

Assessment Report of Chakla Khadir.—(Continued).

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.

PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.

(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

(SECTION V.)

FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED.

Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	
			(1) <i>Water capacity.</i>			(<i>As Adopted at last Settlement (A. D. 1854.)</i>		Rs.	R.A.P.	P.C.	Rs.
Ploughs { Taxable, Revenue free,...	3,055 392	4,349 253	Average rain-fall in inches, }			Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }					Present Jama,.....
Head of cattle, ...	19,412	28,227	Average depth of Wells in feet }	20	20	Well Estimate...	@ Rs. per well ...	...	...	...	FOR FEES:—
Population, ...	23,754	27,471	Cost of Wells Rs.		150	Plough Estimate,	@ Rs. per Plough,	...	...	...	„ for headmen, ... 1,080
Population per square mile of cultivation, ... }	364	362	Yoke of oxen required per well, ... }	5	5	Produce Estimate,	Unirrigated 24,437 } Water tax 9,255 }	33,692	0-13-0	...	„ „ Chaudris, 306
						Soil Rate Jama,		...	...	...	TOTAL, ... 50,994

<i>Wells in use.</i>				Area well can irrigate in acres, ...	20	Revenue Rate Jama, ...	As per rates below, ...	50,919	1-3-8	Deduct actual Decrease, ... 1,845	
,, (old)	Taxable,	603	531			Summary Settlement Jama 1850 ...		55,051	1-2-8	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c. = 478	3,231
	Rev. free,	43	31	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Regular Set. Jama 1854, }		45,493	1-1-7	267 acres cultivated, 284	1,080
,, (new)	Taxable,	...	86	Percentage of area uncultivated, ...		Reduced Set. Jama 1859, }		43,040	1-0-7	22 1,272 acres "Banjar" = 318	306
	Rev. free,	...	5	,, Waste, ...	24 17					1 p. c. Chaudris,	
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	27	24	,, Culturable,	30 34	Plough Estimate, (As now adopted.) @ 11 Rs. per plough,		47,839	1-0-8	New Jama,	47,763
	Rev. free.	9	4	TOTAL ...	54 51	Produce Estimate ...	{ Unirrigated, 34,731 Water tax, 9,255 }	43,986	0-15-4		
				Head of cattle per uncultivated area,	...	Tahsildar's Estimate, ...		...	...	Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates. Jama.	
						E. A. Commr.'s Estimate, ... }		45,102	0-15-9	Fully cultivated, ,, "	
										Fairly ditto, 6 ...	3,585
										Not fully ditto, 103 ...	44,178
										TOTAL,	47,763
REVENUE RATE FIXED.										Rs.	
Former Settlement,	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailabi or 1st class barren.	Bárání.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates ...	For Rate see Pargana Map { Unirrigated, 39,453 Water tax, 9,255 }	48,708	1-1-0	1. Initial,	47,763
		1-12-0	1-6-0	0-8-0	0-4-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67 }		45,261	0-15-10	2. Progressive Increase { after 3 years 70 after 5 years 50 after 6 years 30 after 10 years 2,394 after 15 years 440	
						Proposed new Jama, ... }		47,763	1-0-8		50,747
Fixed now,	109	15 per well.	1-4-0	0-12-0	0-4-0		Increase,	2,502	or 5½	3. Permanent,	

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—At last Settlement this Chak contained 106 Mehals, as now formed it contains 109, it is a narrow alluvial plain between the Chenab river and the high bank of the Bangar tract, running the whole length of the Tahsil at an average breadth of 5 miles, the surface is much intersected by channels conveying the water of the river some distance inland. The sailabi is not so good generally as in the Wazirabad Tahsil, the Chenab is not a fertilizing stream, and much sand is always deposited, and for many years past the sailabi has deteriorated. There is no real increase in the cultivated area, for though it would appear that the "assessed area" has increased since last Settlement, it has not yet worked up to that existing when professional survey was made. The irrigated area has increased 5 p. c. and 86 new wells are at work, but a very large proportion of the wells in the tract are poor, though water is near the surface and their construction cheap. The manured area has increased from 2 to 3 p. c., this increase is very general throughout the Chak, and not confined to any particular locality. The produce table shews no great increase in any class of produce. This tract has not increased in resources of late years. There is a large increase in the number of ploughs. Proprietors cultivate themselves, population is scanty and labour scarce.

CAPABILITIES.—51 per cent of the whole area of the tract is uncultivated: of this 34 is culturable. Some increase in cultivation may be looked for hereafter. There are no estates fit for Permanent Settlement.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner

FORM No. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA BANGAR,

PARGANAH HAFIZABAD,

DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

**No. IV.—Abstract of "Village-Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Bangar, Parganah Hafizabad,
District of Gujranwala.**

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres.)											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES,			
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAL, (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)								PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.		
					Waste.	Muafi, or Revenue free.	Total not assess- ed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total culti- vated.	Total of cultiva- ted and abandon- ed (i.e., assessed)	Per-centages of area cul- tivated of	Former Settle- ment.	New Settlement.
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5														
Professional Survey,				1,41,695	73,804	...	73,804	27,014	4,672	...	...	...	...	36,205	40,877	(1) Area.	P.C.	P.C.
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...				1,54,232	58,602	4,921	63,523	55,000	2,398	27,364	253	5,694	5,947	33,311	35,709	Area manured	3	4
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66, ...				1,54,232	57,473	3,009	60,482	49,473	5,294	33,768	268	4,947	5,215	38,983	44,277	" irrigated,	71	76
																" under " zabti " or best crops, ... }	3	3
New Measurement,	103	5	108	1,52,257	37,931	2,763	40,694	66,038	7,869	32,445	431	4,780	5,211	37,656	45,525	" under " paikasht," or non-resident tenant lands,	4	13
																(2) Produce.		
																Arranged in classes. See " Produce Table."		
																" of I. class value,	8	10
																" II. ditto,	60	68
																" III. ditto.	12	11
																" IV. ditto,	20	11

Report of Chakla Bangar.—(Continued)

PLUGS CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

(SECTIONS III & IV) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

(SECTION V.)

PLUGS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.			Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED,
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.						
Ploughs, {	Taxable	3,163	4,250	Average rain-fall (in inches.)	...	Tahsildar's Estimate, ...	(As Adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)	Rs.	R.A.P	P.C.	Rs. Present Jama..... 32,614 Add actual increase..... 5,284
	Revenue free	431	292								
Head of cattle, ...	21,949	29,017	Average depth of Wells in feet, }	30	30	Well Estimate, }	@ Rs. per well, ...	Cannot be given as old Circles are broken up			FOR FEES :— „ for Headmen, 775 „ „ Chaudris,..... 332 TOTAL 39,005
Population, ...	30,804	34,811	Cost of Wells Rs., ...	...	250	Plough Estimate, }	@ Rs. per Plough,				
Population per square mile of cultivation, }	556	500	Yoke of oxen required per well. }	...	6	Produce Estimate }	Unirrigated 35,147 } Water tax 12,225 }	47,372	1-5-8		
						Soil Rate Jama,		...	...

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres, }	30	Revenue Rate Jama, ... }	As per rates below,	44,619	1-4-0	Deduct actual decrease, 388	
, (old)	Taxable,	729	692	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850	43,246	1-0-11	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p.c. = 375	
	Rev. free,	83	57			Regular Set. Jama 1854	32,383	0-14-6	16 acres cultivation 13 } 775	
,, (new)	Taxable,	...	123	Percentage of area uncultivated, ... }		Reduced Set. Jama 1859	31,879	0-14-3	1,549 acres "Banjar" = 387	
	Rev. free	...	9	Waste, ... }	38 21				1 p.c. Chandris 332 } 1,495	
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	62	66	Culturable, ... }	36 43				New Jama..... 37,510	
	Rev. free,	...	...	TOTAL, ... }	74 64					
				Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ... }		Plough Estimate, @ 9 Rs. per plough	38,250	0-13-5	Fitness for Permt. Settlement. Estates. Jama.	
						Produce Estimate	52,991	1-2-7	Fully cultivated,..... "	
						Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }	...	...	Fairly ditto..... "	
						E. A. Commr's Estimate, ... }	35,478	0-12-6	Not fully ditto, 108 37,510	
									TOTAL 37,510	

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Bárání.	Lately abandoned.					
Former Settlement.		1-8-0		0-8-0	0-4-0	New Rates, ... }	For Rates see Pargana Map. (Unirrigated, 25,502 Water tax, 12,225)	37,727	0-13-3	1. Initial,..... 37,510
						Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67 }		32,614	0-11-5	2. Progressive Increase { after 3 years 115 after 5 " 45 after 10 years 3,951 after 15 years 385
						Proposed new Jama, ... }		37,510	0-13-1	3. Permanent.....
Fixed now,	Rs. 108 15 per well			0-10-0	0-4-0		• Increase, ...	• 4,896	or 15	Rs. .

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This Chak is 40 miles long by 10 broad, and represents 1-5th of the whole Tahsil. At last Settlement it contained 94 estates, it now contains 108. It is the best tract of country in the Hafizabad Tahsil. Much good Rohi and Dasohi soil, first class produce, sugar cane and cotton grown; the difference in the area recorded as waste in the former and present Settlement arises from the fact that the large uncultivated tracts were not measured at last Settlement but all put down as waste, the difference is now made up under the heads of "culturable" abandoned or cultivated. The large abandoned area is owing to the recent drought prevailing in these parts, the manured area has increased from 3 to 4 p. c. The irrigated area has extended from 71 to 76 p. c., there are 123 new wells, all in first rate order. Water at a fair average depth is sweet, and in favorable seasons plentiful all the year round. Yokes numerous and first class cattle. There are a few Chambs in the Chak, one of which enters at Marh Bashi and fertilizes Kolú Tárar, and Chak Bhatti. Water from these is raised by Jhallars. Estates are chiefly in the hands of proprietors; not much tenant cultivation, indeed labor is rather scarce in the Chak. The increase from 8 to 10 per cent in first class produce is due to sugar cane and cotton, the increase of 8 p. c. in 2nd class produce is under the heads of rice, grain, and maize; the decrease in 3rd and 4th class produce arises from the failure of rain crops owing to the drought; the increase of 1,100 ploughs is proof of the substantial improvement and extension of cultivation in the Chak generally.

