Month
4.	Computer operator	6-Month

Institutional Brief:

Name of College / Institute	Govt. Technical Training Centre (Male & Female) Central Jail, Sahiwal
Year of establishment of the Institute	2016
No. of Courses & Short Courses offered	05

Detail of Courses:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses	Duration
1	Motorcycle Mechanic	06 Months
2	Tractor Mechanic	06 Months
3	Welder	03 Months
4	Machine Embroidery	03 Months
5	Beautician	03 Months

Achievements / Special Initiative / Task along with Pictorial view:

1. Achievements of Govt. Technical Training Centre, Central Jail Sahiwal

GTTC (M&F) Central Jail Sahiwal (TEVTA) has been established in Central Jail Sahiwal which is imparting technical skills and education to inmates/prisoners in Motorcycle Mechanics, Tractor Mechanics, Welder, Beautician and Machine Embroidery Trade so that they may start a job / business of their own after release from jail. Good finishing / projects are also developed during the training process.

Further, Visualization of Technical Process through videos and displaying on LCD to inmates with demonstration is also implemented. This addition helps the inmates not only to visualization of real-time process but also enables them for the latest upcoming technology and its working.



2. Successful completion of OnlineShort course:

In institutes of TEVTA District Sahiwal the following Two online courses have been introduced in 2021 and successfully completed through which above 200 students have availed the facility and enabled them to earn on different online platforms of E-Commerce and Freelancing, i.e Amazon, Abay, Fiverr, Freelancer, Upwork etc.

- E-Rozgar Creative Design
- VirtualAssistant

3. Start of CBT&A Program in TEVTainstitutes:

Technical Education & Vocational Training Authority (TEVTAs), has introduced Competency-Based Training and Assessment (CBT & A) in selected vocational trades across the Punjab which has also been introduced in Vocational Institutes of TEVTA Sahiwal. The CBT programs are designed and delivered by adopting a systematic approach, focusing on better employability of the trainees with strong market linkages. TEVTA has procured the latest Machinery / Equipment according to the need of the Market for the said program which has also been delivered and installed in TEVTA institutes of District Sahiwal.



DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICER SAHIWAL

Brief / History of Department since its Promulgation in District Sahiwal to-date coupled with pictorial data of your office (only one or two pics).



District Sports Office, Sahiwal was established in 1978 in Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal.

Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal was constructed in 1942. This is the 1st stadium in Pakistan; in the year 1954, Asian Athletics championship was held in Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal. It has its own historic background and furthermore, many International and National Cricket matches have also been played in Zafar Ali Stadium. It is pertinent to mention here that the soil of Sahiwal is very fertile to produce eminent sportsmen. Sahiwal District has great potential in the field of sports especially in athletics and Kabaddi. A large number of athletes have won Medals in SAF Games, Asian Games, Conmen Wealth Games and also National games. Shafique Chishti, the Captain of Pakistan Kabaddi Team also belongs to Sahiwal District and no doubt, he is an elevated name of Pakistan throughout the world.



i. ORGANOGRAM AS PER THE STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.



ii. Nature of Tasks / Assignments / Targets of the Department during the year 2020-21

- To tap the maximum talent by arranging trials.
- To train the youngster by arranging coaching & training camps.
- To promote sports activities by holding tournaments.
- To look after the sports facilities and keep them up to date.

Achievements / Targets of the Department during the year 2020-21

ACHIEVEMENTS

LIST OF PLAYERS PUNJAB / NATIONAL AND INTER NATIONAL SENIOR AND
JUNIOR DISTRICT SAHIWAL

BADMINTON

S. No	Name	Level of player
1	Tahir Javid	Ex-Inter National Player
2	Muqeet Tahir	Inter National Player
3	M. Arfan	Gold Medalist Punjab Games 2019 at Lahore
4	Haris Farid	Gold Medalist Punjab Games 2019 at Lahore
5	M. Ahtasham Saleh	Gold Medalist Punjab Games 2019 at Lahore
6	Ahmed	Gold Medalist Punjab Games 2019 at Lahore
7	Azmat Firdoos	U-16 National Champion

Kabaddi

S. No.	Name	Level of Player
1	Tahir Waheed Jutt	Ex- Captain Pakistan Kabaddi team
2	M. Shafiq Chashti	Captain Pakistan Kabaddi team
3	Rana Maqbool	Ex. Player International
4	Rana Ali Shan	Ex. Player International
5	Rana Jabbar	Ex. Player National
6	Shehzad Gul	Ex. Player International
7	Abdul Qayyum	International Kabaddi Coching Diploma from Pona India (International Refree)

Snooker

S. No.	Name	Level of Player
1	Naseem Akther	Inter National junior Player Pakistan team
2	Umer Butt	U-16 Member Punjab Junior Player
3	Abdul Basit	U-16 Member Punjab Junior Player
4	Fazeel Zain	U-16 Member Punjab Junior Player

Football

S. No.	Name	Level of Player
1	Sohaib	U-16 Inter National Player
2	M. Ibrar	U-19 Inter National Player
3	M. Kashif	U-16 Member Punjab team
4	M. Arshad	U-16 Member Punjab team
5	M. Ijaz	U-16 Inter National Player
6	Saleh Sharif	Ex- U-14 Inter National Player
7	M. Waseem	Ex- U-14 Inter National Player

Athletics

S. No.	Name	Level of Player
1	GHULAM ABBAS	GOLD MEDAL ASIAN GAMES
2	CH. M. SADIQUE	ASIAN BRONZE MEDAL
3	FIAZ AHMED	INTERNATIONAL
4	RANA SAGHIR AHMED	INTERNATIONAL
5	RANA SAJJAD AHMED	INTERNATIONAL
6	AKRAM UL HAQ	INTERNATIONAL

AVAILABLE SPORTS FACILITIES IN SAHIWAL DISTRICT

S. NO.	DISTRICT	TEHSIL	NAME OF FACILITY
1.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	SPORTS GYMNASIUM SAHIWAL
2.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	BADMINTON HALL SAHIWAL
3.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	ZAFAR ALI STADIUM SAHIWAL
4.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	SPORTS HOCKEY GROUND, SAHIWAL
5.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	GYMKHANA CRICKET GROUND, SAHIWAL
6.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	EAGLE FOOTBALL GROUND, SAHIWAL
7.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	RAVI LAWN TENNIS COURT, SAHIWAL
8.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	QUAID-E-AZAM STADIUM, SAHIWAL
9.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	JINNAH SWIMMING POOL, SAHIWAL
10.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	E-LIBRARY SAHIWAL
11.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	Cricket Ground 95/6-R Sahiwal
12.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	Sports Stadium 96/6-R Sahiwal
13.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	RAI ALI NAWAZ CRICKET STADIUM, CHICHAWATNI
14.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	RAI ALI NAWAZ SWIMMING POOL CHICHAWATNI
15.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	RAI ALI NAWAZ BASKET BALL COURT , CHICHAWATNI
16.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	KABADDI STADIUM IQBAL NAGER, CHICHAWATNI

Ongoing Development Schemes (Sports Sector) Sahiwal District

S. NO.	DISTRICT	TEHSIL	NAME OF FACILITY
1.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	Development of Football Ground at Govt. Higher Secondary School 103/7- R Harapa City Sahiwal.
2.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Development of Cricket Ground at Chak No. 39/14-L, Chichawatni
3.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Provision of Indoor Gym Facility at Tehsil Chichawatni, District Sahiwal.
4.	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Cricket Stadium 45/12-L Chichawatni (C&W)

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROVAL NEW DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES (SPORTS SECTOR) ADP 2021-22

1	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	Synthetic Athletics Track at Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal
2	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Establishment of Sports Ground at 90- Morr Tehsil Chichawatni , District Sahiwal
3	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Tehsil Sports Complex at Tehsil Chichawatni , District Sahiwal
CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SOFT GROUND (SPORTS SECTOR)			
1	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Chak No 116/12-L Chichawatni
2	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Chak No 112/12-L Chichawatni
3	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Shammas Pura Chichawatni
4	Sahiwal	Chichawatni	Chak No 43/12-L Chichawatni

To implement Sports Calendar for the year2020-21

S. No.	Event	Date	Venue
1	Hockey U-16 Inter Schools	05-08-2021 to 07-08-2021	Sports Hockey Ground Sahiwal
2	Football U-16 Inter Schools	07-08-2021 to 09-08-2021	Football Ground Govt. High School Sahiwal city
3	Badminton Inter Colleges	10-08-2021	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
4	Cricket U-20 Inter Club	24-08-2021 to 28-08-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal
5	Volleyball Inter Club	08-09-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal

S. No.	Event	Date	Venue
7	Kabaddi Inter Tehsil	15-10-2021	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
8	Wrestling (Desi Kushti)	29-10-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal
9	Handball Inter Schools	09-11-2021 to 10-11-2021	Sports Hockey Ground Sahiwal
10	Hockey (Girls) Match	24-11-2021	Sports Hockey Ground Sahiwal
11	Athletics (Girls) Inter Schools	07-12-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal
12	Athletics Inter Club	15-12-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal
13	Athletics (Special Children)	22-12-2021	Zafar Ali Stadium Sahiwal
14	Power lifting (Girls) Inter Club	27-12-2021	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
15	Marathon Race 7 KM	2nd Week January 2022	Farid Town Road Sahiwal
16	Kick Boxing Inter Club	26-01-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
17	Gymnastic Inter Schools	03-02-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
18	Table Tennis Inter Schools	15-02-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
19	Snooker Inter Club	05-03-2022	Champion Snooker Club Fateh Sheer Colony Sahiwal
20	Karate (Girls) Inter Schools	10-03-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
21	Karate Inter Club	23-03-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
22	Boxing Inter Club	06-04-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
23	Basketball Inter Schools	29-04-2022	Rai Ali Nawaz Stadium Chichawatni
24	Cricket Inter Colleges	04-05-2022	Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal
25	Volleyball match (Girls)	11-05-2022	Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal
26	Mass Wrestling Inter Club	18-05-2022	Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal
27	Arm Wrestling Inter Colleges	25-05-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal

S. No.	Event	Date	Venue
28	Arm Wrestling Inter Schools	02-06-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
29	Arm Wrestling Inter Club	06-06-2022	Sports Gymnasium Sahiwal
30	Tug of War Inter Schools	08-06-2022	Zafar Ali Stadium, Sahiwal

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND FLORA FAUNA OF THE DISTRICT SAHIWAL

DESCRIPTION

District Sahiwal, formerly known as Montgomery, is the central district of Sahiwal Division, and it lies between North Latitude 29° 58' and 31° 33', and East Longitude of Lahore, to the Northwest by the District Faisalabad and Toba Tek Singh, to the Southwest by District of Vehari, and to the Southeast by District Pakpattan. The shape of the district may be said to be a rough parallelogram, the sides running at right-angles to the rivers Bias (Dried) and Ravi forming its breadth, and those running parallel to them its length.

River Ravi divides it into two unequal portions, of which that lies in the Bari Doab includes about a third of the whole area. From Gamber on the District Okara border to Iqbal Nagar where it enters the Vehari district, the extreme length is about 95 kilometre. The extreme breadth, from Sahibewala on the Sutluj to the Mari road on the Jhang boundary, is 74miles.

It is divided into two Tehsils, Sahiwal and Chichawatni. Of the whole area of the district, not much more than a third is included within village boundaries, the remaining two-thirds constituting the great grazing grounds of the Bar, and being the property of the Government.

The administrative headquarters are situated at Sahiwal, on the line of rail between Multan and Lahore. Once District Montgomery stands fifth in order of area, and 23rd in the order of population, among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 5.23 percent of the total area and 2.26 percent of the total population, the population of British Territory. Now it stands 19th with a population of 2517650 (census 2017) which is 2.29% of the total population of 110,012,442 (census 2017 of Punjab).

House Hold Male Female Transgender Total

PAKISTAN * 32,205,111 106,449,322 101,314,780 10,418 207,774,520 1
PUNJAB 17,103,835 55,958,974 54,046,759 6,709 110,012,442 SAHIWAL
392,509 1,281,072 1,236,369
119 2,517,560

The latitude is 30*40, longitude 73*10, and height is 500 feet above sea level. Almost in the middle of the district, in the Bari Doab, a ridge the high centre of high land runs from north-east to south-west, the whole length of the district. This ridge is often called the Dhaya, though this is more properly applied to the slope to the top of the ridge from the lowlands at its foot. This slope is generally gradual, and in places, especially on the northern or Ravi side of the ridge, almost imperceptible. The slope on the southern, or Sutlej side, is more marked, and towards the Lahore border, it becomes very abrupt and is cut into deep chasms by the rainwater running down into the valley beneath.

The average breadth of this ridge is about 10 miles. The country slopes down from the top of it to the rivers, the slope to the Sutlej opposite Sahiwal being about 40 feet, and to the Ravi half that. The Ravi runs at an average distance of 16 miles from the centre ridge. It is generally supposed that at some period in the long past, the Bias ran close under the ridge to the south, and the Ravi to the north. The latter stream, following the usual course of the Punjab rivers, edged away to the west, while the Bias altered its course and fell into the Sutlej. This centre plateau is entirely uncultivated.

The Ravi has a shorter course than the Sutlej and is a much smaller river. Its course is exceedingly tortuous so that its length in Sahiwal is not less than 100 miles. Its banks are generally well defined. The bed is less sandy than that of the Sutlej, and the soil deposited by the floods is said to be of exceedingly good quality.

The river carries down a large volume of water in the rains but is of very moderate size in cold weather. It is fordable in many places, and in some not more than 50 yards across. The opening of the Bari Doab Canal has naturally caused a great diminution in the amount of water in the stream during the cold season, but it may be doubted whether it could seriously diminish the supply when the river is in flood.

The continued failure, in whole or part, of the inundations of the Ravi can therefore hardly be attributed to the canal. Whatever the cause may be, the Ravi villages have suffered very severely from this failure of the floods. The other reason is the Indus water treaty. Ravi was given to India. Now it gets water only during Monsoon days. As the fall of the river is much less than that of the Sutlej, the volume smaller, and the soil of the banks of firmer quality, the adjoining villages are less liable to be completely annihilated.

SECTION B.-GEOLOGY, FAUNA, AND FLORA.

From what has been said of the character of so much of the will be at once apparent that the natural vegetation cannot be of striking grand error beauty. In the past, indeed, it might be called mean and monotonous. A closer examination shows, however, that, though stunted, it is far from unvaried. The number of different kinds of grasses and other plants of low growth is considerable. But there are not more than half a dozen species of trees of spontaneous growth. But after the canal system was established by the British, plenty of water was available for the district and it became very fairly wooded. The trees commonly, found are shisham, ukhan, kīkar, ber, and, wan, and karil. Vegetation is very rich. Ukaan, Jand, Lej, Kikar, Babul, Ber, Wan, Kharl and Kabli Kikar were found in abundance. Sarr, Ale, Jhyjan, Harmal, Poli, Bhakra,

Hati, Sundi, Talla, Khabbal, Dabh, etc. grasses are found in abundance in the area. There are also Tamarisk (*Tamarix*) Orientabis, Jand (*Prosaic*, *Spicigera*), leafless caper (*cappris aphylla*), and wan (*Saccharum oleoides*) with a considerable crop of Munj grass.

Before the British Raj, Regarding Fauna wolves and wild cats were the principal beasts of prey in Bar area, Neel Cow and Antelope were confined to Ravi Banks. Wild hog was also found in the forests of Bar. Now these species are not found in the area due to population.

