

REPORT
ON THE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
BARAK TAPPA OF THE TERI TAHSIL,
KOHAT DISTRICT,
IN THE
PUNJAB.



BY

Captain H. P. P. LEIGH,

Assistant Commissioner,

1887.



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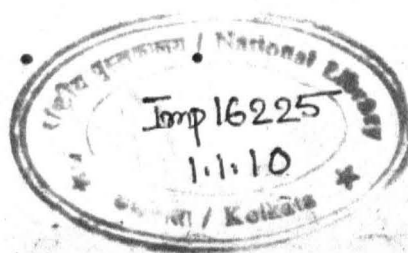
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No. 1163 F., dated Simla, 28th August 1890

From—H. S. BARNES, Esquire, Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 349, dated the 15th July 1890, forwarding the final report on the summary settlement of the Barak Tappa in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District.

2. In reply I am to state that the Government of India sanction the assessment now made up to Rabi 1901, when the general assessment of the Kohat District will expire.

No. 349, dated Simla, 15th July 1890.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

WITH reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 2203 E. of 24th September 1883, I am directed to submit herewith the papers marginally noted, being the Final Report on the Summary Settlement of the Bárak Tappa in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohát District, together with a copy of the orders passed thereon by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Financial Commissioner's letter
No. 436, dated 14th June 1889 (and
enclosures).

Punjab Government letter No. 348,
dated 15th July 1890.

2. A copy is also submitted of this office letter No. 168 of 22nd March 1886, which shows the method upon which the Punjab Government dealt with the rights of the various persons interested in the soil of the Tappa.

3. I am to ask that the assessment now made may be sanctioned by the Government of India up to rabi 1901, when the general assessment of the Kohát District will expire.

No. 348, dated Simla, 15th July 1890.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esquire, Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward the following remarks and instructions in reply to your letter No. 436 of 14th June 1889, with which was submitted the Final Report of the Summary Settlement of the Bárak Tappa in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohát District.

2. The whole of the Teri Tahsil was held upon a species of Istamrari tenure by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, who was allowed to exercise considerable powers both fiscal and administrative. Some of the proceedings of the Nawáb in the exercise of his jurisdiction gave rise to discontents, and during the late war in Afghánistán these discontents grew to a head in the Bárak country, chiefly in consequence of the heavy demands for forced labour in connection with the military operations. In 1880 there was some attempt at disturbance, which was put down with little effort; but the state of feeling between the Nawáb and the inhabitants of this Tappa remained so unsatisfactory and strained that it was resolved, with the consent of both parties, to have a summary settlement of the tract with a view to a more complete definition of rights and liabilities. Accordingly the Notification of settlement was issued in October 1883, the operations being in charge of Mr. H. St. George Tucker, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, with Munshi Asa Nand as his Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

3. Mr. Tucker, who in the meanwhile had ceased to hold charge of the district, submitted his Assessment Report in May 1885. It was received by Government with the opinions of the Financial Commissioners in the following November, and orders were passed upon it in March 1886. The case presented some elements of difficulty. The Bárak country had never before been under settlement of any description, and the administration had been carried on by Khattak rather than by European methods. Rights, duties and sanctions were all different from those which obtain in our regularly-settled districts, while administrative records as to taxation and revenue were few and of questionable authenticity. Before any assessment could be made it was therefore necessary to settle the status which was to be enjoyed under our regular system by the various persons who had hitherto held real though indefinite interests in the soil of their common country.

4. The first point to be considered was the claim advanced by the Nawáb to be recorded as proprietor of the entire Tappa. The officers who investigated the case were unanimously of opinion that this claim could not be sustained—a decision which had the entire concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor. But although the Nawáb could not be recognised as an owner in the sense of our Revenue law, yet it was felt that he could not be treated merely as an assignee of Government revenue. He had exercised prerogatives not easily to be distinguished from functions of over-lordship. For these there was no precise equivalent in our revenue system, but it was nevertheless impossible to pass them over without recognition. Accordingly upon the recommendation of the local officers, while the ownership of the soil was given to the clansmen, the Nawáb was recognised as Taluqdár or superior proprietor, and was awarded a Taluqdari due of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee on the assessed land revenue. This allowance was declared to be an impartible property to descend with the Khanship to the Khán for the time being.

5. As is usual in administrations of the native type, a great number of miscellaneous cesses had been levied under the Nawáb's authority. No fewer than thirteen of these were submitted to investigation, and of these ten were disallowed and discontinued. Three, however, remained, viz., Tirni or grazing fees,

Kulhári or wood-cutting fees, and Búha or fees paid by non-agriculturists. The first two of these are only land revenue under a different name, and the third is an impost of long standing. These were all recognised and attached as an impartible property to the Khánship. At the same time the rate at which they are to be levied has been investigated and duly recorded.

6. In connexion with this subject the Financial Commissioner enquires whether it was the intention of Government to sanction a *tirni* on camels which has been actually enforced under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The intention of Government was to keep the *tirni* as far as possible upon the established footing. It appears that the Nawáb was accustomed to exact forced and unpaid labour from camels. In place of this a *tirni* has now been imposed at fixed rates. On the understanding that the forced labour of camels is thoroughly and effectually prevented, the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the camel *tirni*.

7. Another claim put forward by the Nawáb in virtue of his position of Khán was to enjoy as escheats the land of all absconded criminals. The Lieutenant-Governor was not in a position to pass orders upon this matter in 1886, and he directed a further enquiry. The results of this enquiry are embodied in the report now submitted. The Nawáb has entirely failed to establish his claim, which is hereby disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The forfeited lands of absconded criminals should be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner, who should assign them for cultivation on a yearly tenure to the most suitable custodians and at suitable rents. But the property should not be alienated for more than a year without the consent of the Financial Commissioner, while, if it is proposed to dispose of the ownership absolutely, the consent of Government must be previously obtained.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to deal with the actual assessment, although, as the settlement was only to a minor extent a fiscal operation, his remarks will be very brief. The Tappa is a tract of 741 square miles with a cultivated area of about 112,000 acres. Almost the whole of this is rain-land, but more than a fifth of it consists of fields banked up and receiving a certain degree of benefit from drainage. The usual crops are wheat, gram and bájra. The rainfall is light, but the spring crops are fairly secure. Mr. Tucker formed five circles, and divided the soil into the two great classes of irrigated and rain land. The rain-land was divided into double-cropped and single-cropped, while the latter class was again sub-divided accordingly as it derived

Circle.	Incidence of revenue rate jama per acre of cultivation.	
	Annas.	
Thal	...	5-33
Upper Chauntra	...	9-25
Lower Chauntra	...	12-16
Narri	...	9-66
Lawaghar	...	4-75

benefit both from banks and drainage, or from banks only or from neither. The rates used were thus numerous, but the general incidence on cultivation is noted on the margin. These rates would have indicated an assessment of Rs. 49,795, but the sum actually assessed was Rs. 37,968 only. In the Thal Circle, however, an increase of 2 annas per rupee on a jama of Rs. 13,917 will be taken from the kharif season of 1891. This will add Rs. 1,740 to the assessment. The Taluqdári allowance adds Rs. 3,560 at present to the charge upon

the land, and will eventually add Rs. 3,723, while the three special cesses are calculated to produce Rs. 4,270 per annum. Thus the eventual charge upon the people, calculated in a special way to suit local conditions, amounts to Rs. 47,701, a sufficiently close approach to the revenue rate jama of Rs. 49,795, although the whole of it will not be paid by the landholders. These results are accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the assessment, the Taluqdári and the three special cesses are now formally sanctioned.

9. Local rate has been levied at Rs. 5-6-8 per cent. on annual value under the provisions of the District Boards Act. So much of this rate as represents the old road, school and post cesses is credited to Government in the usual way. The balance represents the old local rate, and has been specially treated. So much of it as represents the amount due upon an assumed assessment of Rs. 10,000 is paid to Government in the ordinary way; but the remainder was assigned to the Nawáb for expenditure upon local fund objects. This special arrangement was sanctioned for the lifetime of Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, and was to be reconsidered after his death. As the time for reconsideration has now come, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Financial Commissioner would be good enough to report whether there is any necessity to continue the special arrangement any longer.

10. The Patwári arrangements are of the ordinary type, and the Patwári cess has been fixed at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on land revenue, at which rate it is hereby sanctioned. Similarly, the Lambardári cess at the ordinary rate of 5 per cent. on land revenue is also sanctioned. The appointment of Lambardárs has been left for the present in the hands of the Nawáb, subject to certain precautions and to certain powers of control vested in the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Udney's proceedings for the record of existing Lambardárs are not altogether such as were contemplated, but the Lieutenant-Governor accepts them as sufficient. In regard to the future it was not intended to bind the Nawáb to act under the Lambardári Rules in making his appointments.

11. Máfis and birats have been left for the present in the power of the Nawáb to continue or resume, subject to certain powers of control vested in the Deputy Commissioner. These grants at present amount to the large sum of Rs. 9,778 per annum.

12. The collection of land revenue which was formerly very irregular has now been put upon the ordinary footing, and a regular revenue establishment has been organized, which is paid by the Nawáb. The benefit which the people will derive from this change is probably very considerable.

13. The record of rights has apparently been prepared with much care and completeness. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction it. The settlement will run, as proposed, to the rabi of 1901, when the general settlement of the district will expire.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Financial Commissioner in thinking that the Nawáb should be called upon to pay his full share of the cost of the settlement which amounts to Rs. 10,373, out of which Rs. 6,165 is reported to be already paid. The balance if not already realized should now be at once collected and credited. The cost to the Nawáb has been considerably less than was anticipated, while his income has been substantially increased.

15. Under orders from the Financial Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Udney, drew up an English and Vernacular proceeding to explain to the Nawáb and the people the principles upon which the settlement had, under the orders of Government, been based. A copy of this proceeding is prefixed to the present Report, and in the Financial Commissioner's opinion it faithfully expresses the intentions of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this view, subject to the following exception. In the 11th paragraph of the marginally noted letter which determined the whole frame of the settlement, Government expressly laid down that certain arrangements then sanctioned were sanctioned as administrative arrangements only and not in recognition of rights. These arrangements include those made for the levy of three special cesses, for the allotment of a portion of local rate to the Nawáb, the appointment of Lambardárs, the management of máfis and birats, and the collection of land revenue. All these

being placed on the footing of administrative arrangements are liable to alteration should necessity arise. It does not appear that this feature of the case is sufficiently expressed in Mr. Udny's proceeding.

16. The settlement as a whole was well and cheaply managed. The chief credit is due to Mr. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, and Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor desires to offer his thanks. The services of Mr. Udny also deserve acknowledgment.

17. The Report has been prepared by Captain Leigh under very great difficulties. It is of necessity rather a piece of patchwork than an original production, but it seems to embody all necessary particulars in a clear and succinct manner. It has suffered severely at the hands of the printer, and the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand why the Financial Commissioner was able to accept such inefficient work from the *Civil and Military Gazette Press*.

No. 348.

FROM

B. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government,

Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

J. M. DOUJE, ESQUIRE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,

Punjab.

Dated Simla, 15th July 1890.

Foreign.

Frontier.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward the following remarks and instructions in reply to your letter No. 436 of 14th June 1888, with which was submitted the Final Report of the Summary Settlement of the Bárak Tappa in the Teri Tahsíl of the Kohát District.

2. The whole of the Teri Tahsíl was held upon a species of Istamrári tenure by Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khán, who was allowed to exercise considerable powers both fiscal and administrative. Some of the proceedings of the Nawáb in the exercise of his jurisdiction gave rise to discontents, and during the late war in Afghánistán these discontents grew to a head in the Bárak country, chiefly in consequence of the heavy demands for forced labour in connexion with the military operations. In 1880 there was some attempt at disturbance, which was put down with little effort; but the state of feeling between the Nawáb and the inhabitants of this Tappa remained so unsatisfactory and strained that it was resolved, with the consent of both parties, to have a summary settlement of the tract with a view to a more complete definition of rights and liabilities. Accordingly the Notification of settlement was issued in October 1883, the operations being in charge of Mr. H. St. George Tucker, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, with Munshi Asa Nand as his Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

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arrangements include those made for the levy of three special cesses, for the allotment of a portion of local rate to the Nawáb, the appointment of Lambardárs, the management of máfis and biráts, and the collection of land revenue. All these being placed on the footing of administrative arrangements are liable to alteration should necessity arise. It does not appear that this feature of the case is sufficiently expressed in Mr. Udny's proceeding.

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I have, &c.,

R. G. THOMSON,

Offg. Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 436, dated Lahore, 14th June 1889.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, a copy of the Final Settlement Report of the re-assessment of the Bárak Tappa of the Teri Tahsil in the Kohát District, together with a copy of the Commissioner of Pesháwar's forwarding letter No. 310, dated 30th July 1888. The assessment report was submitted to Government with this office letter No. 1164, dated 24th November 1885, and the orders of Government were received in Mr. Thomson's letter No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886; but, as Mr. Tucker's services had been transferred to Burma, the duty of completing the settlement and preparing the Final Settlement Report fell upon the ordinary staff of the district. The completion of the settlement was carried out in the cold weather of 1886-87, and the report was written by Captain Leigh during his officiating tenure of the office of Deputy Commissioner in the summer of 1887. This report was forwarded to the Financial Commissioner in manuscript, with the Commissioner Pesháwar's letter No. 310, dated 30th July 1888, and is now, after being printed, submitted by the Financial Commissioner for the orders of Government. The form of the report and the nature of its contents are not precisely on the lines indicated in your letter No. 128, dated 23rd June 1885, and it is unfortunately full of misprints; but the exceptional circumstances connected with this settlement, the facts that the whole area had been dealt with in one assessment report, that the final report could not be written by the assessing officer, that the area settled was a small portion only of the district and that the district at large had recently been dealt with in the Kohát Settlement Report seem to justify the instructions of the Financial Commissioner marginally noted, in accordance with which the present report has been compiled.

No new enquiries are expected from Mr. Udny who should be encouraged to utilize freely the materials embodied in the Assessment Report and on the orders passed upon it by various authorities. The only supplement necessary would be a clear account of the executive arrangements actually made under those orders.

2. The settlement now reported is a summary one, but the assessment has been worked out and the record of rights prepared with all the care requisite for a regular settlement, and the distinction will be one in name only. The tract assessed includes the whole southern half of the Teri Tahsil, and has an area of 741 square miles and a population of 41,583 souls. The central portion of the tract consists of the Chauntra valley which is shut in on the south by the Lawagarh hills. The Nari valley to the north through which the frontier road runs and an outlying portion of the Bannu Thal to the west are also included in the Bárak Tappa. Except in Lower Chauntra, where wells are in common use, cultivation is dependent upon rain: embankments are commonly employed to catch the surface drainage or the water of intermittent torrents, and only a very small area is irrigated from permanent springs. The net assessment now imposed on this tract is shown by the following statement:—

* An increase of 12½ per cent. will be taken from this circle from the Kharif of 1891.

Assessment Circle Thal

Rs.

... 13,917*

"	Upper Chauntra	...	10,265
"	Lower	"	4,885
"	Lawagarh	"	2,615
"	Nari	"	6,286

Total Bárak Tappa ... 37,968

The incidence of the assessment and its relation to the incidence of assessment on the surrounding tracts are noted in Part III of the report now

submitted, and the grounds on which these assessments have been based have been treated so fully in dealing with Mr. Tucker's assessment report that the Financial Commissioner does not propose dwelling on them any further.

3. The main interest of the present settlement centres in the relation

Extract of a letter No. 2494, dated 13th April 1886, from Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawar.

"Paragraph 8. The decision of Government on each point should be fully and carefully explained both to the Nawáb and to the people, and the attention of the Nawáb should be especially directed to the general conditions of the settlement expressed in paragraph 11 of the letter from Government, and also to the condition expressed in paragraph 4 regarding the share of the local rate, to be allotted to him. The decision arrived at on all these points should be briefly but clearly expressed in an English proceeding which, with its translation, should be bound up with the settlement record of the chief village of the tract under settlement, a lithographed copy of the translation being added on the record of other villages. An English copy of the proceeding should also be appended to the Final Settlement Report. The proceeding should not quote the correspondence which has passed. It should merely say that: 'After full enquiry the following decision is made by the settlement Officer with the sanction of Government.'"

borne by the Nawáb of Teri towards the tract assessed, in the amount and kind of dues which he can claim and in the extent of his control over the collection and assignment of land revenue. The final decision on these

points to which Government arrived after considering the proposals contained in the assessment report has, under the Financial Commissioner's instructions, been explained to the Nawáb of Teri and to the people, and embodied in an English proceeding, of which a copy is enclosed in the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát's letter No. 317-1979, dated 12th July 1885. The proceeding appears to the Financial Commissioner to express faithfully the intentions of Government.

4. It will be seen that paragraph VIII of this proceeding declares

* Paragraph 58 of Mr. Tucker's Assessment Report.

Paragraph 9 of Deputy Commissioner Kohát's No. 291-1955, dated 17th August 1885.

Paragraph 21 IV of Commissioner Peshawar's No. 298, dated 11th September 1885.

Paragraph 14 of Colonel Wace's note dated 12th October 1885.

Paragraph 6 of Government's letter No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886.

the Nawáb entitled to grazing tax on camels. Mr. Tucker* recommended the continuance of the existing grazing tax on sheep and goats, and, as the Nawáb said he had made camel-men work for him gratis instead of paying a tax, Mr. Tucker stated that he saw no reason why the Nawáb should not in future levy a tax on camels. These proposals were supported by Colonel Davies, the First Financial Commissioner,

but Colonel Wace, the Second Financial Commissioner, was of opinion that the grazing tax on sheep and goats should be disallowed, and that as the Nawáb had hitherto levied nothing on camels, no new impost should be created. The orders of Government merely stated that "Tirni, Buha, and Kulhári may all remain at the present rates," and the Deputy Commissioner has interpreted the orders of Government as sanctioning the proposals in regard to camel tirni as made by Mr. Tucker. Colonel Wace, who was originally opposed to the introduction of this tax, has left it on record that he was indifferent as to the decision which Government might give on the Deputy Commissioner's interpretation of Government's orders, and, as the tax has been locally authorized and carried into effect, the Financial Commissioner agrees that the action of the Deputy Commissioner may be approved and the levy of camel tirni at the rates proposed may be definitely sanctioned by Government.

5. Although orders have been passed regarding the question of the

Assessment Report, paragraph 62, Deputy Commissioner's forwarding letter, paragraph 10.

Commissioner's letter, paragraph 22 V.

