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PUNJAB SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1909

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September 1909.

Published by Authority.



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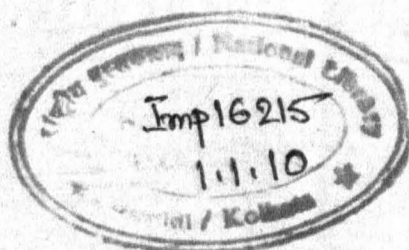
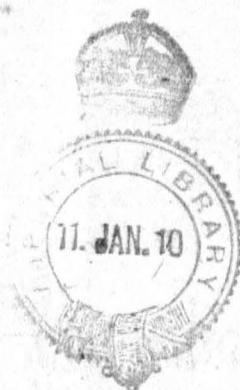
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS

BY SAMUEL T. WESTON.

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No. 3986.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Dated LAHORE, 17th November 1909.

FROM

A. H. DIACK, ESQUIRE,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,
PUNJAB.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th September 1909.

I have, etc.,

A. H. DIACK,

Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 549.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated LAHORE, the 20th December 1909.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

M. W. FENTON, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

SIR,

I am directed to forward a letter No. 3986, dated the 17th November 1909, from the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, covering his annual report on his department for the year ending 30th September 1909, with a separate note containing the comments of the Financial Commissioner.

Sub-head 491.
File No. 42.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. R. ABBOTT,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTE BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

1. I only took charge of the office of Financial Commissioner a fortnight before the close of the year to which the report relates, and have therefore had little personal share in the work with which it deals.

2. During 1908-09 settlement was in progress in seven districts. In one of these, Gurgaon, it was brought to a close at the end of the year. This settlement lasted for six years, and cost $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The increase taken amounted to Rs. 1,76,731, an advance of 15 per cent. on the old revenue. About Rs. 1,32,000 of this was derived from the three Bángar assessment circles watered by the Agra Canal. As Settlement Commissioner I dealt with Mr. Gibson's assessment proposals for Rewari and Palwal, and can bear witness to the care and good judgment which marks his work.

3. Rapid progress was made with mapping in Hissar and Gurdaspur, where it is nearly finished. The work accomplished in Ludhiana in less than one year is remarkable and justifies the expectation that the settlement will cost much less than was anticipated. As far as possible the new record of rights of each estate in Gurdaspur and Ludhiana is being drawn up as soon as its map is ready. For the reasons given by Sir James Wilson last year the final disposal of assessment proposals for the districts of the Delhi division had been delayed. In the beginning of the year the only tahsil as to which orders had been issued was Rewari in Gurgaon. During the year orders have been passed as to the remaining four tahsils of Gurgaon, all tahsils of Karnal and Rohtak, the southern part of the Delhi district, and the Bhiwani tahsil of Hissar. The proposals for Hansi and Hissar are now before Government. In the Delhi division the result of re-assessment so far has been an addition of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the revenue roll, being an advance of 21 per cent. on the old demand. But in the tahsils watered by the Western Jamna Canal the assessments will be subject to some further revision in consequence of the decision of the Government of India that there shall at present be no enhancement of occupier's rates.

4. When the land record system was reformed over 20 years ago, it was hoped that the result would be a great reduction in the cost to Government and the harassment to the people involved in settlement operations. The improvement in the quality of the land records in the Punjab, since the measures associated with the name of Colonel Wace were adopted, has been immense, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that this has been obtained at a considerable cost of trouble to the people. On the other hand they have not been relieved of the worry which the presence for five or six years in their midst of a large settlement staff, however well organized and supervised, cannot fail to cause. The time is therefore ripe for a real attempt to shorten that part of settlement work which is costly to the State and troublesome to the people. Success can only be attained if we are able greatly to curtail the time spent on measurement work and the revision of the record. The rapid system of map correction now being carried out in the two latest settlements, those of Gurdaspur and Ludhiana, marks a distinct step in advance. The instructions on the subject approved by Sir James Wilson are contained in Appendix XXI of the new edition of the Settlement Manual published during the year. A matter which now requires attention is the reduction of the time spent over the new record of rights. The two things hang together, for the records cannot be finished till map revision is complete. If we can greatly curtail the time occupied by map-making and record revising, and thus get rid of four-fifths of the special staff two years after work is started, leaving the Settlement Officer with a small establishment to complete the re-assessment, the latter operation can be carried out with the care and deliberation that it demands, without laying an undue burden either on the Government or on the people. The decision in 1904 to relieve landowners in the Punjab of their legal obligation to provide chainmen for measurements added, I believe, about 15 per cent. to the estimates of the cost of Punjab settlements. One result which will follow where the local conditions will allow of the adoption of the new system of map correction will be a great reduction in this item of expenditure, and it will probably be found that there is no hardship involved in making the landowner responsible for arranging for the small amount of chaining which is necessary. It is satisfactory to find that it is now estimated that the cost of five of the seven settlements will be much lower than that shown in the forecast reports.

5. The establishment of a closer connection between the divisional and settlement revenue staffs discussed by the Settlement Commissioner in the 7th paragraph of his report is a matter of which the importance has long been recognised. The practical difficulties are very considerable. I made certain proposals as Settlement Commissioner, and the question will again be taken up in consultation with Mr. Diack. Five and six years ago there was a "boom" in establishments, and it was very hard to furnish the staff required for seven or eight settlements and two colonies. Recruitment and promotion were both very rapid. In 1906 the demand began to slacken, but even now, notwithstanding the great dislocation caused by the decision not to start the Amritsar settlement immediately, Settlement Naib

what
 Tahsildar candidates are no worse off for promotion than candidates of the same standing in most divisions. But considering how laborious the work of a Settlement Naib Tahsildar is and that his position carries none of the dignity supposed to belong to the District Naib Tahsildar, the reversion to kanungoships of many men who for over two years have acted as Naib Tahsildars is a real hardship. Of late years also promotion among the revenue staff in some divisions has been retarded by the transfer of Settlement Tahsildars to district work. I trust that the present state of things will be mitigated by the proposal I have made to start settlement work in the Dera and Hamirpur tahsils of Kangra next spring. I have thought it best to defer the completion of the new scheme of settlement operations till we know what work will be taken in hand in the near future. It must not be forgotten that three settlements will be finished in the next nine or ten months and another in 1911. A large trained staff will therefore have to be employed elsewhere either in settlement or ordinary district work or to be turned adrift. Many transfers to district work involve great hardship to the ordinary revenue establishment, and wholesale reductions mean much discontent and large expenditure on compensatory pensions and gratuities.