HISTORY

The history of the district is chiefly that of certain wild pastoral tribes which appear to have occupied the Rachna Doab from time immemorial, maintaining sturdy independence of the successive rulers of northern India, and ever noted for their lawless turbulence. Their history goes back, probably, as far as the time of Alexander. From the historians of his expedition, we learn that the northern part of the district was at that time held by a race whom they called Kathians and the southern part by another race, the Malli, whose capital town was Multan.

Both these tribes in turn severely tested the valour of the Macedonian troops. Their towns in this district were probably those of Kot Kamalia and Harappa. Kot Kamalia has been identified by General Cunningham as the first city taken by Alexander in his campaign against the Malli. He also supposes Harappa to have been the "another city of the Malli, into which a great body of the Indians had fled for safety," against which Perdikkas was sent with the cavalry.

The similarity between the name Kathaioi, the people whose capital city, Sangla, was stormed by Alexander, and that of the present Ravi tribe, the Kathias, has often been noticed. Sangla, situated in the Rachna Doab, is at no great distance from the country now occupied by the Kathias; and it is not improbable

that they are the descendants of the old Kathaioi, though they claim a very different origin. They say they came from Kathiawar. But the Kathiawar Rajas, on the other hand, trace their origin from the Punjab. The history of Alexander's campaign against the Kathaioi is given in the Gazetteer of the Jhang district by the British.

Sahiwal Division was a district before the partition of India. The towns of Pakpattan, Depalpur, KotKamalia, and Harappa, were its Tehsils. The villages of Akbar and Satgarah, both of them in the neighbourhood of Gogera, the former six miles to the south-west, and the latter 13 miles to the east, are also old towns containing interesting remains.

All seems to point to a time when Sahiwal (Montgomery) was a populous country, with towns large and flourishing, and resources at least equal to those of the more northern portions of the province. The antiquities of the district are fully described in the Archaeological chapter furnished by the Harappa Site. For nearly 1,600 years after the capture of Kamalia and Harappa, there is a great blank in the history of the district, for the accounts about Rasalu, son of Salvahan, are vague and unreliable. He is said to have lived much about Dhauhar, a very old town in the Pakpattan Tehsil (Now District).

Tughlaq

In the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388), Depalpur was a favourite residence of the Emperor. He erected a mosque outside the city and drew a canal from the Sutlej for the "irrigation of its lands" (Ancient Geography of India, page 213).

Timur (Tamerlane)

In 1398, Tamerlane marched from Multan to Pakpattan. No resistance was made, and the place was spared out of respect for the memory of Baba Farid Ganj-e-Shakar, who had died and been buried there about 1251-65. After the lapse of nearly a century-and-a-quarter, another conqueror, a descendant of Tamerlane,

entered the district. This time the invasion came from the north. Daulat Khan Lodhi was then Governor of Punjab under Ibrahim Khan Lodhi, the Afghan King of Delhi (1517-1526). He encouraged Babar, the ruler of Kabul, to attempt the conquest of India. It is probable that, at that time, the southwest portion of the district was subject to the Langah chiefs of Multan, but the upper portion was held by the Viceroy of Punjab. In 1524 Babar, having taken Lahore, marched on Depalpur and took it by storm. The area attached to Depalpur was then given over to Sultan Ala-ud-din Lodhi, who had been an unsuccessful competitor for the throne of Delhi. Babar had to fall back on Kabul owing to the defection of Daulat Khan, who drove Ala-ud-Din out of the country.

Babar

Next year Babar cited Shah Hassan, the ruler of Sindh, and Arghun Tartar, to attack Multan. After a Siege of 15 months, the place was taken. In 1526 Babar, having returned to India, defeated Ibrahim Khan Lodhi at the battle of Panipat, and became king of Delhi. Shortly after, the Arghuns were expelled from Multan, and Shah Hasan made over the country to Babar, who conferred it on his son Askari. Thus the The whole of the district came into Babar's hands. On his death, Humayun had to give it up to his brother, Mirza Kamran, who held it till the successful revolt of Sher Shah in 1540. Sher Shah spent some time at the commencement of his reign in the Punjab and is said to have built a fort at the town of Shergarh to protect the Nakka country. But it is not known against whom the country was to be defended. On Humayun's return, one of his lieutenants, Abu Moali, defeated the Afghans in 1555 at Depalpur. On Akbar's accession, the district passed into his hands.

Akbar the Great

One naturally turns to the Ain-i-Akbari, compiled in his reign to obtain information concerning the district. The result is most unsatisfactory. Almost all

that can be made out is this. The Province of Multan seems to have included the whole of the present district. Of the three Sarkars into which the province was divided, one was Depalpur, containing 29 Parganas. The names of only five of these can be identified as Pakpattan, Depalpur, Qabula, Satghara and Faridabad. In Sarkar Multan appear the purganas of Jalalabad, Haveli Shahr, Deg Ravi, Chukandi, Shergarh. Of course, nothing is known about the limits of the Parganas. Six Parganas of Sarkar Depalpur lay on the left side of the Sutlej. The Deg Ravi is the country about Kot Kamalia, and Jalalabad may be the town, the abandoned site of which is still to be seen on the old Bias to the south of the Depalpur and Gogera road. But the native report gives that a different origin. It seems in the same *dastur* as Shergarh, near which it is actually situated. It was during Akbar's reign that the Khan-i-Khanan is said to have restored the Khanwah canal. This was Mirza Abdul Rahím, son of Bairam Khan. He held Multan in Jagir about A.D. 1590. He is also said to have re-built Depalpur, which had not recovered from the effects of the attack by Babar.

Aurangzeb Alamgir and Sahiwal

In Alamgir's reign (1658-1707) the old term for a cluster of Parganas, Karori, was changed to Chakla. Depalpur is said after that to have been called Chakla Depalpur. In the time of Alamgir, the foundation of the Hans power was laid. The Hans were simple zamindars, living a little to the northwest of Pakpattan. Among them was a learned man Sheikh Kutb Hans, who appears to have been a teacher of some of the Delhi nobility. He obtained some influence in this way, and finally, in 1663, Alamgir conferred a sanad on him, granting him several villages in the taluka of Kutbad. The deserted site of Kutbad may still be seen on the bank of the old Sohag, nearly south of Malka Hans. The villages were considered worth Rs. 10,000 per annum. Owing to his ability and court influence, Sheikh Kutb became a powerful man, and as the Para, Sobag, and

Dhaddar flowed through his lands, he rapidly became rich. At the downfall of the Mughal Empire, his descendant made himself independent, as will be noticed further on.

Tuppa Hansan belonged to pargana Qabúla. But Alamgir founded a new pargana and named it Alamgir pur, to which the Tappa Hansan, with most of the Deg Ravi Pargana, was attached. This connection with the Ravi may have been the main reason why the Hans ruler afterwards threatened the independence of the Kamalia Kharrals-a proceeding which ended in his downfall. Alamgirpur is supposed to have been situated on the old Bias, a little north of Kamir, on the Harappa and Pakpattan road. The site is marked on the map as Shah jahan pur.

Kamalia was also part of this area. It was in the time of Alamgir that the Kot Kamalia Kharrals rose to some importance. The fact of their chief still drawing considerable taluqdari allowances and occupying a position of some dignity seems to show that they must have been powerful once. According to their own accounts, their leader was much superior to the princes of the royal family, though not quite as great a man as the emperor. But, from the facts incidentally ascertained, they appear to have had no power at all and to have been at the mercy of all the neighbouring tribes.

Saadat Yar Khan of Kamalia

Saadat Yar Khan was the son of one of the Kharral chiefs, who held some post at the court of Delhi. He followed the vocation of all noble families in those days and robbed everyone he could. The emperor was pacified by Saadat Yar Khan's father until some presents from the King of Persia to him were appropriated by the Kharral.

Then Saadat Yar Khan was called to account, arrested, and sent to Delhi. Here his witty excuses resulted in his obtaining honorary dresses, a jagir worth Rs. 109,000 per annum, and being sent with 12,000 men to punish some

rebellious Afghans at Pind Dadan Khan. This rebellion seems to have been that which occurred in 1672, in which prince Sultan led the Imperial forces. He is probably the prince who insulted the Sials by proposing that Ghazi Khan, the eighth Sial chief, should betroth his daughter to Saadat Yar Khan. The fact of this proposal being considered insulting makes one suspect that Saadat Yar Khan's jagir cannot have been as large as said. He succeeded his father Mahabbat Khan, who was murdered at the instigation of a Multan Qureshí in 1706.

He again went to Delhi and was sent by Alamgir with prince Muiz-ud-din to put down the Lughari Balochs, who had revolted under one Rugha. Just then Alamgir died. Muiz-ud-din went off post-haste to Lahore leaving Saadat Yar Khan to bring up the baggage behind. On the return of the latter, coming down the Ravi in boats, he got involved in a quarrel with the Upera Kharrals, and a great battle was fought at The Danabad, in which the Uperas were totally defeated. It seems probable that there was a riot in the jungle, and that the Montgomery men came off victorious. After this, the Kamalia or Lekhera Kharrals with their allies the Kathias, Baghelas, Wahniwals, and other lower Ravi tribes, appear to have been engaged in constant quarrels with the Kharrals of the upper Ravi, and desperate battles took place at Waliwala, Pindi Khaí, and elsewhere. Sometimes one party succeeded in carrying off the stolen cattle, and sometimes the other succeeded in recovering them.

In spite of his court influence, experience in war, and valuable jagir, Saadat Yar Khan could not protect his country against Walidad Khan, the Sial chief of Jhang. The Sials held the country till the death of Walidad Khan in 1717. This chief effected great improvement. With the usual exaggeration of native stories, he is said to have set 125,000 pakka wells at work in the tract called Jhangar and to have taken one rupee and a blanket annually from each as revenue. There is no doubt he greatly extended cultivation, sunk wells, dug watercourses, and put down robberies vigorously. Saadat Yar Khan seems to have died before

Walidad Khan. On the death of the latter, the Kamalia Kharrals became their own masters again, till they were conquered by the Nakkai Sikhs.

Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali

After the death of Alamgir in 1707, the Mughal power, already grievously shaken, hastened with accelerated pace to its overthrow. Internecine struggles for the throne indirectly favoured the rise of the ferocious and enthusiastic Sikhs at the same time that the Mahrattas and Afghans made themselves masters of the best provinces of the empire. In 1739, Nadir Shah took the emperor Muhammad Shah prisoner and sacked Delhi. In 1747, the first invasion of Ahmad Shah took place. He is said to have come back seven times; the last invasion took place in 1767. The complete manner in which the country was swept of everything valuable by the Afghans is forcibly expressed in the couplet:

Khada pita la-he-da,

Te rehnda Ahmad Shah-e da

Implying that what one eats and drinks is of profit to one, and anything that remains goes to Ahmad Shah. In 1758 the Mahrattas overran the country and took Multan and Lahore. Next year Ahmad Shah drove them out again. The next invaders were the Bhangí Sikhs. Till the incursions of the Durani monarch commenced, the present Sahiwal Division (Montgomery district) was subject to the governor of Lahore.

After that various men of influence made them independent, and exercised all the privileges of independent rulers, as regards fighting with their neighbours and robbing and murdering those weaker than them.

Nakais of Gogera

The Nakka country lies between the Ravi and Sutlej, in the south of the Lahore district. The word *nakka* means border, edge. Híra Singh was a Sikh

Zamindar living at Bahrwal in the Nakka. He took possession of the country and founded a misl or confederacy, which was known as the Nakkai misl. He seems to have joined the Bhangís in their plundering expedition under Hari Singh about 1760 when they were beaten back from Multan. He had always been inclined to extend his territory to the south, and forming an alliance with the Hans. He attacked the Dewan of Pakpattan, who was supported by the Wattús.

A battle was fought at a place called Bhuman Shah or Kuttewala on the old Sobag. The Sikhs and Hans, who were probably in small numbers, were beaten, and many of them drowned in the river. Hira Singh was killed. He was succeeded by his nephew, Nar Singh, who was killed in 1768 at Kot Kamalia, fighting against the Kharrals. His son, Ran Singh, was the most important of the Nakkaí chiefs. He extended the possessions of his misl and held the talúkas of Bucheke, Farídabad, and Jethpur. He also got possession of Saiyadwala, which had before been held by Kamar Singh, of the Gogera Nakkaí family. On Ran Singh's death, Wazir Singh, brother of Kamar Singh, recovered Saiyadwala from Bhagwan Singh, the son of Ran Singh. After the marriage of Bhagwan Singh's sister to Ranjit Singh, the Nakkais seem to have turned their attention to Pak Pattan again, and finally conquered the country of the Hans. This they retained till Ranjit Singh seized all their possessions in 1810.

Kamar Singh, of the Gugera Nakkais, was a greater man in this part of the country even than Ran Singh. He occupied both sides of the Ravi, from Faridabad to the Multan border. When the Hans threatened Kamalia, or, as one account says, actually took it, the Kharrals called on Kamar Singh for help. He drove off the Hans and kept Kamalia for himself. He took away the jagír of the Kamalia chief, and gave him a taliqdari allowance, locally known as athoy, of five pais in the *kharuar* of *nijkari* crops, and Re. 1 per Kanal of zabti crops. He rebuilt Satgharah, which had been sacked by the Sikhs about 1745, and abandoned by the inhabitants. He built a brick wall, still in good preservation, round the town.

This was in 1775. He also constructed forts at Harappa and Kamir. He was an able ruler and kept the Ravi tribe in good order. The Kathias, Kharrals, and other native clans settled down to comparatively quiet lives. A great increase in cultivation took place in his time. In this respect, considering the difficulties under which he laboured, his rule will compare not unfavourably even with that of Sawan Mal.

The country subject to him seemed to have been divided into two parganas, Satgharah and Saiyadwala, and five garhis-Killianwala, Dhaurí, Kamalia, Chíchawatní, and Harappa. He died about 1780 after having been engaged in constant warfare with the rival house of Bahrwal. It is said he was murdered by an Upera Kharral at Rahna Moharan near Saiyadwala. He was succeeded by Wazir Singh, his brother, who more than held his own against Bhagwan Singh. In 1783, Jai Singh, Kanhaia seized his country. After two years the Kanhaia misl was shattered at Batala. Wazir Singh assisted in its overthrow and recovered his country. In 1790 he was murdered by Dal Singh, of Bahrwal, and was succeeded by Milar Singh. In 1798, when Shah Zaman invaded Punjab, Muzaffar Khan, governor of Multan, attacked Kamalia and had just been conquered.

Sikh Raj

Thus between 1804 and 1810, Ranjit Singh had taken possession of all the country except a small strip on the Sutlej held by the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who paid tribute to it. The old divisions were abolished, and the country was parcelled out into Talukas. Over each, a kardar was appointed, who was very nearly independent. He exercised judicial and executive powers. He collected the revenue and settled disputes. The revenue collected in the shape of fines was not much less than the actual land revenue. Almost the whole of the Depalpur tehsil was held by influential sardars in jagír, with the exception of Chandpur and a

block of land south of Faridabad; the rest of the district was Khalsa.

Occasionally, a taluka would be given in jagír and almost immediately resumed. Thus Kanwar Khark Singh held Kamalia from 1814 to 1816. The talukas seem to have been farmed to the highest bidder. As might be expected from such a system, oppression flourished. There was little security either. The people had only two ways of protecting themselves, the first was to go to Lahore and complain; the second to murder the kardar; neither was very satisfactory, as the result was only to introduce a still more rapacious party on the scene. The ruins of old forts are still numerous in the district. Wells used to be provided with little towers to which the cultivators might fly on the approach of danger. A couple of matchlocks were kept in them, and beneath, there was an enclosure for cattle. Thus cultivators carried on their work. Ranjit Singh had a Thana at Qabula, and there was another belonging to Bahawalpur at Tibbí, four miles off, yet the country was so unsettled that people scarcely dared to cross between the two if they had anything worth stealing with them.