CAPABILITIES.—The present abandoned area will again be brought under cultivation this year, as the spring rains have been favorable for sowing the autumn crop, 64 p. c. of the whole area of the Chak is uncultivated, of which 43 p. c. is culturable, from which in round numbers it would appear that nearly half of the entire area of the Chak may yet be brought under the plough, as wells only require to be built to insure great expansion of cultivation; a large increase of revenue may be looked for in years to come from this tract. There are no estates fit for permanent settlement.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM NO. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA KALLAR,
PARGANNA HAFIZABAD,
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV.—Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Kallar, Parganah Hafizabad, District of Gujranwala.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates.)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres)											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES			
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)								PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.		
					Waste.	Muafi, or Revenue free.	Total not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total of cultivated and abandoned (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area culti- vated of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5														
Professional Survey				45,452	31,042	...	31,042	2,675	997	...	...	...	...	10,738	11,735	(1) Area.	P.C.	P.C.
Settlement Survey... A. D. 1854 ...				46,108	27,354	536	27,890	7,996	2,117	6,730	...	1,375	1,375	8,105	10,222	Area manured.	...	4 3
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66				46,108	26,767	406	27,173	6,938	1,279	8,521	...	2,197	2,197	10,718	11,997	„ irrigated,	...	65 69
																„ under "zabti " or best crops,	...	2 2
New Measurement...	24	...	24	46,293	20,884	393	21,277	12,920	1,321	8,653	...	2,122	2,122	10,775	12,096	„ under "paikásht," or non- resident tenant lands,	...	5
																(2) Produce. Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table."		
																„ of I. class value,	...	10 10
																„ II. ditto	...	59 58
																„ III. ditto,	...	9 10
																„ IV. ditto,	...	22 22

Assessment Report of Chakla Kallar.—(Continued.)

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.						(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.					(SECTION V.)	
PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.			PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.			Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to Soils.	Jama amount deduced therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.	FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED.	
Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.							
Ploughs, { Taxable Revenue free	744	1,065	(1) <i>Water capacity.</i>			(As Adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)		Rs.	R.A.P	P.C.	Rs.	
	56	39	Average rain-fall (in inches,)			Tahsildar's Estimate, ...					Present Jama,.....	8,524
Head of cattle, ...	5,431	5,690	Average depth of Wells in feet	35	35	Well Estimate, { @ well, Rs. per ...		...	...	...	FOR FEES :—	
Population ...	7,005	11,071	Cost of Wells Rs., ...		250	Plough Estimate, @ Plough, Rs. per ...		...	...	...
Population per square mile of cultivation ...	500	579	Yoke of oxen required per well, ...	7	7	Produce Estimate { Unirrigated 8,077 } Water tax 2,262 }		10,339	1-0-2	...	„ for Headmen,...	221
						Soil Rate Jama,		...	...	...	„ „ Chaudris,	110
											TOTAL, ...	10,069

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres	25	Revenue rate Jama ... }	As per rates below ... }	9,629	0-15-1	Deduct actual decrease, 124	
, (old)	Taxable,	167	146	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850, ... }		10,857	0-14-10	Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c.=96, 40 acres cultivation 31 } 221
	Rev.free,	11	7	Per-centage of area uncultivated, ... }		Regular Set. Jama 1854, ... }		8,626	0-13-6	376 acres "Banjar" = 94 } 110
, (new)	Taxable,	...	28	" Waste, ... }	59	Reduced Set. Jama 1859, ... }		8,505	0-13-3	1 p. c. Chaudris, 110
	Rev.free	...	2	" Culturable, ... }	17	(As now adopted.)				New Jama..... 9,614
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	38	33	TOTAL, ... }	76	Plough Estimate, @ 9 Rs. per plough		9,585	0-12-8	
	Rev.free,	...	...	Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ... }	73	Produce Estimate	{ Unirrigated, 10,395 } { Water tax, 2,262 }	12,657	1-0-9	
					Tahsildar's Estimate ... }		...	...
			</							

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Barání.	Lately abandoned.					
Former Settlement,		1-4-0	...	0-8-0	0-4-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67. }		8,524	0-11-3	
Fixed now,		Rs. 13 per well		0-10-0	0-4-0	Proposed new Jama ...		9,614	0-12-8	
						Increase ...		1,090	or 12 3/4	

Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates. Jama.

Fully cultivated, ...
Fairly ditto,
Not fully ditto, ... 24. 9,614
TOTAL, ... 9,614

Rs.

1. Initial, 9,614
2. Progressive Increase } after 5 years 20
after 7 " 20
after 10 " 905
after 15 " 175
3. Permanent,
10,734

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This is a small Chak, and merely a continuation of the tract of the same name in Pargannah Ram Nagar, to which division it belonged at last Settlement, and has only subsequently come into Hafizabad Tahsil. It contains 24 estates, in all of which the cultivated area is more or less largely impregnated with saltpetre, soil hard and dry, cultivation in patches and difficult; the irrigated area has considerably increased, and 28 new wells have been built, for which "pattahs" have been granted by the District officer. Water is plentiful and good, and at an average depth, but in the Kallar tract from the hard nature of the soil, a well which in the Charkharri would irrigate 40 ghomaos will not here irrigate above 25 ghomaos; there are a few villages, such as Ramke, Soniwala and Kullianwala, which have very good Chamb land and excellent rice is grown; the percentage of the various classes of produce in this Chak has in no way materially varied since last Settlement; among 1st Class produce there is a considerable quantity of sugar-cane and cotton grown. There are 300 additional ploughs to what there were at last Settlement. The proprietors in this Chak, who are principally Chimás and Chattahs, are very industrious.

CAPABILITIES.—Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the Chak is uncultivated, and nearly half of the entire area is barren waste; about 28 per cent of the whole is culturable, and will in a few years doubtless come under the plough. There are no estates fit for permanent settlement.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA ADJOINING BAR,
PARGANAH HAFIZABAD,
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV. Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Adjoining Bar, Parganah Hafizabad, Dist. Gujranwala.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates.)				(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres).											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES				
	No. of classes.	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINERAL (or not assessed.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)								PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRODUCE.			
						Waste.	Muafi, or Re- venue free.	Total not assessed	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total culti- vated.	Total of cultiva- ted and abandon- ed (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area cul- tivated of	Settle- ment.	New Settlement.	
												UNIRRIGATED.								
1	2	3	4	5	6															
Profsnl. Survey,					1,66,721	1,29,890	...	1,29,890	1,589	3,899	...	...	...	...	31,343	35,242	(1) Area.	P.C.	P.C.	
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...					1,67,030	97,673	2,935	1,00,608	31,511	4,562	20,397	...	9,942	9,942	30,339	34,901	Area manured,	...	3	4
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 1865-66, ...					1,63,013	90,151	1,954	92,105	31,676	5,170	23,598	...	10,464	10,464	34,062	39,232	" irrigated,	...	58	58
" under "zabti" or best crops,																	" under "zabti" or best crops,	...	5	6
New Measure- ment, ...		57	44	101	1,65,566	22,740	1,914	24,654	98,993	5,734	24,494	...	11,691	11,691	36,185	41,919	" under "paikasht," or non-resident tenant lands,	...	4	5
																	(2) Produce.			
																	Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table."			
																	" of I. class value,	...	7	13
																	" II. ditto,	...	44	56
																	" III. ditto,	...	7	11
																	" IV. ditto,	...	42	20

Assessment of Chakla Bar.—(Continued.)

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS. PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.

Number of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
Ploughs, } Taxable } Revenue free	2,543	3,330	(1) <i>Water capacity.</i>		
	481	399	Average rainfall (in inches,) ... }		
Head of cattle, ...	25,315	26,158	Average depth of Wells in feet, ... }		50
Population, ...	22,456	34,322	Cost of Wells Rs., ... }		350
Population per square mile of cultivation, ... }	423	545	Yoke of oxen required per well, ... }		9

(SECTIONS III & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deducted therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.
<i>(s Adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854).</i>		Rs.	R.A.P.	P.C.
Tahsildar's Estimate, ... }				
Well Estimate, @ Rs. per well,		...	...	...
Plough Estimate, ... }	@ Rs. per plough,	...	...	...
Produce Estimate, ... }	Unirrigated 30,075 Water tax 5,590 }	35,666	1-0-4	
Soil Rate Jama,	None fixed ...	...	...

(SECTION V.)

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.
Present Jama.....	26,972
Add actual increase...	5,802
FOR FEES :—	
„ for Headmen, ...	485
„ „ Chaudris ...	589
TOTAL, ...	33,848

Wells in use.		Area well can irrigate in acres	40	Revenue Rate Jama, ..	As per rates below, ...	29,059	0-13-4	Deduct actual decrease... 525 Fees for Headmen @ 1 p. c.=322 20 acres cultivation, 15 1,582 acres "Banjar" =148 485 1 p. c. Chaudris, 589 New Jama,..... 32,249
" (old)	Taxable,	491	464	(2) Capacity for expansion,	Summary Settlement Jama 1850, ...	31,205	0-14-2	
	Rev. free,	62	48	Per-centage of area uncultivated ...	Regular Set. Jama 1854, }	27,029	0-12-5	
" (new)	Taxable,	...	95	" Waste ...	Reduced Set. Jama 1859, }	26,038	0-11-11	
	Rev. free,	" Culturable,	(As now adopted,) Plough Estimate, @8 Rs. per plough,	26,640	0-10-2	163
Well out of use,	Taxable,	62	44	TOTAL ...	Produce Estimate, ...	45,745	1-1-6	Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates. Jama. Fully cultivated... Fairly ditto,..... Not fully ditto, ..., 101. TOTAL, ... 32,249
	Rev. free,	...	...	Head of cattle per uncultivated area...	Tahsildar's Estimate, ...	...	...
					E. A. Commr's Estimate, ...	30,530	0-11-8	
					New Rates, ...	25,116	0-9-7	
					Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67, }	26,972	0-10-3	Rs. 1. Initial,....., 32,249 2. Progressive increase } after 3 years 575 after 5 " 80 after 10 " 2,955 after 15 " 665 3. Permanent,..... 37,524
					Proposed new Jama, ...	32,249	0-12-1	
					Increase, ...	5,277	or	193

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

Former Settlement,	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Báráni.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates, ...	Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67, }	Proposed new Jama, ...	Increase, ...
		1-2-0	...	0-8-0	0-4-0	(For Rates see Pargana Map. Unirrigated, 19,526 Water tax, 5,590)			
Fixed now,...	101	Rs. 10 per well...	0-8-0	0-4-0					

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—All that has been written of the condition and capabilities of the "Bar" chak applies more or less to this chak also. There are 101 estates in the chak, of which 44 are jagir, most of them belonging to Raja Harbans Singh. The soil of this part of the country is very good, the want of water is the main drawback to cultivation, but as in the Bár the people make up for it by grazing large herds of cattle in all the fine culturable Banjar around their villages. The assessed area has increased 7,019 acres over that existing at last settlement, though only 6,677 over that found at time of professional survey; about 1,000 acres of this is due to muafi lapses, half of the increase also is in the irrigated area, it being protected by the construction of 69 new wells since last settlement. The abandoned area has always been high, considerable drought in the last few years has not tended to decrease it. The increase of 18 per cent under the heads of I and II class produce is favorable.