6. The concluding remarks of the Settlement Commissioner show that the Punjab Settlement Department has maintained its old reputation. Mr. Diack has informed me that by inadvertence he omitted any special acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Isā Charan Chandu Lal. As the result of personal observation he bears testimony to the thoroughness with which Mr. Lal's soil survey work in the area to be commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal has been carried out and to the goodness of the killabandi in Gujranwala which "was giving rise to no complaint and was being carried out with minute care."

20th December 1909.

J. M. DOUIE,
 Officiating Financial Commissioner.

(Maximum limit of pages-5.)

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REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

For the year ending 30th September 1909.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year 1908-09 in the Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdaspur and Ludhiana districts. The Ludhiana settlement was commenced in November and the Gurgaon settlement was completed at the end of September. A Settlement Officer, employed on special duty throughout the year, carried out a soil survey in connection with the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Lahore and Montgomery districts, in addition to supervising the work of "killabandi" (described in paragraph 6 of my report for 1907-08), preliminary to the commencement of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal in the Gujranwala and Lahore districts.

General. Progress made in remeasurement.

2. The completion of remeasurement and map correction in Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi was intimated in last year's report. In Hissar, field work was finished in July of the year under report, the greater part of the district being remeasured on the triangular system described in previous reports. In Gurdaspur very excellent progress was made, and the field survey of the Gurdaspur and Batala tahsils was completed and that of the other two tahsils considerably advanced. It was found necessary to employ some temporary establishment in order to finish the work in the two tahsils first mentioned, but most of the work was done by the patwaris of the district. I referred last year to the use of tracing cloth for the copies of the old field map which are brought up to date to form the new field map. During my cold weather tour I saw the system in operation. Subject to the drawback that work has to be abandoned entirely in damp weather it gives results which are sufficiently satisfactory but are not superior to those obtained from the use of ordinary mapping sheets. The use of the latter has been prescribed in the instructions for map correction which were issued during the year by the Financial Commissioner. In the hill tract of Gurdaspur it has been decided to adhere to the old field map in spite of its known inaccuracy and to subject it to a simplified process of correction. The only part of the district which it has been found necessary to remeasure is the riverain, and measurements there have been completed by the aid of traverse sheets received from No. 18 Survey Party. In Ludhiana the working year consisted of less than 10 months owing to the late receipt of sanction to the commencement of the settlement, and the subordinate staff employed consists only of the patwaris and patwari candidates of the district, and yet work was finished in more than a third of the area that is to be subjected to map correction. That area comprises much the greater part of the district. Remeasurement will be necessary only in the riverain and will be expedited, as has been the case in Gurdaspur, by the use of traverse sheets supplied by the Survey of India Department. It has been decided to revert in this district to the *gatha* of 99 inches as the unit of measurement, and the *Shahjahani* or *pakka bigha* as the measure of area. These were abandoned after the conclusion of the last settlement in favour of what proved to be the less popular *karam* and *kacha bigha*. In the Gujranwala and Sharakpur tahsils about three-fourths of the *killas* (or rectangles of one acre) which will be required were laid down on the ground.

3. The new records were ready in Gurgaon, except for the insertion of the new land revenue, in the preceding year. The same stage was

Progress made in the revision of records.

reached in Karnal early in the year under report. In Rohtak both copies of the record of rights are reported to be ready for two tahsils and nearly ready in the other two. The Delhi settlement is very nearly as far advanced. In Hissar the records of the Bhiwani tahsil are practically ready but in the other three tahsils under settlement record work is backward. In all three districts the old system, to which the settlement officials of the old school are so addicted, of finishing field work in haste and leaving the records to be written up at leisure, was adhered to. The experience now being gained in other districts will, I believe, show beyond a doubt that settlement operations can be brought to an end more expeditiously if the record of each village is written up and finally disposed of as soon as the field survey is complete. That the latter system must give more accurate results than the other, by which the record is written up at tahsil head-quarters by the patwari months after he has finished the map, can scarcely be doubted. The newer and more orthodox system was acted on in Gurdaspur until it became necessary to hasten the completion of measurements in order that statistics might be available for the Batala Assessment Report. Even with this interruption the preparation of *jama-bandis* in all four tahsils is well advanced. In Ludhiana *jama-bandis* have been prepared for all the villages of which the maps have been corrected.

4. The orders of Government were received during the year on the assessment reports of the Karnal, Palwal, Ferozpur, Nuh, Gurgaon,

Progress made in reassessment.

Sampla, Jhajjar, Panipat and Thanesar tahsils which had been submitted for orders before the commencement of the year, and on those of south Delhi (i.e. the Ballabgarh tahsil and part of tahsil Delhi), Bhiwani, Rohtak and Kaithal which were submitted during the year under report, and in most of those tahsils the distribution of the new demand over the villages of each circle and over the holdings of each village was undertaken as soon as the orders reached the Settlement Officers concerned. The total increase in land revenue obtained in these tahsils (excluding Bhiwani in which the new demand will take effect from kharif 1910) is Rs. 7,36,000 round per annum. The orders on the tahsils of the Gurgaon district where the only canal irrigation is from the Agra canal and will continue to be assessed at the present scale of occupiers' rates in addition to the new fixed land revenue, are final, as are also those passed on the Jhajjar and Thanesar tahsils which have no canal irrigation. In the other tahsils which are all irrigated in part by the Western Jumna canal the fixed dry assessments have been announced, but the further assessment of the profits due to canal irrigation by means of either a fixed wet assessment or an enhancement of the water rates now charged, has still to be determined. The villages concerned have been informed that an additional assessment in one form or the other will be imposed when the orders of the Government of India have been received on the question which has been referred to them. The assessment report of the Hansi and Hissar tahsils was submitted to the Financial Commissioner towards the end of the year under report, and that of North Delhi which reached me towards the end of the year was submitted to him shortly afterwards. The first assessment report of the Gurdaspur Settlement, that of the Batala tahsil, was completed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and sent to the press before the end of the year. An assessment report was submitted during the year for the Lower Jhang Branch Circle of the Lyallpur district, and intermediate orders have been received upon it, and on the reports for the Upper Jhang Branch and for the Jhelum Colony. By these orders revised proposals have been asked for, in view of the decision that fixed assessments may be adopted in the Canal Colonies in localities suited for them.

5. Rules for the working of fluctuating assessments in those tracts in Gurgaon which are liable to be

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

flooded by hill torrents and drainage were drawn up during the year and were approved by the Financial Commissioner and their suitability for the similar tracts in Delhi and Rohtak is now under consideration. Alluvion-diluvion rules were framed and approved for the riverain of Gurgaon and Karnal, and similar rules are being drafted for Delhi. In Karnal

and Gurdaspur the investigation of assignments of land revenue was found to be somewhat troublesome. The drawing up of a scheme for suspensions and remissions of revenue in insecure tracts was a very necessary part of the concluding operations in Gurgaon. Partition proceedings, as usual, gave much work in all settlements.