Dewan Sawan Mal

About 1830 Diwan Sawan Mal, governor of Multan, obtained charge of a considerable portion of the district Montgomery (Division Sahiwal) almost all, in fact, except the Depalpur Tehsil. His rule was decidedly vigorous. At first, villages in which serious crimes took place were burnt as examples. The track law was strictly enforced. He had canals dug and by light rents and a just administration caused large areas to be brought under cultivation. The tribes of the Ravi were, in 1843 they were out and plundered half the country. The Wattus on the Sutlej were very little better.

In 1844, Sawan Mal was killed that followed the first Sikh war. The Kharrals and Sials rose again but were severely handled by Sadiq Muhammad, the kardar of Mulraj. The result of the war was the establishment of the English

residency at Lahore. A summary settlement was made; but otherwise, no startling changes occurred. The second Sikh war ended with the introduction of British rule in 1849.

Annexation by British

During the occupation of the country in 1849, a district was constituted with its headquarters at Pakpattan. It included so much of the present district as lies between the Ravi and the Sutlej, the trans-Ravi portion belonging to the Jhang district. In 1852, this latter tract was attached to the district, and the headquarters moved to Gogera, near the south bank of the Ravi, and upon the old military road from Lahore to Multan, about 30 miles to the north of the present station of Sahiwal. In 1855 twenty villages were transferred from Lahore to the Gogera district. On the opening of the railway, Gogera was abandoned as a civil station, and the headquarters of the district transferred to the village of Sahiwal which became the halfway station on the line between Lahore and Multan. This took place in 1861.

Subsequently in 1865, by way of compliment to Sir R. Montgomery, the new station received the name of Montgomery. About the same time, the interior arrangement of the district was re-cast. It has previously been divided into Five Tehsils having their headquarters at Gogera, Sayyedwala, Hujra, Pakpattan, and Harappa. Now, however, Sayyadwala and Harappa ceased to be tehsil stations, and the district was divided into four quarters, the Tehsil of Gogera in the north, of Hujra in the west, of Pakpattan in the south, and Montgomery in the east, the Trans-Ravi, or Sayyadwala Parganas being included in the Gogera Tehsil. Subsequently, in 1871, the headquarters of the Hujra Tehsil were removed to Depalpur.

War of Independence 1857

The more powerful tribes of the district had, during generations of anarchy, become too accustomed not to accept the invaders to settle down with pleasure to a quiet humdrum life. When the war of Independence started in 1857, they thought the time had come to stand for the motherland, and the district was the scene of the only popular rising which took place north of the Sutlej.

The Kharrals are divided into many goats or sub-divisions. Among them are the Upera and Lakhera got. The Upera Kharrals belong principally to Jhamra and Danabad, in the Gogera tehsil; the Lakhera Kharrals are found about Kamalia. There is little love lost between these kinsmen. The battle of Danabad, in which the Lakheras beat the Uperas, has been mentioned. The Kathias, who hold with the Lakheras, have always been engaged in quarrels with the Uperas. In 1857, Ahmad Khan Kharral, a resident of Jhamra was the leader of the Uperas; and Sarfraz Khan, of Kamalia, was the chief of the Lakheras. Ahmad was a man above the bold and crafty. In 1848, he had induced Dhara Singh, of the Gogera Nakkaí, to hold Satgharah against the English. It was this man who roused the tribes.

During the War of Independence, The Bar area was the only area in the whole of India where only laymen, farmers, and labourers rose in revolt. Here it was not Sepoy Mutiny but open Mass Revolt to oust foreigners for their homeland. They were not out for war for some special local reason. They rose against the British and for only Indian independence. This proves that the people of this Bar were real patriots with a sense of freedom.

It is a general belief that Rai Sarfaraz Khan Kharral betrayed the locals. In fact, he was the man working with the British since the Sikh wars. He won the vast area for the British even the Fort of Tulamba from Sikhs. He served them for more than a decade. He was not an ally of local people in the War of

Independence. He was loyal to the British and proved it with his character as it was proved by Quraishis, Khakwanis, Langrials, and Chishtis also in the whole Multan Division including Bars.

It is said that it was a very low-scale conflict and was not mentioned. It was an area of 200 miles long from Lahore to Multan including today's districts of Okara, Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Khanewal, Multan, Lodhran, Jhang and Faisalabad. If a war in such a vast area is low scale, then what is called full scale? British stationed more than half of the British troops in Punjab as they believe that the safety of Punjab is the safety of India. In such a situation revolt here in Punjab was more daring. Bar People revolted and remained in war even long after the recapturing of Delhi by the British. It was a full-scale revolt that threatened the British with their existence in Punjab. This revolt made the British worry as the communication of Lahore with Multan and then Karachi to Mumbai was halted. If it remained for some more months, it can be fatal for the British to control India. So we can say that the war in Bars was very important if not more important than the war around Delhi.

Local Tribes of Bars enriched the Bar land with their Blood and sowed the seeds of Independence for later generations. They should be admired by the Government and monuments should be declared national. British should say sorry to the families of Warriors who shed their blood for Homeland. Burnt villages and souls of people are still waiting for the formal apology of Britain. Warriors of war should be recognized and admired for their contribution to this land and Independence.

Subject:- MEMO FROM VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN.

Kindly refer to your office letter
No.PA/DS(G)/-39/99 dated 21.5.99 on the subject cited above.

2. The required information as desired vide
reference above is as follows :-

i) The District Sahiwal was originally known by the name of Gogera after the name of a small village on the left bank of river Ravi situated on the Old Grand Trunk road constructed by Sher Shah Suri. Gogera continued as District Headquarter till the annexation of Punjab by the British. With the advent of railway, the Headquarter was shifted to the present site in 1864-65 and was named Montgomery as a compliment to Sir Robert Montgomery who was the Lt. Governor of the Province. The District was renamed as Sahiwal on 14.11.1966 after the announcement of the General Muhammad Musa Khan, the Governor of West Pakistan during 'Jashan-e-Sahawal' 1966.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS MONTGOMERY

SR.NO.	NAME OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	FROM	TO
1	T.W.Smyth	--	04-11-1873
2	Lt.Col.F.M.Birch	05-11-1873	03-05-1875
3	F.E.Moore	04-05-1875	19-06-1875
4	Lt.Co.F.M.Birch	20-06-1875	25-02-1876
5	M.Macaulifee	26-02-1876	29-07-1876
6	A.H.Benton	30-07-1876	01-10-1876
7	M.Macaulifee	02-10-1876	26-06-1877
8	G.L.Smith	27-6-1877	30-07-1877
9	M.Macaulifee	31-07-1877	16-05-1878
10	Lt.Co.H.V.Riddell	17-05-1878	23-12-1878
11	A.R.Bulman	24-12-1878	24-01-1879
12	Lt.Col.H.V.Riddell	25-01-1879	03-02-1879
13	A.R.Bulman	04-02-1879	29-03-1879
14	Lt.Col.H.V.Riddell	30-03-1879	27-03-1881
15	H.W.Steel	28-03-1881	11-05-1881
16	Lt.Col.H.V.Riddell	12-05-1881	14-03-1882
17	Maj.R.Bartholomew	15-03-1882	30-04-1882
18	Maj.H.J.Lawrence	01-05-1882	21-08-1882
19	G.L.Smith	22-08-1882	13-11-1882
20	G.Knox	14-11-1882	16-03-1883
21	Maj.C.Mcneile	17-03-1883	12-08-1883
22	J.G.Silcock	13-08-1883	12-11-1883
23	Maj.C.Mcneile	13-11-1883	03-02-1884
24	T.O.Wilkinson	04-03-1884	06-08-1884
25	C.E.Gladstone	07-08-1884	25-06-1885
26	T.Troward	26-06-1885	17-04-1886
27	J.G.M.Reddie	18-04-1886	29-04-1886

28	T.Troward	30-04-1886	19-04-1887
29	A.H.Diack	20-04-1887	08-09-1887
30	T.Troward	09-09-1887	08-02-1888
31	T.J.Kennedy	09-02-1888	31-01-1889
32	Col.C.Beadon	01-02-1889	06-03-1889
33	T.J.Kennedy	07-03-1889	05-05-1889
34	S.M.Afzal Khan	06-05-1889	10-10-1890
35	T.J.Kennedy	11-10-1890	30-03-1891
36	H.Scott.Smith	31-03-1891	24-11-1891
37	J.M.Douie	25-11-1891	23-02-1892
38	R.M.Dane	24-02-1892	21-03-1892
39	H.Scott.Smith	22-03-1892	27-08-1892
40	A.I.Harrison	28-08-1892	19-11-1892
41	T.J.Kennedy	10-11-1892	13-04-1893
42	A.I.Harrison	14-04-1893	13-07-1893
43	T.J.Kennedy	14-07-1893	01-12-1893
44	Capt.C.P.Egerton	02-12-1893	09-12-1893
45	T.J.Kennedy	10-12-1893	14-05-1894
46	P.J.Fagan	15-05-1894	21-10-1894
47	W.C.Renouf	22-10-1894	10-04-1895
48	P.J.Fagan	11-04-1895	10-05-1895
49	D.Narindra Nath	11-05-1895	11-02-1897
50	A.Ghafur Khan	12-02-1897	18-11-1898
51	A.J.W.Kitchin	19-11-1898	28-02-1901
52	J.P.Tompson	01-03-1901	30-09-1901
53	C.W.Loaton	01-10-1901	22-01-1902
54	Capt.C.H.Buck	23-01-1902	31-07-1902
55	Lala Harnam Das	01-08-1902	31-08-1902
56	Capt.C.H.Buck	01-09-1902	10-04-1905
57	Miles Irving	11-04-1905	15-06-1906
58	D.J.Boyd	16-06-1906	20-07-1906
59	Lala Hanga Ram	21-07-1906	04-08-1906
60	Miles Irving	05-08-1906	08-08-1906

61	Capt.C.H.Buck	09-08-1906	03-09-1907
62	E.H.Wakefield	04-09-1907	08-10-1907
63	Capt.C.H.Buck	09-10-1907	07-03-1908
64	Capt.F.C.Nicholas	08-03-1908	09-09-1908
65	Sh.Nasir-ud-Din	10-09-1908	26-09-1908
66	Capt.F.C.Nicholas	27-09-1908	31-10-1908
67	A.Langley	01-11-1908	02-03-1909
68	Miles Irving	03-03-1909	12-07-1912
69	C.F.Strickland	13-07-1912	02-10-1912
70	Miles Irving I.C.S.	03-10-1912	27-03-1913
71	E.A.Joseph I.C.S.	28-03-1913	20-05-1913
72	H.K.Kaul, R.B. C.I.E.	21-05-1913	11-12-1913
73	E.A.Joseph. I.C.S.	12-12-1913	20-12-1913
74	Maj.J.C.C.Angelo	21-12-1913	23-03-1914
75	R.D.Thompson. I.C.S.	24-03-1914	20-04-1914
76	Pt.H.K.Kaul, R.B. C.I.E.	21-04-1914	17-05-1915
77	L.T.Chand, R.B. I.S.O.	18-05-1915	19-06-1915
78	Pt.H.K.Kaul, R.B. C.I.	30-06-1915	23-03-1916
79	J.R.S.Parsons	24-03-1916	24-04-1916
80	F.A.Ferguson	25-04-1916	30-07-1916
81	J.R.S.Parsons	31-07-1916	01-09-1916
82	Pt.H.K.Kaul, R.B.C.I.E.	02-09-1916	04-11-1916
83	Sh.R.Bakhsh P.C.S.	05-11-1916	01-04-1917
84	Q.Q.Henriques I.C.S.	02-04-1917	29-08-1917
85	Sh.R.Bakhsh P.C.S.	30-08-1917	06-10-1917
86	Q.Q.Henriques I.C.S.	07-10-1917	05-07-1918
87	R.D.Thomson I.C.S.	06-07-1918	30-07-1918
88	L.G.Dass P.C.S.	31-07-1918	01-08-1918
89	Q.Q.Henriques I.C.S.	02-08-1918	02-12-1919
90	J.D.Penny I.C.S.	03-12-1919	20-02-1920
91	M.M.H.Khan, P.C.S.	21-02-1920	31-03-1920
92	L.Labhu Ram. P.C.S.	01-04-1920	16-12-1920
93	Lt.Col.G.B.Sanford	17-12-1920	16-02-1921

94	Ch.S.Ahmad, P.C.S.	17-02-1921	04-11-1921
95	A.W.J.Talbot. I.C.S.	05-11-1921	08-05-1922
96	M.Z.Mehdi Khan, P.C.S.	09-05-1922	23-11-1923
97	F.B.Wac. I.C.S.	24-11-1923	13-11-1924
98	A.V.Askwith, I.C.S.	14-11-1924	03-10-1925
99	R.B.Beckett. I.C.S.	04-10-1925	20-05-1926
100	W.G.Bradford I.C.S.	20-05-1926	31-05-1926
101	S.K.Nawabzada. I.C.S.	01-06-1926	01-08-1926
102	W.G.Bradford I.C.S.	02-08-1926	27-03-1928
103	Ram Chandra. I.C.S.	28-03-1928	02-04-1928
104	P.S.Kishan. P.C.S.	03-04-1928	13-05-1928
105	J.E.Keough. P.C.S.	14-05-1928	30-11-1928
106	P.S.Kishen. P.C.S.	01-12-1928	08-01-1929
107	S.Partab. I.C.S.	09-01-1929	23-07-1929
108	F.C.Bourne. I.C.S.	24-07-1929	10-09-1929
109	S.Partab.I.C.S.	11-09-1929	14-08-1931
110	H.D.Bhanot. I.C.S.	15-08-1931	28-09-1931
111	S.Partab. I.C.S.	29-09-1931	14-04-1932
112	W.F.G.Lebailley. I.C.S.	15-04-1932	29-01-1934
113	P.N.Thaper. I.C.S.	30-01-1934	13-08-1935
114	M.N.Ahmad. I.C.S.	14-08-1935	08-10-1935
115	P.N.Thaper. I.C.S.	08-10-1935	31-05-1937
116	N.M.Buch. I.C.S.	31-05-1937	27-04-1940
117	G.Mueen-ud-Din. I.C.S.	27-04-1940	03-06-1940
118	N.M.Buch. I.C.S.	03-06-1940	05-05-1941
119	G.Mueen-ud-Din. I.C.S.	05-05-1941	10-05-1941
120	A.Hameed. P.C.S.	10-05-1941	12-06-1943
121	S.A.Samad Khan. P.C.S.	12-06-1943	03-11-1943
122	S.F.Hassan. I.C.S.	03-11-1943	15-12-1943
123	S.Iqbal Singh. P.C.S.	15-12-1943	23-09-1945
124	P.M.Ismail. I.C.S.	23-09-1945	21-10-1946
125	B.Nanak Singh.P.C.S.	21-10-1946	17-12-1946
126	S.Said Zaman. P.C.S.	17-12-1946	06-08-1947