Financial Commissioner's note dated 12th October 1885, paragraph 16.

Government's No. 1688, dated 22nd March 1886, paragraph 9.

Nawáb's claims to proprietary right in the Tappa, there remains one incident connected with his claim on which orders have not yet been given, namely, his alleged right to the estates of absconded criminals. Mr. Tucker suggested that Government should allow forfeitures to be in favour of the Nawáb, subject to the condition that Government might restore the lands to the original owner within a certain time from the date of his outlawry. Mr. Udny in forwarding the Assessment Report proposed that Government should waive its claim to all *dawáris* lands including those of absconding criminals, subject to the condition noted by Mr. Tucker, and the Commissioner, Peshawar, thought such lands should pass to the Nawáb and

be recoverable only under the law. The Second Financial Commissioner opposed any abrogation of the rights of the Crown, but the First Financial Commissioner held that the Nawáb's allegation to the effect that he had enjoyed his privilege of escheat in hundreds of instances warranted at any rate a further enquiry into his claims. And consequently in your letter of the 22nd March 1886 Government ordered further enquiry as to the regulations under which the escheats took place and as to the exact practice which has been followed with regard to them in the past. A full reply on these points has been given by Captain Leigh in paragraph 79 of the present report, and the facts adduced appear to the Financial Commissioner to render the Nawáb's claim to the escheats on the score of prescription and previous practice quite untenable. Mr. Udny allows this to be the case, but in a separate letter, the whole substance of which is given in his foot-note on page 36 of the printed report, he has proposed as a matter of grace a certain amount of concession to the claims put forward. Colonel Wace in this matter intended to abide by his former opinion expressed as Second Financial Commissioner, and Mr. Young is of opinion that the further enquiry only confirms the arguments previously put forward by Colonel Wace. At the same time, if it is desired to meet the Nawáb's wishes by a further concession, he has nothing to urge against Mr. Udny's recommendation.

6. In paragraph 109 of the report it is stated that the proportion of the cost of settlement to be defrayed by the Nawáb in accordance with this office letter No. 31 C., dated 11th January 1883, amounts to Rs. 10,373 and that of this the Nawáb has already paid Rs. 6,165, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,208 still to be realized. The total amount demanded (Rs. 10,373) is considerably less than the amount (Rs. 15,000) which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 2203 G., dated 24th September 1883, as the limit of the Nawáb's liability for the cost of settlement, and the Financial Commissioner agrees in holding that the whole Rs. 10,373 should be realized from the Nawáb.

7. The Financial Commissioner has no materials from which to report the state of the revenue administration of this tract since the introduction of the assessments in kharif 1886. No information of interest has been received in this office relating to the tract, and no remissions or suspensions of revenue have been proposed; nor has the Financial Commissioner had any opportunity of testing the manner in which the record of rights has been prepared. The difficulties connected with the application of the District Boards Act to the very special arrangements relating to the cesses of this Tappa in 1887 have not been referred to in the Settlement Report or the Commissioner's review: the Financial Commissioner would merely refer to the correspondence ending with the Secretary to Government's endorsement No. 211, dated 11th September 1888, in respect of this subject. The cesses as now proposed to be formally sanctioned by Government are:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Local Rate	...	5	6	8 on annual value of land ...
				{ Punjab Govern- ment Notification No. 208, dated 11th September 1888.
Patwari Cess	...	6	4	0 per cent. on land revenue, ...
				{ Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, para- graph 5.
Lambardár Cess	...	5	0	0 ditto ditto ...
				{ Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, para- graph 7.

Rs. A. P.			
Tirni (on full grown camels, young animals being exempt for the first year and paying only ½ rates till 2 years of age).	1	8	0 per annum per camel ...
Buha (on agriculturists, shop-keepers, artisans, &c.).	2	0	0 per harvest ...
Kulhári (on wood-cutters) on the east part of the Lawagarh range who supply fuel to the alum factories at Isa Khel.	1	0	0 per season per axe ...
			Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, paragraph 6, and paragraph 4 of this letter.
			Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, paragraph 6. Assessment Report, paragraph 59.
			Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, paragraph 6. Assessment Report, paragraph 61.

8. In a note appended to the report, Mr. Udny has described the manner in which effect has been given to the orders of Government regarding Lambardárs, contained in paragraph 7 of Government No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886. The Financial Commissioner is a little doubtful whether the intention of Government was to accept Colonel Davies's recommendation, *vis.*, that the Nawáb should retain power to appoint and remove Lambardárs, "on the understanding that he shall be guided by the standing rules on the subject," or whether Mr. Udny has rightly interpreted those orders as giving the Nawáb authority to act on his judgment without reference to rules, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, to be exercised only in cases which he considers "extreme." The wording of the paragraph supports the second interpretation, and if this is the intention, the action taken has been in accordance with it. The arrangement is one which must be considered personal to the Nawáb, and open to reconsideration if it does not work well.

9. The Financial Commissioner fully concurs with the good opinion expressed by Mr. Udny with reference to the work of the officers mentioned in paragraph 112 of the report, and would add his acknowledgments to Mr. Udny and Captain Leigh for the fulfilment of the work entailed upon them by the departure of Mr. Tucker for Burma.

10. In conclusion, I am to ask for the orders of Government on the matters noted in paragraphs 3 to 8 of this review: and for formal sanction to the record of rights and the assessments; and to request that the Government of India may be moved, subject to Section 54 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, to grant approval to the continuance of the assessment until the expiry of the general assessment of the Kohát District *i.e.*, until the rabi harvest of 1901 A.D.

LIST OF ERRATA IN THE BARAK SETTLEMENT REPORT.

Serial No. of errata.	Reference to number of page and line where the erratum occurs.	For.	Read.
1	Page 3, rule IX, line 1st ...	"indespensible" ...	"indispensable."
2	" 11, para. 1, " 5th ...	" Tahsil " ...	" Tahsils."
3	" 11, " 3, " 1st ...	Insert (—) between Bahádur Khel and Nari.	
4	" 11, " 3, " 19th ...	Insert (—) between Bahádur Khel and Krar.	
5	" 11, " 3, " 21st ...	Ditto ditto.	
6	" 13, " 11, " 1st ...	" Barák " ...	" Bárák."
7	" 13, " 11, " 2nd ...	" Karrak " ...	" Karak."
8	" 13, " 11, " 2nd ...	" Tathi " ...	" Thathi."
9	" 13, " 11, " 3rd ...	" Gudi Khei " ...	" Gudi Khel "
10	" 13, paras. 13 and 14 marginal note.	" Khuttaks ...	" Khattaks."
11	" 13, para. 14, line 6th ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	" 13, " 14, " 10th ...	For " , " (comma) after the word " hands " insert (full stop)	
13	" 13, " 16, marginal note	" para. 3 " ...	" para. 14."
14	" 13, " 16, line 6th ...	" Khuttaks " ...	" Khattaks."
15	" 15, " 16, " 1st ...	" on April 19th " ...	" in April 1879."
16	" 15, " 16, " 5th ...	" Thul " ...	" Thal."
17	" 15, " 16, " 8th ...	" process " ...	" processes."
18	" 15, " 16, " 12th ...	" afterwards " ...	" afterwards."
19	" 17, " 24, " 8th ...	" Chauni Khel " ...	" Channí Khel."
20	" 17, " 25, " 1st ...	Insert "—" between Bahádur Khel and Nari.	
21	" 17, " 25, " 3rd ...	Insert "—" between Bahádur Khel and Krar.	
22	" 17, " 25, " 10th ...	Insert word " and " between the words " soil " & " character."	
23	" 17, " 27, " 13th ...	" Baráni lands " ...	" Barani band."
24	" 18, " 32, " 1st ...	" Barák " ...	" Bárák."
25	" 18, " 32, lines 6th & 7th	" Settlement " ...	" Statement."
26	" 19, " 32, last column of the Price-current statement	" M. S. Ch." 0 2 55 ...	" M. S. Ch." 0 25 5
27	" 19, para. 33, line 4th ...	" Chinchali " ...	" Chiehali."

LIST OF ERRATA IN THE BARAK SETTLEMENT REPORT—*continued.*

Serial No. of errata.	Reference to number of page and line where the erratum occurs.	For.	Read.
28	Page 19, para. 33 ...	Insert quotation marks at end of para. 33.	
29	" 20, " 35 ...	Insert quotation at beginning of para. 35.	
30	" 20, " 36, line 3rd ...	Mark "—" after word "corn" wrongly given for "=".	
31	" 20, " 36, " 5th ...	Mark "—" after word "mea- sure" wrongly given for "=".	
32	" 20, " 36, " 6th ...	"grass"	"gross."
33	" 20, " 36, note below the statement.	This note should be placed in brackets and initials "H. P. P. L." should be added.	
34	" 22, paras. 46, 47 and 49 ...	"Nári"	"Nari."
35	" 23, para. 49, line 13th ...	Do.	Do.
36	" 23, " 51, marginal note	Omit "not."	
37	" 23, " 54, line 3rd ...	"seen"	"seen."
38	" 24, " 55, " 10th ...	"previons"	"previous."
39	" 25, " 56, line 32 of page	"Nári"	"Nari."
40	" 26, " 58, " 36th * ...	"Nári"	"Nari."
41	" 27, " 61, lines 9th & 10th	"Shija"	"Shaga."
42	" 27, " 61, line 11th ...	"adjoins"	"adjoin."
43	" 27, " 61, " 11th ...	Insert quotation marks at end of para. 61.	
44	" 27, " 62, " 5th ...	Insert quotation marks before the sentence "In dealing, &c."	
45	" 27, " 62, " 9th ...	"probable"	"probably."
46	" 27, " 62, Statement, column 6.	"ealized"	"realized."
47	" 27, para. 62, Statement, column 6, line 4th	"Nári"	"Nari."
48	" 28, para. 62, 2nd Statement, column 5.	Do.	Do.
49	" 28, para. 62, line 17th below 2nd Statement.	Do.	Do.
50	" 29, para. 62, line 2nd ...	Do.	Do.
51	" 29, " 62, " 13th ...	Insert quotation marks at end of para. 62.	
52	" 29, " 63, " 1st ...	Insert quotation marks at the commencement of para. 63.	

LIST OF ERRATA IN THE BARAK SETTLEMENT REPORT—continued.

Serial No. of errata.	Reference to number of page and line where the erratum occurs.	For.	Read.
53	Page 29, para. 63, line 15th ...	After word "haqqtalugdāri" insert inverted commas.	
54	" 29, " 63, end of para. 63	Insert quotation marks.	
55	" 31, " 68, line 1st ...	Insert the word "the" between "of" and "above."	
56	" 31, " 70, marginal note	Insert bracket mark at end of note instead of after 1881.	
57	" 31, " 71, line 4th ...	Insert "the" between "of" and "Nawābs."	
58	" 31, " 72, " 1st ...	"Nawāb"	"Nawāb's."
59	" 31, " 72, " 9th ...	Omit one "was."	
60	" 32, " 72, " 10th ...	"discontinuece"	"discontinuance."
61	" 32, " 72, " 11th ...	Insert quotation marks at the beginning of the line.	
62	" 32, " 73, in note line 2	Omit ")" after district and insert in next line after "continued."	
62½	" 32, " 73, line 14 ...	Insert full stop after word "law."	
63	" 33, " 77, (1) line 6th...	"once"	"one."
64	" 35, " 79, line 29 of para	"escheats"	"escheats"
64½	" 35, " 80,	For (80)	80.
65	" 37, " 80, line 23rd ..	"Total "9,778-0-9"	"Rs. 9,778-0-0."
65½	" 37, paras. 81 & 82 ...	For (81) & (82)	81 and 82, respectively.
66	" 37, para. 81, line 10th ...	"Labardārs"	"Lambardārs."
67	" 37, " 81, " 16th ...	"grants"	"grounds."
68	" 38, " 84, last line of page	Insert word "form" after word "proper."	
69	" 40, " 86 Statement sub- head of columns 16 to 19.	"inome"	"income."
70	" 40, para. 86, State ment foot-note.	"Nārri"	"Nari."
71	" 43, para. 89, marginal note	Insert bracket after word "report."	
72	" 43, " 90, line 10th ...	"information"	"information."
73	" 44, " 93, Statement column 5 on 2nd line.	"11"	"1"
74	" 45, para. 97, line 4th ...	"Khatani"	"Khatani."
75	" 46, " 102, " 4th ...	"unfinished"	"unfinished."
76	" 47, " 105, Statement...	"Mash Khel Uzd"	"Mashī Khel Uzd."

LIST OF ERRATA IN THE BARAK SETTLEMENT REPORT—concluded.

Serial No. of errata.	Reference to number of page and line where the erratum occurs.	For.	Read.
77	Page 47, para. 105 Statement ..	"Maudan"	"Maudan."
78	" 48, " 108, line 16th ...	Insert "of" after word "ac- count" and before word "the."	
79	" 48, " 108, line 26th...	"certainmal contents" ...	"certain malcontents."
80	" 48, " 108, Statement on page 49.	Grand Total in column 2 ...	"12,860-12-5."
81	" 48, " Note to State- ment on page 49	Word "Settlement" in line 1st	"Settlements."
82	" 51, " 111, line 13th...	Insert asterisk (*) after word "sanctioned."	
83	" 52, Appendix I, Statement A.	"Nári"	"Nari."
84	Pages 56 and 57, Appendix III, Statement C.	"Thate Nasrate"	"Thathi Nasratti."
85	Page 57, Appendix III, State- ment C.	"Tarkha Khai"	"Tarkha Khúi."
86	" 57, " "	"Chak Mazi"	"Chak Manzai."
87	" 58, " "	"Thati Nasrate"	"Thathi Nasratti."
88	" 58, " "	"Sarát Khel"	"Saráj Khel."
89	" 58, " "	"Cheni Khel"	"Channi Khel."
90	" 60, " IV, " D.	"Nári"	"Nari."
91	" 62, " V, " E.	Names of villages— "Thatti Nasrati" "Tirau Khú" "Surat Khel"	"Thathi Nasratti." "Tírán Khúi." "Saráj Khel."
92	" 68, " VI, line 29	Omit "the" before "latter"	
93	" 68, " " 47	"or" after lambardár ...	"as."

H. P. P. LEIGH, CAPTAIN,

11th August 1889.

Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Kohát.

No. 310, dated Abbottabad, the 30th July 1888.

FROM—Colonel W. G. WATERFIELD, Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division,
TO—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

YOUR No. 3911 of the 4th July 1887, conveyed the orders for the writing of the Bārak Settlement Report. No new enquiries were expected. The materials embodied in the Assessment Report were to be utilized, and the orders passed upon it by the various Authorities; only a supplement was considered necessary, and a clear account of the executive arrangements made under these orders.

2. I found leisure a few months ago, to take up the report submitted by Captain Leigh, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, in compliance with your No. 4928 of the 25th August, when I found that the explanatory English Proceeding to accompany the Report, and described in your No. 2494 of 13th April 1886, para. 3, forwarded under cover of my No. 2045 of the 1st May 1886, had not accompanied the Report written by Captain Leigh. I had to call for it.

This explanatory English Proceeding has now been furnished by Mr. Udny, and it accompanies the Report by Captain Leigh.

I trust that this will suffice for the Financial Commissioner, and that any lengthy comments on my part are not required.

3. Orders are required on para. VIII of the Proceeding. I have no doubt that Mr. Udny has correctly interpreted the orders of Government on the question of Tirni.

Captain Leigh's Report contains long quotations from the Assessment Report, and the opinion of authorities upon it, so much has been repeated, but the subjects have been completed.

Copy of a letter No. 317-1979, dated Kohát, 12th July, 1888, from R. Udny, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Pesháwar Division.

In reply to your No. 2754, dated 4th ultimo, I have the honor to enclose two copies of the English Proceeding in question. According to the directions contained in Financial Commissioner's Officiating Senior Secretary's No. 2494, dated 13th April, 1886, to your address, there is no need of any translation of this Proceeding to accompany the final Settlement Report, but a copy of this translation can of course, be furnished if desired.

2. I beg to solicit your particular attention to paragraph VIII of the Proceeding, and to request that enquiry may be made whether I have correctly interpreted the orders of Government on the question of Tirni. Mr. Tucker in para. 58 of his Assessment Report, proposed that the Nawáb should be permitted to continue to take tirni on sheep and goats as before, and that he should also be permitted to levy a grazing tax on camels at certain specified rates, because, although he had never previously taxed camels, he used to "make the camelmen work for him *gratis* in lieu of paying a tax." These proposals were supported in succession by me, yourself, and Colonel Davies, 1st Financial Commissioner, but Colonel Wace, 2nd Financial Commissioner, thought that all tirni should be disallowed. The Government orders, as contained in para. 6 of Secretary to Government's No. 168, dated 22nd March, 1886, to the Officiating Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, are that tirni "may remain at present rates." Literally construed, this excludes the proposed grazing tax on camels, which, as explained above, has not been levied hitherto; but I am inclined to think that this was overlooked, and that the intention was to accept in their entirety, the proposals which were supported by all the officers through whose hands they had passed, with the exception of Colonel Wace. In drawing up para. VIII of the Proceedings I have, therefore, assumed, it will be seen, that the tax on camels was sanctioned as well as that already existing on sheep and goats.

After full enquiry, the following decision is made by the Settlement Officer with the sanction of Government, and with effect from and inclusive of the kharif harvest of A.D. 1886.

I. The new assessments of the Barak Tappa came into force from the kharif harvest of A.D. 1886, (inclusive), and the settlement will come to an end with the rabi of A.D. 1901 (inclusive).

II. The initial demand from the Tappa on account of land revenue proper has been fixed at Rs. 37,990, but after five years, *i.e.*, from the kharif of A.D. 1891 (inclusive), the assessment of the Thal Circle will be raised $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or two annas on the rupee.

III. The claim of the Nawab to be sole proprietor of the entire Barak Tappa cannot be allowed, but, in recognition of the fact that, as chief of the Khattak tribe, he has exercised certain prerogatives distinct from those of an ordinary jagirdar or istimrardar, and not easily distinguishable from overlordship, he has been granted a taluqdari allowance at the rate of Rs. 9-6-0, on the land revenue proper of the Tappa. The sum, therefore, to be levied from the Tappa (exclusive of cesses) is the land revenue proper plus the taluqdari allowance at the above rate. This allowance is an impartible property, which will descend integrally with the Khanship to the Khan for the time being.