6. The final reports of the Rawalpindi, Attock and Mianwali settlements were received during the year and submitted to the Financial Commissioner.

Final settlement reports.

Mr. Kitchin, who completed the settlement of the Rawalpindi district and the Fattehjang and Pindigheb tahsils of Attock in 1907, was permitted to postpone the submission of his final report till his return from furlough. The Mianwali settlement was completed in 1908 and the final report was submitted punctually. There are no other reports in arrears, and the Gurgaon final report is now in the press.

7. I referred in my last report to the congestion of promotion among the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos employed on settlement work, due to the

Settlement staff.

number of settlement affording them employment having been reduced. Three substantive tahsildars for whom tahsils under settlement were not available have recently been absorbed in divisional establishments. The commencement of two new settlements in October 1909 would have given employment to the whole establishment and would have enabled the Financial Commissioner to withdraw the circular referred to in paragraph 9 of my last report by which Deputy Commissioners are required to keep open the kanungo vacancies occurring in their districts in case they are required for settlement kanungos. Only one new settlement however has so far been sanctioned, and if another is not sanctioned shortly it will be necessary to absorb more tahsildars in divisional establishments, to revert to the rank of kanungo 20 or more officers who have acted in the grade of naib tahsildar for some years, and to find employment for, or grant compensatory pensions to, 50 or more substantive kanungos. The position accentuates the inconvenience and inequality of the present system of treating the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos engaged on settlement duty as if they formed a separate department. The settlement establishment exists for the purpose of carrying out settlements, and it would be inverting the order of things to start a settlement in order to afford them employment: the impossibility of maintaining constantly such a number of settlements as will employ a uniform number of settlement officials must be reckoned with, and the necessity of occasionally departing, owing to famine or other unforeseen causes, from a settlement programme, must be recognised. But if the settlement establishment formed part and parcel of the general revenue establishment the difficulty of providing for temporary increases and decreases would be much reduced, for obviously it is easier to make temporary additions to a large establishment than to a small. It is difficult to understand why the two establishments should be kept separate. Their members belong to the same classes, are recruited on the same lines and receive the same training, and the special work of the settlement establishment, the revision of records, is one of the main duties of the tahsildars, naib tahsildars and kanungos on the district establishment. There can be no possible doubt that the latter would do their work more efficiently if at some early period in their service they were made to take a responsible part in settlement work. And until some such arrangement is made I see no hope of our revenue establishment being able to attain the object aimed at when the present Land Revenue Act was passed, of keeping the record of rights up to date from year to year. There should be no separate list of settlement naib tahsildar candidates; they should be included in the divisional lists, or rather the divisional lists should be enlarged so as to be capable of providing men for settlement work. And every man on the divisional list should work as naib tahsildar in a settlement, preferably at the beginning of his service but in cases where that is impossible, at a later stage. The number of naib tahsildars normally engaged on settlement work is equal to the total number of naib tahsildars employed in the districts of the province, so the arrangement is perfectly feasible. With all the naib tahsildars trained in this manner each of them on attaining the standing of tahsildar would be fit to be trusted with the charge of the settlement of a tahsil, and there would be no need to have a separate class

of settlement tahsildars. To go further down, the work of a kanungo on the district establishment is exactly the same as that of a settlement kanungo except that it is less arduous, and it would be better done by a man who has worked as a kanungo in a settlement than by a man who has not. The great advantage of the amalgamation which I advocate is the increased efficiency which it would ensure. But it would also have this incidental advantage which has led to my noticing it here, that on any sudden disruption of the scheme of settlements such as that now experienced, only the most junior of the whole revenue establishment would have to be brought under reduction, and it would be easy to keep the equivalent of one full settlement establishment, which would be but a small proportion of the total revenue establishment of the province, in the position of temporary employees who could be brought under reduction in the event of a settlement having to be abandoned.

8. As was observed in paragraph 10 of my last report, the cost per square mile re-measured as calculated from annual returns is misleading and the true cost can only be ascertained at the end of a settlement by a comparison of the total area measured with the total cost. The total cost of the Gurgaon settlement, completed on September 30, has been Rs. 7,26,727 against the original estimate of Rs. 5,76,000, and the increase of assessment obtained is Rs. 1,76,731 as compared with the estimate of Rs. 2,00,000. The Karnal settlement will be finished by March 31, 1910, perhaps earlier, at a cost of Rs. 8,13,000 round, which, allowing for the cost of Assistant Settlement Officers and their establishments, not included in the settlement schedule, is approximately what was estimated. The increase taken, Rs. 2,73,000, fulfils the forecast which was of an addition of from 2½ to 3 lakhs. In Rohtak the date of probable completion is now stated as October 31, 1910, but as the new assessments have been announced and for the most part distributed that estimate must be an outside one. The enhancement taken amounts to Rs. 2,35,280 in the fixed land revenue demand as compared with Rs. 1,50,000 which was the forecast estimate; from both the actual and the estimate the contemplated increase in water rates is excluded. The estimated cost is Rs. 5,86,000 round, or less than the forecast by one lakh. The cost of the Hissar settlement is now estimated at half a lakh less than the Rs. 6,00,000 originally estimated, and though the date of completion is put as July 1911 it will more probably be March of that year. The probable cost of the Delhi settlement is now put at 4½ lakhs compared with the first estimate of 5½ lakhs, and there is every likelihood of its being finished by May 1910. In Gurdaspur last year's figures which contemplated a reduction of 2 lakhs in the cost of the settlement remain unaltered, and it is probable that the new estimate of Rs. 7,15,000 will not be exceeded. In my forecast for Ludhiana I estimated the cost at Rs. 6,08,600, but the Settlement Officer hopes to finish operations by March 1912 at a cost of only Rs. 5,00,000.

9. The scheme for regulating the order in which the various districts of the province should be placed under settlement is still under revision. Until it has been decided what settlements to start during the current and coming year there can be no proper foundation for any such scheme. In connection with its revision a forecast of the result of settling the Kangra district has been prepared, and the forecast for Ambala which was prepared in 1905, when it was decided to postpone the settlement for five years, has been re-examined and brought up to date. These are now before the Financial Commissioner. Forecasts of the financial results of re-settlements were also prepared during the year for the Amritsar district and for the Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Sharakpur tahsils, and submitted for the orders of Government. Sanction has been received to the commencement of the settlement of the latter three tahsils, but orders have not yet reached me regarding Amritsar. Forecasts have been called for for the Ferozepore and Gujrat districts which it was last year contemplated to place under settlement in October 1910, but I understand that the Financial Commissioner now proposes to postpone the settlement of Gujrat until work on the Upper Jhelum Canal is in a more advanced stage, and to undertake the settlement of another district instead.