127	R.Hassan Akhtar. P.C.S.	06-08-1947	21-10-1948
128	S.A.Haq. P.A.S.	27-10-1948	14-05-1949
129	G.M.D.Jillani	14-05-1949	15-09-1949
130	S.A.Haq. P.A.S.	15-09-1949	24-04-1950
131	A.D.Arshid. P.C.S.	24-04-1950	11-07-1950
132	S.M.Hassan. P.A.S.	11-07-1950	29-11-1950
133	R.G.Mehdi. P.C.S.	30-11-1950	16-08-1951
134	Ch.M.A.Cheema. C.S.P.	16-08-1951	06-09-1952
135	Niaz Ahmad. C.S.P.	06-09-1952	11-10-1954
136	Mian M.Saeed. P.C.S.	11-10-1954	05-01-1956
137	Mr.V.A.Jaffery, C.S.P.	05-01-1956	22-07-1957
138	Mr.Rafique Anayat. C.S.P.	22-07-1957	11-07-1958
139	Mr.M.A.Awais, C.S.P.	11-07-1958	16-11-1959
140	Mr.M.H.Shah. C.S.P.	16-11-1959	12-12-1960
141	Mr.Masood Nabi Noor. C.S.P.	12-12-1960	26-06-1962
142	Mr. Karam Dad Khan.	27-06-1962	19-04-1964
143	Mr.S.M.Zaidi, C.S.P.	20-04-1964	14-03-1966
144	Mr.Muzaffar Qadir. C.S.P.	14-03-1966	14-11-1966

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

SAHIWAL

145	Mr.Muzaffar Qadir. C.S.P.	14-11-1966	30-04-1969
146	Mr.Tarik Jaffery. C.S.P.	01-05-1969	30-06-1970
147	Mr.Anwar Zahid. C.S.P.	01-07-1970	01-06-1971
148	Mr.Javed Ahmad Qureshi. C.S.P.	16-06-1971	18-06-1974
149	Ch. Nazir Ahmad	18-06-1974	05-06-1975
150	Mr.Tanwir Ahmad	05-06-1975	02-02-1976
151	Mr.G.M.Piracha	03-02-1976	20-11-1976
152	Mr.Jiwan Khan	20-11-1976	21-08-1977
153	Mr.Zafar Altaf	22-08-1977	21-02-1978
154	Mr.Muhammad Ashraf	21-02-1978	17-08-1979
155	Mr.Khalid Mehmood Ahmad	18-08-1979	14-10-1980
156	Mr.Hafeez Akhtar	15-10-1980	24-01-1982
157	Malik Jehangir Khan	25-01-1982	08-02-1984
158	Syed Mohammad Anis Sadiq	09-02-1984	13-04-1985
159	Syed Tajammul Abbas	14-04-1985	20-10-1988
160	Ch.Bashir Hussain Tahir	03-11-1988	14-10-1989
161	Khawaja Muhammad Naeem	22-10-1989	26-07-1992
162	Shaukat Ali Rana	26-07-1992	05-06-1993
163	Iqbal Ahmad Bosan	17-06-1993	01-08-1993
164	Masood Ahmad Shah	01-08-1993	06-09-1995
165	Raja Hassan Abbas	07-09-1995	30-09-1996
166	Hassan Nawaz Tarar	01-10-1996	02-08-1997
167	Haseeb Athar	16-08-1997	18-08-1998
168	Capt.Iftikhar Ahmad Rao	18-08-1998	26-11-1999
169	Fazal Abbas Mekan	26-11-1999	10-08-2000
170	Nasarullah Khan Chatha.	30-10-2000	13-08-2001

DISTRICT COORDINATION

OFFICERS, SAHIHWAL

Sr. #	NAME	TENURE
1	CAPT. (R) ARIF NADEEM	14-08-2001
2	MEHAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ SIAL	11-01-2003
3	MR. HAMEED AMJAD WARRAICH	10-05-2005
4	MR. INAM-UL-HAQ	01-11-2006
5	MR. MUHAMMAD HAKIM ALI DAULTANA	24-12-2006
6	MR. MUHAMMAD FAROOQ CH.	29-12-2006
7	MR. INAM-UL-HAQ	03-02-2007
8	MR. MUHAMMAD AYUB QAZI	17-04-2007
9	MR. MUHAMMAD KHAN KHICHI	17-04-2008
10	MR. WAQAS ALI MAHMOOD	03-02-2011
11	MR. ZULFIQAR AHMAD GHUMMAN	21-11-2011
12	DR. SAJID MAHMOOD CHAUHAN	08-04-2013
13	MR. ASIF IQBAL CH.	29-04-2015
14	MR. SHAUKAT ALI KHAN KHICHI	26-07-2016
15	MR. SHAUKAT ALI KHAN KHICHI	01-01-2017

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
SAHIHWAL

Sr. #	NAME	TENURE
1	MR. SHAUKAT ALI KHAN KHICHI	01-01-2017
2	MR. MUHAMMAD ZAMAN WATOO	22-06-2018
3	BARRISTER DR. EHTASHAM ANWAR	18-10-2019
4	MR. ZESHAN JAVED	02-12-2019
5	MR. BABAR BASHIR	11-09-2020
6	MR. WAJID ALI SHAH	27-08-2021

HISTORY AND WORK OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR (DEVELOPMENT) SAHIWAL

This office was established in 1999 at District Level linked with the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Sahiwal under the Administrative Control of Planning & Development Board, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore that coordinates and monitors development programs / activities of Provincial Departments, it plays the most important role in policy making (Provincial & Sectoral Policies/Priorities for the development projects according to the required resources). It prepares the Annual Development Program at Provincial Level to be executed by Provincial Departments, Lahore as well as prepares Annual Development Program for each District across Punjab Province.

P&D Board circulates Budget Documents pertaining to development schemes/projects to the districts in Punjab carrying both new/on-going schemes/projects equipped with allocation of funds for implementation/completion in the public interest. It is pertinent to mention here that all new development projects/schemes are undertaken on demand of public representatives/stakeholders concerned so that the actual goals/public needs may be fulfilled.

P&D Board does not allocate funds only for the financial years but connects with Finance Department, Govt. of Punjab to release allocated funds to the executing agencies concerned whether working at Provincial Level or District Level. After preparation of the Annual Development Program, the chapter is not closed; it takes 2nd turn to supplementary grants for development schemes/projects which continue during the financial years out of available resources in ADP booklet/treasury which are adjusted in revised development budget prepared after

completion of 1st 08 months of calendar year concerned.

On receipt of development packages through Annual Development Program/Supplementary Grants during the financial year for District Sahiwal, the following exercises are started but before talking about tasks/achievements, the strength of staff is discussed below:

**CONSTRUCTION OF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE IN DCO
COMPLEX, SAHIWAL**



STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENT

Sr. #	Name of post	BPSNo.	Sanctioned Strength	Working	Vacant
1.	Deputy Director (Development), Sahiwal	18	01	01	-
2.	Deputy Director (Technical), Sahiwal	18	01	01	-
3.	Assistant Director (Planning), Sahiwal	17	01	01	-
4.	Assistant Director (Technical), Sahiwal	17	01	-	01
5.	Superintendent	17	01	-	01
6.	Assistant	16	01	-	01
7.	Stenographer	15	02	-	02
8.	Junior Clerk	11	02	02	-
9.	Assistant Technical / Sub Engineer	11	01	-	01
10.	Driver	05	01	-	01
11.	Naib Qasid	02-03	02	01	01
12.	Sanitary Worker / Sweeper	02	01	-	01
Total			15	06	09

FUNCTIONS OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR (DEVELOPMENT) OFFICE:

On receipt of Annual Development Budget/Supplementary Grants time to time in favour of various sectors, the departments concerned in District Sahiwal prepare feasibilities/ rough cost estimates/PCs against development schemes and submit to this office for placing the same before District Development Committee which is Chaired by Deputy Commissioner, Sahiwal on request of this office (Deputy Director Development as Member/Secretary). The proposals/estimations are observed in the meeting under various angles and decisions are taken as per rules/government policy. The schemes submitted for approval without proper documentation are rejected / deferred by the committee whereas the schemes having minor missing documents are cleared subject to fulfillment of proper documentation. However, the schemes carrying complete documentation are cleared by the DDC without any hesitation. It is further added that DDC is empowered to approve development schemes up to 05 Million, therefore the projects/schemes beyond 05 million are rejected with the advice to take up the same with higher forms i.e. Division Development Working Party or Provincial Development Working Party etc.

After clearance of development schemes/projects by the DDC, Minutes of meeting are issued and on the basis of Minutes, Administrative Approval in favour of the executing agencies concerned is issued equipped with the name of the scheme, scope of work and cost etc. so that the executing agencies may be able to issue work orders to qualifying contractors from the tender process and to complete the work in time.

After compilation of data pertaining to development schemes/projects in District Sahiwal, District Coordination Committee meetings are arranged /held on monthly basis or sometimes fortnightly basis to review the physical/financial

progress of executing agencies which shows their performance. All stakeholders like Public Representatives, Heads of Executing Agencies and Heads of relevant Departments are invited to DCC meetings to discuss sector-wise development programs in detail.

After submission of “Soft & Hard Copies” of development projects/schemes by DD (Development), Sahiwal, meeting starts to evaluate the on-going/new development activities and the Chair/Public Representatives express their views and enquire from Heads of Executing Agencies one by one wherever they find any loophole like quality/quantity of work/quickness of work/slow utilization of funds as per available resources and during the meeting not only the issues being faced by the Executing Agencies are undertaken but necessary directions are also given to ensure development schemes completed in all respects under targeted time and without any compromise on quality/quantity.

This office (Deputy Director Development as Member/Secretary) also arranges meetings of Local Planning Board Committees in which proposals/estimations are submitted by Chief Officers, Metropolitan Corporation/Town Committees/Municipal Committees. The schemes are submitted in the shape of agenda before Deputy Commissioner as Convener of the meeting in presence of all stakeholders and the same are discussed in detail, objections/queries are made by the committee wherever required and necessary directions are issued to the executing agencies to implement the schemes after fulfilment of legal/procedural formalities as per guidelines from LG&CD, Govt. of the Punjab time to time and without compromise on quality/quantity of work. After detailed discussion, the schemes having complete documentation are cleared and minutes of the meeting are issued so that the executing agencies concerned could start work in the public interest.

Inquiries / Complaints pertaining to development schemes/projects

coming in the domain to this office are resolved / settled or any other assignment entrusted by the competent authority. In any segment of society, monitoring/inspection of anything has a vital role for its good worth so this office arranges regular visits and tries to keep an eye on development projects/schemes especially for quality/quantity of work and wherever it is observed any ambiguity, necessary directions are issued to the executing agencies to remove the shortcomings. In case of non-compliance, the Chair issues strict explanations / warning letters to mend their attitude to avoid disciplinary action/departmental Inquiry to be initiated / recommended against them under PEEDA Act. On-line dashboard launched by Urban Unit under supervision of Planning & Development Board, Govt. of Punjab, Lahore is also updated for the purpose of utilization of development schemes/projects, therefore, P&D Board can watch easily the progress/performance of each district in Punjab including District Sahiwal. The present status/data of development schemes carrying tasks/achievements during the last financial year 2020-21 is mentioned below for perusal:

Achievements/Targets of Department during the Year 2020-21
Rs in Million

Name of Programme	Detail of Scheme			Cost	Exp. Upto 30/6/20	Exp. 20-21	Total Exp	Remarks/Completed
	On-Going	New	Total					
ADP 2020-21	44	01	45	10898	5691	1026	6717	20 Completed
CDP -II	29	-	29	200	21	171	148	29 Completed
CDP-III	-	33	33	400	-	38	38	06 Completed
SAP-II	37		37	150	7	134	141	26 Completed
SAP-III	-	15	15	150	-	13	13	Work in Progress
RAP-II	-	04	04	345	-	52	52	Work in Progress
LG,s ADP 20-21	-	402	402	1445	-	405	405	84 Completed
Total			576	13674	5719	1858	7577	

BRIEF DETAIL

Sahiwal Medical College is a progressive medical college that stands tall at an excellent geographic location in the centre of green plains and in the heart of Punjab in Sahiwal Division, which has a rich agriculture- based economy and is famous for its educational institutions. Feeling the utmost need of a medical college in the area, The Sahiwal Medical College was established in 2010. The Chief Minister of Punjab laid the foundation stone of The Sahiwal Medical College. The College started functioning in November 2010. Punjab Government allotted 62 acres of land near Central Jail Sahiwal for the college, where the state of the art campus was completed at the total cost of RS. 1 billion equipped with a multi-storey academic block, administrative block, library, conference room, lecture theatres and laboratories. The classes of MBBS were started at the Paramedical School of the DHQ Hospital Sahiwal but shifted to this new campus in December 2014.

The college is attached with DHQ Teaching Hospital Sahiwal and Government Haji Abdul Qayyum, Teaching Hospital.

First batch students of the college graduated in February 2016 when college stood at No. 1 place with 97.87 pass percentage among 29 medical colleges in Punjab in Final Professional MBBS UHS Annual Examination.

The College and allied hospitals are also recognized by CPSP& UHS for post-graduate training of FCPS Programs in Medicine, General Surgery, Paediatrics, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, ENT, Urology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Anaesthesiology and Diagnostic Radiology.

MILESTONES

A glimpse of milestones achieved is:

- In 2012 construction of the new campus sailed towards completion.
- In 2014, the grand new campus of the SLMC was inaugurated providing a leap forward in the direction of progress.
- In 2015, Student of Final year Umme–e-Habiba got 1st position overall among the medical institutes of Punjab and 3rd individual position in UHS.
- In 2016, SLMC got recognized for post-graduate programs in multiple specialties.
- In 2017, SLMC hosted the 15th biennial physiology conference and the first issue of college magazine Zahrawi was published.
- In 2018, SLMC hosted the 1st biennial conference of the Pakistan Urogynaecology Association.
- In 2019, the first convocation of The Sahiwal Medical College was held comprising of students of the initial four batches of the college.
- In 2020, Third Professional Examination held in Feb-Mar 2021 SLMC stood at number one place amongst 41 public and private sector medical colleges of Punjab with 27 distinctions, Emergency Department Upgraded.
- In 2021, Laparoscopic Surgery at General Surgery and Gynae &Obstetrics Department And Commissioning of PCR & ELISA Lab Facilities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND **MUSEUM HARAPPA**

Harappa of Indus valley, one of the world oldest civilizations which flourished about 3500 B.C. to 1500 BC in areas, is presently watered by the river Indus and its tributary rivers. So far, more than four hundred sites of the Indus valley civilization have been discovered in which Harappa and Mohenjodaro are identified as its two major urban centres.

The site of Harappa is located about 27 K.M. southwest of Sahiwal city. It is considered the second largest city of the Indus Valley Civilization. The first mention of the site of Harappa is found in the travel account of Mr. Charles Masson, a British military deserter, who visited the site of Harappa, in 1826 for the first time. After that Mr. Alexander Cunningham, a famous archaeologist paid visit to the site twice in 1853 and 1856. After a long period the Harappa site was declared as protected in 1920 under the AMP act of 1904 but unfortunately before the area was declared protected the mounds of Harappa had long been the source of brick hunters to use as ballast for about 160 K.M. of Lahore Multan Railway track as well as a ready means of bricks for building houses for the local people of modern Harappa town. The laying of railway lines and the activities of local brick robbers destroyed most of the brick structure of the ancient remains.

The first excavation was conducted by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921 and continued up to 1925. Madho Sarup Vats excavated the site from 1926 to 1934. Thereafter, Mr. K.N Shastri excavated the site in 1937. Sir, R.E.M. Wheeler laid the trenches on the site from 1944 to 1946. After the emergence of Pakistan on 14 August 1947, Dr. Muhammad Rafique Mughal carried out excavations at Harappa in 1966 and added useful information already known from the site. The American Archaeological Mission in coordination with the Department of Archaeology and

Museums, Government of Pakistan, under the guidance of Dr. George F.

Dales started archaeological research at Harappa in 1986 to date.

During the excavation a large number of artifacts were recovered which was properly documented and then exhibited in the museum such as ritual objects, seals, mother goddess, stone tools, Copper and Bronze objects, terracotta female animal figurines, Shell and ivory objects, Weights Children toys Human Skeleton and a large number of other pottery objects.