CAPABILITIES.—At last settlement only the cultivation was measured and all the remaining land returned as "waste." In the survey now made 98,993 acres of the Banjar are found to be very superior land, quite capable of cultivation. The amount of land under baraní cultivation is too large to be satisfactory, as the fall of rain in these parts is scanty and the out-turn of baraní crops always precarious.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. IV.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT

OF

CHAKLA BAR,
PARGANAH HAFIZABAD,
DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(REVISED SETTLEMENT.)

No. IV.—Abstract of "Village Note-Book," containing Assessment Report of Chakla Bar, Parganah Hafizabad, District of Gujranwala.

FORMER AND PRESENT STATUS COMPARED.	NUMBER OF MEHALS, (or Estates)			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (in acres)											(SECTION II) RESOURCES			
	Khalsa or Govt., and "shared."	Jagir, or assigned.	TOTAL.	TOTAL AREA.	MINHAI (or not assessed)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)								PER-CENTAGES OF AREA AND PRO- DUCE		
					Waste.	Mnafi or Revenue free.	Total not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Total of cultivated and abandoned (i. e. assessed.)	Per-centages of area cul- tivated of	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	
											UNIRRIGATED.							
											Sailabi.	Barani.	Total.					Total cultiva- ted.
1	2	3	4	5														
Professional Survey...				3,79,953	3,31,212	...	3,31,212	2,105	4,993	...	...	...	...	41,673	46,636	(1) Area. Area manured, ...	P.C. 3	P.C. 4
Settlement Survey A. D. 1854, ...				3,87,924	3,00,047	1,259	3,01,306	45,812	2,270	28,559	...	9,977	9,977	38,536	40,806	„ irrigated, ...	70	62
Area given in Yearly Paper for A. D. 65-66,				3,92,592	3,01,094	1,078	3,02,172	41,429	7,621	29,977	...	11,393	11,393	41,370	48,991	„ under "zabti" or best crops, ... }	4	6
New Measurement,	143	7	150	3,94,827	13,661	756	14,417	3,28,539	7,932	32,027	...	11,912	11,912	43,939	51,871	„ under "paikasht," or non- resident tenant lands,	2	3
																(2) Produce, Arranged in classes. See "Produce Table,"		
																„ of I class value,...	7	9
																„ II. ditto, ...	45	57
																„ III. ditto. ...	10	9
																„ IV. ditto, ...	38	25

Assessment Report of Chakia Bar.—Continued.

AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

PLOUGHS, CATTLE, POPULATION AND WELLS.

PRESENT AND FUTURE CAPABILITIES.

Number of	Former Settlement.		New Settlement.		Examined in different ways.	Former Settlement.		New Settlement.	
	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.		Former Settlement.	New Settlement.	Former Settlement.	New Settlement.
Ploughs, { Taxable Revenue free	2,901	5,210			(1) Water capacity.				
	202	132			Average rain-fall (in inches,)				
Head of cattle, ...	40,115	43,145		70	Average depth of Wells in feet				
Population, ...	41,341	51,611		600	Cost of Wells Rs., ...				
Population per square mile of cultivation, ...	666	662		9	Yoke of oxen required per well.				

(SECTIONS III. & IV.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT COMPARED WITH NEW JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

Detail of estimates adopted here compared.	Rates worked out on ploughs, wells and area arranged according to soils.	Jama amount deduced therefrom.	Rate of same on assessed area.	Per-centage of reduction.
(As adopted at last Settlement A. D. 1854.)		Rs.	R.A.P.	P. C.
Tahsildars's Estimate, ...				
Well Estimate, @ well, Rs. per ...				
Plough Estimate, @ Plough, Rs. per ...				
Produce Estimate } Unirrigated 37,365 } Water tax 5,416 }		43,081	1-1-2	
Soil Rate Jama,		

(SECTION V.)

FINANCIAL RESULTS CONSIDERED.

	Rs.
Present Jama,.....	24,636
Add actual increase,	15,365
FOR FEES :—	
„ for Headmen,...	575
„ „ Chaudris,	719
TOTAL, ...	41,295

Wells in use.			Area well can irrigate in acres	...	40	Revenue rate Jama ...	As per rates below ...	31,337	0-12-3	Deduct actual decrease, 486
" (old)	Taxable,	503	533	(2) Capacity for expansion.		Summary Settlement Jama 1850, ...		27,908	0-9-7	Fees for Headmen @
	Rev.free,	30	23	Percentage of area uncultivated, ...		Regular Sett. Jama 1854, ...		26,226	0-10-3	1 p. c.=395 1,915 acres "Banjar" =180 } 575
" (new)	Taxable,	...	144	" Waste, ...	77	Reduced Sett. Jama 1859, ...		25,114	0-9-10	1 p. c. Chaudris, 719 } 1,780
	Rev.free,	...	...	" Culturable, ...	11					New Jama, 39,515
Wells out of use.	Taxable,	66	73	TOTAL, ...	88	Plough Estimate	(As now adopted.) @ 6 Rs. p. plough	31,260	0-9-7	
	Rev.free,	...	...	Head of cattle per uncultivated area, ...	86	Produce Estimate	{ Unirrigated, 44,387 Water Tax, 5,416 }	49,803	0-15-4	
						Tahsildar's Estimate ...		...	...
						E. A. Commr.'s Estimate ...		29,214	0-9-0	

REVENUE RATE FIXED.

	No. of villages.	Cháhi.	Sailábi or 1st class barren.	Bárání.	Lately abandoned.	New Rates ...	For Rates see Parganah Map. Unirrigated, 20,710 Water Tax, 5,416	26,126	0-8-1		1. Initial,.....	Rs. 39,515
Former Settlement,		1-0-0		0-4-0	0-2-0	Present Jama of A. D. 1866-67		24,636	0-7-7		2. Progressive increase } after 3 years 260 after 6 " 160 after 7 " 795 after 10 " 7,282 after 12 " 200 after 15 " 1,750	
						Proposed new Jama ...	Cultivation 29,560 Banjar 9,955	39,515	0-12-2				49,962
Fixed now,		Rs. 8 per well and 1½ ana on Banjar			0-3-0		Increase ...	14,879	or	60½	3. Permanent,.....	

Fitness for Permt. Set. Estates. Jama.

Fully cultivated..... "

Fairly ditto, "

Not fully ditto ... 150. 39,515

TOTAL, ... 39,515

Rs.

1. Initial, 39,515

2. Progressive increase } after 3 years 260
after 6 " 160
after 7 " 795
after 10 " 7,282
after 12 " 200
after 15 " 1,750

49,962

3. Permanent,

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

CONDITION.—This Chak contains 150 estates with an area of 4 lacs of acres, and forms nearly half the entire sub-division of Tahsil Hafizabad. On its southern boundary it joins the Bar of the Jhang and Montgomery districts; its natural appearance is most desolate and unlovely, a dry unbroken plain, scantily inhabited and devoid even of those charms of luxuriant vegetation of forest, grass or brushwood which usually characterize the appearance of other jungle tracts in India. The only trees to be seen are small and stunted, and of the commonest kind, only fit for fuel, scattered here and there, not even found in sufficient number to afford grateful shade to the weary travellers along the parched and sandy roads. The grass, on which extensive herds of cattle graze, is of a very coarse description, locally known as "Panni" but still much esteemed by graziers. The soil of this Chak is certainly rich, but the difficulty of irrigation owing to the great distance of water from the surface is the main obstacle to cultivation. Even when a well has been sunk, which only a rich man can afford to do as the average cost is over Rs. 600, none but first class cattle and double yokes of them driven four abreast or in team are of any use to raise the water to the surface; the wear and tear of well gear is also very considerable, so the cost of maintenance of a well is a very heavy addition to the original outlay. In the uncultivated lands and and rakhs which are used for grazing, there are many katcha wells and pools in which rain water is carefully preserved for many months, and whence the cattle are watered nearly all the year round, except for 2 or 3 months preceding the regular rains, when the want of water is sorely felt both by people and cattle. The excessive heat and glare of this tract renders the climate exceedingly trying to any but the actual aborigines, and Government servants and others who are compelled to reside here suffer much from blindness and severe cutaneous disorders. The inhabitants are principally Kharils and Bhattis, tall, thick-set, handsome wild-looking men, of restless lives, continually roaming about the country in charge of their own cattle and not seldom in unlawful charge of those of other people.

CAPABILITIES.—Cultivation in this Chak is very backward; only 5,403 acres have been added during the last 12 years; this is accounted for to some extent by the difficulties and expense of irrigation, and without water, good though the soil is, nothing can be done; the rains here are very light, and though 11,912 acres of the cultivated area is under rain crops, the out-turn is scanty and very precarious. The difficulty of cultivation is not the only or the main reason that so little new land is brought into cultivation in this Chak. The boundaries of villages originally were curiously enough left to be defined by the people themselves, and few or no questions asked nor any regard paid to the ability of the population of a village to arrange for the cultivation of even a fair proportion of the land which they included within the village limits; the result is that the area of all estates is very large, in some so large that there is no reasonable hope of even a fair amount of it being brought under cultivation by existing proprietors, nor even if able do they care to do so, the land affords excellent pasture for cattle, the tending which is much more to the general taste of the population, for the lacteous produce from milch cattle is most valuable, and the ghi from the bar forms a most lucrative and extensive article of export; agriculture is therefore depressed, and the minds of the people diverted from the laborious occupation of tilling the soil, to which the bulk of them are naturally little disposed to an employment which yields the very maximum of profit at a minimum outlay of money and physical exertion. There is much abandoned land, but this is solely due to the fluctuation in the baráni cultivation, consequent on the want of rain for many years past, the fall however during the present year, 1867, has been much more favorable, and a fair proportion of the abandoned area is again under cultivation, 144 new wells have been sunk and are in working order, but for nearly all these pattahs have been granted by the District Officer under Financial Circular No. 58 dated 15th April 1861. When the cost of sinking wells in this tract, which has been stated before to be about Rs. 600 each, to which must be added the value of the numerous yokes and gear necessary for working them, the increase to the number of wells represents a very large amount of capital sunk in irrigation in this tract during the last few years. The percentage of total area irrigated is only 62 as against 70 at last Settlement, but then the total assessed area has proportionably increased, which despite the large number of new wells at work brings down the percentage. The increase under heads I, II and III class produce is very favorable, and the percentage of zabti crops has increased from 4 to 6 per cent, which is principally due to the extended cultivation of sugar-cane. There are stated to be 2,239 additional ploughs at work: the increase is most considerable and the number given is probably under-estimated. The figured estimate of cattle does not include the vast herds that simply graze in the Chak, but merely the ordinary village plough and well cattle; it will be in vain to hope to give anything like a correct approximation of the number of cattle which graze in the bar.

as they are continually moving about from this district into others and then back again. While there is ample testimony in the ruined village sites and broken wells to prove that agriculture in this Chak was formerly much more closely followed than it now is, it is probable that the population was also much denser than at present, for the able-bodied community here is small, and labor owing to the vagabond habits of the people is scarce; however when all its backwardness of cultivation has been considered there is nothing in the nature of the soil or the general situation to belie the hope that with a moderate assessment and still more with a canal or reasonably easy and cheap means of irrigation this Chak may not hereafter rival the average fertility of the most favored tract in any district of the Panjab.