10. The question whether a fixed boundary should be demarcated on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces is to be considered in March next by the Financial Commissioner and a Member of the Board of Revenue in consultation.

General remarks.

11. Mr. Gibson has creditably completed an arduous task in the settlement of Gurgaon. Mr. Stow submitted during the year the Kaithal assessment report for which he received the commendation of Government, and he was also occupied with the distribution of the new demand in the other tahsils of Karnal. Mr. Joseph prepared the assessment report of the Rohtak tahsil and distributed the new demand in the rest of the district, and found time in addition to discharge for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months the duties of the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. In Delhi all branches of the work advanced with extraordinary rapidity under the able guidance of Major Beadon and his assistant, Chaudhri Muhammad Din. Very satisfactory progress was made in Hissar also under Mr. Townsend, who has a capable assistant in Lala Charan Das. In Gurdaspur the settlement has reached a stage beyond that anticipated for the close of the second year of the settlement, and the credit for this is entirely due to Mr. Kennaway. For the assessment of Batala, he was allowed the assistance for one year of Mr. Craik, who has submitted a good report on that tahsil. Mr. Dunnett's work in Ludhiana has been thorough and full of energy, and he has been well seconded by his assistant, Bakhshi Gazanfar Ali. The work of the subordinate staff is favourably noticed by most Settlement Officers.

Notice of officers.

16th November 1909.

A. H. DIACK,
Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rotak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Total number of villages under settlement.	1,265	1,450	532	683	774	2,365	902	7,971	
Total area under settlement, Acres	12,34,790	20,01,593	11,56,059	22,63,465	8,06,534	11,66,869	8,91,199	95,20,509	
Area remeasured in acres.	In previous years	12,34,790	20,01,098	11,56,059	13,02,690	8,03,506	3,96,355	...	68,94,498
	During the year	...	495	...	9,60,775	3,028	6,32,868	4,67,049	20,64,215
	Total to date ...	12,34,790	20,01,593	11,56,059	22,63,465	8,06,534	10,29,223	4,67,049	89,58,713
Villages of which the maps have been completed.	In previous years	1,265	1,406	531	389	773	951	...	5,315
	During the year	...	44	1	259	1	952	442	1,699
	Total to date ...	1,265	1,450	532	648	774	1,903	442	7,014
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested.	In previous years	1,265	1,258	346	202	435	736	...	4,242
	During the year	...	183	186	325	306	838	291	2,129
	Total to date ...	1,265	1,441	532	527	741	1,574	291	6,371

STATEMENT No. II.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1909.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gurgaon, October 1903.	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Area under assessment.	Total area Acres	1,234,790	2,001,593	1,156,059	2,263,465	806,534	1,166,869	891,199	9,520,509	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year Acres	270,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,867	
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year Acres	963,923	2,001,593	1,156,059	...	290,562	...	...	4,412,137	
	Area still to be assessed ... .. "	...	...	...	2,263,465	515,972	1,166,869	891,199	4,837,505	
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment Rs.	9,38,751	10,70,151	9,53,149	...	2,61,471	...	...	32,23,522	
	New assessment as sanctioned "	11,07,385	13,39,222	11,88,429	...	3,24,500	...	...	39,59,536	
	Total increase of assessment "	1,68,634	2,69,071	2,35,280	...	63,029	...	...	7,36,014	
	Increase per cent. "	18	25	25	...	24	...	...	23	
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year—									
	Number of villages No.	956	1,440	532	...	266	...	...	3,194	
	Total area Acres	963,923	1,993,053	1,156,059	...	244,209	...	...	4,357,244	
	Total new assessment Rs.	10,64,740	13,43,028	11,88,429	...	2,69,670	...	...	38,65,867	
	Total to date—									
	Number of villages No.	1,285	1,440	532	...	266	...	...	3,503	
Assessment Reports.	Total area Acres	1,234,790	1,993,053	1,156,059	...	244,209	...	...	4,628,111	
	Total new assessment Rs.	13,83,985	13,43,028	11,88,429	...	2,69,670	...	...	41,85,122	
	Total due "	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	27	
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year ... ..	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	7	
	Sanctioned by Government	5	4	4	...	1	...	...	14	
Result of re-assessment operations.	Still due to Government ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	9	
	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	1,76,731	2,69,071	2,35,280	...	43,087	...	...	7,24,169	
	Percentage of increase	15	26	25	...	19	...	...	21	
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement—									
	As now estimated* Rs.	1,76,731	2,73,000	2,35,280	1,25,000	*2,25,000	3,24,000	2,25,000	15,84,011	
	As estimated in the forecast report	2,00,000	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	2,25,000	14,11,000	

* Plus Rs. 75,000 increase in water rates.

STATEMENT No. III.

SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Gurgaon.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Date on which settlement operations commenced		October 1903	October 1904	November 1905	October 1906	October 1906	October 1907	November 1908	...	
Probable or actual date of completion of	Measurements	September 1907	December 1907	September 1908	July 1909	June 1909	July 1910	December 1910	...	
	Revision of records	June 1908	September 1909	August 1909	April 1910	December 1909	July 1910	March 1911	...	
	Re-assessment	April 1909	September 1909	August 1909	October 1910	February 1910	October 1911	January 1912	...	
	Settlement operations	September 1909	March 1910	October 1910	July 1911	June 1910	September 1912	March 1912	...	
Cost of field survey operations during the year, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	Total cost	Rs. ...	...	...	1,23,126	...	2,07,014	1,15,574	4,45,714	
	Cost per square mile re-measured	Rs. ...	...	...	97	...	209	83	138	
Total cost of settlement operations, deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.	During the year	Rs. 92,623	1,15,030	1,09,242	1,23,126	1,05,534	2,15,065	1,15,574	8,76,194	
	Total to date	Rs. 7,25,009	7,77,160	5,01,243	3,91,786	3,58,398	3,61,868	1,15,574	32,31,088	
	Now estimated for the whole operations of settlement, Rs	7,26,727	8,13,023	5,85,843	5,54,705	4,25,000	7,14,976	5,00,000	43,20,274	
	As estimated in the forecast report	Rs. 5,75,756	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	6,08,600	46,99,222	

70°

74°

78°

36°

36°

MAP OF THE PUNJAB

TO ILLUSTRATE THE REPORT ON THE
SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