Presently Harappa is the only site of the Indus valley civilization that provides complete chronology from 3500 to 1500 B.C. Here at Harappa one can study the evolution and development of different art, craft and technologies of the Indus valley Civilization.

At present, the Directorate General of Archaeology, Tourism Department, Government of Punjab has Administrative control of the Archaeological Museum Harappa. For the attraction of tourists, Harappa Museum Administration provides good facilities to the visitors of national and international areas such as walkways, Auditorium / Mini Cinema, Cafeteria and other necessary facilities.

Auditorium / Mini Cinema



Canopies



Harappa Museum



Terracotta chess Board Harappan decorated

Walkways



Town Planning of Harappa Investigation of Artifact Harappan Seal depicting "Unicorn" Harappan Toy Chart



Harappan decorated bowl



Terracotta Chess Board



Harappan decorated burial Jar



Female Figurine



Punjab Council of the Arts Sahiwal

Division

Punjab has three major cultures, spread among plains, deserts and Potohari geographical landscapes, which make it a multi-cultural entity. For a prosperous and peaceful society, it is necessary to create harmony among all the different cultural groups living in a country. Realizing the importance of cultural harmony in a multi-faceted cultural society, Punjab Arts Council Sahiwal has developed cultural and social harmony programs, which include a variety of educational institutions, cultural and social organizations, attendees and various speakers from the regions. Culture is the patina of a society that reflects the cultural history of its region. Sahiwal Division is a very fertile region in terms of culture and literature. The people of Sahiwal are the heir of the Harrapa civilization and representatives of peace-loving traditions of legendry Sufi Hazrat Baba Farid. Many great personalities in terms of literature and culture have been associated with Sahiwal Division.

The main responsibility of the Punjab Council of the Arts, Sahiwal Division, Sahiwal under the auspices of the Information and Culture Department of Punjab Government and the supervision of Punjab Council of the Arts, Lahore, is to highlight the culture of Punjab and highlight the literary and cultural significance of the Division. The conducting of cultural activities for the sake of cultural identity helps in building a healthy society. These cultural activities help to promote attitudes such as peace, brotherhood and tolerance. The Sahiwal Arts Council, headed by Dr. Riaz Hamdani (Director), stands out as a dynamic and active cultural institution.

The Arts Council Sahiwal, after its inception six years ago, started the celebrations with a specific intellectual trend. Scientific, literary and cultural

opportunities were provided to every school of thought on this platform. Various seminars were organized on important topics for every mindset of the youth. Literary and intellectual atmosphere was nurtured in Sahiwal. Apart from public and private educational institutions, the children of religious schools and kiln workers were also given opportunities to perform on the stage of the Arts Council. Different religious and social classes were made part of the celebrations. Programs were designed based on the rights and festivals of the minority. Young people were encouraged to hone their skills in the fields of fine arts, music, drama and literature. The Majeed Amjad Literary Award was launched to pay tribute to the scholarly and literary services of Sahiwal's literary celebrities and their philosophical works. The Punjab Council of the Arts, Sahiwal Division, while looking for ways of hope and a bright future in the Pakistani society, lits the candle of knowledge, literature and culture. Even in the most difficult days of the lockdown, by holding online international conferences, the council laid the foundation of the enlightened tradition of tablet and pen, which was well appreciated by various academic and social circles. In short, this nascent arts council made a successful and practical effort to defeat radical thinking by promoting traditions of harmony, love and tolerance.

Language and Literature in Sahiwal: A Study

Sahiwal is inhabited by an old settlement, whose lost deities appear from prehistoric times. For centuries, the kingdoms between the Sutlej and Ravi rivers have been the cradle of ancient civilizations. The books found during the period have not yet been read in the true sense, yet there are many barriers between this civilization and the linguists. However, well-known research scholar Grierson mentions a dialect called "Lehnda" in the languages of the subcontinent which was spoken in Sahiwal, Jhang and Faisalabad areas. He thinks that "Lehnda" and

Punjabi are two different languages. Lehnda is similar to Dardak dialects. Grierson's point is that these are not two separate languages, but a gradual change in the dialects was influenced by local Buddhism. The centre of connection of these dialects is the duet of Fariduddin Ganj Shakar, a well-known elder of the Chishtia order. In addition, Maulana Abdi's books on the subject of Sufism in ancient times are an asset of Sahiwal's literary history. The story of the struggle of the local warriors too, in the war of independence in 1857, is an un-forgettable story of local literature.

A few years before the establishment of Pakistan, the poetry of Dr. Malha Ram and Sheikh Abdul Hameed Asi appears in this dim light as a slight wave of Dhank. At this crucial juncture in post-independence history, Sahiwal received the honour of having Maulana Aziz-ud-Din Azmi, Sheikh Ataullah Jinn and Majeed Qadri as their permanent home. Maulana Azami was a beautiful Persian language poet. His poetry is connected with the great Persian poetic tradition. Azami was a student of Maulana Ghulam Qadir Grami, the great Persian poet in the Persian subcontinent. Sheikh Ataullah Jinn's poetry emerged as the most authoritative voice of Urdu in this era. His philosophy of poetry breathes in Islamic history and non-Arabic atmosphere. Maulana Jannu gave melody to Sahiwal's Ghazals. Its effects are still evident in his successors: Akram Khan Qamar and Bashir Ahmad Bashir. Majeed Qadri migrated from Ambala to Sahiwal and took up the profession of pedagogy in a local school. He was a fan of Classical Ghazal. In the sixties, poets used their experiences in Urdu Ghazal in different ways. The earliest forms of Jalaluddin Akbar's poetry were born in this atmosphere. The poetic tendencies of these poets look very different from the national mainstream.

It was during this period that Sahiwal's poetry began to gain national importance. During this period, the poets of Sahiwal introduced themselves at the national level. Yasin Qudrat, Naseer Ahmar and Ahsan Shirazi looked overwhelmed. The

status of Majeed Amjad, the founder of Urdu Poetry, was the reason for introducing the city to the world. His poetic accent influenced the new generation. Ahmed Hamesh, Kazim Bukhari, Saadat Saeed, Nazir Naji, Sajjad Mir, Fahim Jozi, Dr. Muhammad Amin, Qazi Habib-ur-Rehman, Tariq Aziz (Neelam Ghar), Safdar Saleem Sial, Sabir Kanjahi, and Hamid Jilani illuminated the city's outlook.

Mustafa Zaidi and Majeed Amjad came to Sahiwal for employment. With their arrival, a new wave of thought spread in the literary atmosphere of Sahiwal. Mustafa Zaidi was appointed as Deputy Commissioner in Sahiwal District. With his administrative efforts, he created a stir in the literary atmosphere of Sahiwal. At the national level, the city became known for its cultural fertility. Aftab Kaush's name came to the fore in the eighties. The prominent poets in 1990's were Riaz Naghmi, Shehzad Anjum, Dr. Iftikhar Shafi, Ali Raza, Behzad Jazeb, Sarfraz Tabassum, Atta-ur-Rehman Qazi, Wasif Sajjad, Murtaza Sajid, Zaigham Rizvi, Ghazanfar Abbas Syed, Hasrat Bilal, Aun Al-Hassan Ghazi, Ali Waris Ansari, Ausaf Sheikh and Syed Aslam Hashmi. Entering the atmosphere, in a stagnant literary environment, this movement seems to be a continuation of the era of the late Mustafa Zaidi. In the field of criticism, research and creation in the tradition of Urdu prose Dr. A.D Naseem, Muzaffar Hussain Warraich, Dr. Iftikhar Shafi, Dr. Riaz Hamdani, Dr. Nadeem Abbas Ashraf, Dr. Rani Akash, Syed Ali Sani Gillani, Dr. Mushtaq Adil Kathia, Allah Yar Saqib, Hina Jamshed, Matloob Hussain and M.A. Ashraf are prominent. In the new generation, Kashif Hanif, Nadeem Sadiq, Asim Aslam, Abdul Basit, Kashif Habab and Umar Farooq Insha are important writers in Urdu. The services of Haji Afzal Hussain Gilani, AD Ijaz, Talib Jatoi and Kaswar Mubarak Butt will always be remembered in the history of Punjabi language and literature. At the government level, the services of the Punjab Council of the Arts, Sahiwal Division, Sahiwal are important. Under the

leadership of Dr. Riaz Hamdani, the organization has organized world-class conferences and poetry readings. Majid Amjad Academy, Arbab Zauq Circle, Sahiwal Academy, Adab Sarai and Bazm Forough Adab are important.

Actors, Artists and the Fine Arts.

Before the formation of Pakistan, there was a tradition of local theatres and arenas in the ancient district of Montgomery. Leading international personalities like Mehdi Hassan, Pervez Mehdi, A. Nair, Tarnam Naz, Reshma and Shafaat Awan were from Sahiwal. Film actor Yousuf Khan used to live in the street in front of the post office Sahiwal. Syed Kazim Raza and Nazir Adil started stage dramas in Sahiwal. Famous stage actors Bella also belonged to Sahiwal. In the field of painting and calligraphy, Abdul Rahim, Tariq Mirza, Aslam Tariq, Mohammad Zaki, Faqir Mohammad, Allah Bakhsh, Nusrat, Younis Ansari and Abdul Matin gained fame. In photography, the names of Prof. Abdul Aziz, Prof. Khawaja Salahuddin, Mohammad-ud-din Saif and Umar Dehlvi are mentioned with pride. In the field of journalism, the names of Fazal Mohammad Khan, Merajuddin Zafar, Saeed Chauhan and Mohammad Amin are listed with dignity.

BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

The Building Department is a department of the Government of Punjab, Pakistan. The Department is responsible for planning, execution, development and maintenance of all Govt. Buildings. The Housing and construction sectors are well recognized to generate maximum employment opportunities and contribute towards economic revival and growth. Its multiple effects on the economy are demonstrated through the robust potential of the construction activities in:

- Generating Industrial Production.
- Developing Small and Medium
- Enterprise Creating Self
- Employment Opportunities.
- Flourishing business commerce and trade activities, and at the same time enhancing utilization of indigenous natural and man-made resources.
- The Buildings Division, Sahiwal comprises one Executive Engineer, 03 on Sub Divisional Officer, and 42 non-allied staff.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Cost
1.	Provision of Missing facilities for Up-Gradation of DHQ Hospital to Teaching Hospital Sahiwal.	2655.312 (M)
2.	Establishment of Medical College Sahiwal.	869.120 (M)
3.	Establishment of Punjab Prisons staff training college at Sahiwal.	612.802 (M)
4.	Construction of Infrastructure for Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) Regional Office Sahiwal.	399.851 (M)
5.	Construction of Regional Training Institute, Sahiwal.	139.983 (M)
6.	Establishment of Govt. Degree College for Women, 90-More, Sahiwal	132.429 (M)
7.	Construction of Regional Directorate of Anti Corruption Establishment Sahiwal Region Sahiwal	79.347 (M)
8.	Construction of office building of Divisional office Sahiwal and District Food Controller Sahiwal.	57.766 (M)
9.	Construction of PS Harappa, District Sahiwal.	53.587 (M)
10.	Development and Provision of Public Facilities at Harappa Museum Sahiwal.	22.995 (M)

PROVISION OF MISSING FACILITIES FOR UP-GRADATION OF DHQ HOSPITAL TO TEACHING HOSPITAL SAHIWAL



ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE **SAHIWAL**



**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUNJAB PRISONS
STAFF TRAINING COLLEGE AT SAHIWAL**



**CONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COUNTER
TERRORISM DEPARTMENT (CTD) REGIONAL OFFICE SAHIWAL.**



CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, SAHIWAL.



**CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING OF DIVISIONAL OFFICE
SAHIWAL AND DISTRICT FOOD CONTROLLER SAHIWAL.**



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Cooperation as an economic movement was started in Europe in the second half of the Nineteenth Century. In the Sub-Continent, the Cooperative movement was introduced by the British Government by promulgating the “Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904” to rescue the agriculturists from the clutches of the moneylenders. Under this Act, only Credit Societies could be formed while there was no provision to register Co-operative Societies formed for other self-help projects. Resultantly, the progress of the movement remained almost stagnant and limited to only the Agricultural Sector. For widening the scope and broadening the economic horizon, another Act called Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 was promulgated which gave tremendous impetus to the growth of the Cooperative movement. The Government of India Act 1919, which ushered in a diarchic system of Government in the country at the provincial level, made Cooperative a transferred subject. Some provinces exercised the option of having their own Cooperative legislation. The Province of Bombay passed its separate Act namely the Bombay “Cooperative Societies Act of 1925”, which continued to remain enforced in the province under the Provincial Autonomy. After the creation of the province of West Pakistan, the Sindh Cooperative Societies Act was adopted throughout the province in 1965. The Sindh Act contained many improvements over the 1912Act.

The Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 has been marginally amended in the past. However, a number of situations and circumstances remained unaddressed in the said Act like the Cooperative Housing Sector. The main component of the Cooperative movement had also not been adequately covered under theAct.

Therefore, the Government of the Punjab amended the Act in 2006 in order to bring it in line with the changing scenarios to meet the new challenges.

Cooperatives is a world in itself having unity in diversity i.e. Agricultural, Banking, Housing, Industrial and Women Sectors, working on cooperative principles and contributing in the progress and development of the Province in particular and country in general. The role of Cooperative Housing Societies to provide residential facilities with fully developed infrastructure to its members without seeking any financial support from the Government is a commendable contribution of the Cooperative Department.

BRIEF NOTE.

The Cooperative Department came into existence to promote thrift, self-help, and mutual aid amongst agriculturists and other persons of limited means of income to bring and promote better living, better business and better methods of production. The Cooperative movement in Sahiwal District is agricultural oriented and is largely extended to rural credit to boost up agrarian production and to bring about self-sufficiency in food.

The main function of the Cooperative Department is to organize Cooperative Societies in each village for providing agriculture loans to increase the agriculture yield. At present, there are 1128 Cooperative Societies registered in the District among which 225 are related to Agri. Credit Societies are obtaining loan facilities.

LIST OF SERVICE OUTLETS.

- Facilitate the people in the formation of the Cooperative Societies.
- Guide the members about the Cooperative Principles.
- Introduce/promote thrift among members. Provide training to the workers.
- Ensure compulsory saving.
- Promote better living, better business and methods of production.

Provide/arrange credit to the members.

- To provide loans for the purchase of fertilizers and pesticides to small farmers through Cooperative Societies.
- Provide medium-term finance for Tractor, Tube-well and agricultural implements.
- Provide training to the workers.
- Provide/arrange credit to the members. Supervise/monitor the working of the Cooperatives. Conduct/arrange audits.
- Arbitration of Disputes.
- Inquiries/inspections.
- The Lady wing of the Cooperative Department was also established for female Cooperative Societies to assist in earning.
- The Housing wing of the Cooperative Department works without any Government financial aid to construct “APNA GHAR APNI JANNAT” on the principle of self-help.
- Liquidation of Societies

POSITION OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

The following two Cooperative Housing Societies are working in District Sahiwal.

- The Sahiwal Lawyers Cooperative Housing Society Ltd, Sahiwal
- The Municipal Employees Cooperative Housing Society Ltd, Sahiwal.

MAIN DUTIES / FUNCTIONS OF THE COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Cooperative Department is entrusted with the following duties:

- Organization and registration of Cooperative Societies under the provision of Cooperative Societies Act, 1925.
- Audit, Inspection and supervision of Cooperative Societies.
- Advancement of loans to Cooperative Societies as per policies of the Department / Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Limited, approved by the Registrar Cooperatives, Punjab.
- Judicial work / Arbitration of disputes under the provision of Cooperative Societies Act, 1925.
- Recovery (As Collector) of loans advanced to the Cooperative Societies and all Individual loonies of Cooperative Bank.
- Liquidation of Cooperative Societies.