R. P. NISBET,

Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

FORM No. V.

—0—

ABSTRACT OF "VILLAGE NOTE-BOOK"

CONTAINING

AREA, RESOURCES, JAMA AND RATES

OF

PARGANAH HAFIZABAD.

DISTRICT GUJRANWALA.

1866-67.

(*REVISED SETTLEMENT.*)

No. V.

General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Khadir, Parganah Hafizabad, District of Gujranwala.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES AND								
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	T O T A L.	Total area.	MINHAI (OR NOT ASSESSED.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)					Total of cultivated and abandoned.	PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Percentage of produce (arranged in classes ; see produce table for detail.)					
							Waste.	Muafi or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikásht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.		
													Sailábi.	Baráni.	T O T A L.										
1	KHADIR.	Former ... Present ... Difference,	 106 	 3 	 109 	 96,218 97,739 +1,521	 23,034 17,201 -5,833	 2,385 1,515 -870	 25,419 18,716 -6,703	 29,411 33,167 +3,756	 9,074 4,691 -4,383	 17,136 23,412 +6,276	 12,776 14,812 +2,036	 2,402 2,941 +539	 32,314 41,165 +8,851	 41,388 45,856 +4,468	 2 48 3 53 +1	 2 2 +5	 18 9 ...	 +9	 ...	 +3	 -2	 -1	

Assessment Circle of Khadir—(Continued.)

1		Serial Number.	
KHADIR.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	
Difference,	Former... Present...	Former and present statements compared.	
+1,294	3,055	Number of ploughs.	
+8,815	19,412	Number of entire head of cattle.	
...	12	Average age per	Plough.
...	10		Cultivator.
...	11	Number of	
+3,717	22,754	Per square mile of cultivation.	
...	364	In use.	Old.
-72	603		New.
+86	...		Out of use.
-8	36	Water from wells.	Average rain-fall (in inches).
...	20		Average depth of wells (in feet).
...	...		Cost of wells.
...	5		No. of oxen required,
...	520		Area one well can irrigate.
-3	54	Capa- city for expan- sion.	Percentage of area uncultivated.
...	...		Head of cattle per area of un- cultivated.
	55,051	Summary Settlement Jama of S. 1907.	
	50,919	Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.	
	45,493	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.	
	43,040	Jama of last Settlement as in No. II sub- sequently reduced in S. 1915.	
	22	Percentage of reduction on Summary Settle- ment.	
	1-2-8	RATES ON CUL- TIVATION.	Of Summary Settlement Jama.
	1-1-7		Of last Settlement Jama.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.																						
(SECTION III.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLE- MENT JAMA COMPARED.																						

CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

(SECTION III.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLE-
MENT JAMA COMPARED.

PLoughS AND CATTLE.

POPULATION.

WELLS.

WATER CAPA-
CITY.

Capa-
city for
expan-
sion.

RATES ON CUL-
TIVATION.

Assessment Circle of Khadir.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59										
			(SECTION IV.) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.										
			RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.					
			On Ploughs.	On Cultivated area.		Abandoned.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On plough.	On produce @ one-sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.	Present Jama of Sambat 1923 with rate on cultivated area.	New Jama finally fixed, with rates on cultivated area.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.												
				Salábi.	Baráni.								
1	KHADIR.	Former ...	1 12 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	33,692	...	...	...
		Present ...	11-0-0 15 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	45,102	47,839	43,936	48,708	45,261	47,763	
		Difference ...									0-15-10	1-0-8	

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—In a barren country like this Tahsil, under native rule, very considerable pressure was put on the alluvial tract, which was of course the most productive from its being less dependent than other parts of the country on artificial irrigation; the consequence of this pressure was greatly to impoverish proprietors, who have not yet recovered. The jama of Summary Settlement was never realized, and large remissions were given year by year. At regular settlement Mr. Morris gave a reduction of 18½ p. c. in this tract, and an additional 4½ p. c. reduction was given 2 years after; the present jama is 45,261 Rs., which is collected without difficulty. The rates now adopted are about the same as Mr. Morris' regard having been had as he did to the inferiority of this Khadir over that in Tahsil Wazirabad. The baráni rate has been raised as the rain crops are exceedingly good, rain being abundant near the river, and there is also considerable moisture from the stream itself. They will give an initial increase of about 2,000 Rs., which in view of the general condition, resources, and capabilities of this chak will be quite ample.

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Bangur, Parganah Hafizabad,
District of Gujranwala.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES								
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	TOTAL.	MINHAL, (OR NOT ASSESSED.)			MALGUZARI, (OR ASSESSED.)						Total of cultivated and abandoned.	PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (arranged in classes; see produce table for detail.)					
						Total area.	Waste.	Muafi, or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Cultivable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.			TOTAL.	Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Palkasht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
													Sailabi.	Barani.											
BANGUR.																									
	Former ...					1,54,232	58,602	4,921	63,523	55,000	2,398	27,364	253	5,694	33,311	35,709	3	71	3	4	8	60	12	20	
	Present ...		103	5	108	1,52,257	37,931	2,763	43,694	66,038	7,869	32,445	431	4,780	37,656	45,525	4	76	3	13	10	68	11	11	
	Difference,					-1,975	-20,671	-2,158	-22,829	+11,038	+5,471	+5,081	+178	-914	+4,345	+9,816	+1	+5	...	+9	+2	+8	-1	-9	

Assessment Circle of Bangur.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	(SECTION III.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED.							
			AND CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.																							
			PLOUGHS AND CATTLE.				POPULATION.		WELLS.			WATER CAPACITY.				Capacity for expansion.										
			Number of ploughs.	No. of entire head of cattle.	Plough.	Average per Cultivator.	Number of	Per square mile of cultivation.	Old.	New.	Out of use.	Average rain-fall (in inches.)	Average depth of wells (in feet.)	Cost of wells.	No. of oxen required.	Area one well can irrigate.	Per-centage of area uncultivated.	Head of cattle per area uncultivated.	Summary Settlement Jama of S. 1907.	Revenue Rate jama of last Settlement.	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.	Jama of last Settlement as in No. II subsequently reduced in S. 1915.	Per-centage of reduction on Summary Settlement.	Of Summary Settlement Jama.	Of last Settlement Jama.	
BANGAR.	Former ...	...	3,163	21,949	10	...	30,804	556	729	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	43,246	44,619	32,383	31,879	26-0-0	1-0-11	0-14-6
	Present ...	...	4,250	29,017	10	12	34,811	500	692	123	66	...	30	250	6	30	6	...							
	Difference,		+1,087	+7,068	...	...	+4,007	...	+37	123	+4	...	...	...	...	...	-9	...							

Assessment Circle of Bangur.—Continued.

Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
			(SECTION IV) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.											
			RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATE ADOPTED.					Present jama of Sambat 1923, with rate on cultivated area.	New jama finally fixed, with rate on cultivated area.
			On ploughs.	On cultivated area.		Abandoned.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On plough.	On produce @ of one-sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.				
Irrigated.	Unirrigated													
					Sailabi.	Barani.								
2	BANGAR.	Former, ... Present, ...	... 9-0-0	1-8-0 15-0-0	... ..	0-8-0 0-10-0	0-4-0 0-4-0	... 35,478	... 38,250	47,372 52,991	... 37,727	... 32,614 0-11-5	... 37,510 0-13-1
		Difference, ...												

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—The jama of Summary Settlement amounting to 43,246 Rs did not work well at all in this tract, and remissions even up to 4 p. c. on the collections had frequently to be given. Mr. Morris's jama of Rs. 32,383 gave a reduction of 25 p. c. and 2 years subsequently a further reduction of 2 p. c. was given. Since that time the revenue has been paid with ease, and no balances have accrued. It must be borne in mind that this tract has not yet had sufficient respite, as the past Settlement has given them a very short term, and though at first sight it might appear that a very large portion of the cultivated area enjoys much well irrigation, it is to be borne in mind that the wells are affected according as to whether the rains in the year are favorable or reverse; in dry seasons not only is the water in the wells diminished, but men and cattle in this part of the country seem to suffer from the drought, and to have less heart and energy to throw into their work, and the well which last year watered 50 acres will this year have irrigated only 25. The increase in the cultivation here is considerable, some 10,000 acres in addition to what was found at last Settlement, and 5,000 over that existing at time of professional survey; to qualify this increase however it will be found 2,000 acres now assessed are due to resumed muafi holdings. In fixing the new rates little departure has been had from those fixed by Mr. Morris, which have been found in general sufficiently light; this Bangar tract is inferior somewhat to that of the same name in Tahsil Gujranwala, and some reduction in rates has been given. The new assessments will give an increase, but this enhancement will be taken progressively, consideration being shewn in the first years. Many villages have a large extent of culturable Banjar, from which blocks should be cut and separately assessed,

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Kallar, Parganah Hafizabad,
District of Gujranwala.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statement compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.										(SECTION II.) RESOURCES &								
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	TOTAL.	MINHAI (OR NOT ASSESSED).			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)						PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (arranged in classes; see produce table for detail.)					
						Total area.	Waste.	Muafi, or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.		TOTAL.	Total of cultivated and abandoned.	Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikash.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
													Sailabi.	Barani.										
KALLAR.	Former ...	...				46,108	27,354	536	27,890	7,996	2,117	6,730	...	1,375	8,105	10,222	4	65	2	...	10	59	9	22
	Present ...	...	24	...	24	46,293	20,884	393	21,277	12,920	1,321	8,653	...	2,122	10,775	12,096	3	69	2	5	10	58	10	22
	Difference					+ 185	-6,470	-143	-6,613	+ 4,924	-796	+ 1,923	...	+ 747	+ 2,670	+ 1,874	-1	+ 4	...	+ 5	...	+ 1	-1	...

Assessment Circle of Kallar—(Continued.)

Serial Number.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	
KALLAR.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	
Former and present compared.	Former ... Present ... Difference,		
26	27	28	29
CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.			
PLOUGHS AND CATTLE.		POPULATION.	
Number of ploughs.		Number of	
No. of entire head of cattle.		Per square mile of cultivation.	
Plough.		Old.	
Cultivator.		New.	
Average age per		Out of use.	
WELLS.		Average rain-fall (in inches.)	
In use.		Average depth of wells (in feet.)	
Water from wells.		Cost of wells.	
No. of oxen required.		Area one well can irrigate.	
Percentage of area uncultivated.		Head of cattle per area uncultivated.	
Capac-ity for expan-sion.		Summary Settlement Jama of S. 1907-10.	
WATER CAPA-ity for expan-sion.		Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.	
Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.		Jama of last Settlement as in No. II sub-sequently reduced in S. 1915.	
Per-centage of reduction on Summary Settle-ment		Of Summary Settlement Jama.	
Of last Settlement Jama.		RATES ON CULTIVATION.	
Of last Settlement Jama.			