IV. In addition to taluqdari the following ordinary cesses, aggregating Rs. 22-1-4 per cent. are surcharged on the land revenue proper, and will be levied in the usual way, *viz.* :—

	Rs. A. P.			
Local rate (under Act V of 1878)	8	5	4	per cent.
Patwari cess (including patwari's stationery)	6	4	0	"
Lambardari cess	5	0	0	"
Road	1	0	0	"
School	1	0	0	"
Post	0	8	0	"
TOTAL	22	1	4	"

V. Of the amount realized on account of the local rate cess, the Nawab will only pay into the Government Treasury Rs. 833-5-4 per annum, being the sum due in respect of an assumed annual assessment of Rs. 10,000, (*i.e.* half the original amount of his quit rent). During the life-time of Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K.C.S.I., as a special mark of the favor of Government to himself personally, the remainder of the local rate cess will be allotted to, and retained by, the Nawab for expenditure upon local fund objects, but on his death this arrangement will be reconsidered.

VI. The revenue from the patwari cess will be credited in full to the Patwari Fund, and all the patwari arrangements will be managed by the Deputy Commissioner in the ordinary way.

VII. The road, school and post cesses will be credited in full to Government.

VIII. All irregular cesses hitherto levied are discontinued, with the exception of those known as *Tirni* (grazing tax on sheep and goats), *Buha* (door tax), and *Kulhari* (wood-cutter's tax in the eastern portion of the Lawaghar range), which will remain at the present rates, in addition to the taluqdari allowance and ordinary cesses. The Nawab is also declared entitled to levy a grazing tax on camels at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 a year on full grown animals, young camels being exempt for the first year, and paying only half rates till two years of age. The proceeds of these extraordinary cesses will be attached to the Khanship, and descend integrally to the Khan for the time being.

IX. Existing lambardars have been recorded in the Settlement Record according to the usual practice. Thereafter all appointments and removals may be made by the Nawab, on condition that all changes made by him shall be intimated to the Deputy Commissioner, who may call for explanations when necessary, but will avoid actual interference so long as the Nawab exercises his powers reasonably.

X. Existing muafis and birats have been entered in the Settlement Record. Thereafter the whole matter of resumption or continuance of both muafis and birats is entirely in the disposition of the Nawab himself, subject of

the condition that any changes made be intimated by the Nawáb to the Deputy Commissioner, who on his part may make any representation to the Nawáb that he may deem necessary in individual cases.

XI. Subject to the indispensable conditions that all irregular methods of collection must cease, that regular rent-rolls and kistbandis are prepared, and that all collections must be made, and the accounts kept up, on the regular system, the Nawáb is allowed to entertain his own revenue establishment, and may on his own authority, employ the usual means for collection of revenue up to the issue of a warrant, under the first clause of Section 43, Act XXXIII of 1871. The Nawáb must keep a record in the usual way, of all warrants thus issued, and for any more stringent method of coercion the Nawáb must apply to the Deputy Commissioner.

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„ III.—Assessment.

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No. 3015, dated 6th November 1887.

From—Captain H. P. P. LEIGH, Assistant Commissioner, Kohát.

To—Colonel W. G. WATERFIELD, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent Pesháwar Division.

Final Report of the Settlement of the Bárak Tract, Teri Tahsíl, Kohát District.

In continuation of correspondence ending with your No. 3612 of 2nd August 1887, I have the honor to submit the Final Report of the Bárak Settlement. My serious illness in the month of September and consequent hard-work in October in getting rid of the arrears which accumulated, prevented my disposing of this matter before.

2. The Report has been compiled from the materials and correspondence already in this office, and I think the wishes of the Financial Commissioner that a clear account of the executive arrangements made under the orders passed from time to time by various authorities have been fully met.

3. The Report has been divided into four chapters: (1) Geographical; (2) Historical; (3) Assessment; and (4) the Settlement; and it has been noted opposite the headings of paragraphs, the particular source from which the information contained in each has been obtained.

There are eight appendices to the Report:—

(1) to (5). The usual Statements A, B, C, D and E.

(6). A note by Mr. Udny on the interpretation of the term "existing lambardárs" referred to in a note to para. 82.

(7). A genealogical tree of the tribes residing in the Bárak tract compiled under the supervision of Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(8). A map of the Bárak tract, showing the area in the occupancy of each section.

4. The notice of officers employed in the Settlement has been written by Mr. Udny.

5. The information contained in the Report, which has not been obtained from the sources previously mentioned, has been supplied by Munshi Asa Nand whose able completion of the Settlement is deserving of the highest commendation.

I have also received most valuable assistance in this compilation from Bábu Híra Singh, 3rd Clerk, of the Deputy Commissioner's office, whose labors in assimilating information and compilation of statistics, &c., I heartily acknowledge, and without whose co-operation, the work would have been much more laborious.

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PART I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL.

1. The Bárak Tappa includes the whole of the southern portion of the Teri Tahsíl. On the North-west, it is bounded by the Territory of the independent Wazirs, who occupy the hills round Kafir Kot, on the West and South-west by the Bannú and Marwat Tahsíl of the Bannú district, and to the South-east by the Isakhel Tahsíl of the Bannú district. On the East it adjoins the Bhangi Khel Tappa of the Bannú district, and the Shakardarra Tappa of Kohát. On the North lies the unsettled portion of the Teri Tahsíl. The boundaries of the Tappa are clearly defined in all directions but two. There is no clearly defined boundary on the North-west where the Bárak villages touch the Wáziri border, and the boundary with Isakhel is also uncertain for reasons explained at length by Mr. Thorburn, and given at page 5 of the Kohát Settlement Report.

Limits of the Bárak Tappa (Para. 7 of Assessment Report).
General description of the Tract.
(Extracts from the Kohát Settlement Report).

2. The following extract from the Kohát Settlement Report will give a general description of the tract under Settlement.

3. "The Teri Toi on leaving the Darra gets into the Bahadur Khel Nari valley which lies between the Mirandai hills to the North and the Bahadur Khel Krar range to the South. To the West this valley is half shut in by the curious hill of Kafir Kot on the skirts of the Wáziri country. This hill is composed of a coarse conglomerate which has been worn away, leaving detached pinnacles which have the appearance of gigantic towers, and though perfectly natural, have been sometimes mistaken for the ruins of an ancient fortress. The western portion of this valley by Bahadur Khel is about four miles across. It narrows to the East, and for the last 16 miles is nothing but a narrow gorge, through which the Teri Toi makes its way to the Indus. The broad portion of the valley is, for the most part, a net-work of impracticable ravines. Here and there are stretches of level ground fit for cultivation. There is a considerable plain round the villages of Bahadur Khel and Darish Khel, and another large cultivated tract is occupied by a clump of villages known under the common name of Narri. Much of the cultivation lies in a succession of long terraces, rising one above the other, and hidden from the ordinary traveller by outcrops of low hills. The water-supply of this valley is generally more or less salt, and on the whole, it is the most desolate portion of the district. Between the Bahadur Khel Krar range and the Lawághar hills which separate the Kohát District from Isa Khel lies the last and largest of the villages into which the Teri country is divided. The Bahadur Khel Krar range is the most Southern of the salt ranges. On the North side are the Bahadur Khel and Narri mines. On the South are the Karrak mines and a number of closed quarries extending to Shakardarra in the Sagri country. Towards the West as far as Narri, these hills run nearly due East and West. They then trend away to the North. The Lawághar hills contain no salt. They run in a horse-shoe from the North-east to the South-west.

Kafir Kot.

Further course of the Teri Toi.

The Southern Salt ranges.

Chauntra.

4. The upper portion of the valley lying between these ranges is known as Chauntra. This is a broad undulating tract with a somewhat light sandy soil, interrupted here and there by low ranges, but on the whole forming a wide sheet of cultivated land. The central portion of the Chauntra valley is an open plain. To the West, towards Karrak, a narrow gap of cultivated country connects it with the Land Kammar Thal. In all other directions it is shut in by mountains and ravines. The highest cultivated portion of Chauntra is Mator. This is a cluster of hamlets lying high up on the slopes of the Lawághar range, and close to the Bhangi Khel boundary. The

upward slope of the Lawághar range is very gradual, but its composition is of soft sandstone and conglomerates often degenerating into loose earth full of stones. It cuts into ravines with great facility, and it is difficult to travel over it owing to the deep *nallahs* by which it is everywhere intersected. Looking Southwards from Mator the crest of the range appears rising gently some two miles to the South, covered with a jungle of wild olive and sanatha. Northwards Kohát is visible at a distance of about 30 miles over the tops of the intervening ranges, and further in the Afridi and Orakzai hills, with the Sufed Koh in the background of all. The Chauntra valley is a sort of great bank sloping up to these Lawághar hills and falling away in every other direction.

5. Northern Bhangi Khel and the Shakardarra portion of the Sagri country naturally form a part of this Chauntra valley. The drainage from Mator runs due North in deep ravines, and falling into the Mitwan *nallah* passes through a gap in the Krar range and joins the Teri Toi near Karirosam. The Shakardarra drainage also joins the Mitwan. The Lawághar hills East of Mator, including most of Northern Bhangi Khel, drain into the Laghari *nallah* which also joins the Teri Toi, but East of Shakardarra. To the West the Chauntra drainage passes partly into the Teri Toi by the Bilutai *nallah* and partly Westwards into the Kurrum, through the Karrak *nallah*. Looking Westward from the centre of Chauntra, the valley appears to be bounded by some low hillocks hardly rising above the general level of the plain, and beyond these there is nothing to break the view, as far as Bannú. On reaching these hillocks, however, the traveller finds before him nothing but a succession of almost impassable ravines for a distance of ten miles.

6. With the exception of the Karrak gap, which I have before mentioned, this belt of ravines extends right across the valley and, entirely shuts out Chauntra from the Land Kammar Thal. The Chauntra valley grows a great quantity of wheat, a good deal of barley, but not much gram, and the extent of the land under Kharif is generally not more than a fourth of that under Rabi cultivation. A very little rain at the right season insures a good Rabi crop. Chauntra is in fact, the granary of Kohát. It contains no large villages except Karrak. The people live in small hamlets, scattered thickly over the country. In the raviny portions, and generally along the slopes of the Lawághar hills there are very few hamlets seen, the people living in detached farms and homesteads. The character of the country necessitates this, as it would often take a man an hour to get to a field not half a mile off in a straight line.

7. The Chauntra valley is generally bare of trees. Drinking water is found in the beds of *nallahs* where there are numerous springs. Towards Karak wells are numerous. These are surrounded by clumps of trees. The ravines near Karrak, which carry off the drainage of the Chauntra valley, are broad, sandy and shallow. The same character marks the *nallahs* in the Land Kammar Thal, which is a tract about 25 miles long and six or eight broad, naturally forming a part of the basin of the Bannú valley. Towards Bannú it slopes gradually down towards the Kurrum. On the North it is shut in by the Bahadur Khel hills. On the South-east by the Lawághar hills, and between the two by the raviny tract that divides it from Chauntra. The soil of this tract is light and sandy. In years of good rain it is a sheet of cultivation, growing good crops of wheat, gram and bájra. There are a few good sized villages, but except towards Latammar, the bulk of the population live in small hamlets scattered thickly over the country. Water is scarce, and is generally brought from great distances. Most of the springs are situated in a narrow rocky valley running along the foot of the Lawághar or as it is here called, the Maidáni range. This valley, or rather gorge, contains several villages. As a rule the Thal lands are bare and open. In places, however, especially about Land Kammar, the country is thickly scattered over with trees, mostly ber. The vegetation in the Land Kammar Thal is similar to that of the Sind Sagar Doab.

8. The Lawaghar Hills which separate Chauntra and the Land Kammar Thal from Isa Khel are a double range. The Northern is

known as the Shinghar or green hills, the Southern as the Surghar or red hills. Between the two is a gorge containing but little cultivation. The crest of the Surghar is the boundary between Kohát and the Isa Khel Tahsíl of Bannú. It is not so high, but is more rocky than Shinghar, and has less vegetation.

9. The area of the Barak Tappa under settlement is 4,74,370 acres, equal to 741 square miles, or nearly half that of the whole Teri Tahsíl, which is estimated at 1,616 square miles.

Area of the Barak Tappa.
(Para. 4 of Assessment
Report.)

10. The population of the Barak Tappa, according to the census of 1881, is 42,596. while according to the settlement census taken during 1884, it is 41,583. The proportion of population to the square mile is 239, on the cultivated area, and 56 on the total area. I have found it almost impossible to compare the settlement census and that of 1881 in detail, as the country is essentially one of small hamlets and scattered farmsteads, which have only now been grouped into clearly defined Parishes or Mouzahs.

Population.
(Para. 5 of Assessment
Report.)

11. There are no towns in Barak Tappa. The principal villages are Kararak, Bahadur Khel, Latammar, Nari Panos, Tathi Nasrati, Land Kammar, and Shinwa—Gudi Khei.

Principal Villages.
(Para. 6 of Assessment
Report.)

PART II.

HISTORICAL.

Teri Tahsil held by Nawáb Sir Khwája Mohamad Khán, K.C.S.I., on an istamrári tenure.
(Part of para. 3 of Assessment Report.)

12. The whole Teri Tahsil (including the Bárak Tappa which is under summary settlement) is held by Nawáb Sir Khwája Mohammad Khán, K.C.S.I., on an istamrári tenure.

For detailed history of Teri Khuttaks and their Chiefs, vide Appendix III of the Kohát Settlement Report.

13. A detailed history of the Teri Khattaks and their Chiefs has been given in appendix III of the Kohát Settlement Report by Mr. Tucker.

14. I shall however, give a brief account of the Teri Khattaks and their Chief, Nawáb Sir Khwája Mohamad Khán. The Khattaks were originally under a single Chief. The last Chief who held sway over the entire tribe was Saadat Khán in the time of Timúr Sháh. His son retained the Chiefship of the Eastern or Akora Khuttaks. The Chiefship of the Western or Teri Khattaks passed to the family of Shahbaz Khán, Saadat Khán's younger brother. The members of the family were generally fighting with one another. Some were murdered, and the Chiefship was constantly changing hands. This was particularly the case during the period immediately preceding annexation; Kohát during this period, was generally held in Jagir by the Barakzai Sirdars of Pesháwar, Sultan Mohammad and his brothers. The Teri country was leased by them to the Khán for the time being, the Khánship generally changing hands along with the lease.

15. The present Nawáb, Sir Khwája Mohammad Khán, who was born in A.D. 1824, succeeded to the Chiefship in A.D. 1844, but his tenure of power was intermittent. He was imprisoned by the Barakzai Sirdars of Kohát, and was afterwards driven from Teri by the Durani army returning from Bannú. He was, however, the acknowledged Chief of the Teri Khattaks. At annexation he obtained the lease of the Teri country from year to year, at Rs. 31,068. In 1850 certain obnoxious taxes included in the lease were abolished by order of Government, and the amount was lowered to Rs. 25,000, and in 1851 he obtained a lease at Rs. 20,000, (Rs. 5,000 being returned to him as *mawajib*) for five years (*i. e.*, from A.D. 1851 to 1855). Within that period however, he rendered the British Government so many and such important Border services that at the expiration of the term of his lease, he was permitted to retain it for life on the same terms, subject to good behaviour, and the rendering of Military service on the Border, or within the District when called upon.

For his loyal and good services during the Mutiny (1857-58) the lease was confirmed in perpetuity in 1859.

For his services during the late Afghan war the amount payable by Nawáb Sir Khwája Mohammad Khán, K.C.S.I., was reduced for his life to Rs. 18,000.

16. I now proceed to give a brief account of the disturbances in the Bárak Tappa of the Teri Tahsil, which led to the sanction of the settlement of the tract just completed.

During the late Afghan war there was a great demand for men both as guards and laborers, on the line of road up the Kurrum valley. In October 1878 the Teri Khuttaks through Nawáb Sir Khwája Mohammad, K.C.S.I., were called on to furnish transport for the Kurrum field force.

Bárak Disturbances (Partly from Kohát Settlement Report, para. 122, and partly from same source as para. 3 ante).

They were also called on, by orders of Government of India, on April 19th, to furnish 1,500 laborers for the Manduri cart road. They were liberally paid through the Departmental Officers, but this service was very unpopular; at last in March 1880, large numbers of the Bárak Khattaks who were employed at Thul ran away to their homes.

The movement among the Báraks rapidly developed into a sort of insurrection against the Nawáb's authority. In June and July it became difficult to execute criminal or civil process in the portion of the district lying South of the Teri Toi; prisoners were forcibly released, and all Government was at a standstill. In August 1880 a small force was marched into the heart of the Bárak country when most of the malcontents submitted, though complete pacification of the Lawághar tract was not effected for more than a year afterwards.

Though these disturbances originated in other causes as explained above, yet eventually, the Báraks insisted that they had been driven to rebellion by the oppressive nature of the Nawáb's revenue system.

PART III.

ASSESSMENTS.

17. The Assessment Report of the Bárak Tappa in the Teri tahsíl of Kohát district was drawn up by Mr. Tucker, formerly Deputy Commissioner, Kohát. The various matters arising in connection with it were discussed by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Udny) the Commissioner (Colonel Waterfield) and both the Financial Commissioners (Colonels Davies and Wace) at great length, upon which final orders were passed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Charles Aitchison).

(All taken from Assessment Report, as far as para. 61).

18. The following are the usual Revenue details necessary for fixing the assessment as described by Mr. Tucker:—

No Revenue survey of the Tappa.

19. "There has been no Revenue survey of the Bárak Tappa.

A Topographical survey has been effected on the scale of one inch to the mile. This, of course, is of no assistance in checking Settlement areas, though I have made use of the sheets for checking the Settlement measurements of the more mountainous portions of the tract, especially in the case of the villages situated along the Lawághar range.

General map on reduced scale prepared from Settlement field maps.

A congregated village map on the scale of one inch to a mile has been reduced from the Settlement village maps.

Formation of Assessment circles.

20. The whole tract has been formed into five Assessment circles according to the general situation and other circumstances of the villages.

21. The Thal circle contains nine villages. It comprises the whole of the open plain lying along the Bannú and Marwat border. An arbitrary line separates it from the Waziri and Marwat villages on the other side.

Some, in fact most, of the villages own large tracts of hill, principally in the Lawághar range, and to a less extent, in the Bahadur Khel range, but the cultivation is almost entirely in the plain. The area is chiefly unirrigated, and yields a single crop; a portion of it, which is irrigated by ravine and hill torrents, occasionally yields a double crop.

The Upper Chauntra circle.