PRESENT POSITION OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DISTRICT SAHIWAL. Figures in Million.

No. of Cooperative Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital
1128	57596	Rs. 5.775	Rs. 68.349

RECOVERY POSITION OF CROP LOAN.

Rupees 45.105 million was advanced to 267 Cooperative Societies on Crop Rabi 2019-20 in District Sahiwal while Rs. 41.484 million has been recovered up to 20.04.2021. The percentage of recovery is 91.97 %. Remaining outstanding loan Rs. 3.621 million is still recoverable.

ADVANCEMENT OF LOAN FOR CROP RABI 2020-21.

Rupees 40.874 million have been advanced to 225 Cooperative Societies for Crop Rabi 2020-21.

The loan of this crop will be recovered on Crop Kharif, 2021.

RECOVERY POSITION OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS (NPLs).

Figures in Million.

Total NPLs as on 30.06.2020	NPLs Recovery Target for FY 2020-21	NPLs Cash Recovery Individual	NPLs Cash Recovery Societies	Total NPLs Cash Recovery From allocated Target 01.07.2020 to 23.04.2021	Balance	%age Achievement
37.122	30.073	14.541	-	14.541	15.532	48.35 %

POSITION OF STAFF

S.#	Name of post	BPS	Sanctioned strength	Filled	Vacant
1	Circle Registrar	18	01	01	-
2	Assistant Registrar	17	02	02	-
3	Inspector	14	09	06	03
4	Sub-Inspector	11	36	16	20
5	Assistant	16	01	01	-
6	Senior Clerk	14	02	02	-
7	Junior Clerk	11	16	16	-
8	Naib Qasid	01	13	04	09
9	Chowkidar	01	01	01	-
10	Mali	01	01	01	-
11	Sweeper	01	01	01	-
12	Driver	05	01	01	-
Total:			84	52	32

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

Profile

NTC has been established under Pakistan Telecom (Re-Org) Act 1996 to provide secure and reliable telecom services to Federal/Provincial Government Departments and Institutions as the Federal Government may determine. For this purpose, NTC focuses to build, operate and maintain telecommunication systems throughout Pakistan to fulfil the telecom needs of Government departments.

To provide secure and reliable Telecommunication Services to Government Departments / Organizations all over Pakistan less Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Northern Areas.

To provide telecommunication and data services to Armed Forces, Defence Projects, Federal Government, Provincial Governments or such other Governmental Agencies or Governmental Institutions as The Federal Government may determine from time to time.

NTC started to concentrate on developing its own infrastructure. Within a few years, it aligned itself with emerging technological advancements by deploying Fibre Optic Systems in the long haul (4,300 Km) and metropolitan areas (1,395 Km) along with around 150,000 digital lines exchanges. First cloud-based Tier III.

First cloud based ISO certified Tier-III National Data Centre was also established by NTC in a record period of five months. It will help the Government in e-governance, e-health and e-commerce. As essential and critical Government Data is hosted in NTC National Data Centre, therefore, NTC established Disaster Recovery Centre at Lahore for redundancy to ensure continuity of services and to protect the Government Data is an essential requirement.

In order to keep itself abreast with technological advancements, NTC prepared a comprehensive plan to migrate its legacy TDM exchanges with the latest IP based Next Generation Network (NGN) technology. After rigorous efforts and the last development plan, NTC network has been extended to 99 districts/cities throughout Pakistan, where both voice and broadband services have been provided.

IN PURSUANCE TO ITS MANDATE and conformity with Telecom Policy 2015, and to provide the latest ICT services to its subscribers, explored possibilities to enhance subscriber base for revenue generation, NTC signed agreements with Cellular Mobile Operators(CMOs), PTCL, DHA, Nayatel, Multi-net, Super-net, VMware etc. under Public-Private Partnership.

At present, NTC is facilitating its Designated Subscribers by providing 507 Voice and 120 Broadband (DSL) Connections at Sahiwal through NTC Exchange and 82 Connections through WLS.

PUNJAB FOOD AUTHORITY SAHIWAL

ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF DISTRICT OFFICE PUNJAB FOOD AUTHORITY SAHIWAL

The Punjab Food Authority Sahiwal was established on 17, August 2017 under the administrative supervision of the Director General, Punjab Food Authority, Government of Punjab, for the enforcement of food hygiene and quality standards as described in the Punjab Food Authority Act 2011. PFA Act, rules and regulations are carried out through a qualified staff of Operations wing, Licensing wing, Technical wing and legal wing. The functionality of field teams and concerned wings at the district level is being supervised by the Deputy Director (Operations).

MISSION STATEMENT

While working on scientific principles and international best practices, Punjab Food Authority aims to ensure food safety & quality in the entire food chain in collaboration with manufacturers, Food Business Operators, consumers, government departments, autonomous bodies and other stakeholders.

VISION STATEMENT

The Punjab Food Authority aims to ensure the safety and quality of all the food items and products.

DISTRICT SETUP OF PUNJAB FOOD AUTHORITY OFFICE **SAHIWAL**

- **FIELD STAFF**
 - Food Safety Officer, Dairy Technologist, Assistant Food Safety Officer

- **Admin Staff**
 - Computer Operator, Data Entry Operator, Junior Clerk

- **Technical Wing**
 - Training School
 - Principal, Master Trainee Officer, Assistant Master Trainee Officer

 - Medical Screening Field
 - Lab Incharge, Technical & Supporting Staff, Phlebotomist

- **Licensing Wing**
 - Assistant Director Resource & Licensing, Computer Operator

- **Legal Wing**
 - Assistant Director Legal, Supporting Staff

THE DOMAIN OF WORK & FUNCTIONS OF PUNJAB FOOD AUTHORITY OFFICE SAHIWAL

1. The Punjab Food Authority Act, 2011 entrusts the following functions and responsibilities to the Punjab Food Authority:
2. Punjab Food Authority regulates and monitors the food business in order to ensure compliance by farmers, manufacturers, distributors, importers and other stakeholders in order to provide safe food.
3. Formulate standards, procedures, processes and guidelines in relation to any aspect of food including food business, food labelling, food additive, and specify appropriate enforcement systems.
4. Enforcement of food safety and quality standards.
5. Specify procedures and guidelines for setting up and up-gradation of food laboratories.
6. Specify licensing, prohibition orders, recall procedures, improvement notices and prosecution in the court of law.
7. Provides scientific advice and technical support to the Government in matters relating to food safety.
8. Establishment of food laboratories.
9. Organize training programmers in food safety and standards.
10. Promote general awareness regarding food safety and standards.
11. Certify food products/items for export.
12. Forward and backward traceability of food items.
13. Surveillance includes collection, integration, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of data related to food and nutrient intakes.

Food Business Operators Profile of Sahiwal District

No.	Type of FBO's	Number of Units
1	Dairy	431
2	General Stores	2495
3	Hotels & Restaurants	722
4	Marriage Halls & Catering Units	72
5	Canteens	24
6	Meat Shops	1021
7	Manufacturing Units	596
8	Distributers/Wholesalers / Warehouses	292
9	Drink Corners	530
10	Cold Stores	120
11	Food Points / Dhaba	890
12	Others	26
Grand Total		7219

OPERATIONS WING ACHIEVEMENTS / PROGRESS BRIEF 1ST JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021

Total Inspections	Total Improvement Served	Verbal Instruction	Sealing	De-Sealing	Fine	EPO	EPO Remove	License Applied
10874	7976	516	222	225	1092	22	23	2243

TECHNICAL WING ACHIEVEMENTS / PROGRESS BRIEF 1ST JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021

Total Sessions Level-1	Total FBO's Level-1	Total Sessions Level-II	Total FBO's Level-II	Paid	Free of Cost
87	1648	10	158	1191	457

**LICENSING WING ACHIEVEMENTS / PROGRESS BRIEF
1ST JULY 2020 TO 30 JUNE 2021**

Food Product Registrations	Product Label Registrations	Total FBO's Registered	Recovery FBO No's
35	10	2252	6009

**MEDICAL SCREENING FACILITY LAB PUNJAB FOOD
AUTHORITY SAHIWAL WAS INAUGURATED ON 25/02/2021**

Today No of registered candidates from 25 February 2021 to 3 August 2021	Paid Status	Unpaid Status	Overdue Status
1081	667	134	280

DISTRICT ZAKAT AND USHR COMMITTEE.

1- INTRODUCTION

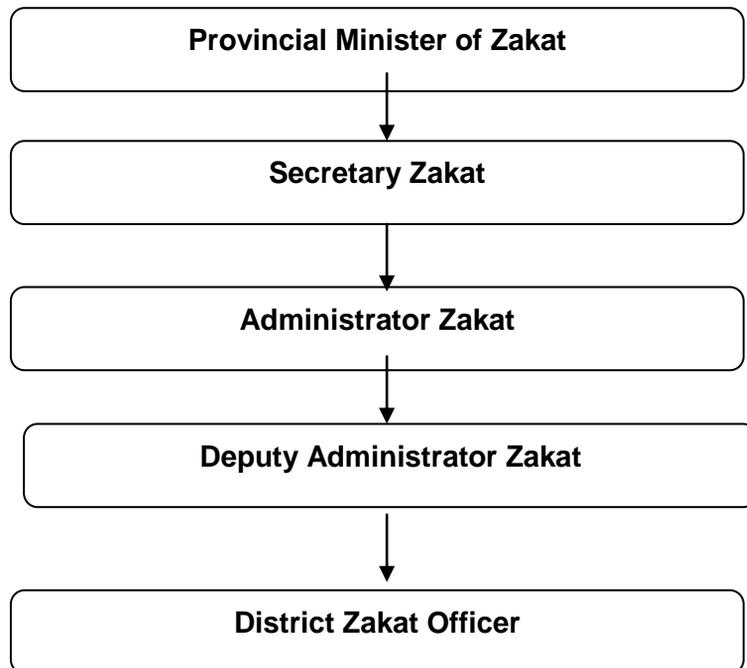
- Zakat is one of the fundamental pillars of Islam. Its prime objective is to assist the poor of the poorest Muslims. Zakat and Ushr Department was established in 1980 with an Ordinance issued by the President of Pakistan. Presently, Zakat & Ushr Department Punjab is working under Zakat & Ushr Act 2018.
- Punjab Zakat & Ushr Council controls over matters relating to Zakat & Ushr. It transfers funds to District Zakat Committees and to Zakat aided institutions of provincial level for disbursement. District Zakat and Ushr Committee.

2- ORGANIZATION/STRUCTURE

The function of the District Zakat Committee is to disburse Zakat funds to mustahqueen-e-zakat under various heads in the light of instructions and policy of the Punjab Zakat & Ushr Council and oversees the workings of Local Zakat Committees and other Zakat aided institutions within its jurisdiction. District Zakat Committee Sahiwal comprises of the following persons.

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Ch. Imran Ahmad Kamboh	Chairman
2	Mr. Muhammad Naseem	Member
3	Mr. Raja Kamran Akhtar	Member
4	Mr. Muhammad Yar	Member
5	Mr. Shehbaz Khan	Member
6	Mst. Syeda Zahida Sajjad Jaffary	Lady Member
7	Representative of District Administration not below the rank of an officer in BS-18	Member
8	Abdul Waheed, District Zakat Officer	Member/ Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE HIERARCHY IN ZAKAT DEPARTMENT



REGULAR STAFF STRENGTH

S.No	Designation	Scale	No. of Post
1	District Zakat Officer	17	01
2	Accountant	15	01
3	Stenographer	14	01
4	Junior Clerk	11	01
5	Driver	04	01
6	Naib Qasid	01	Vacant
7	Chowkidar	01	01
8	Sanitary Worker	01	01

DETAIL OF AUDIT STAFF/ZAKAT CLERKS

SR .NO	Designation	Pay Scale	No. of Post
1	Audit Officer	On Contract Basis	01
2	Auditor	On Contract Basis	03
3	Audit Assistant	On Contract Basis	01
4	Zakat Clerks	On Contract Basis	38

3- DISTRIBUTION FORMULA

- Zakat funds are released from Provincial Zakat Fund on population basis to District Zakat Committees.
- District Zakat Committees release Zakat Funds to Beneficiaries after determination of Istehqaq by Local Zakat Committees for Guzara Allowance

through UBL OMNI and to other institutions under the procedure.

4- Detail of Local Zakat Committees in District Sahiwal.

➤ There are 585 Local Zakat Committees in District Sahiwal responsible for determination of Istehqaq of Mustahiqeen-e-Zakat under all heads and provision of Zakat funds in their respective jurisdiction.

5- POVERTY REDUCTION SCHEMES OF DISTRICT ZAKAT & USHR COMMITTEE SAHIWAL

- GUZARA ALLOWANCE (GENERAL).
- GUZARA ALLOWANCE FOR BLINDS. EDUCATIONAL STIPENDS (GENERAL).
- EDUCATIONAL STIPENDS (DEENI MADARIS). EDUCATIONAL STIPENDS (TECHNICAL).
- HEALTH CARE.

6- GUZARA ALLOWANCE (GENERAL)

- Guzara Allowance (General) is a monthly grant for the chronic poor.
- The rate of Guzara Allowance (General) is Rs. 1500/- per month per Mustahiq.
- Local Zakat Committee of the area of residence of the Mustahiq determines the Istehqaq for grant of Guzara Allowance (General). Payment is made through UBL OMNI.
- Total Beneficiaries of Guzara Allowance (General) of DZC, Sahiwal are 3605 in the financial year 2020-21.
- An amount of Rs. 64,026,000 under the Head of Guzara Allowance (General) has been released during the financial Year 2020-21.

7- GUZARA ALLOWANCE FOR THE BLINDS

- It is paid to blind deserving people.

- Rs.=2000/- per month per Blind is being distributed through UBL OMNI.
- Total Beneficiaries of Guzara Allowance for Blind of DZC, Sahiwal are 166 in the financial year 2020.21.
- An amount of Rs.3,984,000 Under the Head of Guzara Allowance for Blinds was released during the financial Year 2020-21.

8- EDUCATIONAL STIPEND (GENERAL)

- Zakat assistance is provided to such colleges, universities, polytechnic and other educational/ professional institutions in District Sahiwal those are established or recognized by the Government. Further provided that documents in support of their claim of Zakat fund for deserving students are furnished to District Zakat Committee along with the application of the students for grant of Zakat assistance.

RATES OF STIPENDS

Level of Education	Rs. (Annual)
Intermediate and Graduate level.	=6000/-
Post Graduate	=12000/-
Engineering / Medical Colleges	=18000/-
Computer Science	=18000/-

9- STIPENDS TO STUDENTS OF DEENI MADARIS

Stipend is provided to the deserving students studying in Deeni Madaris who are registered with the Zakat Department and are cleared from Punjab Home Department.

RATES OF STIPENDS

Name of Course	Rs. (Annual)
Hifz-o-Nazira	=3000/-
Dears-e-Nizami/Mouqo of Aleh	=6000/-
Daura Hadith	=12000/-

10- EDUCATIONAL STIPEND (TECHNICAL)

- Educational Stipends (Technical) are provided to under-privileged young boys and girls studying in Vocational Training Institutes established by the Punjab Vocational Training Council after the approval of Punjab Zakat & Ushr Department.
- In District Sahiwal 06 Vocational Training Institutes are receiving Zakat Funds for the provision of free Vocational Training to the deserving students in different trades.
- An amount of Rs.25,908,000 Under the Head of Education Stipend (Technical) has been released during the financial Year 2020-21.