Assessment Circle of Kallar.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statement compared.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
			(SECTION IV.) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.											
			RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.				Present jama of Sambat 1923, with rate on cultivated area.	New jama finally fixed, with rates on cultivated area.	
			On Ploughs.	On cultivated area.		Abandoned.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement, Commissioner.	On plough.	On produce @ one sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.				
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.										
				Sailabi,	Barani.									
3	KALLAR.	Former	...	1 4 0	...	0 8 0	0 4 0			10,339				
		Present	...	9-0-0	13 0 0	...	0 10 0	0 4 0	9,395	9,585	12,657	9,326	8,524	9,614
													0-11-3	0-12-8
		Difference	...											

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—There is no great increase in cultivation in this Chak; although some 2,000 acres additional are now liable to assessment the cultivated area has only just worked up to the existing status at the time of professional survey. At last Settlement Mr. Morris gave a reduction of 20 per cent in this chak on the jama of summary settlement, and 2 years after an additional reduction of 1 per cent was given; the present jama, amounting to Rs. 8,524 is collected with ease. The rates of the Kallar tract of Tahsil Wazirabad have been adhered to here as it is practically one and the same Chak, those rates are in themselves about equal to Mr. Morris', which have worked well. In view of the increase to cultivation since last settlement those rates will give an increase to the jama of Rs. 2,000, and the principle of assessing in blocks separately the large extent of Banjar found in many villages will also give an increase. I look for Rs. 10,500, but a part of this may be taken progressively.

*General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Adjoining Bar, Pargannah Hafizabad,
District of Gujranwála.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present status compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.) AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.											(SECTION II.) RESOURCES AND								
			Khalsa and (shared.)	Jagir.	TOTAL.	MINHAI (OR ASSESSED.)			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED.)							PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (arranged) in classes; see produce table for detail.					
						Total area.	Waste.	Muafi or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated-		Total of cultivated and abandoned.										
													Sailabi.	Barani.		TOTAL.	Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikásht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
ADJOINING BAR.																									
Former	1,67,020	97,672	2,935	1,00,608	31,511	4,562	20,397	...	9,942	30,339	34,901	3	58	5	4	7	44	7	42	
Present	57	44	101	1,65,566	22,740	1,914	24,654	98,993	5,734	24,494	...	11,691	36,185	41,919	4	58	6	5	13	56	11	20	
Difference,	+1,454	74,933	-1,021	-75,954	+67,482	+1,172	+4,097	...	+1,749	+5,846	+7,018	+1	...	+1	+1	+6	+12	+4	-22	

Assessment Circle of Adjoining Bar.—(Continued.)

Serial Number.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present status compared.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
				CAPABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.																	(SECTION III.) SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED.							
				PLOUGHS AND CATTLE.		POPULATION.		WELLS.		WATER CAPACITY.		Capacity for expansion.																
				Number of Ploughs.	No. of entire head of cattle.	Plough.	Aver- age per Cultivator.	Number of	Per square mile of cultivation.	In use.		Out of use.	Water from wells.		Average rain-fall (in inches.)	Average depth of wells (in feet.)	Cost of wells.	No. of oxen required.	Area one well can irrigate.	Per-centage of area uncultivated.	Head of cattle per area uncultivated.	Summary Settlement Jama of S. 1907-10.	Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.	Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.	Jama of last Settlement as in No. II. subsequently reduced in S. 1915.	Per-centage of reduction on Summary Settlement.	RATE ON CULTIVATION	
										Old.	New.		Water from wells.	Of Summary Settlement Jama.													Of last Settlement Jama.	
ADJOINING BAR.	Former ...	2,543	25,315	13	...	22,456	423	491	...	62	...	...	...	...	76	...	31,205	29,059	27,029	26,038	16½	0-14-2	0-12-5				
	Present ...	3,330	26,158	12	7	34,322	545	464	95	44	...	50	350	9	40	72	...											
	Difference,	+ 787	+ 843	...	...	+ 11,866	...	-27	95	-18	...	...	...	...	-4	...											

Assessment Circle of Adjoining Bar.—(continued).

Serial Number.	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present status compared.	49	30	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
			(SECTION IV.) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.											
			RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.					Present jama of Sambat 1923, with rate on cultivated area.	New jama finally fixed, with rates on cultivated area.
			On Ploughs.	On cultivated area.		Abandoned.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On ploughs.	On produce @ one sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.				
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Sailábi.		Barání.										
4	ADJOINING BAR.	Former	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Difference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			8 0 0	1 2 0 10 0 0	...	0 8 0 0 8 0	0 4 0 0 4 0	30,530	26,640	35,666 45,745	25,116	26,972 0-10-3	32,249 0-12-1	

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—Mr. Morris's rates in this Chak were sufficiently high. I have proposed 10 Rs. for the water rate in future, though I am certain it would be a wise and beneficial course in a tract where the water is so far below the surface, and wells so expensive to build and to maintain, to fix a merely nominal water rate, say 5 Rs. per well. The water rate at 10 Rs. will only give Rs. 5,590, and the half of this is Rs. 2,785; the loss to Government of the other half would not be felt, and its remission would give great encouragement to the extension of irrigation wells, and it is everything to protect in that way a part of the country so entirely dependent on artificial means for any success in cultivation or even life itself as this dry tract is. I propose to retain Mr. Morris' rates of 8 annas and 4 annas, on the baráni and abandoned respectively. At last settlement there was also a small tax on the waste land of villages locally called "tirni" but this was very inadequately and unequally assessed, and I desire to substitute instead in villages which have any large extent of Banjar a separate assessment ranging from 1 to 2 annas per acre in the culturable area after deducting a sufficient amount for the pasture ground of village cattle; this rate will be very light as shewn in the report of Chak Bar, and it will give an increase of Rs. 6,000 or thereabout. The banjar leases will be given out as proposed in other Chaks, viz., first offered to proprietors themselves, or if refused by them farmed to outsiders subject to malikana at 8 per cent, with the increase from banjar assessment, I cordially recommend the reduction of the water rate to 5 Rs.

General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Assessment Circle of Bar, Pargannah Hafizabad, District of Gujranwala.

Serial Number.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.		Former and present status compared.		Khalsa and (shared).		Jagir.		TOTAL.		Total area.		Waste.		Muafi or revenue free.		Total of not assessed.		Culturable.		Abandoned.		Irrigated.		Sailabi.		Barani.		TOTAL.		Total of cultivated and abandoned.		PERCENTAGE OF AREA.				Percentage of produce (arranged in classes; see produce table for detail.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Assessment Circle of Bar:—(Continued.)

Serial Number.		Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.		BAR.	
Former and present status compared.		Former ...		Present ...	
Difference,		+ 2,309		+ 3,030	
Number of ploughs.		No. of entire head of cattle.		Plough.	
Cultivator.		Number of		Per square mile of cultivation.	
Old.		New.		Out of use.	
Average rain-fall (in inches.		Average depth of wells (in feet.)		Cost of wells.	
No. of oxen required.		Area one well can irrigate.		Per-centage of area uncultivated.	
Head of cattle per area uncultivated.		Summary Settlement Jama of S. 1907-10.		Revenue Rate Jama of last Settlement.	
Jama of last Settlement as in old No. II. Village Statement.		Jama of last Settlement as in No. II. subsequently reduced in S. 1915.		Per-centage of reduction on Summary Settlement.	
Of Summary Settlement Jama.		Of last Settlement Jama.		RATES ON CULTIVATION	

Assessment Circle of Bar.—(Continued.)

Serial Number	Name of Chakla or Assessment Circle.	Former and present statements compared.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
			(SECTION IV.) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.											
			RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.					ESTIMATES ADOPTED.						
			On Ploughs.	On cultivated area.		Abandoned.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On ploughs.	On produce @ one sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.	Present jama of Sambat 1923, with rate on cultivated area.	New jama finally fixed, with rates on cultivated area.		
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.													
				Sailabi.	Barani.									
5	BAR.	Former	...	1 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 2 0			43,081				
		Present	...	6 0 0	8 0 0	...	0 7 0	0 3 0	29,214	31,260	49,803	26,126	24,636	39,515
												0-7-7	0-12-2	
		Difference	...											

REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

ASSESSMENT.—At last settlement all land in this chak not under cultivation was not surveyed but entered under the general head of waste. In the survey now effected every endeavour has been used to draw a clear and correct distinction between what is really barren waste and unculturable, and that large area, divided among nearly all the villages in the chak, which though at present uncultivated is quite capable of the most complete cultivation. The total jama of this chak is Rs. 24,636, which includes Rs. 2,180, a very moderate tax, in lieu of tirni (but known as such among the people themselves) fixed at last settlement on the waste and jungle lands and included in the regular jama. It is difficult to state on what calculations this additional tax was based, as it is not a percentage on the uncultivated area, nor, as Settlement officer pronounced an accurate enumeration of the cattle to be impossible which is certainly the case, does it bear any proportion to the number of cattle in the different estates. The general question of tirni