22. The Upper Chauntra circle, known as Bar Chauntra comprises twenty-eight villages.

It forms the upper portion of the Chauntra valley. It is a high undulating plain, sloping up on the south to the crest of the Banná range of hills. It is intersected by numerous ravines which drain away north, east and west. In the eastern portion of the circle, these ravines run far below the level of the plain, between very precipitous banks. Cultivation is mostly unirrigated, though there is a little land here and there irrigated from wells and springs.

23. The Lower Chauntra circle known as "Kuz Chauntra," contains eight villages. It comprises the lower portion of the Chauntra Valley. The western portion assimilates to the Thal circle, the eastern portion resembles upper Chauntra. There are more wells in this circle than in the rest of the tappa, about a thirteenth of the cultivated area being irrigated.

24. The Lawághar circle comprises the wild, raviny, and generally mountainous tract that lies along the south of the Chauntra valley and between it and the Isa khel tahsíl. It comprises all the eastern portion of the Lawághar range. It contains 17 villages,

five of them, *viz.*, Mastikhel to the east, and Dabli, Kunda, Kamanghar and Shiggi to the west, geographically belong rather to Chauntra than to Lawághar, still, owing to their raviny character, the cultivation being scattered about in small plots, separated by yawning chasms, it was considered better for Assessment purposes to include them in the Lawághar circle. There are seven villages lying along the Lawághar ravine; these are separated from the Chauntra plain by a comparatively low range of hills known as the "Báná" or "Banr" range. Chaunikhel is the uppermost of these villages. The Chauntra villages, directly north of it, slope gradually in a sheet of cultivation, almost to the very crest of this range. On the south side there is a sharp drop into the Lawághar valley. The lands in this valley are poor and sandy, and of very different quality to the lands of Chauntra. Much of the cultivation lies hidden away in recesses among the hills. The remaining five villages of the circle lie to the south among the Lawághar mountains; these form a double range, the Surghar towards Isakhel and the Shingarh towards Chauntra. Between the two is a gorge which drains south through the Chinchali Pass into Isakhel. The cultivation in the Chinchali and Lawághar hills is broken, scattered and very inconsiderable in extent.

25. The Nari circle comprises the Bahadurkhel Nari valley, which is bounded on the north by the Mirandai and on the south by the Bahadur Khel Krar range. A good deal of hill country, belonging principally to the latter range, is included within its limits. It contains nine villages. A tenth village, Darishikhel, has, as already mentioned, (*vide* para. 89) been excluded from Settlement. The cultivated lands lie for the most part in open plateaus, and to a less extent in long terraces rising one above the other, and separated from one another by outcrops of low hills; the whole circle is much cut up by ravines.

As regards the soil character of the cultivation, this circle, especially in its eastern portion, closely resembles Chauntra. The cultivation in this circle is almost entirely unirrigated.

26. Through all five circles the crops cultivated are much the same. The Rabi crops are wheat, and to a less extent barley. The Kharif crops are bájrá, and to a less extent moth, mung and cotton. Gram is extensively cultivated in the Thal circle but not much elsewhere; tobacco and vegetables are cultivated where there is irrigation from wells or springs.

Classification of land and soils.

27. The classification of land and soils adopted in this Settlement is as follows:—

- (i) *Land irrigated from wells.*—Well cultivation is nearly confined to Lower Chauntra.
- (ii) *Land irrigated from springs.*—The area irrigated from springs is very small, and is confined to upper and Lower Chauntra, and to the Lawághar circle.
- (iii) *Bandgora.*—This description of land cannot be called irrigated, but cultivation is assisted by catching the water of ravines and hill torrents immediately after rain. The Bandgora lands lie along the edges of ravines and along the skirts of the hills. They are better than ordinary "Baráni."
- (iv) *Baráni-lands.*—This is practically unirrigated, but the rain water that falls is prevented from running off by the construction of low bunds round the fields.
- (v) *"Baráni."*—This is entirely dependent on rain, unassisted by embankments of any sort.

28. Under the head of "banjar-jadid" or fallow, has been included all land which has remained waste for more than two years, but less than four years. Fallow over four years has been included in culturable waste.

Definition of Fallow and Culturable.

"Ghair Mumkin" or unculturable waste, includes mountains, ravines, roads and other lands not included in the above descriptions.

Unculturable.

29. No lands have been excluded from the area shown as liable to assessment, on the ground that they are held Revenue free. When orders have been passed on the muáfi question, the revenue * of muáfi lands will be deducted from the revenue assessed on each village.

Muáfi lands included in general measurements.

30. All land which had been cultivated within two years at the time of measurement has been shown as cultivated : it has been classified as follows :—

(See columns 27—30 of Statement A.)

(i) Yielding two crops each year, or ordinary do-fasli.

(ii) Yielding two crops in two years.

(iii) Do. one crop in each year.

(iv) Do. one crop in two years.

There is comparatively little "do-fasli" land. The bulk of the land in Chauntra, Lawághar and Nari is of the second description, a Rabi crop being followed immediately by a Kharif crop, and the land being then allowed to be fallow for a year.

The land of the third sort lies nearly entirely in the Thal circle. It is ordinarily "ek-fasli" (yielding single crop) land that is cultivated indifferently for one harvest, either Rabi or Kharif. Much of this land remains fallow in years of deficient rainfall. Very little land has been sown under the fourth head, which might have been omitted.

31. Statement C. gives the results of the crop experiments made by Munshi Asa Nand and his subordinates. The following Statement shows the average rate of yield per acre obtained :—

ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.	IRRIGATED.												UNIRRIGATED.													
	Kharif.				Rabi.								Kharif.				Rabi.									
	Cotton.		Bájra.		Wheat.		Tobacco.		Barley.		Gram.		Cotton.		Bájra.		Mung.		Moth.		Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Thal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	11	3	3	10	5	0	8	16	13	23	8	34
Upper Chauntra ...	4	22	17	20	6	27	36	0	11	31	...	...	2	9	6	11	5	15	5	29	10	22	4	4	5	21
Lower do. ...	10	25	17	20	6	27	36	0	11	31	6	21	2	9	7	32	5	15	5	29	7	15	6	15	5	21
Lawághar ...	4	22	14	0	6	0	25	0	4	0	5	0	2	9	4	25	4	0	4	0	5	29	6	7	5	0
Nari	4	24	...	...	6	0	36	0	4	28	...	...	2	9	5	5	5	0	5	29	8	16	9	20	5	6

32. No price current could be prepared for Barák Tappa. The prices obtained from banjah's books varied too much to be of value. In 1921 (Sambat) for instance, in one village, the price of wheat is shown at 21 seers, in another at 42 seers. The subject of prices is discussed, and a price current furnished in the Kohát Settlement Report (pages 160 to 163). I have, however, completed the settlement of prices since 1877, up to date. This is given below.

* NOTE.—This, however, has not been done, vide para. 80.

Price current statement from 1877 to 1884. (These are the prices current in the Kohát Bazar.)

YEAR.	RATE PER RUPEE.											
	On 1st June.											
	Wheat.			Barley.			Gram.			Bájra.		
	M.	S.	Ch.	M.	S.	Ch.	M.	S.	Ch.	M.	S.	Ch.
1877	1	0	13	1	21	3	0	32	0	0	28	0
1878	0	20	6	0	31	14	0	12	12	0	10	3
1879	0	8	9	0	10	3	0	6	8	0	9	9
1880	0	7	0	0	10	8	0	8	7	0	11	9
Average from 1877 to 1880	0	19	3	0	28	7	0	14	5	0	24	1
1881	0	11	2	0	22	5	0	13	11	0	19	10
1882	0	14	15	0	33	2	0	17	14	0	37	0
1883	0	21	10	1	7	2	0	28	11	0	31	14
1884	0	30	10	1	8	7	0	33	2	1	9	12
Average from 1881 to 1884	0	19	7	0	37	12	0	23	5½	0	2	55

It will be seen that during the last two years, 1883 and 1884, prices have fallen very considerably. These, moreover, are the prices in the Kohát bazar, and are considerably dearer than the rates current in the Bárak villages at harvest time. I consider, therefore, that I am fully justified in assuming the prices given in Statement D, viz. :—

	Md.	S.	Ch.
Wheat	1	0	0
Barley	1	24	0
Gram	1	0	0
Bájra	1	20	0
Moth	1	0	0

33. These are the same prices as were accepted by Major Hastings for the Hangú tahsil. The wheat grown in the Bárak country is either brought into Kohát or taken through the Chinchali Pass into the Isakhel tahsil for exportation down the Indus. There are no carts, and no roads along which carts could travel : it has all to be carried on camels and pack bullocks ; the latter are principally used.

The only tolerable road that touches the Bárak country is the Kohát-Bannú road, which passes through Latammar and Bahadur Khel. The other roads are mere tracks. Through the Lawághar circle and most of Upper Chauntra the foot paths zig-zag about among hills and ravines, necessitating often wide detours, and prices in these wilds are necessarily low, compared with those current in places accessible by rail or river.

34. The annexed statement will show the correct classification of villages, according to tenures, as ascertained after the distribution of the Jamas.

DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.	VILLAGES CLASSED ACCORDING TO TENURES BY ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.						REMARKS.
	Thal.	Upper Chauntra.	Lower Chauntra.	Nari.	Lawághar.	Total.	
Zamindári landlord	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Do. communal	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Perfect pattidari	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperfect do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfect bhayachára	...	2	1	...	1	4	
Imperfect do.	8	25	7	8	16	64	
Total	9	28	8	9	17	71	

The two villages under head "Zamindari landlord" belong to the Nawáb.

A hill containing grazing lands with some culturable waste which belongs in common to two clans of Mandán Báraks (*viz.*, Kulí Khel and Akari) has been formed into a separate estate named "Saratoi," and has been classed as "Zamindari, communal."

In the four villages entered under the head perfect Bhayachára, no lands are held in common by the whole village community. Inside these villages however, each Tal or section, has separate grazing lands of its own.

35. It has been difficult to divide the country into Mauzals or Parishes, owing to the scattered character of the holdings of the different proprietors. The same man owns plots in all the different veshes belonging to his particular section, in consequence of which it has often been found necessary to retain the whole lands of the section as a single Mauzah though they may contain 30 or 40 good sized villages and hamlets. Thathi Nasrati and Shinwa Gudikbel are instances in point. The latter has an area of 70,000 acres, the former of 43,000 acres. Most of the Thal Mauzals are very large. In Chauntra, Nari, and Lawághar, the Mauzals are smaller, but most men own lands in more than one Mauzah.

"Kamiána."

36. The Kamin's fees taken in the Bárak Tappa are as follows.

The blacksmith and carpenter take each 16 measures of corn—35 seers, per plough per annum.

The barber and chamár take each 12 measures—26 seers per annum.

The estimated average incidence of Kamiána on the grass produce is given in column 21 of statement D (appendix iv).

Mortgages and sales value of lands.

37. The following statement gives full details regarding lands sold and mortgaged, as obtained from the Settlement Records.

Name of Assessment Circles.	MORTGAGED.				SOLD.			
	Area.	Jama.	Amount of mortgage.	Amount per acre.	Area.	Revenue.	Price realized.	Price per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thal	33,663	6,662	2,94,541	9	1,311	259	17,195	13
Upper Chauntra	7,579	5,289	2,44,313	32	696	674	27,287	39
Lower do.	7,447	6,516	1,40,367	19	548	480	15,941	29
Lawághar	4,179	1,349	89,481	21	6	2	296	49
Nari	4,053	3,335	1,04,358	26	1,173	965	23,845	20
TOTAL ...	56,921	23,151	8,73,060	15	3,734	2,380	84,564	23

NOTE.—In this table which is taken from the Assessment Report, the figures 15 and 23 appear to be unnecessary, and they give a misleading idea of the average price per acre.

The explanation of the large area of land under mortgages is that the Báraks habitually mortgage to one another those lands which they cannot conveniently cultivate owing to their distance from the owner's residence. When the land has once been mortgaged, the mortgagor generally would not care to redeem it. He would prefer to lay out any spare money in getting a mortgage of some one else's land, nearer his own home.

A good deal of land has also been mortgaged on account of poverty, the proprietors now supporting themselves by cultivating elsewhere as tenants and being too poor to redeem.

38. Very little land has been taken up in this Tappa for Government purposes. Some was required for a road near Litammar in 1884. The price paid was Rs. 80 an acre. It seems excessive.

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39. A general account of the Revenue arrangements in the Teri Tahsil has been given at page 184 of the Kohát Settlement Report. There has been no previous Settlement of the Bārak Tappa. The inquiry into the Revenue affairs of the Teri Tahsil made by Lieutenant Pollock at annexation did not amount even to rough summary Settlement.

Dearth of former Revenue records.

40. The only Revenue records of the Bārak Tappa to be found in the District Office are as follows :—

1st. A rubkar of Lieutenant Pollock's, dated 12th September 1850, with a rázináma given in by the Bārak Maliks by which they agreed to pay revenue at certain fixed rates, the rázináma being so carelessly worded as to leave the whole question as unsettled as it was before.

2nd. Short records for the individual villages. These merely state "lands of such a village, revenue so much." I believe the Revenue given merely showed the Nawáb's receipts for that year, and the figures are of no assistance whatever in checking the present demand. The Nawáb's own revenue accounts are of the most extraordinary description. He is entirely in the hands of his Hindu Diwáns, who profess to know what the different villages have to pay, and it is with much difficulty that Munshi Asa Nand has gradually prepared a statement showing what the Nawáb's present revenue is supposed to be, and the items of which it is constituted.

41. Lieutenant Pollock estimated the Nawáb's revenue from the Bārak Tappa, exclusive of extra cesses, at Rs. 25,116 Durani, or Rs. 20,832 Company's.

The Nawáb's present demand.

42. The Nawáb's present demand, as far as it can be ascertained, is—

									Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,595
Cesses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,160
								Total	46,755

Of this Rs. 11,975 is shown as remitted to the head men and others in the shape of revenue-free grants and cash allowances, which would make the net Revenue Rs. 34,780, but since the Bārak disturbances, the Nawáb has stopped many of the cash grants, known as "Biráts" in order to punish the rebels, and it is difficult to say what the actual amount at present alienated in this way may be.

43. In 1881 when I first went to Kohát, the Nawáb put his Revenue at Rs. 43,254, of which he professed to remit Rs. 21,825 in grants, leaving a net Revenue of Rs. 21,429. Owing to the confused state of his accounts, he probably did not know what his Revenue actually was, and he seems to have considerably over estimated the amount of Revenue remitted in what are called "Inams" and "Biráts." The right of the Nawáb to resume these Inams and Biráts is now in dispute. If he has power to resume at will, his Revenue is Rs. 46,774, otherwise it would be about Rs. 36,000. The Nawáb considers now that under the old revenue system, he is entitled to Rs. 59,583 a year, and that his taking less from the zamindárs has been owing to his great kindness and consideration for them. As far as I can judge, however, the Bārak Revenue system has been worked in accordance with the old prescription.

The rates of payment agreed to in Lieutenant Pollock's time, indefinite as the arrangement may have been, have formed the basis of the demand up to the present time, and the Bāraks would have at once rebelled had the Nawáb attempted to raise the Revenue to anything like the figure at which he now estimated his claims. I consider myself that Rs. 36,000 is a full estimate of what the Nawáb has been lately receiving. This is more than he got in Lieutenant Pollock's time, but there has been a natural tendency for the demand to increase as the people grew more submissive, and the necessity for keeping them contented grew gradually less.

44. * It remains now to discuss the statistics of area and produce that have been collected during the present Settlement. Statement A gives the abstract of area and resources, Statement C gives the result of crop experiments and Statement D gives the estimate of produce.

45. Settlement Measurements were carried out in 1884 and the beginning of 1885, both of them exceptionally favorable years as regards extent of land under cultivation. The yield per acre, too, in 1884 was in excess of the average.

Statement D therefore, must be taken as showing not the average yield of the Tappa, but the yield in a good year; both yield and average being based on the Returns for a particularly good year. The total cultivated area given in this statement is 115,190 acres, of which 4,113 acres are "do-fasli" (yielding double crops). The estimated value of the produce for the year is Rs. 7,28,900.

46. As regards the share to be taken as the basis of the Revenue demand, the necessary figures are given in statement D. Statement B shows that the tenants with right of occupancy are exceedingly few. The area held by tenants-at-will is nearly a fourth of the whole cultivated area, and ten-elevenths of this is held by tenants paying in kind. After deducting the share paid as Kamiāna, the proprietor's share and the half share to be taken as the basis of the Government demand are as follows:—

I have added a column showing density of population, as this seems to have a material effect on the rent rate.

	Proprietors' share.	Government right.	Population per square mile of cultivation.
Thal	20	10	168
Upper Chauntra	29	14.5	341
Lower "	24	12	295
Lawághar	28	14	563
Nárri	22	11	217
Total	22	11	250

47. The low rent share in the Thal is owing to the fact that land is abundant and population sparse. In Lawághar the population is very large compared to the cultivated area, and rent rates are high in spite of the inferior quality of the land. Both from Lawághar and upper Chauntra large numbers of the inhabitants move down every year to cultivate in the Thal circle or in the Bannú district.

In Lower Chauntra the population is less dense and the proprietor's share lower than in Upper Chauntra. In Nárri again, the population per mile of cultivation is less than in Chauntra, but, as a rule, the population is quite sufficient for the wants of the country, and I hardly understand why the average rent rate in this circle should be so low. I consider that one-fifth may fairly be taken as representing the owner's share in the Thal circle, and that two-sevenths is a fair share to take in all the other circles. This would make the Government share one-tenth and one-seventh respectively.

48. As regards my estimate of the average produce of the tract, this is based to a great extent on my own observations of the state of the crops during the last three years. Of these three years, the two first were very unfavorable, especially as regards the rabi crop. The rabi harvest of 1884, however, was a bumper one, both as regards area and yield, while the kharif harvest was on the whole, satisfactory. I have seen the tract therefore, at its best and its worst.

49. Through the greater part of the Barak Tappa, in fact through the whole of it, except the Thal circle, the rabi harvest is the one on which the zamindár mainly relies, and by far the most important crop is wheat. Putting the bumper crop of 1884 at 1,000 maunds, I put the crop for 1882 and 1883 at 250 and 325 maunds, respectively. After consulting the intelligent zamindárs of the country and men like Allahyar Khan, the Salt Superintendent, as to

their recollections of the harvests for the last 10 years, I come to the conclusion that the crop of 1884 was quite half as much again as an average crop; and putting the average yield of wheat for 1884 at $9\frac{1}{2}$ maunds to the acre, the average yield for a cycle of years would be 6 maunds. This may seem a low estimate, but the soil is generally light, and in places sandy. The soil is often mixed with stones, which in places are so thick as seriously to diminish the outturn.