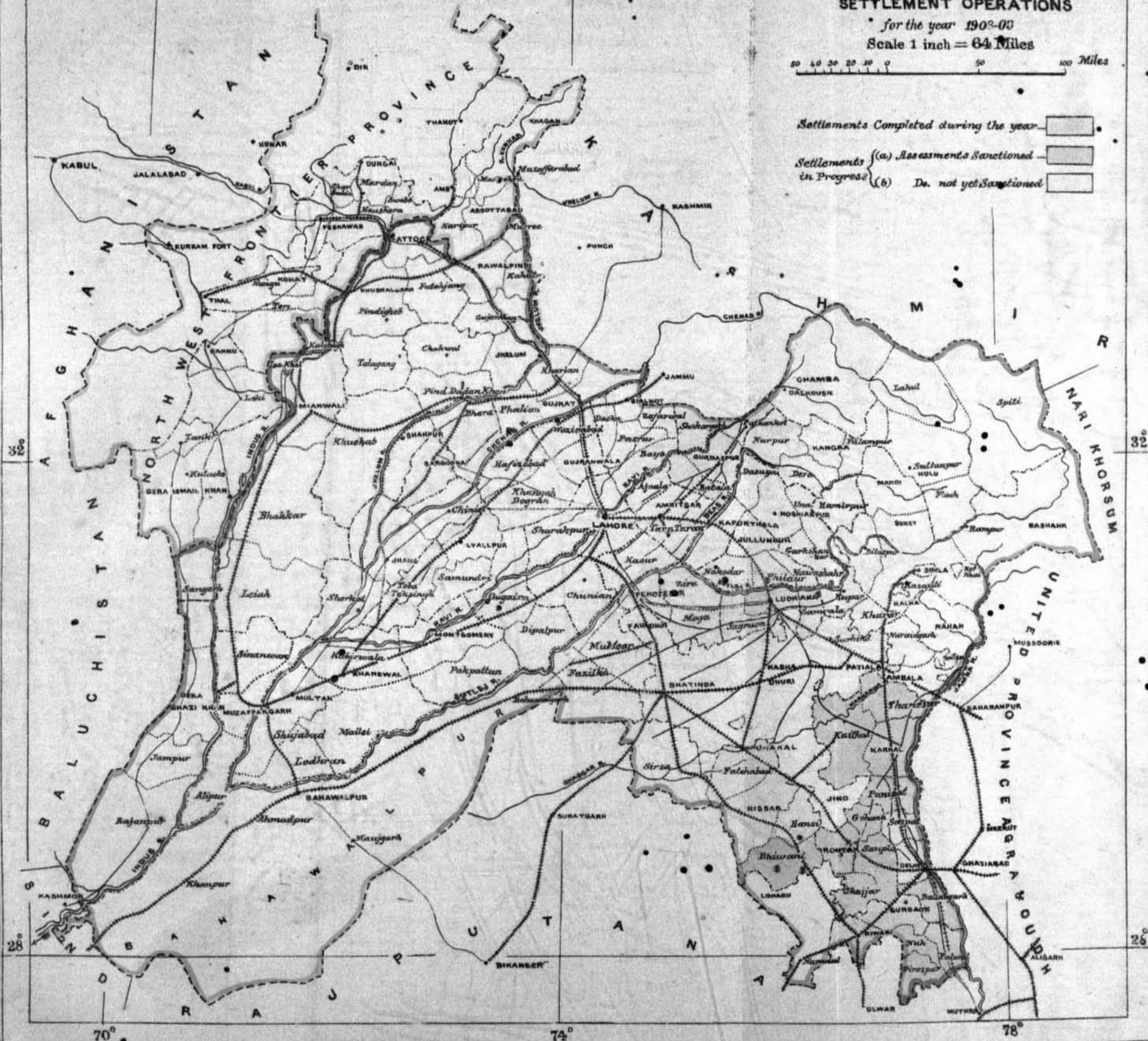
for the year 1902-03

Scale 1 inch = 64 Miles

60 40 20 0 50 100 Miles

Settlements Completed during the year

Settlements in Progress (a) Assessments Sanctioned (b) Do. not yet Sanctioned



PUNJAB SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
REPORT FOR 1910.

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REPORT
ON
SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
IN THE
PUNJAB

For the year ending the 30th September 1910.

Published by Authority.



Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS
BY SAMUEL T. WESTON.
(Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.)

1910.



Maximum limit of pages 5.

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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. R. HUMPHREYS, I.C.S.,
*Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,*

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 24th January 1911.

Revenue and Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 727, dated 14th December 1910, forwarding the annual report on settlement operations for the year ending 30th September 1910, and in reply to convey the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The progress made both in remeasurement and reassessment is highly satisfactory, and His Honour is pleased to note that the suggestion made in this behalf in last year's review has been put into practice. The rapidity with which the Ludhiána settlement is being completed calls for especial commendation.

3. The reduction in the cost of settlements, consequent on the shortening of the settlement period, is equally satisfactory, while the saving in harassment to the people is a great gain. The acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor have already been communicated to Major Beadon and Mr. Joseph for the expeditious and successful conclusion of the settlements in Delhi and Rohtak.

4. Sir Louis Dane agrees with the Financial Commissioner that in all future settlements the new *jamabandi* must be drawn up as soon as the village map has been corrected, and will await with interest the simplification of map revision which Mr. Douie hopes to introduce. The attempt now being made in Gujrát to bring the maps and records up to date before settlement operations begin is clearly a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a success.

5. The increasing popularity of *killabandi* wherever it is introduced is instructive; and His Honour trusts that, while no pressure is put upon any one to accept it against his will, the obvious advantages of *killabandi* will be carefully explained by the Settlement Officer to those villages on the Upper Chenab Canal which have not yet expressed their willingness to accept it.

6. The inauguration of three new settlements in the autumn of 1910 should go far to relieve the pressure among the subordinate settlement staff. In view of the difficulties detailed by the Settlement Commissioner in amalgamating the district and settlement kanungos, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that Mr. Douie is probably wise in postponing this change until some experience has been gained of its working in the case of naib tahsildars, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten, as everything that we can do to show that settlement work is not a separate and special procedure tends to simplicity of working and economy.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to record his appreciation of the good work done and the many reforms instituted by Mr. Diack during his tenure of the post of Settlement Commissioner, and His Honour endorses the tribute which the Financial Commissioner has paid to Messrs. Stow and Townsend for their settlements of Karnál and Hissar.

I have, &c.,

R. HUMPHREYS,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 727.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Dated LAHORE, 14th December 1910.

FROM

E. R. ABBOTT, ESQUIRE,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. M. W. FENTON,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie, C.S.I.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the Settlement Commissioner's annual report on the operations of the Settlement Department for the year ending 30th September 1910, with a note containing the comments of the 1st Financial Commissioner.