11- HEALTH CARE (DHQ and THQ's)

- This scheme is health safeguard for poor patients who cannot afford expenses for their treatment. Zakat funds for medical treatment of the deserving patients are provided to the Hospitals, DHQ and THQ's on Bed Strength Basis through concerned Health Welfare Committees established in the Hospitals.
- An amount of Rs.1,488,000/- under the Head of Health Care was released to THQ Hospital Chichawatni during the financial year 2020-21.
- DHQ Teaching Hospital Sahiwal received Rs.5,200,000/- and THQ Haji Abdul Qayyum
- Teaching Hospital Sahiwal received Rs.1,300,000 directly from Provincial Zakat Fund during the financial year 2020-21.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS 2020-21

Guzara Allowance	Rs.64,026,000
Guzara Allowance for the Blinds	Rs.3,984,000
Health Care	Rs.1,488,000
Educational Stipend (General)	Rs.2,352,000
Educational Stipend (Technical)	Rs.25,90,000

District Officer (Industries, Prices, Weights & Measures Sahiwal

The office of the District Officer (Enterprises & Investment Promotion), Sahiwal was established in District Sahiwal in the year, 2002 after devolution and post was re-designated during the year, 2015 as District Officer (Industries, Prices, Weights & Measures) after the merger of new assignment of Weights & Measures. The official hatchery of the office is as under:-

Present Strength of officers & officials of the office of District Officer (IPWM), Sahiwal

Sr. No.	Designation	Sanctioned Post	Vacant Post
01	District Officer (BS-18)	01	0
02	Industrial Development Officer (BS-16)	01	01
03	Assistant (BS-16)	01	01
04	Statistical Assistant (BS-15)	01	0
05	Assistant Inspector (BS-14)	01	0
06	Senior Clerk (BS-14)	02	02
07	Junior Clerk (BS-11)	03	01
08	Driver (BS-04)	01	0
09	Naib Qasid (BS-01)	02	01
10	Chowkidar (BS-01)	01	0
Total		14	06

Nature of Tasks / assignments / duties of the department:

- Punjab Weights & Measures (International System) Enforcement Act, 1975 and Rules, 1976.
- Partnership Act, 1932.
- Societies Registration Act, 1860. Companies Act, 2017.
- Price control and Prevention of Profiteering & Hoarding Act, 1977.

- The Punjab Industries (Control on Establishment and Enlargement) Ordinance, 1963.
- The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.

Local Industry:

Constant flood and fear of war have affected the district very badly in 1965 and 1971. These are the two main factors that have limited the growth of the industry in the Sahiwal district. The district has rural cum agrarian atmosphere and the industrial sector has only either flour Mills or Rice Mills.

Sr. No.	Name of Industry	No. of Units
01	Agri. Implement manufacturers	12
02	Aluminum Products	09
03	Biscuits	02
04	Dairy Products	05
05	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	02
06	Tannery	13
07	Cotton Ginning and Pressing	61
08	Cold Storages	81
09	Electric Goods	12
10	Flour Mills	11
11	Rice Mills	49
12	Foundry Products	04
13	Leather Garments	02
14	Poultry Feeds	02
15	Textile Spinning	06
16	Confectionery	35

There is, however, cottage industry at a small scale cottage industry that includes weaving of cloth, timber works, carpets, pottery, shoes, toys and Woven Kana shades (chiques).

Achievements / Targets of department during the year 2020-21

- 1- Target of Weight & Measures in 2020-21 Rs. 39,00,000/- Target achieved of: **Rs: 39,20,010**
- 2- Registration of Firms during the year 2020-21:
136 Registered
- 3- Registration of Society during the year 2020-21:
13 Registered
- 4- Renewal of society / Masjid during the year 2020-21:
61 Renewal
- 5- Fine imposed under price control and Prevention of profiteering & hoarding Act, 1977 **Rs: 8,84,000**

Sahiwal Coal Power Plant

Sahiwal Coal Fired Power Plant is located in Qadirabad (District Sahiwal) which is now considered to be part of the China Pakistan Corridor (CPEC). The total production capacity of Project is 1320-MW which employs super-critical coal-burning technology is considered to be first sort of facility of its kind in Pakistan. After an analysis of the socio-economic ramifications of such infrastructure, the conclusion of power plants inducing abundant employment and further raising incomes is lent credence.



BRIEF REGARDING EJECTED TENANTSSCHEME IN THE COLONY BRANCH

- A scheme regarding re-settlement of landless refugee tenants and self-cultivation owners, having land less than four acres, was introduced by the Govt. of Punjab vide Notification No. 650-30 H dated 17.7.1952. The scale of allotment of state land was 8 acres of irrigated and 12.5 Acres of un- irrigated lands. The following category of persons was considered eligible for allotment.
- Tenants who have lost their tenancy as a result of the recent agrarian legislation permitting the reservation of the areas for “Khud Kasht” by landowners.
- Landless refugees tenants holding temporary allotment of evacuee land including allottee of 2 acres land under the rehabilitation settlement scheme, who have in respect of the excess area become tenants of other allottees under the rehabilitation settlement scheme etc.

The conditions of allotments were provided in the scheme as under:

- The allottees shall have to cultivate the land themselves.
- The allottees under category B and C of condition No.2 above shall have to surrender the areas allotted to them on temporary basis or under rehabilitation settlement scheme.
- The allottees shall have to pay rent @ the rate of 6 times the land revenue of the area allotted under this scheme.
- No allotment will be made to the sons of any person, who owns or has secured allotment under the rehabilitation settlement scheme of an area exceeding 8 acres of irrigated and 12.5acres of un-irrigated land.

The Govt. of Punjab, Board of Revenue, was pleased to accord sanction to the grant of proprietary rights to the allottees of the state land under ejected tenant scheme sanctioned by the Govt. from time to time vide Memorandum No. COL/8/2454i4167) dated LHR.8.10.1960, subject to the following conditions:

- Only those lessees will be eligible to purchase the proprietary rights, who cultivated the land themselves, cultivating the land through the members of the family.
- Persons owning more than 25 Acres of irrigated and 50 Acres of un-irrigated land shall be excused from being eligible to acquire proprietary rights under this scheme.
- Option to purchase shall be exercised only after the expiry of 3 years from the date of commencement of the tenancy and not earlier.
- For working out the price, the produce index units are to be worked out on the basis of the present classification of the land and multiplied by Rs.20 per producing index unit.
- The price of proprietary rights shall be recovered in 10 years by twenty half-yearly installment at 5% interest per annum and 9% per annum penal interest in case of the default in any installment.
- The lessee shall be entitled to acquire proprietary rights provided 90% of the land has been developed to the satisfaction of the Collector and he has fulfilled the other conditions of lease satisfactorily.
- The lands situated within the prohibited zone will be excluded from the operation of this scheme.

BRIEF REGARDING FUNCTIONS OF TOWN SITE SECTION IN THE COLONY BRANCH.

CONDO-NATION / CONVERSION / ROYALTY FEE.

- Condo-nation fee is charged against the utilization of state land allotted for agricultural purposes and for which PRs have been granted subsequently is converted into residential/commercial/industrial purposes, or land allotted for residential purpose converted into commercial/industrial purposes”.
- The progress regarding assessment and recovery position of condo-nation fee is as follows

Recovery of Condo-nation Fee up to Dec, 2011 District Sahiwal

Name of Tehsil	Total Cases Proposed for Condonation fee			Fee Assessed by District Collector		No. of Cases got approved from the Comm	Fee of approved cases	Under Susp	Recovery.	% Recovery.
	Housing Colonies	Commercial Units	TOTAL	No.	Amount					
Sahiwal	104	312	496	HC :30	423.425	27	372.188	11.722	12.029	3
				CU: 74	41.495	44	36.151	14.085	9.846	45
				104	464.920	71	408.340	25.808	21.873	6
Chichawatni	37	259	296	HC: 32	45.292	31	41.067	-- 0.40	4.284	10
				CU: 15	2.145	15	2.145		1.513	87
				47	47.437	46	43.212	0.400	5.798	14
Total	141	571	792	HC:62	468.717	58	413.256	11.722	16.313	4
				CU:89	43.640	59	38.296	14.485	11.360	48
				151	512.357	117	451.552	26.208	27.671	7

PRIVATIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES THROUGH PPB.

➤ Matters regarding Govt. properties to be auctioned through open auction by PPB.

The detail of update progress is attached is as follows:

PRIVATIZATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.

District	Total No. of Actionable Properties	Total No. of Properties auctioned	No. of Properties approved	No. of Properties pending approval	Sale proceeds of approved properties	Recovery	% Recovery	No. of Properties available for auction /re-auction
Sahiwal	36	34	8	----	5,74,68,812/- 57.46Million	5,31,08,812/ 53.10Million	92	28

Note:

(i) Phases of auction: 06 (i) 12-5-2010 to 17-05-2010 (ii) 17-8-2010 to 21-8-2010 (iii) 18-10-2010 to 20-10-2010

(iv) 29-11-2010 to 2-12-2010 (v) 11-2-2011 to 13-2-2011 (vi) 29-3-2011 to 31-3-2011.

Next date of the auction to be held: Re-scheduled after fresh assessment for the current year.

Reasons for low turnout in auction: (i) Price fixed by DPAC seems to be on the higher side considered by bidders. Difference between prices assessed by DPAC & Private Evaluators.

Non-provision of canal water.

Illegally leases by Irrigation Department

Pending litigation in the Honorable High Court filed by Union of Irrigation Department.

Schedule for collection of outstanding amount: 50% within 20days and remaining 50% within 60days after approval by PPB

**DETAIL OF REMAINING PROPERTIES AVAILABLE FOR
RE-AUCTION**

Sr. No.	Property No.	Description	Area In Acres	Total DPAC Value
1	02 (Chak No.90/9-L) Sahiwal	Commercial	1.52	Rs. 7,29,00,000/-
2	04 (Okanwala Canal Rest House 88/12-L)	Agricultural	08	Rs.3,36,00,000/-
3	07 (Pakhi Canal Rest House 57/5-L)	//	08	Rs. 1,44,00,000/-
4	08 (Katorwala Rest House 80/5-L)	//	08	Rs. 1,44,00,000/-
5	09 (Mirshank Rest House 46/5-L)	//	04	Rs. 32,00,000/-
6	10 (Budhwala Rest House 119/9-L)	//	08	Rs. 80,00,000/-
7	11 (Khulwala Rest House 101/6AR)	//	08	Rs. 1,20,00,000/-
8	12 (Brick Kiln 80/5-L)	//	7.18	Rs.1,29,24,000/-
9	13 (Brick Kiln 53/GD)	//	05	Rs. 50,00,000/-
10	14 (Brick Kiln 120/9L)	//	6.25	Rs. 62,50,000/-

**DETAIL OF REMAINING PROPERTIES AVAILABLE FOR
RE-AUCTION**

Sr. No.	Property No.	Description	Area in Acre	Total DPAC Value
11	15 (Brick Kiln 119/9-L)	Agricultural	6.25	Rs. 62,50,000/-
12	16 (Brick Kiln 101/6AR)	//	4.80	Rs. 72,00,000/-
13	17 (Sillanwala Rest House 160/9L)	//	7	Rs. 49,00,000/-
14	18 (Sherwala Rest House 162/9L)	//	8	Rs. 80,00,000/-
15	20 (Atkaria Rest House 17/11-L)	//	8	Rs. 96,00,000/-
16	21 (Dadfatiana Rest House 9/11-L)	//	08	Rs. 96,00,000/-
17	25 (Brick Kiln 148/9-L)	//	4.5	Rs.38,25,000/-
18	27 (Tomanwala Rest House 105/12L)	//	08	Rs. 88,00,000/-
19	28 (Brick Kiln 15/11L)	//	4.88	Rs. 58,56,000/-
20	29 (Brick Kiln 22/11L)	//	5.12	Rs. 40,96,000/-

**DETAIL OF REMAINING PROPERTIES AVAILABLE
FOR RE-AUCTION**

Sr. No.	Property No.	Description	Area In Acres	Total DPAC Value
21	30 (Brick Kiln 14/11L)	Agricultural	4.90	Rs. 58,80,000/-
22	31 (Brick Kiln 165/9-L)	//	5.50	Rs. 44,00,000/-
23	33 (Brick Kiln 173/9-L)	//	5	Rs. 37,50,000/-
24	34 (Brick Kiln 72/12-L)	//	4.97	Rs.32,30,500/-
25	35 (Brick Kiln 27/14-L)	//	4.25	Rs.51,00,000/-
26	36 (Brick Kiln 14/14-L)	//	5	Rs. 60,00,000/-
	37 (Brick Kiln 113/7-R)	//	5	Rs. 65,00,000/-
28	38 (Brick Kiln 63/4-R)	//	4.12	Rs.32,96,000/-
TOTAL			167.12	Rs.28,89,57,500/- 288.95 Million

LIST OF PROPERTIES AUCTIONED THROUGH PPB

LEASE FOR NON AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES/COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

➤ The detail of commercial leases in respect of Petrol Pumps, CNG Stations or Service Stations is attached at is as follows.

LEASE OF STATE LAND FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES WITHIN URBAN AREAS IN RESPECT OF PETROL PUMP, CNG / SERVICE STATIONS

Sr.	Name of lessee/occupant with address and location of site	Authority which sanctioned the lease	No. & date of sanction order	Area leased out			Initial period of lease	Lease money was paid of sanctioned period or not	Date of expiry of lease	Remarks
				A	K	M				
1	Pakistan Burma Shell Oil company (Petrol Pump) at Khasra No.15440LM Q RoadSahiwal City	BOR, Punjab, LHR	5059-C dated 17- 09-1953	---	01	17	5- Years	Paid	19-09-1987	The lease is more than 30years and as such it falls within the preview of Para 15(2) of BOR notification No.3510-2010/2794-CLII dated 7-10-2010. Moreover, the case has been referred to the Chairman PPB Lahore vide this office letter No.06-TSC/DO(Rev) Swl dated 07-01-2011 for appropriate orders in respect of this site either to leaseout or tosale Through open auction. The outstanding rent up to 2010 Rs.19,67,862/- has been Recovered and deposited into Govt. treasury.

**LEASE OF STATE LAND FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES
WITHIN URBAN AREAS IN RESPECT OF PETROL PUMP,
CNG / SERVICE STATIONS.**

Sr.	Name of lessee/occupant with address and location of site	Authority which sanctioned the lease	No. & date of sanction order	Area leased out			Initial period of lease	Lease money was paid of sanctioned period or not	Date of expiry of lease	Remarks
				A	K	M				
3	Mr. Shahzad Saeed Cheema r/o Chak No.110/12-L for petrol Pump at Khasra No.69//1/2 within the Urban Limits chak No.110/12-L	BOR, Punjab, LHR	2538-95/2351-CLII dated 06-07-1995	---	06	---	12-Years	Paid up to 30-06-1999 Thereafter the lease was cancelled vide MBR order dated 10-01-2003	30-06-2007	The lessee has filed Writ petition No.2508/05 in Lahore High Court Multan Bench Multan against the Member Board of Revenue order dated 10-01-2003, in which status quo has been issued, whereby the lease was reviewed / cancelled. This petition is still pending adjudication.

KATCHI ABADIES IN URBAN AREAS

(To deal with the matters of Katchi Abadis in Urban Areas of the District)

Transfer/allocation of state lands for Govt. Departments.

Transfer/Allocation for Social Welfare purposes i.e Hospitals, Schools, and Graveyards etc.

To pursue the Writ Petitions in the Lahore High Court, Supreme Court and Revision Petitions in the Board of Revenue as well as Civil Suits in the Civil Courts in respect of Town Site matters.