I have seen fields where the soil was entirely concealed beneath a coating of loose shingle. Very few fields of any size are of uniform quality through their whole extent. There are usually large patches, even in good years, where there is little or no crop, and allowance has to be made for stretches of very poor land which fringe the cultivated area, where the crop grows thinner and thinner till it gives place to the unculturable waste. All things considered, I consider 6 maunds as a fair estimate of the average yield of wheat in Nári and Chauntra.

50. The system of cultivation is very uniform through nearly the whole of the Nári and of the two Chauntra circles. The custom is to sow half the area with wheat. When the wheat has been cut, this half area is cultivated with bájrâ; when the bájrâ has been cut, the land is left fallow till the time for the next wheat sowing.

During this interval it is ploughed again and again, especially after every shower of rain. This makes the soil very retentive of moisture, so that the zamindár can secure some sort of crop even in years of deficient rainfall. Old Maliks have told me that they cannot recall a year when the land remained altogether unsown for want of rain. In years of seasonable rain, there is a large area sown, and in years of deficient rain, the poorer lands which are less retentive of moisture may be left unsown; but the greater portion of the half area which has been prepared for the season is almost invariably sown on the chance of a crop. In very bad years, such as 1882, the average yield may be as low as two or two-and-a-half maunds an acre, but the land seems never to remain utterly barren.

51. I have said that half the whole area is cultivated with two crops one year, and remains fallow the next year when the second half takes its turn, being cultivated with wheat and immediately after the wheat with bájrâ. This is the principle on which the zamindárs work, but under special circumstances, a larger, or smaller area may be cultivated. In very favourable circumstances wheat may be cultivated two years in succession, on the same land, but the second crop is generally poor. The people as a rule, cultivate rather *more* than *less* than the full half area for each harvest the excess being principally in the wheat or rabi cultivation.

52. Bájrâ is the main autumn crop. The land of Nári and Chauntra, however, is not as a rule, well suited to bájrâ. The crop is generally thin and weak, and the average yield must be very small. Bájrâ is often grown mixed with moth and Mung. The value of the bájrâ or kharíf harvest is said to average a third of the value of the wheat crop.

53. Besides wheat, a little barley is grown for the rabi, and a little cotton and jawár is grown along with the main bájrâ crop for the kharíf, but practically the area under these other crops is not sufficiently large to affect general results, and for Assessment purposes it may be assumed that a zamindár with a holding of 10 acres will grow 5 acres of wheat and 5 acres of bájrâ in the year. Taking the yield of wheat at 6 maunds an acre, this gives 30 maunds of wheat, which at 1 maund for the rupee = Rs. 30. The value of the bájrâ crop, taken at a third of this, is Rs. 10, making a total of Rs. 40, or Rs. 4 an acre. I have taken the average yield of bájrâ at 3 maunds to the acre. Where Mung or Moth is grown along with the bájrâ, the yield of the two probably equals in value the yield of bájrâ alone where the latter is grown by itself.

54. In Lawághar, the system of cultivation is much the same as in Chauntra, but the land is sandy and poor. Even in good years the scanty ears of corn are seen struggling out of sheets

of sand. I estimate the average yield at not more than half of Chauntra, viz., 3 maunds of wheat and $1\frac{1}{2}$ of bájrâ to the acre. One often wonders that the people find it worth their while to cultivate the greater portion of their lands, which must often hardly return the seed.

55. The case of Thal circle is quite different from that of Chauntra and Nari. The cultivation of wheat and bájrâ may, as a rule, alternate, but there is no regular system by which half the area is regularly set apart for cultivation every harvest. Land is much more abundant, and even with the assistance of cultivation from Lawághar and Chauntra it is impossible for the owners to cultivate the whole of the available area. The extent of cultivation varies much more with the character of the rainfall. The Chauntra system of ploughing the same land over and over again does not exist here. If rain falls conveniently, much land is ploughed up and sown with no previous preparation. During the year of Measurements, cultivation was unusually extensive, the fallow area left uncultivated being insignificant. The land is stronger than in Chauntra, and yields heavier crops. At the same time the land is not so regularly cultivated, and while Chauntra lands almost invariably give two crops in two years, the average for the Thal circle would be nearer two crops in three years, that is one-third of the whole area would be cultivated on an average for each harvest. In this circle, in addition to wheat, a large portion of the Rabi area is devoted to gram. The Rabi area is said to be, as a rule, considerably larger than the Kharíf area, but circumstances vary, and in some years the Kharíf area may be very large, and the Rabi not only comparatively but actually small. The land not being prepared before-hand by repeated ploughings so as to hoard up the moisture, the zamíndár cannot afford to sow wheat on dry land merely on the chance of its germinating should rain subsequently fall. The wheat crops in the Thal circle are heavier in good years than the Chauntra crops, but are more dependent on rain, and in consequence, suffer more in dry years. After allowing, therefore, for the considerable area of "bandgora" land in the circle, I still estimate the average yield of wheat at 6 maunds to the acre. I have estimated the yield of bájrâ at 5 maunds and of gram at 6 maunds. Some of the bandgora lands of the circle are very productive, but much is situated along the banks of sandy ravines, and is hardly superior to the better class of bárâni.

56. Having explained the system on which I have framed my estimates of the average yield of the tract, I will now take up each circle in succession, showing the results arrived at:—

Thal Circle.

Total area, cultivated and fallow	...	...	...	Acres	61,954
Cultivated at Measurements	...	...	...	"	61,931
Estimated produce for year of Measurements (Statement D.)	Rs.	4,34,100			

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Mds.	Value.
Wheat	20,000 @ 6=	1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000
Gram	5,000 " 6=	30,000	" 30,000
Bájrâ and Autumn crops	15,000 " 5=	75,000	" 50,000
Total	40,000		2,00,000
Government share at $\frac{1}{10}$ th			20,000

There is no irrigated area in this circle to speak of. I have allowed for the double crop bandgora in my estimate of cultivation.

Upper Chauntra Circle.

Total area, cultivated and fallow	...	...	...	Acres	20,251
Cultivated at Measurements	...	...	...	"	20,772
Estimated produce for year of Measurements (Statement D.)	Rs.	1,19,692			

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Mds.	Value.
Wheat	10,500 @ 6=	63,000	Rs. 63,000
Bájrâ	10,000 " 3=	30,000	" 20,000
Total	20,500		83,000
Government share at $\frac{1}{4}$ th=			11,857

Only 22 acres of land in this circle is irrigated.

Lower Chauntra Circle.

Total area cultivated and fallow	...	...	Acres	8,884
Cultivated at measurements	...	...	"	9,178
Estimated produce for year of measurements (Statement D.)	Rs.	58,063		

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Maunds.	Value.
Wheat	5,000 @ 6 = 30,000	Rs.	30,000
Bájrā	4,000 „ 4 = 16,000	„	10,666
Total	9,000		40,666
Government share at $\frac{1}{4}$ th			= 5,809

I have taken a higher yield for bájrā than in Upper Chauntra, as the soil is more suited for autumn crops, and gives a heavier yield than in Upper Chauntra. This circle contains 300 acres of well land and 127 acres of spring irrigated land, nearly the whole of which gives double crop. In addition to the ordinary crops, tobacco and vegetables are grown on these lands. Allowing for the higher average yield of the ordinary crops and for the high price realized for tobacco and vegetables, an extra rate of Rs. 2 an acre may be charged for this irrigated area. This would add Rs. 854 to the former estimate of Rs. 5,809, making Rs. 6,663 altogether.

Lawághar Circle.

Total area cultivated and fallow	...	...	Acres	10,515
Cultivated at measurements	...	...	"	10,788
Estimated produce for year of measurements (Statement D.)	Rs.	44,792		

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Maunds.	Value.
Wheat	5,000 @ 3 = 15,000	Rs.	15,000
Bájrā	5,000 „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ = 7,500	„	5,000
Total	10,000		20,000
Government share at $\frac{1}{4}$ th			= 2,857

Adding something for 92 acres of irrigated and 82 acres of double crop bandgora, a fair produce jama would be Rs. 3,100.

Nári Circle.

Total area cultivated and fallow	...	...	Acres.	12,406
Cultivated at measurements	...	...	"	12,521
Estimated produce for year of measurements (Statement D.)	Rs.	72,253		

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Maunds.	Value.
Wheat	6,500 @ 6 = 39,000	Rs.	39,000
Bájrā	6,000 „ 3 = 18,000	„	12,000
Total	12,500		51,000
Government share at $\frac{1}{4}$ th			= 7,285

There is very little well cultivation in this circle, and no bandgora land, but the pure baráni lands are generally rather above the average of the whole Bārak Tappa.

Summary of estimated yield for the whole Tappa, with incidence of revenue estimate based thereon, on cultivation and ploughs,

57. The following figures give a summary for the whole Tappa:—

	Acres.
Total area cultivated and fallow	114,010
Cultivated at measurements	115,190
Estimated produce for year of measurements (Statement D.)	728,900

Settlement Officer's estimate of average cultivation and produce:—

	Acres.	Produce maunds.	Rs.
Wheat	47,000	267,000	3,94,666
Gram	5,000	30,000	
Bájrā	40,000	146,500	
Government share			47,808
Add for wells in Lower Chauntra			854
Do. for irrigated and double crop bandgora in Lawághar circle			243
Total			48,905

The assessment of Rs. 48,662 falls at the rate of 6 annas 10 pies per acre on the cultivated and fallow area of 114,350 acres and of Rs. 5-15-0 on 8,221 ploughs.

Revenue rates proposed for the different circles.

58. The rates at which I should propose to distribute the half assets jama over the different circles are as follows :—

Thal Circle.

	Acre.	Rate.	Rs.
Wells	2 @	3-0=	6
Bandgora, double crop	2,518 "	1-0=	2,518
Ditto single crop	6,744 "	0-8=	3,372
"Band baráni" and baráni	52,027 "	0-4-6=	14,632
Total ...			20,528

Upper Chauntra.

Wells	9 @	3-0=	27
Spring double crop	13 "	2-0=	26
"Bandgora," single crops	1,361 "	1-0=	1,361
Band baráni and baráni	18,729 "	0-9=	10,525
Total ...			11,949

Lower Chauntra.

Wells	300 @	3-8=	1,050
Spring double crop	113 "	2-8=	282
Ditto single crop	14 "	1-8=	21
Bandgora double crop	8 "	1-12=	14
Ditto single crop	601 "	1-4=	751
Band baráni and baráni	7,401 "	0-10=	4,625
Total ...			6,743

Lawághar.

Wells	5 @	2-0=	10
Spring double crop	23 "	1-8=	34
Ditto single crop	64 "	0-12=	48
Bandgora double crop	82 "	1-0=	82
Ditto single crop	664 "	0-8=	332
Band baráni and baráni	9,116 "	0-4-6=	2,563
Total ...			3,069

Nárrí.

Wells	12 @	3-0=	36
Band baráni and baráni	11,953 "	0-10=	7,470
Total ...			7,506

Aggregate revenue rate jama and its incidence per acre.

59. The aggregate rate jama for the different circles is as follows :—

	Rs.
Thal	20,528
Upper Chauntra	11,949
Lower Ditto	6,743
Lawághar	3,069
Nárrí	7,506
Total ...	49,795

This jama falls on the cultivated area of 111,759 acres at the rate of 7 annas 2 pies.

Rates taken by Major Hastings when assessing other parts of the Kohát District.

60. The rates on corresponding soils proposed by Major Hastings for the portions of the Kohát tahsíl, most resembling Bárak Tappa, were as follows :—

	SPRINGS.						WELLS.			Baráni.		
	Double crop.			Single crop.			Double crop.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Niláb ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	0	5	0
Shakardarra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Kohi	3	8	0	1	12	0	3	0	0	0	3	0

Incidence of land revenue per acre in the tracts adjoining the Bárak country.

61. The rate of the incidence of the jama assessed at the last Settlement on the tracts adjoining the Bárak country on the cultivated area is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Shakardarra
Bhangi Khel
Eastern Wazíri Thal
Marwat tahsíl
Shija Circle, Marwat tahsíl
Shija Khatma Circle, Marwat tahsíl

Shakardarra and Bhangi Khel adjoins Upper Chauntra from which the line of division is purely arbitrary.

The quality of land in all three is very similar. Marwat and the Wazíri Thal adjoin the Thal Circle. The Wazíri Circle is notoriously under-assessed. Marwat is fairly assessed. The incidence of the assessment in the Marwat villages immediately adjoining the Thal Circle is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Landi Wah
Shamúni Khattak
Abási

62. The Commissioner seemed inclined to agree with the revenue rates proposed by Mr. Tucker which were considered on the whole appropriate by the 2nd Financial Commissioner (Colonel Wace). His (Colonel Wace's) remarks on the subject are given in *extenso*. In dealing with the results of his produce estimate, the Settlement Officer has made large allowances for the difference between the produce of the good harvests which occurred while his measurements were proceeding, the average produce of the tract and the cash assessment which it is probable convenient to demand.

1	2	3	4	5	6
CIRCLE.	ESTIMATED LAND REVENUE DEMAND RECKONED IN VARIOUS WAYS, viz.				Net sum hitherto realized by jagírdár, (see para. 72 of Settlement Officer's Report C.)
	On produce of the year at measurements.	At average produce.	At proposed revenue rates.	At Settlement Officer's village assessments.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thal	43,410	20,000	20,528	13,220	9,483
Upper Chauntra	17,099	11,857	11,949	10,265	10,088
Lower Do.	8,295	6,763*	6,743	4,885	5,266
Nárrí	10,322	7,285	7,506	6,300	7,332
Lawággar	6,399	3,100	3,069	2,620	2,611
Total	85,525	49,005	49,795	37,990	34,780

* This should be 6,663 vide para. 56.

The entries in columns 2, 3 and 5 of the above table rest on the Settlement Officer's opinion. His revenue rates which yield the result stated in column 4 can be compared with recent assessments in similar adjacent tracts. The Settlement Officer's revenue rates are (per acre):—

Soil (see Settlement Officer's Report, para. 16.)	Thal.	Upper Chautra.	Lower Chautra.	Nárrí.	Lawághar.
Irrigated land	Rs. 3	Rs. 3 & 2	Rs. 3½ to 1½	Rs. 3	Rs. 2 to 12
Bandgora double crop	Re. 1	...	Rs. 1½	...	Re. 1
„ single crop	As. 8	Re. 1	Rs. 1½	...	As. 8
Band baráni	As. 4½	As. 9	As. 10	As. 10	As. 4½
Other baráni					
Average incidence of above rates per acre cultivated	As. 5¼	As. 9½	As. 12½	As. 9½	As. 4½
Average incidence of Settlement Officer's village assessment per acre cultivated ...	As. 3½	As. 8	As. 8½	As. 8	As. 4

I pass over the irrigated rates as light in themselves and as affecting an insignificant area. Bandgora is land advantaged by receiving the drainage of other adjacent lands. Band baráni are fields well levelled and embanked, so as to retain all the rainfall. Of double crop, bandgora, the only area worth mentioning is in the Thal (2,158 acres) and if it really yields usually two crops a year, a rupee rate is a light charge on it. The other bandgora lands are assessed as yielding one crop only (wheat) the rates charged being Re. 1 and Re. 1½ in Chautra and 8 annas in the rest of the tract; and they are no doubt light rates, as compared with the natural advantages of these lands. The rest of the cultivation being nine-tenths of the whole, the Settlement Officer has rated at 9 and 10 annas in the northern half of the parganah, and at half this rate in Lawághar and Thal. As regards the latter rate (Lawághar and Thal) I think it a light rate, but not lighter than is required by the special circumstances of the tract. Shakardarra in Kobát and the Marwat tahsíl in Bannu are paying 5 or 6 annas on similar adjacent land*; the Wazíri Thal pays far less and the Bhangi Khel Iláqa pays only 4 annas. Concerning the Chautra and Nárrí rates of 9 and 10 annas, I feel more hesitation. These rates are higher than those paid on similar lands in adjacent tracts Trans-Indus, and they are also higher than those of recent assessments in similar tracts Cis-Indus:—

DISTRICT.	Tahsíl.	Assessment Circle.	Rate on average baráni. Annas per acre.
Jhelum	Talagang ... ..	...	6
Ráwalpindi	Attock	Sarwála	6
	Fattehjang	Gheb	6
	Pindigheb	Jandal	7
		Sil	6

But I will let them stand as proposed, because the Settlement Officer does not intend to assess up to their full amount eliminating the effect of the few irrigated lands in Lower Chautra; the real result of the village assessments con-

* I quote the villages adjacent, not the circle rates.

templated will be an average revenue of 8 annas per acre cultivated in Chauntra and Nárrí, 4 annas in Lawághar, and in Thal 4 annas (subject to progressive enhancement which I will notice later). These rates express the incidence of the Revenue on the whole area under cultivation. Its incidence on the area yielding a crop would in not a few years be much higher, while in other years much of the crops give a poor yield, while in every year, of the whole crop area on which the Revenue is paid, only half is wheat, and the rest is made up of light crops of bájrí and autumn pulse. On the whole I am inclined to think that the Assessment is a closer one and pitched at higher rates than would have been assessed in this exposed Frontier tract, if Government had not assigned its Revenue to the local Chief, but it is not, in my opinion, otherwise than moderate, nor higher than the landowners have in fact, and can in future continue to pay, with ease.

Subsidiary matters to be described before stating the amount of assessment as sanctioned by Government.

(Review of Assessment report by Mr. Udny, para. 7.)

63. Before proceeding to state the amount of assessment as sanctioned by Government, it will be necessary to point out how the various subsidiary matters which affect the amount of revenue to be imposed, were disposed of.

These are as follows :—

- (a). What ordinary cesses should be realized in addition to the assessment, and whether these should go to Government or to the Nawáb.
- (b). What extra cesses the Nawáb should be allowed to retain out of those he at present realizes, in addition to land revenue proper.
- (c). The claim of the Nawáb to proprietary right in the whole of the Bárák Tappa.
- (d). Proposal to grant the Nawáb as Chief of the Khattaks and Jagírdár, a "haqq taluqdari allowance.
- (e). The claim of the Nawáb to escheats of absconded criminals.
- (f). The question how far the remissions of revenue hitherto granted, by the Nawáb at his own pleasure, under the names of "biráts" and "inams," should be left at his disposal.
- (g). The question whether village lambardars should be appointed by the Nawáb or by Government, and
- (h). The necessity of regular Revenue establishment to replace the Nawáb's present machinery for collection of his revenue.