I have, etc.,

E. R. ABBOTT,
Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

NOTE BY THE 1ST FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

During the year settlement operations were finished in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In the two latter the financial gain exceeded the forecast by two lakhs, while the saving on the original estimate of expenditure was 1½ lakhs. In Karnal the increase taken was three lakhs, and the expenditure was Rs. 8,26,000, or Rs. 36,000 more than was at first anticipated. Mr. Stow's task in that large, and from a revenue point of view difficult, district was an arduous one. Mr. Townsend has pushed on the Hissar settlement, which is now drawing to a close, with vigour and success.

2. The speed with which the revision of the maps and records of rights in Ludhiana has been accomplished is very creditable to Mr. Dunnett. The saving of expense to the State and of trouble to the people has been great. The change of procedure introduced by the Settlement Commissioner by which, as soon as map correction in an estate is finished, its *jamabandi* is drawn up, must now be adopted everywhere, except in tracts like Gujranwala, where *killabandi* is being carried out in anticipation of the early advent of canal irrigation. In the settlements recently started I hope it may prove possible in a number of villages to adopt a system of map correction still simpler than that prescribed in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual, and to dispense with the drawing up of new *khataunis*. In Gujrat, where a very interesting attempt is being made to bring the maps and records up to date in anticipation of the re-settlement two years hence, a plan of this sort is actually being carried out. The work is only begun, and it is much too early to proclaim its success. But I am at present touring in Gujrat with Mr. Fagan, the Commissioner of the division, and in the last day or two I have been examining on the spot some of the work. This much may be said that from what we have already seen we are both very hopeful that the task of the Settlement Officer, when he comes, will be practically confined to re-assessment. The Bar Circle of tahsil Phalia, which will be irrigated by the Upper Jhelum Canal, and where *killabandi* will no doubt be carried out, and the riverain villages, which will be re-mapped with the help of the Survey Department, have been excluded from the revision proceedings. A small extra establishment consisting of three naib tahsildars, ten kanungos, sixty patwaris, and a few tracers is at present employed, and the work is directed by M. Hira Singh, a revenue officer of much settlement experience. The theory of our revenue system as regards maps is that they are kept up to date in the intervals between settlements. One reason why the theory has not been translated into fact is that practical instructions on the subject have never been issued. I have nearly completed a draft dealing both with ordinary and special map correction otherwise than at settlement. I mention the matter here on account of its intimate connection with the reduction of the cost and trouble of future settlement work.

3. The progress of assessment work has been satisfactory. Orders were passed on six reports during the year, and the Jagraon report has since been disposed of. The Wazirabad report, to which Mr. Diack alludes, has now been received in proof, and I shall pass orders on it after inspecting the tahsil, which I hope to do in January.

4. The scheme for the amalgamation of the divisional and settlement lists of naib tahsildars is nearly ready and the new lists will shortly be issued. The amalgamation of the district and settlement kanungo staffs will be postponed till we have some little experience of the working of combined lists in the case of naib tahsildars.

5. It is hardly needful to refer to the valuable work accomplished by Mr. Diack during his three years' tenure of the office of Settlement Commissioner. He will hereafter, as one of the Financial Commissioners, be able to resume his control of settlement operations in this province.

J. M. DQUIE,

11th December 1910.

1st Financial Commissioner.

REPORT

ON

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

IN THE

PUNJAB

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1910.

Settlement operations were in progress during the year in the Karnal, Rohtak, Delhi, Hissar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Gujranwala and Kangra districts. They were brought to a conclusion by the end of the year in the three districts first named, and were commenced in Gujranwala in October 1909 and in the Hamirpur, Dera and Kulu tahsils of Kangra in May 1910. The Settlement of the Kulu tahsil is being carried out by the Assistant Commissioner of the sub-division, and that of Hamirpur and Dera forms a separate charge, to which will now be added the Una tahsil of the Hoshiarpur district. Arrangements for revision of assessment were in progress in the portions of the Lyallpur district which were allotted for colonization in 1897, 1898 and 1899, and also in the Jhelum Canal Colony; in the former in charge of a Settlement Officer and in the latter under the Assistant Colonization Officer.

2. Field work was in progress during the year only in Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, having been completed in the older settlements in

Progress made in re-measurement.

previous years, and having barely reached the initial stage in Kangra and Kulu. In Ludhiana work in the field was brought to a close in the course of the last quarter of the year, having thus occupied little more than 20 months from start to finish. In Gurdaspur, which came under settlement a year earlier, field work was incomplete in 25 villages only, which, with the exception of Dalhousie, have since been disposed of. In both these districts the work consisted of map correction, except in the riverain, where re-measurement has been carried out with the help of traverse sheets supplied by the Survey of India Department. Before orders were received in November last year postponing the Amritsar settlement, arrangements had been made for a traverse survey by that Department of the Beas and Ravi riverain in that district, and a small staff of two naib-tahsildars with kanungos in proportion was deputed to superintend the re-measurement by the patwaris of the villages traversed. In Gujranwala it is intended that, wherever possible, throughout the tract commanded by the Upper Chenab Canal, the settlement re-survey shall take the form of *killabandi*, and the staff was entirely employed on that work in the villages which agreed to undergo it. The villages which have not yet agreed to it, and which will have map correction instead as the alternative, are being left over till the other villages are finished, so that they may have an opportunity of seeing in those villages the advantages of the system and of changing their minds. Re-measurement will be carried out in the Chenab riverain on traverse sheets which will be prepared by the Survey Department in the cold weather of 1910-11. In Hamirpur and Dera the maps, which are practically those of the revisions of settlement of 1862, are obsolete, and the principal object of the settlement is to make new maps by re-measurement. The staff has been fully organised and a start will be made as soon as the present bumper harvest is off the ground. In Kulu the maps made at the last revision of settlement (1887-1891) will be brought up to date: here also the staff has been organised and a start has been made in some estates.

3. The new records were filed in Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. In Hissar

Progress made in the revision of records.

the records of the Bhiwani tahsil were ready in the previous year, but in the other three tahsils, in which field work was completed in July 1909, the *jamabandis* were unfinished for a number of villages in July 1910. This is surely sufficient condemnation of the system, so favoured by the settlement official of the old school, of finishing all the maps first, and then sitting down to hunt through them for errors before making the *jamabandis*. I trust that the Financial Commissioner will set his face against permitting this course to be taken in any settlement in future. By way of contrast, regard may be had to Ludhiana, where the *jamabandi* of each village was prepared as soon as its map had been brought up to date, and where, in consequence, records as well as maps had been completed within 20 months. In Gurdaspur the progress has not been so rapid but it is satisfactory that most of the villages have been mapped and that for more than three-fourths of them both parts of the *jamabandi* have been prepared. In Gujranwala *jamabandis* cannot be prepared until re-partition by *killabandi* has been completed and acted on.