proper, that is, the tax paid for grazing cattle in the Government grass preserves, need not be discussed here, as the area shewn as culturable in this chak does not include that of the rakhs, with the assessment of which we have nothing to do. It is evident in a tract like this, where cultivation is difficult and expensive, and still more where the people are given up to an occupation which draws from the land in its natural and unimproved state a return as large and as almost equally certain as could be obtained from agriculture under the most favorable circumstances, and in the profit of which Government, although the ground landlord, enjoys no share at all; under these circumstances it is necessary to devise some scheme of assessment which, while offering ample encouragement to the tilling of the soil, shall secure that return from the soil, whether improved by the people or not, which in view of the amount of land in their possession and the time they have held it, Government have now an undoubted right to demand, and a scheme withal by which the increase in the Government demand shall touch the pockets of all, and the wealthy cattle grazier shall share more equally than he has ever done before the burden of taxation with the industrious cultivator, who of the two is much rather deserving of consideration. If it was possible by the enumeration of the cattle to gauge the wealth of pastoral proprietors, an appropriate measure of taxation for them might be easily determined, but as this is impossible the only expedient left seems to be to tax that land on which in its unimproved condition we know the cattle to be supported; and here I would state that from observation and enquiry it is I believe quite certain that in villages where hitherto the jama has been assessed on the cultivation only, and is paid nominally by the cultivating families, in reality the whole community do subscribe, but they think it prudent that the cultivators only should pay ostensibly in order that the resources of the village may seem to be comprised in a few wells or cultivated fields and the far more valuable profits drawn from the uncultivated grazing lands may if possible be overlooked. I trust therefore it will never be credited as a reason for light assessment or remission in future of the Government demand that the whole burden of it falls alone on the cultivating community. Another point especially deserving of attention in the assessment of a tract like this is that, with wells the average depth of which is over 70 feet, and yet where water is the very backbone of cultivation and agricultural prosperity, it will be necessary to offer every inducement to the people to add to their resources in the way of irrigation and protect the country against those calamities of drought to which this part is so specially liable. To this end I am strongly of opinion that any sound measure of assessment for the future, at any rate till the percentage of area irrigated is far larger than at present, must be based, even at a sacrifice of revenue, on calculations utterly apart from the value of land as irrigated. Tax the whole as unirrigated and you assure to every man that will build a well that the profits of its construction shall be all his own, you offer a premium to that extension of irrigation works which alone can shield a dry and thirsty tract from the want of natural supplies, and more than all you make it quite certain that in good and bad years alike there should be no failure in the realization of the Government demand. Mr. Morris' rates for the Chak were as follows: chāhi, 1 Re.; barāni, 4 ans; abandoned, 2 ans. The barāni rate is, as readily allowed, in comparison with the rates of neighbouring chaks and also the rate in villages of adjoining districts, exceedingly light. What I would now propose is that the water rate, which in any case could not be fixed higher than Rs. 10 per well, and would then only yield Rs. 6,770, be entirely remitted. I would fix a barāni rate of 7 annas per acre on the cultivation, and 3 ans. on the abandoned, the two together will give Rs. 26,126 for the revised jama as against Rs. 24,636 the present jama. Further, over and above the assessment on the cultivation I propose, after deducting from the culturable banjar lands of each village, 3 acres for every acre cultivated with irrigation, which is leaving an ample and liberal margin for the forage of usual well and plough cattle; to assess the remainder of the banjar as a separate chak in each estate at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre. I have arrived at this rate after careful enquiry among the people themselves, and it must appear absurdly light if compared with the rates per acre obtained at the annual leases of the Government grass preserves, which average from 3 to 6 annas per acre, although as has been noticed in the discussion of the tirni question I think that when the leases average much higher than 3 annas per acre it is not credible that the income from grazing fees is the only form in which contractors expect to make a profit of the speculation, at any rate $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas on land fully equal to that of the best grazing rakhs is a very light rate, and after deducting 3 acres as before proposed there remains 1,72,926 acres liable to assessment, which will yield Rs. 16,212 to be added to Rs. 20,212, giving together Rs. 36,424 as the jama of the chak;—an increase in my opinion quite sufficient, and which falling I trust lightly on the cultivation will yet insure to Government something like a more just return than at present from the large area of excellent land in this chak.

Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama and Rates in the Parganahs of the Gujranwala District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Serial number	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present statements compared.	NUMBER OF MEHALS.			(SECTION I.)—AREA AS ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.											
			Khalsa and (shared),	Jagir.	TOTAL.	Total area.	MINHAI (OR NOT ASSESSED).			MALGUZARI (OR ASSESSED).							
							Waste.	Muafi, or revenue free.	Total of not assessed.	Culturable.	Abandoned.	Irrigated.	Cultivated.		TOTAL.	Total of cultivated and abandoned.	
													Unirrigated.				
													Sailabi.	Barani.			
Gujranwala ...	Former Present ...	...	277	171	448	4,78,966 4,89,437	1,40,496 1,13,295	18,979 14,216	1,59,475 1,27,511	1,13,777 1,21,947	26,479 13,198	1,44,757 1,90,804	132 719	34,346 35,258	1,79,235 2,26,781	2,05,714 2,39,979
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...	+ 10,471	-27,201	-4,763	-31,964	+ 8,170	-13,281	+ 46,047	+ 587	+ 912	+ 47,546	+ 34,265
	Wazirabad ...	Former Present	236	23	259	2,79,917 2,85,841	1,13,522 1,00,167	16,621 11,277	1,30,143 1,11,444	33,827 38,260	7,865 4,900	89,552 1,09,110	12,515 13,491	6,015 8,636	1,08,082 1,31,237	1,15,947 1,36,137
Difference ...		...	...	...	...	+ 5,924	-13,355	-5,344	-18,699	+ 4,433	-2,965	+ 19,558	+ 976	+ 2,621	+ 23,155	+ 20,190
Hafizabad ...		Former Present	433	59	492	8,51,502 8,56,682	5,06,710 1,12,417	12,036 7,341	5,18,746 1,19,758	1,69,730 5,39,657	20,421 27,547	1,00,186 1,21,031	13,029 15,243	29,390 33,446	1,42,605 1,69,720	1,63,026 1,97,267
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...	+ 5,180	3,94,293	-4,695	-3,98,988	+ 3,69,927	+ 7,126	+ 20,845	+ 2,214	+ 4,056	+ 27,115	+ 34,241
	Total ...	Former Present	946	253	1,199	16,10,385 16,31,960	7,60,728 3,25,879	47,636 32,834	8,08,364 3,58,713	3,17,334 6,99,864	54,765 45,645	3,34,495 4,20,945	25,676 29,453	69,751 77,340	4,29,922 5,27,738	4,84,687 5,73,383
Difference ...		...	...	...	...	+ 21,575	4,34,849	-14,802	4,49,651	+ 3,82,530	-9,120	+ 86,450	+ 3,777	+ 7,589	+ 97,816	+ 88,696

Abstract of Parganah Areas, &c.—(Continued).

Serial number.	Name of Tahsils.	Former and present statements compared.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
			(SECTION II.) RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES-CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.																							
			PER-CENTAGE OF AREA.				Per-centage of produce (arranged in classes; see produce table for detail).				PLOUGHS AND CATTLE.				POPULATION.		WELLS.			WATER CAPACITY.				Capacity for expansion.		
			Manured.	Irrigated.	Zabti.	Paikásht.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Number of.	Number of entire head of cattle.	Plough.	Average per year.	Number of	Per square mile of cultivation.	Old.	New.	Out of use.	Average rain-fall (in inches).	Average depth of wells (in feet.)	Cost of wells.	No. of oxen required.	Area one well can irrigate.	Percentage of area uncultivated.	Head of cattle per area of uncultivated.
Gujranwála	Former	13	81	7	17	9	56	13	22	15,874	82,895	14	...	1,54,473	490	3,530	...	687	20	...	...	...	...	53	...
	Present	14	80	11	37	13	63	11	13	23,847	1,27,802	10	...	1,85,657	506	3,698	308	1,465	...	35	245	6	37	48	...	
	Difference	+1	-1	+4	+20	+4	+7	-2	-9	+7,973	+44,907	-4	...	+31,184	+16	+168	+308	+778	...	...	...	...	...	-5	...
Wazirabád...	Former	15	69	8	19	9	65	13	13	10,462	59,713	12	...	1,10,229	623	2,615	...	288	...	...	...	...	53	...	
	Present	14	79	11	34	17	66	9	8	14,404	78,134	10	10	1,12,740	542	2,596	329	222	25	25	195	6	28	48	...	
	Difference	-1	+10	+3	+15	+8	-1	-4	-5	+3,942	+18,421	2	...	+2,511	-81	-19	+329	-66	...	...	...	...	...	-5	...
Hafizabád ...	Former	3	62	5	6	9	54	11	25	12,406	1,12,222	12	...	1,25,360	501	2,553	...	264	...	...	...	...	79	...	
	Present	4	63	4	7	20	63	11	16	18,204	1,32,237	10	...	1,59,286	527	2,366	476	244	...	41	300	7	31	76	...	
	Difference	+1	+1	-1	+1	+1	+9	...	-9	+5,798	+20,015	-2	...	+33,926	+26	-187	+476	-20	...	...	...	...	...	-3	...
Total	Former	10	71	7	14	9	58	12	20	38,742	2,54,830	12	...	3,90,062	525	8,698	...	1,239	20	...	...	...	...	61	...
	Present	11	74	9	26	13	64	10	12	56,455	3,38,173	10	10	4,57,683	521	8,660	1,113	1,934	25	33	740	19	32	57	...	
	Difference	+1	+3	+2	+12	+4	+6	-2	-8	+17,713	+83,343	+2	...	+67,621	-4	-38	...	+702	...	...	...	...	...	-4	...

Abstract of Parganah Areas, &c.—(Concluded.)

Serial number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and present statements compared.	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54		
			(SECTION III.)—SUMMARY AND LAST SETTLEMENT JAMA COMPARED.							(SECTION IV) PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.							
			Summary Settlement jama of 1907 Khalsa villages.	Summary Settlement jama of Sambat 1909.	Revenue rate jama of last Settlement.	Jama of last Settlement as in No. II.	Percentage of reduction on Summary Settlement.	RATES ON CULTIVATION.		ESTIMATES ADOPTED.				Present Jama of Sambat 19 with rate on cultivated area.	New Jama finally fixed with rates on cultivated area.		
								Of Summary Settlement jama.	Of last Settlement jama.	Of Extra Assistant Settlement Commissioner.	On ploughs.	On produce at one-sixth of gross produce.	As per new Revenue Rates.				
Gujránwála.	Former	...	2,70,772	2,45,493	2,29,314	2,18,985	19	1 5 1	1 3 0	...	...	2,42,251	...	2,22,005	2,28,737
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,267	2,30,472	3,11,998	2,37,062	...	...
	Difference,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wazīrabād.	Former	...	1,85,930	1,58,913	1,63,465	1,58,335	...	1 9 8	1 5 10	...	...	1,14,194	...	...	...
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	1,57,404	1,77,594	2,00,827	1,58,252	1,68,542	1,61,662
	Difference,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hafizabād.	Former	...	1,68,267	1,65,563	1,39,757	1,34,576	20	1 0 6	0 13 9	...	...	1,70,150	...	...	...
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,719	1,53,574	2,05,182	1,47,003	1,38,007	1,66,651
	Difference,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	Former	...	6,24,969	5,69,969	5,32,536	5,11,896	...	...	...	...	...	5,26,595	...	...	...
	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33,390	5,61,660	7,18,007	5,42,317	5,28,554	5,57,050
	Difference,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 867.

FROM

E. O'BRIEN, ESQUIRE,

OFFG. SECY. TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB,

TO

L. H. GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

OFFG. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 30th October 1871.

SIR,

The Financial Commissioner has directed me to forward, in original, the Settlement Report of the Gujránwála district, received without review from the Settlement Commissioner, in accordance with your No. 691, of 10th October 1871.

Captain Nisbet's report was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner in November 1868, or a few weeks only after the settlement was completed, but the commendable promptitude of Captain Nisbet was rendered useless by the delay which the Settlement Commissioner allowed to occur.

Captain Nisbet's arrangement of subjects adopted by Financial Commissioner.

2. The Financial Commissioner's comments on the Gujránwála Settlement Report will follow the order into which Captain Nisbet has arranged his subjects.