64. It was agreed upon on all hands, that as regards the cesses for local improvement or services, the Bárák Tappa should be placed on the same footing as the rest of the district, and that the following cesses should be levied in full, from the villagers' Patwári cess.

							Per cent.
Patwári Cess	...	...	...	...	...	@ Rs.	6 0 0
Lambardári Cess	...	...	...	...	...	"	5 0 0
Road	...	...	...	...	...	"	1 0 0
School	...	...	...	...	...	"	1 0 0
Dák	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 8 0
Patwári stationery	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 4 0
Local Rate Cess	...	...	...	...	...	"	8 5 4
Total						"	22 1 4

Mr. Tucker (the Settlement Officer) and Colonel Wace (the 2nd Financial Commissioner) were of opinion that after deducting the portion derived from the Patwári and Lambardári rates, the proceeds of these cesses should be paid in full to Government to swell the District funds and provide for schemes of local improvement.

This view was also shared by Colonel Waterfield, the Commissioner.

The Nawáb however, claimed to levy these cesses in full, but maintained that Government is precluded by the terms of its agreement with himself, from demanding anything more than the fixed

Nawáb's contention.

quit-rent with the cesses he had hitherto paid on the amount of this rent, and that he is entitled to receive everything else whether it be in the shape of land revenue proper or extra items:—This contention was supported by Mr. Udny, and by Colonel Davies.

65. The Punjab Government however writes:—"Hitherto, local rate in the Teri Tahsíl has been paid by the people and to Government by the Nawáb at the full rate of Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. on the Nawáb's quit-rent of Rs. 20,000. But up to the present, no detailed assessment has been made in the Teri Tahsíl, and therefore, it was impossible that Local rate should be calculated otherwise than on the quit-rent. Now, however, in the Bárak Tappa a village to village assessment will be introduced, and under the provisions of Act V of 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Local rate should be levied on the annual value, that is to say, on twice the assessed land revenue, or where, as in the present case, the revenue has been compounded for twice the revenue which would have been assessed if the composition had not been made. In other words, the local rate must in future, be calculated on Mr. Tucker's new land revenue assessments, and not upon a portion of the Nawáb's quit-rent. Similarly, under Section 6 of the same Act, V of 1878, the proceeds of the rate must be credited to the Local Government. But though the state of the law requires this arrangement to be made, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it is neither desirable nor necessary at the present time to deprive Sir Khwaja Muhamad Khán of all interest in the proceeds and expenditure of this rate. Accordingly, when the rate is collected in full from the villagers, the Nawáb will pay as before, to the Government Treasury on account of this tappa so much as is due in respect of an assumed annual assessment of Rs. 10,000. The remainder will be allotted to, and may be retained by the Nawáb for expenditure upon Local Fund objects, and the Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Deputy Commissioner to see that this condition of expenditure upon proper objects is carried out with reasonable fidelity. It must distinctly be understood that this arrangement is not made in any way as a recognition of the Nawáb's claim to retain the whole Local rate except so much as may be due upon his quit-rent; on the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that this claim cannot be sustained, and that the right of Government to the whole Local rate upon the whole land revenue assessment is indubitable. But Sir Charles Aitchison has desired to mark his sense of Sir Khwaja Muhamad Khán's position and services by a special mark of favour personal to himself. The arrangement above described will therefore, remain in force for the Nawáb's lifetime, and will be reconsidered thereafter."

Whether it will then be continued, must in part at any rate, depend upon the integrity with which the resources now placed at the Nawáb's disposal are applied to the objects for which they are designed."

66. As regards other cesses, viz. :—

								Per cent.
Road Cess	...	...	...	...	...	...	@ Rs.	1 0 0
School "	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	1 0 0
Post "	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 8 0
Patwári "	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	6 4 0
Lambardári Cess	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	5 0 0
Total								13 12 0

the Punjab Government sanctioned the levy of these cesses at the above rates on the full land revenue assessment in the usual way.

Of these the proceeds of Road, School, and Post Cess will be credited in full to Government, and the amount of Patwári cess to the General Patwári Fund of the District for payment to Patwári's (*vide para. III.*) The Lambardári cess will be recovered and paid in the ordinary way.

67. The Following extra dues were realized by the Nawáb before the present settlement, in addition to land revenue proper.

(b). Extra cesses in addition to Land Revenue proper, taken by the Nawáb.

- A. { (1). Marakkai or local rate cess.
- (2). Jholi or "Andaz."
- B. { (3). Diwan.
- (4). Faujdar.
- (5). Peshkhidmat.
- (6). Horse fodder.
- C. { (7). Langar.
- (8). Camel.
- (9). "Jat."
- D. { (10). Dharat.
- (11). Tirni.
- E. { (12). Bua.
- (13). "Kulhari."

Nos. 1 to 10 have all been now abolished, leaving Nos. 11 to 13, the levy of which has been duly sanctioned by Government. These, are attached to the Khánship; and will descend integrally to the Khán for the time being.

68. I now proceed to give the history of each of above dues, with the recommendations and orders passed in each case.

History of these cesses.

69. (1). "Marakkai" is a cess introduced by the Nawáb to recoup himself for the Local rate demanded by Government, in 1871, on his istimrári rent, and so called because it was originally levied at an anna (Marakkai) in the rupee on the land revenue proper.

Marakkai.

70. (2). Jholi or "Andaz" was a tax on ploughs. The rate per plough varied from Rs. 4 per annum to Rs. 8. Rs. 7 was a common rate. This tax on ploughs comprised an old lump sum payment called "Andaz," mentioned by Lieut. Pollock in his rough notes. This "Andaz" had often been more than the revenue proper. It originated, according to Lieut. Pollock, in the head-man's begging contributions from the zemíndárs on the plea that the Duranis had demanded an increased revenue from him. The Nawáb sometimes in rare instances, took this "Andaz" separately. As a rule it was lumped into revenue, and the lessee in lieu of distributing the exact amount over the village, took instead a fixed sum per plough. The above two cesses, viz., Marakkai and "Jholi," have now been included in the regular revenue and cesses, and have accordingly been discontinued.

Cesses for Nawáb's Officials, Diwan, Faujdar and Peshkhidmat.

- 71. { (3). Diwan.
- (4). Faujdar
- (5). Peshkhidmat.

These were intended to cover the pay of Nawáb's revenue officials, and now that a Tahsíl Establishment has been sanctioned to be entertained by the Nawáb, these dues are no longer needed, they have accordingly been abolished.

Horse Fodder,

72. (6). Horse Fodder. Some horses of the Nawáb used to be fed on the green crops of the villages by turns.

Langar.

(7). "Langar." This was recovered in grain for the sumptuary expenses of the Nawáb.

Camel tax.

(8). Camel tax. This was not a tax on camels, it was originally put on as a fine on account of some camels that had been stolen.

Jat.

(9). (Jat). This was paid in kind by a rate on Lugahs* in certain villages only, none was paid in the Thal circle, a certain quantity of goat's hair for ropes for the Nawáb's horses had to be furnished annually.

* Houses from which smoke issued, which was taken as the unit in former days.

The Settlement Officer (Mr. Tucker) proposed to abolish these petty cesses (Nos. 6 to 9) but the Commissioner out of consideration for the Nawáb's feelings, desired to maintain them. He remarked—"I have no doubt they are prized by the Nawáb as having existed under the old *regime*, and been enjoyed by his ancestors, and I think it is good for the Báraks that they should not forget the past. The increase can matter little to them, while it is a just acknowledgment of what is due to their Chief."

The second Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace, on the other hand, recommended (with the concurrence of first Financial Commissioner, Colonel Davies) the discontinuance of these cesses, with the following remarks:—

The Government's policy has always been to abolish these petty demands: they do not represent rights of ownership, they are simply survivals of the old native fiscal system. I do not know on what basis of law they can be supported, and they are apt to cause some irritation, and if upheld, they will by so much continue a difference between estates which are assigned to the Jagírdár and those which pay their revenue to Government, and the existence of such differences is one of the main causes of the present dissatisfaction: for these reasons I would forbid their further levy."

73. (10). "Dharat," or weighman's tax, is thus described by Mr. Tucker:—"Dharat" is only taken in some of the bigger villages; it is leased as a rule, to Hindu contractors, who levy a small tax on all grain brought into the village for sale. The contractor weighs the grain rather to fix his own demand than for the convenience of the seller. Still I find that "Dharat" is often taken in a similar way by Hindu Dharwais in places where there is no legal sanction for it.

(Note.—It is taken by the Hindu Chaudhris in Akora, Khairabad and other villages of the Pesháwar District), and in the present case, there is no reason why the custom should not be continued. The Commissioner and District Officers concurred in recommending the continuance of this tax, but it was not approved by either of the Financial Commissioners. The Second Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace wrote as follows:—"The "Dharat" is an impost which Government has repeatedly disallowed; it had its origin in the weighman's charge for his services, and under the native rule, the weighman is compelled to surrender to Government or to the Chief, part of his receipts. The Chaudhris of a bazar may still have a customary claim for such dues, or even the landowners of an estate, but to assess such charges on behalf of Government, or on behalf of a Jagírdár to whom Government's revenue is assigned, appears to me a course not in accordance either with the policy of the Government or with its law," His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accordingly accepted the recommendations of the Financial Commissioner in abolishing all the cesses (Nos. 1 to 10) as detailed above.

74. As regards "Tirni" or grazing Tax, the Nawáb realized from the villagers Rs. 10 a year on every hundred head of sheep or goats, young animals up to 6 months were exempt. He also recovered grazing dues for sheep belonging to Ghilzais and Waziris who resort to this part of the country for grazing purposes. The latter also paid at the above rates.

The Nawáb however, took no tax on camels, because they used to be employed when required to carry grain and fodder for the Nawáb's use, and as this kind of service was no longer required, the Settlement Officer proposed to levy a tax on the camels at the following rates:—

Grown camels at Re. 1-8 a year, young camels being exempt for 1st year, to pay at half rates for the next two years, and afterwards at full rates. He also recommended that the tax on sheep and goats should be continued as before.

Both the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner supported the above recommendation, but the second Financial Commissioner (Colonel Wace) was of opinion that this tax should be disallowed. He considered that the grazing tax due on the goats and sheep of the villages should be taken as included in the village assessment. On camels, he thought, nothing had hitherto been

levied, and a new impost should not be created. He did not consider the old custom of carrying the Nawáb's grain free was a sufficient reason for imposing a new tax. The first Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) was, however, not of the same opinion as his colleague: he writes:—

"Nor do I agree that the collection of "tirni" should be abolished. The Nawáb and his predecessors have taken "tirni" on sheep and goats from time immemorial, and the "tirni" on camels has been excused because the animals have been used when required to carry grain and fodder for the Nawáb's use. I think with the Local Officers, that as this kind of service will now no longer be rendered, the Nawáb should be allowed to levy a grazing tax at the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, which are similar to those charged in other parts of the province. The Nawáb naturally attaches much importance to the maintenance of the right to collect these manorial dues as evidence of his rights as superior proprietor."

75. The "Bua" or door tax, is paid at the rate of Rs. 2 a harvest by non-agriculturists, shopkeepers and artisans. The amount varies from year to year, averaging about Rs. 2,200

"Bua" or door tax.

76. "Kulhari" or hatchet. This is a tax realized by the Nawáb from the wood-cutters in the eastern portion of the Lawághar range, who supply fuel to the alum factories in Isa Khel. The charge is Re. 1 per axe for the season, but wood is only cut in the winter, so the tax is really an annual one.

"Kulhari" or hatchet.

The Commissioner and the District Officers concurred in recommending the continuance of these cesses as "they were specially prized by the Nawáb as so many proofs of proprietary title in the soil." Both the Financial Commissioners agreed in thinking that the levy of these dues shall be sanctioned. They should, however, be assessed from year to year, by the Náib-Tahsildár, subject to the Deputy Commissioner's sanction. The Punjab Government approved of these recommendations, and sanctioned the continuance of "Tirni," "Bua" and "Kulhari" at the existing rates.

C. Nawáb's claim to proprietary right in the whole of the Bárak Tappa.

(From Assessment Report, reviews thereof and appendices).

77. The Nawáb put forward his claim to the sole proprietary right of the entire Bárak Tappa on the following grounds:—

(1). That his ancestors conquered this country and driving out the former occupants of the soil, located their tribesmen there, removing them from one place to another as they pleased, and thus enjoying the proprietary right of the land.

(2) That he realized village cesses such as "bua" (house), "tirni" (grazing), "Dharat" (weighman's tax), also fuel and other forest produce, which are the signs of special proprietary right.

(3). That he enjoyed the right of demarcating any forest or portion of a hill producing grass and wood as a preserve.

(4). And that the lands of absconded criminals lapsed in his favor (*vide* para. 79).

He, the Nawáb, therefore, considered that the whole of the Báraks should be treated as his tenants.

The Settlement Officer, Mr. Tucker, however, thought that the Teri Khattaks, especially the Báraks, had as good a claim to proprietary right as the Khattaks of other parts of the District. The clan conquered the country from its original occupants, and have held it ever since.

They have never been much interfered with by the Kháns of Teri, and have adhered to their old tenures, buying, selling and mortgaging without any reference to the Nawáb or his predecessors. Under these circumstances, the Nawáb's claim to absolute ownership was considered untenable by the Settlement Officer, and all the officers who dealt with the question agreed in thinking that this claim to ownership could not be maintained.

In this view His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concurred, and the Settlement Record was framed accordingly.

78. Although the Nawáb was not considered entitled to full ownership of the land, it was admitted on all hands, that he exercised certain rights for which there is no precise equivalent in the present revenue system of the Government. It was

Grant of Taluqdári allowance to Nawáb as Chief of the Khattaks.

accordingly proposed that he should be granted a "Taluqdári" allowance of Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. of the revenue as a recognition of the prerogatives which he has hitherto exercised.

The second Financial Commissioner however, opposed this proposal, and considered it a needless complication, not justified by the facts of the case.

The following remarks of the first Financial Commissioner who supported the recommendation of the Local Officers, will be found interesting—

"The remarks on this subject made by the Local Officers, relate to the immediate proprietorship of the lands comprised in this tappa ; I do not understand them to mean that the Nawáb, as Chief of the Khattaks, is not entitled to the status of a superior proprietor, and that he and his predecessors have not enjoyed any proprietary rights ; indeed, from the fact that they all concur in proposing that a percentage on the revenue should be granted to him as a Taluqdári allowance, it is evident that they admit his title to the status of superior proprietor. The Deputy Commissioner on this point, writes that the Settlement Officer's proposal to this effect has his warmest support, "As the best possible mode of acknowledging his (the Nawáb's) position and prerogatives he has exercised over his clansmen without undue prejudice to the interests of the latter."

If the history of the settlement of the Khattak tribe in this part of the country as given in appendix III of Mr. Tucker's report on the settlement of the Kohát District, and the account of the revenue administration of the Nawáb and his predecessors, as contained in paras. 360 to 371 of the same, and in these papers, be carefully studied, it will, I think, be seen that the Chiefs of this section of the tribe have held a very different position to that of mere assignees of the Government revenue. That the Nawáb and his predecessors have held towards their tribesmen the position which a lord held to his vassals in the feudal systems which were founded in Europe during the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and which have their counterparts in many portions of this country, is I think, clearly shown in these documents. The Khattaks under their Chiefs, conquered and drove out the former occupants of this and other parts of this district, and the conquered lands were parcelled out among the conquerors, some falling to the Chief and the rest to his tribesmen.

The lands allotted to the latter have ever since, been held by them on conditions of military service, and payments of revenue and certain dues of a seignoral or manorial nature.

In India, as in Europe, the interest of the tribesmen was originally of a usufructuary kind only, a mere return for the Military service they were required to render, the actual ownership of the land being held to vest in the Chief himself.

Gradually here, as there, the position of the occupants of the soil became stronger, but in many parts of India as in the Kangra and Simla hills, the latter were only considered to have a hereditary right of occupancy in the lands actually occupied by them, the waste lands being the property of the feudal lord (see para. 25 of Lyall's Report on the Settlement of the Kangra District.) In this wilder part of the country, land being less valuable, rights in the waste lands were less strictly guarded, but the Chief, as lord paramount, took certain manorial dues for his use. Tirni was taken, for the privilege of grazing over them, and hatchet tax for the privilege of cutting wood in them. The account, given by Mr. Tucker, of the relations between the Nawáb and his tribesmen shows that the tenure on which land has been held by the latter has been accompanied by many of the incidents which commonly attended the relations of lord and vassal under the feudal systems of Europe, such as aids, relief and escheats. Taking all these facts together, I cannot imagine a stronger case being made out for the grant of a Taluqdári allowance than this one, and it seems to me that in common justice, this recognition of the Nawáb's ancient rights as Chief of the Western Khattaks, could not be withheld. He himself, it will be seen, very naturally attaches the greatest importance to their recognition. To treat him as a mere assignee of the Government revenue would be to ignore altogether his

position, and the relations in which he and his ancestors have stood towards his tribesmen, and the rights and privileges which have resulted from those relations. This is not a mere question of sentiment, but if it were even to some extent a question of sentiment, some weight should surely be allowed to the wishes of a man who from our first acquisition of the province, has attached himself to our cause, has ever preserved towards us the same loyal attitude, and has on several critical occasions, rendered signal service to the State, to the extent even of incurring, on our behalf, odium among his fellow tribesmen.

On these grounds, I beg strongly to support the proposal of the Local Officers to give a Taluqdári allowance, the amount of which might be regulated by the rate proposed by the Settlement Officer. I also agree with them in thinking that the allowance should be attached as all manorial dues hitherto have been attached, to the Chiefship of the tribe."

These views were thoroughly approved of by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was pleased to sanction for the Nawáb Taluqdári allowance at the rate of Rs. 9-6-0 per cent. of the land revenue proper of the Bárak Tappa. His Honor, however, noted "that sanction to this allowance is given in recognition of the Nawáb's position as Chief of the Khattak clan. It will be considered as an impartible property, which will descend integrally along with the Khánsnip, to the Khán for the time being."