4. Orders were passed during the year on the assessment reports of

Progress made in re-assessment.

North Delhi (Sonapat and part of the Delhi tahsil), Hissar, Hansi and Batala,

which were mentioned in last year's report as having been or about to be submitted, and on those of Mauza Delhi (the land within municipal limits), Gurdaspur and Samrala, which were prepared and submitted in the course of the year. Those of Fattahabad and of four so-called assessment circles of the Lyallpur district have been submitted to the Financial Commissioner, and I have recently received and reviewed the Assessment Report of Jagraon. That of Wazirabad should have been submitted during the summer but has not yet reached me. Special systems of assessment have been prescribed for Kuli, Hamirpur and Dera. In last year's report I noted that final orders had not been passed regarding the assessment of irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal. The final decision arrived at was to leave the occupier's rates untouched and to add nothing on account of canal advantage to the fixed assessment originally announced which had been framed as if the land were unirrigated. The result has been to leave those tahsils in the Delhi Division relatively heavily assessed which have not the advantage of receiving canal irrigation. The net financial sacrifice involved has already been reported to Government and amounts to Rs. 4,96,000 per annum. On the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals the decision has been in favour of leaving the occupier's rates untouched but taking a light fixed wet assessment in addition to what canal-irrigated land would pay if it did not get canal irrigation.

5. Schemes for the working of suspensions and remissions were drawn up

Other miscellaneous settlement operations.

for Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. Rules relating to fluctuating assessments

have been drawn up for the tracts in the Delhi division in which such assessments are in force, and will probably be found suitable for any other tract in the division into which the fluctuating system is introduced. The Settlement Officers of Gurgaon and Delhi drew up useful instructions for dealing with the embankment systems of those districts.

6. Orders have been passed by Government on the final settlement

Final Settlement Reports.

reports of Jhang, Hafizabad and Attock, and are awaited on those of

Mianwali and Rawalpindi. That of Gurgaon was submitted to the Financial Commissioner with my review during the year.

7. In the Government orders on last year's report it was observed that

Settlement staff.

the effect of the postponement of the Amritsar settlement on the department

would doubtless be noticed in this year's report. The effect was, as anticipated in paragraph 7 of the last report, the absorption of more settlement tahsildars in divisional establishments (to the disappointment of divisional naib-tahsildars who might otherwise have been promoted), and the reversion to the rank of kanungo of more than 20 officers who had served for some years as officiating naib-tahsildars. Places were found on district establishments for a number of substantive settlement kanungos (who displaced the district candidates who would otherwise

have obtained the vacancies), and the commencement in May of settlement operations in Kangra obviated the necessity of arranging for any compensatory pensions. A number of sub *pro tem* kanungos, however, who had officiated continuously for several years, had to be ruthlessly reverted and dispensed with. These men will be re-employed in the settlements now being started, but the break in their service will be prejudicial to them. Most of them would under the ordinary rules have been confirmed two or more years ago but in view of the congestion which was then threatening I had taken steps to limit the number of new substantive appointments.

8. I hope that the Financial Commissioner will see his way shortly to address Government on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of settlement and district establishments, the scheme for which was discussed by Mr. Douie and myself in the course of the year and is now ripe for consideration. It provides for the amalgamation of district and settlement kanungos, as well as naib-tahsildars, each district to have its present number of kanungos, and also a certain proportion of the kanungos employed in settlement. It is suggested that certain districts should be told off to each settlement officer, and that he should get his kanungos by arrangement with the Deputy Commissioners of those districts. This would simplify the elaborate drafting of kanungos from district to district when one settlement ends and another begins, which is at present arranged by the Settlement Commissioner and which will be rather difficult to control when his appointment is abolished. With his abolition, too, the distribution of settlement naib-tahsildars over the lists of Divisional Commissioners becomes almost a necessity. They must under the rules be controlled by a Commissioner, not by the Financial Commissioner, but, if those of each settlement are merely put temporarily on the list of the division containing the district under settlement, it will be difficult to give them their proper places, and the list of a division containing a number of settlements, like Jullundur at present, will be swamped. The most suitable arrangement would seem to be to give each Commissioner the same proportion of the settlement naib-tahsildars as the present number of his naib-tahsildars bears to the total number of executive naib-tahsildars employed in the province. As far as possible he should be given settlement naib-tahsildars who are natives of his division, and future recruitment should be on divisional lines. The Commissioner will be free to select from his list as a whole the men to be deputed to settlements and the men to be put on district work, and as regards the promotion and punishment of the former he will be guided by the opinions of the settlement officers under whom they serve, to the same extent as he is guided by the Deputy Commissioners in respect of the others.

9. The total cost of the Karnal settlement has been Rs. 8,26,000 against Rs. 7,90,000 originally estimated. The increase taken is Rs. 3,00,000 which is the maximum increase anticipated in the forecast. In Rohtak the total cost of settlement is returned at Rs. 5,80,000, which is more than Rs. one lakh less than the forecast, on the other hand the enhancement taken has been Rs. 2,33,000 in place of the Rs. 1,50,000 anticipated. The Delhi settlement has cost Rs. 4,46,000, Rs. 77,000 less than the estimate, while the enhancement works out at Rs. 2,54,000 as against a forecast of Rs. 1½ lakhs.

As regards the settlements still in progress it is anticipated that the Hissar settlement will be completed in March 1911 at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. one lakh less than the forecast. The Gurdaspur figures remain unaltered: it is anticipated that the settlement will be closed by October 1912 and that the cost will be Rs. 2 lakhs less than the estimate. The Settlement Officer of Ludhiana now hopes to complete his settlement 6 months earlier than was reported last year and has reduced the anticipated cost by a further sum of Rs. one lakh or a total reduction of Rs. 2 lakhs on the forecast estimate. The settlement of Gujranwala, like that of Gurdaspur, has still two years to run. The Settlement Officer has not found reason to alter the estimate of the cost of his settlement which was taken at Rs. 4,00,000. In none of the other settlements under progress has the estimate of the result of re-assessment, which was entered in the forecast, been altered to any appreciable extent.