3. The style of report adopted by Captain Nisbet is a new one. He has endeavoured to embody the whole of the information usually contained in a settlement report into a series of 17 maps, each map being accompanied by explanatory notes.

This plan of report is not, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, a good one; for, although it has the appearance of simplicity, practically a report rendered in this way is difficult to follow, and is not calculated to interest the general public.

4. The first subject treated of is the distribution of agricultural tribes. The principal tribes are said to have been of Rajpút origin, and to be sub-divisions of tribes settled in the neighbouring districts of Lahore, Siálkot and Amritsar. The tribes are very numerous.

5. The history of the Gujránwála district is illustrated by a map showing the political divisions of the district under the Sikhs and subsequently under the British. The history of the district under the Muhammadans is said to be mythical, and Captain Nisbet considers that Mr.

Lepel Griffin's History of the Punjab Chiefs contains a sufficient account of the district under the Sikhs.

6. The next map gives the rent-free aspect of the district. Only 5,605 acres, representing a jama of Rs. 4,939, are alienated in perpetuity; 29,511 acres, with a jama of Rs. 27,889, are alienated for various periods.

Captain Nisbet considers that too many grants have been made in support of Hindú and Muhammadan shrines, which are the resort of vagrants and bad characters. The people of the district do not feel interested in the preservation of many of these shrines, which would soon disappear if not supported by Government. Captain Nisbet states that, under the orders conveyed in Financial Commissioner's No. 745, of 14th February 1867, he has converted all payments in kind to jágirdárs into payments in cash wherever the zemindárs wished it, and gives a table, to shew the loss this has caused to jágirdárs. The orders of the Financial Commissioner were based on your No. 54, of 28th January 1867, forwarding an extract from the Government of India's No. 11, dated 9th January 1867.

The number of ináms granted under the Sikhs was large, and these ináms were continued at the first settlement for the period of settlement. Ináms are most numerous in the Háfizabad Tahsíl. Under the orders contained in the Financial Commissioner's No. 5436, of the 5th November 1867, these ináms have been reduced by one-half, and continued only for the period of settlement.

7. The fourth map shows the physical features and geography of the district. The next map shows the irrigated condition of the district. The area irrigated by wells and by natural sources such as the Deg and other streams should have been given here rather than in map No. 7, which shows the different kinds of soil. In the remarks on this map it appears that, of the cultivated area,

75 per cent is watered by wells,

6 „ „ is "sailábí,"

19 „ „ is "baráni,"

The per-centage of cultivated land irrigated by wells is, the Financial Commissioner remarks, peculiarly high. The per-centage of land watered by streams is not given, unless it is included under the head "sailábí."

The varieties of soil are—

"Goira," manured.

"Rohi," a rich loam.

"Dorahí," a loose rich soil, equal to the rohi, because it is more easily worked.

"Myra," a light sandy soil.

8. Map No. 7 is a most important one from a settlement point of view. It gives the area under different kinds of produce, and the circles of assessment. In the remarks a table is given with the following heads:—

Area and circles of assessment.
Name of crop, area, yield per acre, total yield, average price current per maund, total yield.

The total value of the gross produce of the district is brought out by this table as Rs. 34,06,770, and the Government share, or one-sixth, is shown to equal Rs. 5,67,795. No comparison has, however, been made in this statement between the prices at the former settlement and those assumed at the revised settlement. Mr. Egerton believes that there has been considerable rise.

9. The produce estimate shows the yield of each crop in the unirrigated aspect only, and this course appears to have been pursued in accordance with instructions received from the Settlement Commissioner.

As the produce estimates contain a return of only that portion of the yield of each crop which is due to the land watered only by rain-fall, and as statistics of the yield of crops produced on irrigated land cannot be supplied owing to the absence of any statement showing the irrigated area under each crop, distinct from the unirrigated area, the statements prepared give no correct idea of the actual yield of the cultivated area of the district, and are, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, of no use in determining the Government demand.

10. The yield per acre in the unirrigated aspect only has been much lower than in Lahore, where the produce estimates were prepared on the same system. The Financial Commissioner has selected three adjoining circles exactly similar in aspect, in the Gujranwála and Háfizabad Tahsils in the Gujranwála district, and three in the adjoining Tahsil of Sharakpur, in the Lahore district, for the purpose of comparison. The chaklas taken are the same as those chosen in the Financial Commissioner's review of the Lahore Settlement Report, viz., the Deg, Myra and Bar Circles.

CHAKLA DEG.

*Tahsil Gujranwála.
District Gujranwála.*

*Tahsil Sharakpur.
District Lahore.*

	<i>Maunds. Sers.</i>		<i>Maunds. Sers.</i>	
Tobacco	...	6 0	...	3 0
Cotton	...	2 0	...	0 32
Wheat	...	5 0	...	7 0
Dhán	...	9 0	...	14 0
Gram	...	4 0	...	6 0
Goji (wheat and barley),	4	20	...	6 20
Munji (rice)	...	8 0	...	9 0
Barley	...	4 0	...	6 0
Moth	...	3 20	...	2 20
Másh	...	4 0	...	4 20

CHAKLA MYRA.

*Tahsil and District
Gujranwála.*

*Tahsil Sharakpur.
District Lahore.*

	Maunds. Sers.			Maunds. Sers.	
Tobacco	..	6 0	...	6	30
Cotton	...	3 0	...	1	20
Wheat	...	5 0	...	8	20
Gram	...	8 0	....	11.	0
Jowár	...	5 0	...	6	20
Goji (wheat and barley),	4	20	...	12	0
Munji (rice)	...	6 0	...	11	0
Barley	...	4 0	...	14	0
Moth	...	3 20	...	2	20
Másh	...	4 0	...	4	20
Mung	...	4 0	...	2	0

CHAKLA BAR.

*Tahsil Háfizabad.
District Gujranwála.*

*Tahsil Sharakpur.
District Lahore.*

	Maunds. Sers.			Maunds. Sers.	
Tobacco	...	7 0	...	7	0
Cotton	...	3 0	...	2	20
Wheat	...	6 20	...	10	0
Munji (rice)	...	6 0	...	10	0
Dhán (rice)	...	4 0	...	20	0
Gram	...	8 0	...	8	30
Indian corn	...	6 0	...	6	20
Jowár	...	7 0	...	5	0
Goji	...	6 0	...	11	0
Barley	...	5 20	...	8	20
Till	...	2 0	...	5	30
Mash	...	4 0	...	12	0
Moth	...	3 20	...	3	0
Múng	...	4 0	...	3	30

11. The next map, No. 8, shows the area, agriculture and population. The population of the district is 5,50,576, as already stated; the population as enumerated at the last Settlement is not given; and the area 2,559 square miles, which gives a density of population of 215 to the square mile. There are 30,321 cultivating proprietors, who cultivate an average area of 48 acres. There are 2,411 tenants with rights of occupancy, who hold average areas of 8 acres, and 31,038 tenants-at-will, holding average areas of six acres each.

12. Map No. 9 shows the pressure and working of the last settlement. The last settlement, as revised in 1858-59, was not a heavy one, but the rates are said by Captain Nisbet to have fallen unevenly.

13. The succeeding map, No. 10, shows the deduced rates and estimates adopted in fixing the revised assessment, and, in connection with it, remarks are made on the survey operations and on the assessment.

The area of the district, according to the survey of the settlement under report, is 16,37,425 acres, divided thus :—

	<i>Acres.</i>		
Cultivated	5,67,849
Fit for cultivation,	7,01,761
Land lately abandoned,	43,443
Barren waste,	3,24,372

The Financial Commissioner has compared the former and present irrigated and cultivated areas as given in Statement No. V. The irrigated area at the former settlement was 3,34,495 acres, and has now increased to 4,20,945 acres. The total increase in the irrigated area is thus 86,450 acres, or 20.53 per cent. The cultivated and abandoned area was 4,84,687 acres, and is now 5,73,388 acres. This shows an increase of 88,696 acres, or 15.47 per cent.

14. The new jama was fixed on the same principle as was adopted by Mr. Prinsep for Siálkot. The whole of the assessable area was rated as unirrigated, and a separate rate was fixed for water. The well rate was fixed, according to the fertility of the circle to be assessed, on the assumed average profit of the area watered by a well after deducting expenses and after allowing for a moderate rate on the unirrigated assessable area of the well.

As directed in your No. 576, dated 27th August 1870, the Financial Commissioner has by the same method that he has applied to all the revised settlements which have come under his review, in which the new system of well assessments has been introduced, ascertained, that had the old rates on the well irrigated area been applied to the new well irrigated area in Gujranwála, the revenue derived by Government from lands irrigated by wells would have been Rs. 1,67,335, or 21 per cent higher. This result is far from satisfactory, but the Financial Commissioner has pointed out in his No. 72S., of the 17th of August 1871, in which he has expressed his views on the new system of well assessments, the method by which he considers that the loss of Government occasioned by the new well assessments may be retrieved.

15. Out of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of acres of land recorded at the former settlement as waste, it has now been ascertained that $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs are culturable. Of the whole arable area of the Bar, which amounts to 3,80,410 acres, only 12 per cent is under the plough, and of this only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent has been added since last settlement. 88 per cent is thus left uncultivated. This area has been assessed at 9 pie per acre, which will rise progressively to 1 ana 6 pie. The arrangements made at the revised settlement under the provisions of Section 8, Regulation VII of 1822, and Circular of the Board

of Administration XII of 1852, for the assessment of these arable grass tracts in the Bar, are thus described by Captain Nisbet :—

“ The position of each of these Bar villages with reference to population and number of cattle has been carefully examined. Where the culturable area is very extensive, the population strong, the cattle numerous, the “tirni” has been remitted, and, after allowing a most liberal margin of from treble to six-fold the cultivated area, according to the size of the village, for the grazing of well and plough cattle, the remaining arable land has been assessed. It was necessary to fix such a moderate rate, that in good and bad years alike, whether grass crops were scanty or abundant, and whether, as it has never done yet, murrain broke out and carried off half the cattle, there should be no difficulty in realizing this addition to the regular jama.”

16. Captain Nisbet states that this assessment of grazing lands has been in no case enforced, unless the whole assets and resources of the estate warranted it. The assessment is perfectly distinct from the regular assessment on the cultivated area, and can be reduced or remitted without any general reduction or revision of assessment being necessary. Captain Nisbet cannot, from his knowledge of the district, imagine any contingency in which it will be necessary for Government to abandon this valuable source of revenue, which, far from being a burden to those charged with it, will induce in them habits of industry and economy, which the enjoyment of advantages costing nothing does not produce. Where there was much improvement in cultivation calling for an enhancement of the assessment on cultivated lands, the levy of a rate on pasture lands or chaks has been deferred for three or four years.