79. The Nawáb alleged (as one of the grounds in support of his contention that he was owner of the whole Bárak Illaqa) that the escheats of land belonging to absconded criminals had always fallen to him. The District Officers, while admitting that the Nawáb's claim to the ownership of the Bárak tract was untenable, recommended that Government should waive its claim to such forfeitures for the future in the Nawáb's favor, but subject to the condition that Government might restore the land to the original owner within a certain time from the date of his outlawry. The second Financial Commissioner did not approve of this proposal; he pertinently remarked;—

"When land is forfeited by order of a tribunal, it is forfeited to the Crown, the law in case so directing. The provisions of the law to this effect cannot be altered. Whether as a matter of Administrative convenience, land so accruing to the Crown should be managed by the Jagírdár is a question which can be left (subject to the usual control) to the discretion of local authorities: but if in any case, it is desired to transfer to the Jagírdér the title of the Crown in these lands, such proposals would be subject to the ordinary rules for the alienation of Government lands. I approach this proposal with reluctance on other grounds; the forfeiting of a man's lands for crime or for refusal to surrender to a process of law, is one of the law's highest functions; its justification is the public interest, and its result should benefit that interest, and should not be assigned to the profit of any of the Crown's individual subjects, however influential."

The first Financial Commissioner, however, was of opinion that if since annexation, the State had waived its right to appropriate to its own use, lands forfeited for crime, it might as an act of favor, if not as an admission of right, continue to waive its right in favor of the most loyal of its subjects.

The Punjab Government, before passing orders, desired to receive further information as to the regulations under which escheats took place, and as to the practice which had been followed in regard to them in the past. On this a further enquiry was made from the Nawáb requesting him to submit a list of instances.

(i) in which express orders had been passed authorizing him to take possession of such lands for himself, and—

(ii) in which such lands had fallen into his possession simply because no steps were taken by the District authorities to confiscate and auction on behalf of Government.

The Nawáb replied that he was unable to quote any such cases from memory, and referred to the record-keeper for files.

The record-keeper has now after great search, turned up three files of cases decided in 1872-73, in which the lands of absconded criminals were made over to the Nawáb by Major Plowden, the then officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, but none of these cases fall under either of the above descriptions. From these files, it appears that Major Plowden had not authorized the Nawáb to take possession of such lands for *himself*, he simply allowed him to manage the lands (*i.e.*, to give them for cultivation to whomsoever the Nawáb pleased) on behalf of Government. Major Plowden's order on the subject is given below :—

“ Whenever the lands of absconded criminals within the Khattak territory are forfeited, the Khán Sahib (*i.e.* Khán Bahadar Khwaja Mohamad Khán, now Nawáb Sir Khwajah Mohamad Khán, K.C.S.I.) may give it for cultivation to whomsoever he pleases.

No order is hereby given as to whose property such lands are to be considered, it is (ba-ikh-ti-yari-Khán only laid down that they should not be auctioned, and should Sahib Bahadur ke rahe.) remain at the disposal of the Khán Sahib.”

In two of these three cases, the heirs of the outlaws were found in possession of their lands at Settlement and were recorded as proprietors of these holdings. In the remaining case, however, the Nawáb was recorded as proprietor, as he was taking “ batai ” (share of produce) from the tenant on account of it. The heirs of the outlaw claimed the land in question at Settlement, but they were told to file a regular suit for the same.

Under these circumstances it does not appear that the Nawáb's claim to appropriate the lands of absconded criminals to his own use, was admitted, or that he was ever authorised to take possession of such lands for *himself*.

Moreover, the Nawáb had raised this question as a ground in support of his claim for the ownership of the whole tract. But now that it has been decided by Government once for all, that the Nawáb's claim to the ownership of this tract is untenable, I think with Mr. Udny (*vide* his No. 79—475, of 26th February, 1887) that it was of little real importance to him, whether he is to be allowed to take the lands of absconded criminals or not.

The Nawáb might therefore, be informed that his claim to escheats of absconded criminals under the circumstances cannot be maintained.*

(f) “ Inams ” and “ Bir- (80). Mr. Tucker gave the following account of
áts.” “ Inams ” and “ Biráts ” granted by the Nawáb in this Tappa.

“ Inams and Biráts in the Bárak country have always been very numerous. An “ Inam ” is theoretically the remission of the revenue on a man's own land. A “ Birát ” is the grant of the revenue due on other people's land. These grants are involved in much confusion. These Inams may be granted out of the revenue proper taken on *flugáhs*, or on the income from “ Tirni,” door tax, and other cesses. Many of the “ Inams,” in fact the majority of them, have been held by the same families for generations, having been granted in the middle of the last century by the Chiefs for the time being, to their leading adherents in reward for service in the Punjab and Hindustan, during the wars of Ahmad Shah, and Taimur Shah. They are now held by numerous sharers, the share of each being generally very small. The “ Biráts ” are held by smaller groups. They were intended as allowances to the Nawáb's head-men who assisted him to realize his revenue. Even with these, however, the tendency is to become hereditary, and to be divided on the death of the original holders, among all his sons.”

The question was how far these muáfis should be authoritatively continued to the present holders. Mr. Tucker considered that although in the Shakardara and Nilab Jágirs such muáfis were numerous, and were to a great extent permanently upheld against the wish of the Jagírdárs, yet the position of

* NOTE.—Although I agree with Captain Leigh that the enquiry shows that the Nawáb's claim to such escheats is untenable, I have proposed in separate correspondence on the subject (*vide* my No. 580—3141, dated 19th November, 1887) that Government should waive its claim in the Nawáb's favor to all “ lawaris ” lands, including those of absconded criminals, subject to the condition that in the latter case, Government might at its pleasure, restore the lands to the criminals themselves, or their heirs, within a term of ten years from the date of outlawry.

(Sd.) E. UDNY,
Deputy Commissioner.

the Teri country, he stated was peculiar; the Nawáb exercised great authority in his jágir, and as the whole tahsíl has been granted to him in perpetuity, at a fixed revenue, "the power of continuing or resuming muáfis should, as far as compatible with the general interests of the people, be left in his hand." Mr. Tucker recommended that besides the Lambardári cess of 5 per cent., inams be authoritatively fixed in favor of the leading men, up to 8 or 10 per cent. of the revenue of the tract. These inams would not be resumed or transferred except for misconduct on the part of the holder, or for other sufficient reasons; all other muáfis, he would leave to the Nawáb to confiscate or continue. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Udny, agreed with the Settlement Officer, Mr. Tucker, and the second Financial Commissioner was inclined to strongly support this proposal. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, however, considered it a better policy to leave the whole matter of resumption or continuance of both muáfis and biráts entirely in the Nawáb's own disposition, subject only to the condition that the existing grants be entered in the Settlement Record, and that any changes thereafter made be intimated by the Nawáb to the Deputy Commissioner, who may make any representation to the Nawáb, which he may deem necessary in individual cases. In accordance with these instructions, all the existing muáfis and biráts, after verification by the Nawáb, were entered in the Settlement Record. The aggregate amount of these grants is as follows:—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Biráts	...	...	...	...	...	4,596	9	0
Inam	...	...	...	...	...	5,181	7	0
Total						9,778	0	9

(81) The Nawáb objected to the appointment of Lambardárs except as his own agents, and removeable at his own pleasure. He also wanted to keep the Pachotra (5 per cent. Lambardári cess) on the revenue in his own hands, to give to whomsoever he might think fit, subject to an appeal to the District Officer, in cases of great oppression and hardship. The Nawáb further contended that if the Lambardárs held their appointments independently of him, his authority would be much weakened. On the other hand, there was nothing about which the Báraks felt more strongly. They were dead against the proposal of leaving the whole matter of appointment and removal of Labardárs in the Nawáb's hands; under these circumstances, the Settlement Officer was of opinion that the Lambardárs should be appointed definitely at settlement; that they should not be removed without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, and that vacancies should be filled up by the Deputy Commissioner on the Nawáb's report, and as far as possible, in accordance with his recommendations. It should also be recognised that, in addition to the usual grants on which a Lambardár can be removed, he should also be liable to be removed for impertinence, factionousness and disregard of the Nawáb's proper position and authority.

This view was finally approved of by all the officers who were consulted. The first Financial Commissioner was inclined to allow the Nawáb to make all future appointments, on the understanding that he should be guided by the standing rules, and finally, the following order was passed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"That all existing Lambardárs should be recorded in the Settlement Record according to ordinary practice. Thereafter appointments and removals may be made by the Nawáb on the condition that all changes made by him shall be intimated to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner may call for explanations when necessary, or in extreme cases, may require the Nawáb to cancel or modify his orders; but it is desirable to avoid interference so long as the Nawáb exercises his powers reasonably."

(82.) Investigation into the claims of all the Lambardárs was made and the files were sent to the Nawáb for approval. The Nawáb confirmed nearly all the* existing Lambardárs, making a few changes in their shares, and among the Lambardárs themselves. These Lambardárs were duly recorded in the Settlement Record of every village in accordance with the above orders.

* Note.—A memorandum by Mr. Udny, on the acceptance of the term "existing Lambardárs" is added as appendix VI.

(83.) The following table will show the former and the present number of Lambardárs, and their average income from the 5 per cent. Pachotra :—

Statement showing former and present number of Lambardárs, with average income from Pachotra.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Chaklas or Assessment Circles.	Former or present.	Number of villages.	Number of Lambardárs.	Deduct lambardárs appointed for more than one village.	Net number of lambardárs.	Estimated income from Pachotra at Rs. 5 per cent.	Average income of lambardár.
BARAK TAFFA.	Thal	Former	5	153	25	128	...	...
		Present	9	118	1	117	696	6
	Chauntra, Upper	Former	44	108	16	92	...	...
		Present	28	108	3	105	513	5
	Ditto Lower	Former	9	77	...	77	...	...
		Present	8	34	1	33	244	7
	Lawághar	Former	16	43	5	38	...	...
		Present	17	55	...	55	131	2
	Nárri	Former	14	50	2	48	...	...
		Present	9	55	...	55	314	6
	Total	Former	88	431	48	383	...	...
		Present	71	370	5	365	1,898	5

(84.) As it was necessary to introduce the system of revenue collection

(h) Collection of revenue and revenue establishment sanctioned by the Land Revenue Act and the rules made thereunder, the District Officers and the Commissioner concurred in recommending the entertainment of a regular Revenue Establishment of the following strength :—

	Rs.
1. Naib-Tahsildár	80
1. Kanúngo	20
1. Wasil Baqi Nawis	20
8. Chaprasís @ Rs. 5 each	40
Total per mensem	160
per annum	1,920
Add for contingencies	100
	2,020

the cost of which, they proposed to charge to the landowners. Both the Financial Commissioners approved of the proposal to entertain the revenue establishment, but they were of opinion that their cost could not be charged to the landowners. The first Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) recommended that this should be paid by the Nawáb. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, approved of these proposals, and passed the following orders :—

"In regard to the collection of revenue and to revenue establishment, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes it to be clearly understood that all irregular methods of collections must cease. Running accounts, unauthorized and unseasonable demands, the quartering of horsemen and footmen on recalcitrant villages, and other similar practices must be put a stop to once for all; regular rent-rolls and Kistbandis must be prepared for the tract in the ordinary way, collections thereunder must follow the ordinary method, and accounts must be kept in proper. This being premised, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing

to allow the Nawáb to entertain his own revenue establishment. It is clear that an official of the standing of Naib-Tahsildár will be required, and that he should be assisted by a Kanúngo, a Wasil Baqi Nawís and a sufficient number of chaprasís. The Nawáb should now be required to appoint this establishment as his own servants, to be paid by him. They will be expected to work in accordance with our system. Should the Nawáb desire to appoint men already trained in our offices, arrangements may be made to lend the proper officials, for whom the Nawáb will pay salary and pension contribution in the ordinary way. But the one point upon which the Lieutenant-Governor insists is, that collections and accounts shall be made and kept up on the regular system. This end being secured, the Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to interfere with the means used to secure it. The Nawáb may, on his own authority, employ the usual means for collection of revenue, up to the issue of a warrant. For any more stringent method of coercion, he must apply to the Deputy Commissioner. He will, of course, keep a record of all coercive measures employed in the usual way."

85. In accordance with these orders, the regular revenue establishment of the following strength has been entertained by the Nawáb :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Naib-Tahsildár	...	...	...	116	10	8
Revenue accountant	...	...	...	20	0	0
Kanúngo	...	...	...	20	0	0
Jemadár	...	...	...	8	0	0
10 Chaprasís @ Rs. 5 each	...	...	...	50	0	0
Total monthly				214	10	8
Total annually				2,576	0	0
Add for Contingent and Miscellaneous charges				100	0	0
Total				2,676	0	0

This is Rs. 656 more than the amount originally proposed.

86. The various subsidiary matters having been finally disposed of, it now remains to give the net results of assessment, as sanctioned by Government and finally announced.

The annexed table shows the amount of revenue previously realized by the Nawáb and that now assessed, as compared with the estimated land revenue demand reckoned in various ways :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial number.	NAME OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	NAWÁB'S PREVIOUS DEMAND.					ESTIMATED LAND REVENUE DEMAND RECKONED IN VARIOUS WAYS.				NAWÁB'S PRESENT REVENUE DEMAND INCLUDING CESSES TO BE REALIZED FROM THE ZEMINDARS.								
		Amount realized.			Deduct for Ruams and Biráts.	Balance.	Half assets jama.		At revenue rate.	Amount proposed by Settlement Officer and sanctioned by Government.	Revenue as finally announced.			Ordinary cesses @ Rs 22-1-4 per cent.	Estimated income from extraordinary dues which have been retained and sanctioned by Government.				Total revenue demand, including cesses.
		Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.			On the produce of the year of measurement.	At average produce.			Net revenue, as per Form E.	Taluqdári allowance.	Total.		"Tirni."	"Bua."	Hatchet.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Thal	7,773	4,471	12,244	2,761	9,483	43,410	20,000	20,528	13,920	13,917	1,305	15,222	3,073	1,718	2,182	370	4,270	54,182
2	Upper Chantra	9,197	4,865	14,062	3,974	10,088	17,099	11,857	11,949	10,265	10,265	962	11,227	2,267					
3	Lower Do.	4,853	2,519	7,372	2,106	5,266	8,295	6,668	6,743	4,885	4,885	458	5,343	1,079					
4	Lawághar	2,638	618	3,256	645	2,611	6,399	3,100	3,069	2,620	2,615	245	2,860	577					
5	Nárri	6,134	3,687	9,821	2,489	7,332	10,322	7,285	7,506	6,300	6,286	590	6,876	1,388					
TOTAL		30,595	16,160	46,755	11,975	34,780	85,525	45,905	49,795	37,990	37,968	3,560	41,528	8,384	1,718	2,182	370	4,270	54,182

N.B.—There is a difference of Rs. 22 between the amount of assessment as sanctioned by Government and that finally announced as per Form E. (columns 11 and 12). Of this decrease (*viz.*, Rs. 22) Rs. 17 (*viz.*, Thal circle Rs. 3 and Nárri Circle Rs. 14) is on account of land taken up for Government purposes, and the remaining Rs. 5 was reduced in the village of Khushia because when the jama had been "bachhed" internally, two holdings were found to contain lands of inferior quality in comparison with the revenue rates at which they were assessed.

87. The half assets estimate for the Thal circle, based on a tenth share of the crop, amounts to Rs. 20,000, while the amount it is proposed to assess on this circle is Rs. 13,920. The Settlement Officer, Mr. Tucker, considering the proposed assessments much below the revenue rates, recommended a progressive increase, as follows:—

3rd year	...	...	...	10 per cent.
4th "	...	...	...	10 "
5th "	...	...	...	10 "
6th "	...	...	...	10 "

Thus raising the assessment in six years, 40 per cent.

The Commissioner, Colonel Waterfield, concurred in this opinion, but would defer the first instalment one year longer.

The second Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace, however, considering this increase too great and too rapid, proposed a single increase of 20 per cent., with the following remarks:—

"It seems to me that this proposal goes further than is safe in a tract which has always hitherto been accustomed to a very light assessment, and where the area of successful husbandry varies much with the character of each year. The value of land in this circle is about half what it is in the rest of the jágir. Population is sparse, and the rate of rent low.

"We are already raising the collections from Rs. 9,483 to Rs. 15,000 which is more than 50 per cent., and I think it will be well to be careful how we take more. If four years after the introduction of the new assessment, the revenue of the Thal circle is raised 20 per cent., this will, I think, be sufficient, and any further rise should be deferred until next Settlement."

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, concurred in this view, but considered even this increase too much, and sanctioned a single increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or two annas in the rupee, to be taken after five years, thus raising the assessment of the Thal circle from Rs. 13,917 to Rs. 15,657.

Comparison between the Nawáb's previous net income and the net income he will now receive under the Settlement.

88. The following figures will compare the Nawáb's previous net income and the net income he will now receive under the Settlement:—

Previous income—

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross demand (including cesses) (<i>vide</i> column 5 of Statement referred to in para. 86) ...	...	46,755
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Portion of the istimrári rent (<i>viz.</i> , one-half) considered to be on account of the Bárak Tappa ...	9,000	24,907
Cesses due to Government at Rs. 10-5-4 per cent. on the half (Rs. 10,000) the original istimrári rent* ...	1,033	
Expenses of revenue collecting establishment, <i>viz.</i> , the total of the "Diwán," "Faujdár" and "Peshkbidmat" cesses ...	2,899	
Ináms and Biráts ...	11,975	
Net income ...		21,848

Income to be realized under Settlement—

	Rs.
Revenue proper, as per Form E. ...	37,968
Ordinary cesses at Rs. 22-1-4 per cent. ...	8,384
Extraordinary cesses retained ("Bua," "Tirni" and "Hatchet") ...	4,270
Talúqdári allowance ...	3,560
Total gross demand ...	54,182

* The original amount of the istimrári rent was Rs. 20,000 per annum, and the cesses taken by Government are still calculated on this amount. But the rent itself was reduced in 1881 to Rs. 18,000 for the Nawáb's life-time, in recognition of his services during the Kábul War, (*vide* para. 15.)

<i>Deduct—</i>		Rs.	Rs.
Half the present istimrari rent	...	9,000	} 27,508
Local rate on half the original rent	...	833	
Other ordinary cesses at Rs. 15-12-0 on the full land revenue assessment (<i>vide</i> para. 66.)	...	5,221	
Cost of revenue collecting establishment (<i>vide</i> para. 85 <i>ante</i>)	...	2,676	
Ináms and Biráts (<i>vide</i> para. 80)	...	9,778	
Net income		...	<u>26,674</u>

Of this, the Nawáb will be required to spend Rs. 2,331 (the amount of local rate cess at the disposal of the Nawáb) upon local fund objects, in accordance with Government orders as detailed in para. 65, leaving his net income Rs. 24,343. This amount will, however, be increased by the progressive jama on the Thal circle, to Rs. 26,083 after five years (*vide* para. 87.)