10. I have lately submitted to the Financial Commissioner a revised scheme for regulating the order in which districts should be placed under settlement so as to provide for the graded reduction of establishment. On the forecasts of Kangra and Ambala, which were under the Financial Commissioner's consideration at the time when last year's report was written, it was decided to postpone the settlement of Ambala for five years more, but to undertake it then, and to take up at once the settlement of the Hamirpur and Dera tahsils, and the Kulu sub-division, leaving the Kangra, Palampur and Nurpur tahsils to be taken up two or three years hence. On the Amritsar forecast it was decided by the Government of India that the settlement should not be commenced in 1909, but sanction has now been received to its commencement. Forecasts for Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur and Gujrat were prepared during the year and Ferozepore and Hoshiarpur have now been put under settlement, but it has been decided to postpone Gujrat till 1912 or 1913. I have now called for forecasts for Lahore and Sialkot with a view to one district or the other being put under settlement in October 1911.

11. The question whether a fixed boundary should be demarcated on the Jumna between the Punjab and the United Provinces was discussed by Mr. Douie, Financial Commissioner, Mr. Baillie of the United Provinces Board of Revenue and myself in March last, but a final decision has not yet been arrived at.

LAHORE :
12th November 1910, }

A. H. DIACK, I.C.S.
Settlement Commissioner,

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. I.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN REMEASUREMENT AND ATTESTATION DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Karnal, October 1904.	Rohtak, October 1905.	Hissar, October 1906.	Delhi, October 1906.	Gurdaspur, October 1907.	Ludhiana, October 1908.	Kulu, May 1910.	Kangra, May 1910.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Total number of villages under settlement.	1,448	532	683	773	2,363	900	188	209	1,130	8,226
Total area under settlement ...	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
Area remeasured in acres. { In previous year	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,029,223	467,049	...	...	...	7,615,186
{ During the year	...	...	...	...	136,112	453,786	26,222	467	832,945	1,449,539
{ Total to date ...	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,165,335	920,835	26,222	467	832,945	9,064,718
Villages of which the maps have been completed. { In previous year	1,448	532	646	773	1,902	442	...	...	...	5,746
{ During the year	...	...	35	...	435	458	28	...	728	1,684
{ Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,338	900	28	...	728	7,430
Villages of which the records have been completed and finally attested. { In previous year	1,448	532	527	741	1,574	291	...	...	...	5,113
{ During the year	...	...	156	32	592	609	...	...	198	1,587
{ Total to date ...	1,448	532	683	773	2,166	900	...	...	198	6,700

STATEMENT No. II.

SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN RE-ASSESSMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gujranwala.	Grand Total.
Area under assessment.	Total area Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	2,169,068	798,495	1,166,869	920,835	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	10,204,637
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned in previous year Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	...	289,437	...	...	...	...	...	3,440,788
	Area of which assessments have been sanctioned during the year Acres	...	...	1,415,925	509,058	623,153	185,791	...	...	...	2,733,927
	Area still to be assessed ... .. "	...	...	753,143	...	543,716	735,044	118,816	712,464	1,166,739	4,029,922
Assessments sanctioned during the year.	Previous assessment Rs.	10,70,151	9,53,149	4,14,305	5,77,730	9,30,408	3,12,074	...	...	...	42,57,817
	New assessment as sanctioned "	13,56,142	11,86,020	5,38,303	7,69,168	11,82,000	3,83,000	...	...	...	54,14,633
	Total increase of assessment "	2,85,991	2,32,871	1,23,998	1,91,438	2,51,592	70,926	...	...	...	11,56,816
	Increase per cent. "	27	24	30	33	27	23	...	...	...	27
Villages of which the assessment has been announced.	During the year—										
	Number of villages No.	9	...	409	507	...	...	...	...	...	925
	Total area Acres	8,540	...	1,415,925	554,286	...	...	...	...	...	1,978,751
	Total new assessment Rs.	1,246	...	5,43,245	8,22,363	...	...	...	...	...	13,66,854
	Total to date—										
	Number of villages No.	1,448	532	409	778	...	...	...	...	...	3,162
Assessment Reports.	Total area Acres	2,001,593	1,149,758	1,415,925	798,495	...	...	...	...	...	5,365,771
	Total new assessment Rs.	13,70,341	11,86,020	5,43,245	10,91,578	...	...	...	...	...	41,91,184
	Total due No.	4	4	4	3	4	3	...	...	3	25
	Previously submitted by Settlement Officer "	4	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
	Submitted by Settlement Officer during the year ... .. "	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
	Sanctioned by Government "	4	4	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	17
Result of re-assessment operations.	Still due to Government ... .. "	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	6
	Increase of assessment as announced to date Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,28,940	2,54,597	...	...	...	...	...	9,16,698
	Percentage of increases "	27	24	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Increase of assessment for the whole area under settlement—										
	As now estimated Rs.	3,00,290	2,32,871	1,25,000	2,54,597	3,24,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	17,17,758
	As estimated in the forecast report "	2,75,000	1,50,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	3,11,000	2,25,000	31,000	25,000	2,00,000	14,67,000

SHOWING DURATION AND COST OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Kulu.	Kangra.	Gojranwala.	Grand Total.
Date on which Settlement operations commenced	October 1904 ..	November 1905	October 1906 ...	October 1906 ...	1st October 1907	November 1908	May 1910 ...	May 1910 ...	October 1909 ...	...
Measurements	December 1907	September 1908	July 1909 ...	July 1909 ...	31st October 1910	August 1910 ...				
Revision of records	September 1909	August 1909 ...	April 1910 ...	December 1909	30th June 1911	September 1910				
Re-assessment	September 1909	August 1909 ...	October 1910 ...	February 1910	1st April 1912	September 1911	October 1911	October 1913 ...	September 1912	...
Settlement operations	September 1910	October 1910 ...	March 1911 ...	September 1910	30th September 1912.	September 1911				
During the year ... Rs.	48,622	78,053	87,270	88,000	1,53,987	1,64,576	4,006	16,896	1,23,553	7,64,965
Total cost of settlement operations deducting expenditure on ordinary District Staff.										
Total to date ... Rs.	8,25,785	5,79,286	4,32,277	4,46,398	5,15,855	2,80,150	4,008	16,896	1,23,553	32,24,218
Now estimated for the whole operations of Settlement ... Rs.	8,26,182	5,80,000	5,00,000	4,46,398	7,14,976	4,00,000	77,999	2,73,444	4,00,000	42,18,999
As estimated in the forecast report ... Rs.	7,90,224	6,85,787	5,99,710	5,24,145	9,15,000	6,08,600	80,000	2,73,444	4,00,000	48,76,910

70°

74°

78°

36°

36°

MAP OF THE PUNJAB

TO ILLUSTRATE THE REPORT ON THE
SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

for the year 1908-10

Scale 1 inch = 64 Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

Settlements Completed during the year

Settlements in Progress (a) Assessments Sanctioned (b) Do. not yet Sanctioned