17. In the Financial Commissioner's opinion the rate applied to pasture lands is low. Captain Nisbet says that the sale of the lease of grazing lands brings in three anas, six pie per acre, and the low rate at which pasture lands have been assessed will act as an incentive to the owners of land in the Bar to keep cattle on their own lands in preference to bringing them under cultivation. The people, it seems, collect grazing fees amongst themselves. The present jama derived from this source is only Rs. 11,475, rising progressively to Rs. 23,234.

18. Captain Nisbet next explains his reasons for taking an increase of jama progressively. They are that the last settlement had such a short time to run that the people had not had time to enjoy the benefit of their improvements.

Reasons for taking an increase of jama progressively explained.

19. For the fiscal results of the revised settlement a reference must be made to map No. 11.

The new jama amounts to Rs. 5,45,575. The old jama was Rs. 5,28,554. The revenue now fixed is—

Fiscal results of revised settlement.

	<i>Initial.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Cultivated lands	5,45,575
Pasture chaks	11,475
		<hr/>
Total	...	5,57,060

Progressive.

Cultivated lands	... ..	5,85,827
Pasture chaks	... ..	22,234
		<hr/>
Total	...	6,09,061

The total increase is thus Rs. 28,496, or $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, including Rs. 11,475 assessed on banjar lands, initial, and Rs. 80,507, or 15 and 1-fifth per cent, including Rs. 23,234 assessed on banjar lands progressive. The progressive jama will not be taken generally for ten years. The announcement of the new jamas was received everywhere with the greatest satisfaction, writes Captain Nisbet, and this to the Financial Commissioner is not surprising, as the jamas are certainly very low. The increase in the jama is only 5 per cent.

The increase in irrigation is 20 per cent, and the increase in cultivation 15 per cent.

Furthermore, on the well assessments there has been shewn in para 14 to be a loss of Rs. 1,67,335, or 21 per cent.

Cesses amount to from Rs. 14-12-0 per cent to Rs. 25-4-0 per cent. Map No. 12 shows the division of the district into fiscal, chaudris' and patwaris' circles.

20. Map No. 13 shows the location of police ; map No. 14 shows Location of police, roads, lines of traffic, principal imports and exports, roads, lines of traffic, &c. encamping-grounds, rest-houses and ferries ; map No. 15 shows the location of schools ; and map No. 16 the locality of rakhs and Government grass preserves.

21. The rakhs are 51 in number, and contain an area of 1,48,474 acres. They are mainly situated in the south-west portion of the Háfizabad Tahsíl conterminous with the Jhang district. The income realised by the sale of the lease of rakhs for grazing was Rs. 40,737 in 1867, which is equivalent to 4 anas 5 pie per acre. Since then some rakhs have been made over to the Forest Department, so that the income in 1869-70 fell to Rs. 17,366. During this year (1870) all the rakhs have been made over to the Forest Department. The income realised by the sale of grazing leases in 1867 shews, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, that the assessment imposed upon grazing lands is, as he has already said, too low. The sale of rakhs for grazing purposes brought in 4 annas 5 pie per acre, and the assessment imposed upon village grazing lands is only 1 ana, 9 pie.

22. Captain Nisbet considers that the grazing tax should be made uniform in all districts, and that cattle that have paid the tax in one district should not be called upon to pay it in another. If such a rule were made there would, the Financial Commissioner remarks, be great facility for evading the tax.

Prevailing tenures of the district.

23. Map No. 17 shows the prevailing tenures of the district ; and then Captain Nisbet makes his final remarks.

The cost of the revised settlement has been Rs. 87,246, which falls at Rs. 15 per cent on the revised jama, at Rs. 5-5-0 per cent on the total area, and at 2 anas, 6 pie per head on the population.

24. In conclusion, Captain Nisbet brings to notice the great assistance he has received from Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopal Dás, and to acknowledge the co-operation rendered him by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Babbage.

Services of Gopal Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, noticed.

25. The Financial Commissioner considers that the records and measurements of the revised settlement are an improvement upon those of the first settlement, and Captain Nisbet is deserving of praise for the manner in which he has carried out these two important stages of his settlement.

Records and measurements of revised settlement considered an improvement on the first settlement.

The assessments, however, do not to the Financial Commissioner appear to have been made after proper consideration of the improvement which had taken place in the district.

The increase of cultivation is 15 per cent, the increase of irrigation is 20 per cent, the value of produce is much enhanced, and yet the revenue has only been raised $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent initially and 15 and 1-fifth per cent progressively. It must also be recollected that in the increased revenue a new item of revenue assessed upon pasture chaks, and amounting to Rs. 11,475 at present, and which will after ten years amount to Rs. 33,234, has been included.

Captain Nisbet's report, though in its form it is somewhat inconvenient, shews that much care and trouble have been spent upon it. The Financial Commissioner believes that the same care and attention have been bestowed upon the settlement records which Captain Nisbet has prepared. But in regard to the assessments Mr. Egerton is not able to express the same commendation.

26. At page 53 of his report Captain Nisbet himself writes ;
Assessment considered moderate. "There is no doubt whatever that the assessment everywhere is extremely moderate, and the absence of even a semblance of dissatisfaction would lead to the belief that it might have been higher."

27. The Financial Commissioner thinks that the assessments not

Financial Commissioner
er considers that the
assessments ought to
have been higher.

only might but ought to have been higher. The assessments were announced more than three years ago, and Captain Nisbet's report was submitted at the end of October 1868, but has now been sent up without any review by the Settlement Commissioner. Had it reached the Financial Commissioner by an earlier date, there would have been less difficulty in dealing with what seems to Mr. Egerton a case of inadequate assessment. There seem to be two ways of meeting the case—viz., either to refuse sanction to the assessments and to revise them at once, or to take the sum fixed to be taken after ten years at once, and to sanction the settlement for a term of ten years. The district is one which will rapidly improve, if we may judge from the results which occurred during the currency of the first settlement. The records have been made with much care, and a revision of assessment is all that will probably be necessary.

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Gujranwala District.

NAME OF CHAKLA.	JAMA OF IRRIGATED AREA.		OLD SETTLEMENT.		NEW SETTLEMENT.	
	By old rates.	By new rates.	Revenue rate.	Jama.	Revenue rate.	Jama.
<i>Parganah Gujranwala.</i>						
Chakla Deg, ...	Rs. 15,370	Rs. 11,527				
" Charkari Mehal, ...	1,33,627	92,790				
" Bangar, ...	77,373	52,332				
" Myrah, ...	21,731	15,166				
" Adjoining Bar, ...	34,391	16,250	2,45,493	2,22,005	2,37,062	2,28,737
Total, ...	2,82,492	1,88,065				
<i>Parganah Wazirabad.</i>						
Chakla Khadir, ...	24,456	17,266				
" Charkari Mehal, ...	84,081	78,878				
" Bangar, ...	23,826	14,990				
" Myrah, ...	10,616	7,460				
" Kallar, ...	20,563	15,360	1,58,913	1,68,542	1,58,252	1,61,662
Total, ...	1,63,542	1,33,954				
<i>Parganah Hafizabad.</i>						
Chakla Khadir, ...	40,971	26,394				
" Bangar, ...	48,887	31,500				
" Kallar, ...	10,816	7,241				
" Adjoining Bar, ...	27,555	16,377				
" Bar, ...	32,027	18,875	1,65,563	1,38,007	1,47,003	1,66,651
Grand Total, ...	6,06,290	4,22,406	5,69,969	5,28,554	5,42,317	5,57,250

LAHORE :
The 30th October 1871.

E. O'BRIEN,
Offg. Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(xi)

No. 704.

FROM

LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,
OFFG. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
OFFG. SECRETARY TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,
PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 16th May 1872.

SIR,

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 867, dated 13th October last, forwarding the Settlement Report of the Gujránwála district, and to convey the following observations.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with great regret the long delay which the Settlement Commissioner allowed to occur in submitting this report, a delay which has been unjust to Captain Nisbet, the Settlement Officer, whose work was performed with unusual promptitude, and which is not excused by any exhaustive review of the Settlement Commissioner himself, who has, under the direction of Government, forwarded it to the Financial Commissioner without observation of his own in order to obviate further delay.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider the form of this report a good one, though he is doubtful whether a settlement report in any shape is calculated to interest the general public.

4. It is a matter of congratulation that the amount of land in the Gujránwála district alienated in perpetuity is as small as it is here stated.

5. His Honor is doubtful as to the fact of the want of interest of the people in the preservation of many of their shrines, and he is disposed to think that in most cases the resumption of the grant for their maintenance would cause considerable dissatisfaction.

6. The ináms of the Háfizabad tahsil which have been reduced and continued for the period of settlement should come under review.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor believes the difference between the prices of produce at the former settlement and those assumed at the revised settlement might be determined with some degree of accuracy.

8. The produce estimate having been calculated (under orders of the Settlement Commissioner) on the yield of land in its unirrigated aspect only, cannot be accepted as of much value in determining the Government demand. The population, however, of the district is small when compared with other highly-cultivated districts of the Punjab, and the large number of tenants-at-will holding very small patches of land seems to show that the state of the district is very backward.

This view is confirmed by observing the very large area of land fit for cultivation of which no use whatever is made and the large quantity of land which has recently been abandoned. The increase in the amount of the irrigated area shows considerable progress as compared with last settlement, and there has been a fair increase generally in the cultivated area.

9. The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the question of the new system of well assessment will be conveyed to the Financial Commissioner separately. The results of the settlement the Lieutenant-Governor cannot consider satisfactory, or as having secured to the Government that increase of revenue which it might equitably have expected to obtain, though he has no doubt that the assessments when announced were received by the people with the utmost satisfaction. The satisfaction of the Government and of the people is determined in the matter of assessment by different considerations. He believes with the Financial Commissioner that the increase of revenue is small compared with the large increase in irrigated and cultivated area.

10. The cost of the settlement has been reasonable, and the Lieutenant-Governor would acknowledge the assistance rendered by Extra Assistant Commissioner Gopal Dass and the active co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Babbage. The recommendations, finally, of the Financial Commissioner are approved, viz., that the settlement be sanctioned for a term of ten years, and, that the assessments proposed to be taken after the lapse of ten years be taken at once, though I am to enquire from what actual date the Financial Commissioner would propose that the full assessment should be levied.

I have, &c.,

L. H. GRIFFIN,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

NOTE.—“Subsequent to the issue of the orders regarding the term of the Settlement contained in the above review, it was discovered that the Settlement Commissioner had been authorized to announce, and did announce, that the Settlement was to be made for 20 years. It was therefore deemed right by the Government of India, notwithstanding the lightness of the assessment, to sanction the present assessments for that term, and orders have been issued accordingly.”

“The Lieutenant-Governor has further been pleased, with the approval of the Supreme Government, to reconsider so much of the orders passed in the above review, as directed the immediate levy of the proposed progressive jamas at full rates. Accordingly, the enhanced jamas will not have effect until the expiration of 10 years from the date of announcement, as originally proposed by the Settlement Commissioner.”