- Cases regarding issuance of no objection Certificates for Housing Colonies etc. Matters relating Atta Chakis etc.
- Matters regarding state land with TMA's etc.
- The Function of District Price/Rent Assessment Committee Sahiwal.
- Land required by local bodies.
- Cases of Accusation of land.

ARMY WELFARE SCHEME.

Govt. of the Punjab vide notification No. 177- 2002/184-CIV dated 08.03.2002 has placed the state land measuring 122 Acres 5 Kanlas 8 Marlas in District Sahiwal at the disposal of GHQ for rehabilitation for Army Welfarescheme.

SCHEME WISE DETAIL OF COLONY CASE

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allottees	Area in acres	No. of allottees to whom P.Rs granted	No. of allottees to whom P.Rs granted	Balance allottees
1	Co-operative Farming	278	3015	238	238	40
2	Ejected tenants	1360	8742	1235	1235	125
3	Grow More Food	421	4363	--	358	63
4	Horse Breeding Scheme	1930	31412	--	--	--
5	Islamabad Oustees	1513	17059	1501	1501	12
6	Lumbardari Scheme	284	3293	--	--	--
7	Open Auction	577	4209	487	487	90
8	Temporary Cultivation Lease	937	7263	820	820	117
9	Tube Well Sinking	92	12823	89	89	3
10	Well Sinking	149	3140	140	140	9
Implementation of Section 19-19A						

BRIEF REGARDING COOPERATIVE FARMINGScheme IN THE PUNJAB

➤ The object of the scheme was to develop and popularize agriculture by undertaking it on cooperative lines. It was purposed to make a start on state land and it was expected that this will serve the unclear from where the farming on these lines will spread round about the neighbouring areas. Under this scheme, the allotment of the state land was generally @ 12 acres per family and created separate Cooperative Society for every chak. In Sahiwal District state land was allotted to cooperative farming in the Cooperative Department in three chaks, on the terms and conditions provided in the scheme issued vide Government of the Punjab Board of Revenue letter No.986-C dated 03-03- 1948.

➤ The proprietary rights of the land allotted to the members of the said Cooperative Societies were allowed by the Government of the West Pakistan Revenue Rehabilitation Department Lahore No.SO.COL II-6/1-61 dated 16-05-1961. Out of 278 allottees of this scheme, 238 allottees have been granted proprietary rights of 2558 acres of land. The 40 allottees have not applied for the grant of PRS Rights.

BRIEF REGARDING GROW MORE FOOD SCHEME

- The Govt. of the Punjab, Colonies Department, vide Notification No.6539-56 /598-C(G)dated 23.11.1956, in aid of “ Grow More Food Campaign” decided that state land not previously leased out should be leased on the following conditions.
- Land should be in compact blocks not exceeding 12.5 acres.
- Only Food Grain crops will be grown.
- All state waste kinds except those the clearness and breaking off which might accelerate erosion and deplumation should be leased.
- If the lessee fails to cultivate land during this Rabi, his lease should be cancelled. The Maximum period of lease is 3Years.
- Leases may be terminated any time if it is required for other public purposes without compensation for standing crops.
- The leases under this scheme were extended from time to time. The Govt. of Punjab, vide Board of Revenue letter No. 4125 62/2120-S(G)III dated 10.6.2062 and letter dated 1.8.1962 decided to grant proprietary rights to the lessee under this scheme at the following terms through sale by private treaty.
- For fixation of price average of sale and auction price in the same Chak or in the neighbouring Chak for 5 Years.
- The price is calculated @ Rs.20 per produce per index unit whichever is less.

Brief Regarding Horse breeding Scheme District Sahiwal

District	Land (sqs)	Aldd (sqs)	Open (sqs)
Sahiwal	1948	1946	02
Okara	546	546	--
Pakpattan	1082	1082	--
GRAND TOTAL	3576	3574	02

➤ The Horse Breeding/Remount Breeding scheme was introduced vide Notification 1942 & 1949. The prescribed size of the grant was 25 acres and was to be allotted by the District Collector on the recommendations of the District Remount Officer of the District concerned. However, the cases of allotment are to be decided purely on merit and recommendation of the District Remount Officer is not binding on the District Collector. The terms and conditions of the scheme enumerated in the forestated notification are as under:-

➤ The tenant shall maintain 1 broodmare fit for breeding remounts for the army approved by the District Remount Officer for 25 acres of the land allotted under this scheme.

➤ All mares and their progeny shall be entered in the stud register after approval and branding for which register shall be maintained by the tenant and all alterations in that register shall be approved by the District Remount Officer.

➤ The fillies already purchased by the tenant shall be taken to verse the complement of mares and the remainders shall be reduced after the expiry of 1 year from the date of conversion of a grant from filly rearing to Horse Breeding.

➤ The tenant shall regularly breed from mares, utilizing only the services of the Government's tallions. No charge will be made by the Government for such services and the Government will provide stallions sufficient in the opinion of the Director of Remounts for the number of mares.

➤ The tenant shall not sell or otherwise transfer the mare or any interest

therein without the permission of the District Remount Officer.

➤ In case of any mare becoming in the opinion of the District Remount Officer unfit for breeding or dies, the tenant shall replace her with another approved mare within three months of the casualty.

➤ The tenancy shall in the first instance be for a term of 5 years and if the tenant, 6 months prior to the expiry of the terms, gives to the Government and to the District Remount Officer notice in writing of his desire to renew the tenancy and provided that the tenant has carried out the conditions of this grant in all respect to the satisfaction of the Government and the Govt. desired to continue to breed horses, the tenant shall be entitled to renewal of the tenancy for a further period of 4 years on the same conditions.

➤ If the tenant dies during the period of the tenancy or any extension thereon the land shall revert to the Government and shall either be granted to one of his heirs, by selection by the Government, provided that such heir is considered to be fully capable of carrying out the conditions of grant in all respect or to some other tenant suitable for this allotment.

➤ The tenant shall not transfer or attempt to transfer any right, title or interest in or any possession of the whole or any part of the land, or create, or attempt to create any charge thereon.

➤ In the event of any breach or non-observation of the condition herein contained on the part of the tenant, the Government shall have the right to terminate the tenancy and resume possession of the land.

➤ The tenant shall either reside personally on the estate in which the land is situated or appoint a recognized agent duly approved by the District Remount Officer within the 6 months of the date of taking possession of the land.

➤ The terms and conditions detailed above are the same. However, the renewal/extension is now for 4 years. The tenants shall always keep under fodder

crop paddock area not less than 1/6 of the total acreage and maintain the same in good condition by proper fencing/growing hedges, seeding and re-seeding with grass and other fodder crops to the satisfaction of the District Remount Officer. In the remaining area, he may grow wheat, rice or other cash crops.

➤ There are 1930 allottees under the Horse Breeding Scheme in the District and total area reserved for this scheme is 31412 acres.

BRIEF REGARDING LUMBARDARI SCHEME

APPOINTMENT OF VILLAGE HEADMEN (LUMBARDAR).

➤ The Rules 17 of the Land Revenue Act, 1967 are governing the appointment of village Headmen / Lumbardar, enumerated as under:

NUMBER OF HEADMEN/LUMBARDAR.

➤ A sufficient number of Headmen shall be appointed to every estate and this number when once fixed shall not be increased except by or under the order of the Commissioner. The scale of appointment of lumbardar is one for 20 squares of the land of the chak/estate.

MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED IN FIRST APPOINTMENT.

➤ Under rule 17 of the Land Revenue Act 1917, The following matters shall be regarded at the time of the first appointment of Lumbardar.

➤ The hereditary claim of the candidate to be the extent of property in the estate if there are no such divisions of the estate and in case there be Subdivision of the estate.

➤ The extent of the property in the subdivision for which appointment is to

be made possessed by the candidate.

- Services rendered to the govt. by him or by his family.
- His personal influence, Character ability and freedom from indebtedness.
- The strength and the importance of the community from which selection of headmen is to be made.
- His liability to undergo training in civil defence in the case of headmen in Tehsil situated along the border.
- The hereditary claim had been declared to be against injections of the Islam as reported in PLD 1999 SC 1944 (Judgment of Honourable Shariat Bench Supreme Court of Pakistan 1999).
- A Headman shall be dismissed on convictions for an offence involving moral turpitude, sentence to imprisonment for a term of less than 6 Months for negligence in the performance of his duties and other reasons provided under section-18 of land Revenue Act 1967.
- The Headmen shall not be dismissed unless an opportunity of hearing in person has been provided.
- The Lambardars of Chaks in the Colonies areas were allotted state land measuring 12.5 acres as Lambardari grants. On partition of the country, the lands allotted to non- Muslims Lambardars, who migrated to India were resumed and allotted to newly appointed Lambardars from the refugees, permanently under pedigree live stock breeding scheme formulated in the year 1960.
- The Lambardars who were holding the post on 16.3.1948 were allowed to give option of purchasing proprietary rights of the Lambardari grants with them at the rate of Rs.150/- per acre vide letter No.2286-C dated 22.5.1951. The Lambardar who could not purchase the land of Lambardari grant during 1951 were

allowed to avail the concession vide letter No.13583-59/10239-C dated 23.11.1959.

➤ The Lambardars allotted the resumed Lambardari grants represented for the grant of proprietary rights of the lands allotted to them on the analogy of the Lambardars referred above. The Govt. of the Punjab Board of Revenue, promulgated a policy for the grant of proprietary rights to all Lambardars holding land grants under any scheme vide Notification dated 13.7.1976 @ the rate of Rs.100/- per produce index unit. In the Year 1980 Govt. of the Punjab, Board of Revenue issued clarification that the above policy is only for the Lambardars, who could not acquire the land in 1951. The Lambardars agitated the matters in the courts, the cases are under litigation in the Punjab Board of Revenue.

➤ The Govt. of the Punjab Board of Revenue formulated a policy for the allotment of state land to the Lambardars who are without Lamberdari Grant vide notification dated 07- 01-2006 and in the same notification, it was inserted that the Lamberdar already holding the grants will not be granted the proprietary rights.

BRIEF REGARDING TUBEWELLSINKING SCHEME

The Government of Punjab in Resettlement and Colonies Department Lahore vide Notification No. 1054/C dated 26-02-1952 decided that entire un-commanded state land lying uncultivated⁰ to split up into blocks of 200 acres each with a view to leasing out each block as a unit of tube well installation conditions on the following terms and conditions:

➤ Each lessee of a unit of 200 acres of land will have to pay a security of Rs. 100 in advance. The amount will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of any condition of the lease deed. If no breach of any condition occurs, this advance will

be adjusted towards the payment of Government dues at the termination of 20 years period of lease.

- One tube well will be required to be sunk for each unit of 200 acres. The period of lease shall be 20 years.
- The rent shall be fixed according to the nature of the tract of land subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 per acre leased inclusive of land Revenue.
- On the expiry of the terms of lease, the land shall revert to Government on payment of such compensation as Government may decide.
- In case of breach of any condition the land was liable to be resumed after serving a notice to the lessee regarding his becoming defaulter.
- The Governor of West Pakistan vide Memo No.COL.1/8-26/58 dated 31-05-1960 was pleased to accord sanction to the grant of proprietary rights to the lessees of 1952 tube well scheme on the following terms and conditions:
 - In case of land to which canal irrigation has not been extended, the lessees of 1952 tubewell scheme may be permitted to purchase proprietary rights in the leased area subject to the same terms and conditions as approved for 1959 scheme under Government Notification dated 23-09-1959.
 - In case canal irrigation is extended to such lessees then the proprietary rights can only be transferred in accordance with Government policy and procedure regarding the sale of land by private treaty.
 - At the time of exercising the option to purchase the land at least 90% of the area of the tenancy had to be brought under crop during two harvests preceding the date of application for purchase of the land, and the tenant on exercise of option to purchase the land, pay the price of the land equivalent to 30 times of the annual rent per acre thereof payable on the date of the exercise of the option. The allottee was at liberty to pay the price in lump sum or by installments.
 - In Sahiwal District, the state land measuring 12823 acre was allotted to 92

lessees. Out of 92 89 have obtained the proprietary rights. The cases of three allottees are under litigation.

BRIEF REGARDING WELL SINKING SCHEME IN SAHIWAL DISTRICT

With a view to bring under-plough state land lying waste and particularly with a view to augment food grains production to meet the shortage of food in the country, the West Pakistan Government formulated a scheme for leasing out un-commendable state land in the district on well-sinking conditions. The following category of persons was considered eligible for leases under well-sinking conditions:-

- Landless tenants.
- Thor and Sem sufferers whose cultivated land is 3 acres or less and persons whose cultivable land has been reduced to 3 acres or less on account of river action.
- Persons owning 10 acres or less.
- The lots of land approximately 25 acres were created to be leased out in this District under this scheme, However vide condition No. 10 (j), after the expiry of 5 years from the date of commencement of the lease, the lessee was to exercise option to purchase the land provided:
 - The option is exercised during the sixth to the 19th year of lease.
 - At least 90% of the land had been cropped during the two harvests preceding the date of application for the purchase of land.
 - The whole area of the cultivated land can be purchased.
 - The lessee either severally or jointly with co-sharer or co-sharers does not own more than 250 acres.
 - The lessees shall have to pay the price of the land at 30 times the annual

rent per acre payable at the time of the exercise of the option.

➤ An area of 3140 acres was allotted to 149 persons and 140 persons have been granted the proprietary rights of 3022 acres under this scheme. The cases of 9 allottees are under litigation for violation of terms and conditions.

BRIEF REGARDING TEMPORARY CULTIVATION SCHEME

The Govt. of Punjab in the Colony Department vide Circular Memo # 1322-72/2103-CLI Dated 12-06-1972 & 7941-74/5704-CLI Dated 12-12-1974 decided that available un-attractive waste State Land be allotted for the period of five years to landless persons or owners of less than four acres who are self cultivator on rent at the rate of ten times land Revenue for the area allotted under this scheme. Lots of land ranging from 12.5 acres to 50 acres depending upon its fertility were created and allotted to the deserving cultivators under this policy in this District for a period of 5 years from 1974-75 to 1980. Thereafter Vide terms and conditions contained in notification dated 03-09-1979 Government of the Punjab was pleased to grant proprietary rights to the allottees under temporary cultivation scheme referred above. The vital conditions are as under:

➤

he allottees were required to exercise their option for the purchase of the land.

➤

he unit of grant was fixed at 12.5 acres (subsistence holding).

➤

andless or owners of less than 4 acres land were eligible to acquire proprietary rights up to subsistence grant which also included the land owned by the allottee.

➤

he price of Rs. 100 was per produced index unit were fixed. As per soil of land Sahiwal District is classified for 64/66 produce index units per acre.

➤

0% cultivated area of the grant was to be verified at the time of recovery of last

installment towards the price or issuance of deed of conveyance.



he allottee was restricted to alienate the land through gift, sale, transfer, within a period of 5 years from the issuance of deed of conveyance.



he proprietary rights of one subsistence holding were to be granted to one family.



It is pertinent to mention here that 10/15 years leases granted under the temporary cultivation prior to the five years scheme in terms of Notification # 2664-C Dated 22- 09-1944 & Dated 07-02-1968 were also considered for the grant of proprietary rights under the notification dated 03- 09-1979, referred above.

Thereafter the Govt. of the Punjab in Colonies Department vide Notifications dated 20-04-1983, 19-03-1995 and 2001 conferred the proprietary rights to the subsequent lessees under the temporary cultivation scheme at the price of Rs. 150/- , 500/- and 750/- per index unit respectively. However, the other terms and conditions regarding percentage of cultivation as well as the other conditions referred above continued to be applied in the cases of these Notifications.