PART IV.

THE SETTLEMENT.

89. The Bárak Tappa of the Teri Tahsil, in the Kohát District, was placed under Summary Settlement by Punjab Government Notification No. 540¹/₂, dated 4th October 1883. The village of Drish Khel, though belonging to this Tappa, has been excluded from Settlement in accordance with the joint wish of the Nawáb and the Zemindárs.

Orders for commencement of the Summary Settlement of the Barák Tappa of the Teri Tahsil. (Para. 1 of the Assessment Report.)

90. The reason why the Zemindárs did not wish to have their village settled was that the revenue realized from them by the Nawáb was comparatively light, and the Zemindárs were afraid lest, in the new Settlement, they might be heavily assessed; on the other hand, the Nawáb was quite satisfied with them; they had not joined the other Báraks in the Bárak disturbances, and had all along remained friendly to the Nawáb.

The reason why the village Drish Khel was excluded from the Settlement.

Besides this, these Zemindárs own a good many camels which the Nawáb often employs to carry his grain free. The Nawáb also employs these men whose village is on the extreme border, to bring information for him from Independent Territory when required, or to do other Border service; all these considerations combined induced both parties not to disturb the existing arrangements.

91. Munshi Asa Nand who had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the tract, and had gained the confidence both of the Nawáb of Teri and the Báraks, was appointed to conduct the Settlement operations under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner (H. St. George Tucker, Esquire,) doing the work of the Superintendent himself, no Superintendent having been appointed to the Settlement.

Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, placed in charge of the Settlement under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. (From correspondence.)

92. Though the Settlement was only formally sanctioned in October 1883, yet the preliminary work had been commenced sometime before, under the supervision of Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, who issued a written memo. of instructions. As soon as orders were received, arrangements were made for entertaining the establishment, and the regular work of the Settlement was commenced; Munshi Asa Nand, however, went on two month's leave, from 3rd December 1883 to the beginning of February, and the full establishment was not entertained till his return. The Deputy Superintendent joined towards the end of February, and everything was in full working order by the 1st of April 1884.

Commencement of the Settlement work. (Para. 2 of the Assessment report.)

93. Besides a Deputy Superintendent, the number of Munsarims sanctioned for the Settlement consisted of:—

Strength of Establishment. (From correspondence.)

5 Office Munsarims.
6 Field do.

or in all 11 Munsarims, with an average pay of Rs. 27-8-0 per mensem, the pay of individuals to vary at the discretion of the Settlement Officer, between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35. Of these, at first, 2 office Munsarims on Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per mensem respectively and 8 field Munsarims (whose total pay did not exceed the aggregate amount sanctioned for 6 Field Munsarims) were employed. This establishment varied a good deal in strength and pay from time to time, as will be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Serial No.	Period for which employed.	ESTABLISHMENT.																			Total No. of persons employed.	Amount of pay.	
		Clerk on Rs. 50.	Chaprais on Rs. 6 each.	Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 75.	OFFICE MUNSARIMS ON					FIELD MUNSARIMS ON													
					35	30	25	20	Total	30	28	25	22	20	19	18	16	15	Total				
1	February 1884	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	Rs.	A. P.	
2	March 1884	1	6	11	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	164	8 6	
3	April to July 1884	1	6	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	8	18	262	12 4
4	August to December 1884	1	6	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	8	19	1,464	0 0
5	January to September 1885	1	6	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	8	18	1,979	2 11
6	October to January 1886	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	6	14	3,359	15 5
7	February and March 1886	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	12	1,192	4 2
8	April to June 1886	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	547	9 6
9	July 1886 to July 1887	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	496	0 0
10	August to December 1887	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	2,931	15 7
Total																			12,860	8 0			
																			462	12 5			

94. The number of Measuring parties sanctioned was 24 at Rs. 25. Measuring establish- per mensem each, or Rs. 600 per mensem, total cost, and ment. as the Settlement was expected to last 1 year and 8 months, the total cost was estimated at Rs. 12,000. The number of these Measuring parties at first entertained was, however, 30, or 6 in excess of the pay, which was provided for by reducing the pay of the sanctioned establishment. This establishment also varied a good deal in strength and pay, and the total expenditure incurred up to the close of the Settlement, was Rs. 14,074.

95. The instructions issued by Colonel Wace regarding the system Settlement carried on on of work adopted in the Umballa and Karnál Settlements, improved system. were closely followed in this Settlement. Munshi Asa Nand also went over to the Ráwalpindi District to see the nature of work done there, and Munshi Hari Chand, Deputy Superintendent, who came from the Umballa Settlement, introduced all the recent Departmental improvements. The work done here was therefore quite up to the standard of a regular Settlement. In fact the Bárak Settlement was summary only in name.

96. The preparation of Boundary Maps (*Naqsha Thakbast*) and the Progress of work : Mea- field measurements progressed simultaneously, and were surement completed by the end of January 1885. Areas were carefully calculated and entered while measurements were being carried on, which were quite up to the mark of present Settlements as regards the cultivated lands. Hill tracts had to be filled in with the help of the Topographical Survey Maps. As a rule, the field registers (*Khasras*) which were prepared on the spot, were retained for Patwári's copies of the Settlement record, while fair copies were filed with the Settlement Record itself. The same was done with the field Khewats. This arrangement much abridged the work, the duplicate fair copy of these documents being dispensed with.

97. Attestation was also carried on *pari passu* with the measurements to a certain extent. When the Patwári finished the measurements of a village, he at once commenced his attestation. He with the measurements khasra, khatani and field map in hand, went over each field, accompanied by the proprietors, noting any mistakes or omissions, which were corrected on the spot. After this, Munsarims carried on their attestation work on the spot, and when a Munsarim had finished some two or three villages, he informed the Deputy Superintendent, who came to the spot and commenced his attestation. Much of the attestation work of the Deputy Superintendent was, however, carried on at the completion of measurements by the end of January 1885, by Hari Chand, Deputy Superintendent, and Khushi Ram, Sadr Munsarim, who completed it early in May 1885.

98. As there was no previous record of rights, a large number of Disposal of suits in disputes arose regarding proprietary and other rights in "Fard Badr" Register by land and water. All these disputed holdings were entered reference to "Jirga" (or in a "Fard Badr" Register, and were disposed of by council of elders) or by Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, arbitration. partly on the merits, but mostly by reference to Jirga or by arbitration, thereby obviating the necessity of recourse being had to the Civil Courts. The results were recorded in the Khewat (Register of land-owners). This procedure was preferable, as many of the Zemindárs were in poor circumstances, and could not afford the heavy expenses of regular litigation when no remission of stamp duty was allowed on cases instituted during the progress of Settlement, as is generally the custom.

99. The scale used was 60 karms, or 330 feet to the inch, i.e., 16 inches Scale used for measure- to the mile. ments.

100. The original copies of the Settlement Record which were prepared on the spot, were kept for the Patwáris, and as soon as Munshi Asa Nand had finished his attestation work Government copies were prepared.

101. The Patwari's copy was written on country "Siálkote" paper, while the Government copy was written for a few villages, on country paper, and for the remaining villages on Lucknow Mill Paper.

Paper used.

102. The Settlements Records were consigned to the Record-room by the end of December 1885, pending receipt of final orders on the assessment of the tract and other matters, and the following work which necessarily remained unfinished, viz.:—

Settlement Records completed.

- (1). Filling in the assessment against each holding in the Settlement Record for every village.
- (2). The completion of the village Administration Papers by entering the "jama" and the conditions regulating "haqqbua," "tirni," the appointment of Lambardárs, the grant of muáfis and Inams (including Biráts) &c., &c., was completed by the Settlement establishment in the Record-room, when the assessment had been announced and distributed on each holding, and other matters had been finally settled.

Their contents.

103. The Settlement Record contains the following papers:—

- i. Index (Fehrist).
- ii. A glossary giving the meaning of Pashto words used in the Settlement Record.
- iii. Field Map (Shajra Kishtwar).
- iv. Field Register (Khasra Paimaish).
- v. Pedigree table (Shajra Nash).
- vi. Tender of engagement (Darkhwast Malguzari).
- vii. Alphabetical list of Proprietors.
- viii. Register of rights and liabilities (Khewat Khatauni).
- ix. List of Revenue free assignments (Fard Lakhiraj).
- x. Administration papers (Wajibul Arz).
- xi. Statement of wells (Naqsha Chahat).
- xii. Statement of irrigation (Naqsha Ábpáshí).
- xiii. Statement describing the irrigation system (Riwáj Ábpáshí).
- xiv. Final Proceedings (Robukár Akhir).

The 1st page of the Index or list (Fehrist) of every village contains an abstract statement of area and jamas, with names of Lambardárs, &c., while the 2nd page has all information usually recorded in the village Note Book (Lál Kitáb).

Besides other usual matters, the Administration papers of the villages in which Salt Mines are situated contain a clause to the effect that these mines belong to Government.

Administration paper.

104. Only one General Record (Kuliyat Misl) has been prepared. This gives the general custom in force in the tract under Settlement, with regard to the following matters:—

Kulayat record.

- Inheritance, &c.
- Right of pre-emption.
- Rights of illegitimate son.
- Do. of stepson (Parkat or Pichlag.)
- Adoption.
- Gifts.
- Rights of a "Khanadamád" or son-in-law residing in his father-in-law's house.

105. A Genealogical tree showing sections and sub-sections of the Bárak tribe, as well as of the four other clans residing in the Bárak Tappa, has been prepared at this Settlement. It shows the names of villages and the area held by each sub-section, and the amount of revenue paid by each. An English translation of this table accompanies this report as Appendix VII.

Genealogical tree of Bárak and other tribes residing in the Bárak tract.

A Map of the Bárak Tappa showing separately, the area held by each of the eight main sections has also been prepared, which is also submitted with this Report as Appendix VIII.

Map of the Bárak tract, showing the area in the occupancy of each section.

The following statement shows the above information as regards the eight main sections, in an abstract form :—

Serial No.	Names of Main Sections.	NO. OF VILLAGES HELD BY EACH SECTION.		Area.	REVENUE PAID BY EACH SECTION.				
		Whole.	In part.		Previous Revenue includ- ing cesses.	Present demand.			
						Revenue proper.	Taluq- dari al- lowance, & other cesses.	TOTAL.	
1	Bāraks	Manzai	20	3	1,55,733	9,037	6,728	2,902	9,630
2		Land	12	4	58,038	10,672	7,892	3,319	11,211
3		Mush Khel uzd ...	10	3	98,241	8,883	7,784	3,700	11,434
4		Maudan	18	3	1,04,907	14,248	10,138	4,223	14,361
5	Miscellaneous tribes.	Nasrati	1	...	43,777	3,862	4,500	1,763	6,263
6		Sayad Bukhari ...	1	1	8,304	...	284	88	373
7		Sayad Kaka Khel ...	1	...	1,983	..	200	63	263
8		Akar Khel	2	6	3,387	90	402	155	647
			20 parts or 7 villages						
		TOTAL	64	7 villages	4,74,370	46,792	37,968	16,214	54,182

106. The Assessment Report of the tract was drawn up in May 1885 by Mr. Tucker, the then Deputy Commissioner of Peshāwar, (who had initiated this settlement) and was submitted to the Commissioner, with a Memorandum by Mr. Udny, in August 1885. Meanwhile Munshi Asa Nand spent about two months (November and December 1885,) in the Bārak country, for the purpose of enquiring into the "qáida tafriq" or mode of internal bachh by each village.

Everything had been done that could be done prior to the receipt of the orders of Government on this Report, and the establishment was reduced to the lowest possible strength.

107. When these orders were received in May 1886, the season was too far advanced either for the Deputy Commissioner or Extra Assistant Settlement Officer to go out into camp in the Bārak country, and as it was thought necessary to announce the separate village "jamas" on the spot, it was proposed to postpone action in this respect till the camping season should commence again.

During December 1886 and January 1887, Munshi Asa Nand gave out all the village assessments on the spot, in accordance with the pencil notes left by Mr. Tucker, and in almost all the villages the Maliks at once accepted their jamas upon which the internal "bachh" was completed. Parchas were also distributed in these villages.

Early in February 1887, Mr. Udny entered the Bārak country and remained on tour, accompanied by Munshi Asa Nand, till the end of March 1887, by which time all work that was required to be done on the spot was finished, and Mr. Udny received the Maliks of every village, re-attested all the engagements which had been taken from them by Munshi Asa Nand and personally inspected the villages where any considerable opposition was shown to the assessment proposed.

As soon as this was done, the establishment was sent into the Sadr to finish off the remaining work of the Settlement.

Everything except the village Note-books and the final Settlement Report was completed by the end of June 1887, and the Settlement establishment, except Hari Chand, were dismissed for transfer to other Settlements.

As regards Munshi Hari Chand, it has been arranged to keep him on here for the present in charge of the newly created Bárak Tahsíl, at the Nawáb's express request. He will, while there, get Rs. 116-10-8 per mensem from the Khattak Nawáb, to whom his services have been lent, out of which he will have to contribute Rs. 16-10-8 towards his pension, leaving him a net income of Rs. 100.

108. Excluding the pay of Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, the annual cost of establishment and contingencies sanctioned for the Bárak Settlement amounted to Rs. 9,002 (*vide* Schedule of Establishment printed at page 10 of the printed correspondence, Punjab Government Proceedings No. 12 for February 1883).

The Settlement was expected to last 1 year and 8 months (*vide* para. 2 of the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 375—1119 of 22nd June 1883, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, published with Punjab Government Proceedings No. 18 for June 1883) which gives a total expenditure of Rs. 15,003. Twenty-four Measurement parties at Rs. 25 per mensem for two men were also sanctioned, which were expected to cost Rs. 7,200 a year or Rs. 12,000 for 1 year and 8 months.

The total cost was thus estimated at Rs. 27,003. It was also expected that Rs. 1,932 per annum would be realized—or Rs. 3,220 for one year and 8 months, from the villages on account the Patwár cess, during the progress of the Settlement.

After deducting this income, the net cost of Settlement was expected to be Rs. 23,783.

From the accompanying table however, it will be seen that after deducting the income from Patwár cess and other sources which has accrued during the Settlement, the net cost of Settlement has been Rs. 20,744 against an estimated net expenditure of Rs. 23,783 or Rs. 3,039 less.

On the other hand the gross expenditure has somewhat exceeded the estimated amount.

The amount on account of "Biréts" was withheld by the Nawáb from certainmal content Maliks during the Bárak disturbances, and was spent, at the suggestion of the Nawáb, on the preliminary work which had been commenced under the orders of Mr. Tucker before the Settlement was formally sanctioned (*vide* para. 92).

The Patwár cess at 6½ per cent. on the revenue was also realized at the same time from the Báraks, which amounted to Rs. 4,329, before the sanction of the Settlement. Of this, Rs. 1,675 was spent on preliminary work, leaving Rs. 2,654 which was spent subsequently.

The total receipts and expenditure on account of these items is shown in the first line of the accompanying statement.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Settlement of the Bârak Tappa, Teri Tahsil, Kohât District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Year.	EXPENDITURE.									RECEIPTS.					
	Sanctioned Charges.			On account of Measuring Establishment and other miscellaneous charges.			Total.			Proceeds of resumed "Birâts."	Patwâr fund.	6 pie parcha fees.	Sale proceeds of waste paper and other articles.	Fines.	TOTAL.
	Pay of Establishment.	Contingent charges.	Total.	Pay of Establishment	Contingent charges.	Total.	Pay of Establishment	Contingent charges.	Total.						
October 1882 to March 1884.	...	...	...	3,740 9 4	689 4 0	4,429 13 4	3,740 9 4	689 4 0	4,429 13 4	3,031 1 8	4,037 2 3	...	...	15 8 0	7,083 11 11
1883-84	256 4 4	695 3 3	951 7 7	...	329 9 0	329 9 0	256 4 4	1,024 12 3	1,281 7 0						
1884-85	4,462 15 3	1,264 5 3	5,727 4 6	7,330 11 7	12 0 0	7,342 11 7	11,793 10 10	1,276 5 3	13,070 0 1						
1885-86	4,271 14 1	583 2 8	4,855 0 9	3,654 2 3	200 0 0	3,854 2 3	7,926 0 4	783 2 8	8,709 3 0	5,435 6 3	1,628 2 0	133 9 0	...	...	7,197 1 3
1886-87	2,515 12 7	319 6 3	2,835 2 10	2,251 4 11	43 2 0	2,294 6 11	4,767 1 6	362 8 3	5,129 9 9						
1887-88	1,353 14 2	186 6 2	1,540 4 4	838 2 5	26 10 0	864 12 5	2,192 0 7	213 0 2	2,405 0 9						
Total ...	12,860 12 5	3,048 7 7	15,909 4 0	14,074 5 2	611 5 0	14,685 10 2	26,935 1 7	3,659 12 7	30,594 14 2	5,435 6 3	1,628 2 0	133 9 0	...	...	7,197 1 3
Grand Total ...	2,860 12 5	3,048 7 7	15,909 4 0	17,814 14 6	1,300 9 0	19,115 7 6	30,675 10 11	4,349 0 7	35,024 11 6	3,031 1 8	9,472 8 6	1,628 2 0	133 9 0	15 8 0	14,280 13 2

Net Expenditure Rs. 20,743-14-3.

* Note.—At the suggestion of the Director of Settlement and Revenue Records, Punjab, 5 Mansarims were granted, at the close of Settlement, privilege leave on full pay due to them plus other leave on half pay till they are provided for by the Director in some new Settlement. The total amount of pay of these men up to 31st December 1887 (by which time they are expected to be employed) amounts to Rs. 462-8-0, Rs. (240, on account of pay for the period passed on privilege leave, and Rs. 222-8-0 on account of other leave) which is included in the amount marked.

109. The new assessment of the Bárak Tappa, as finally announced, amounts to ... Rs. 37,968
 Cost of Settlement to be realized from the Nawáb.

To this must be added:—

On account of taluqdári allowance	...	3,559	} 7,829
Estimated income from "bua," "tirni" and hatchet (<i>vide</i> para. 88)	...	4,270	

Total ... 45,797

Deduct—

On account of ináms and biráts (*vide* para. 86) .. 9,778

Net amount of the assessment of the tract under Settlement ... 36,019 *

Of this, Rs. 9,000 is paid to Government as share of the quit-rent, leaving the net jágír income of Rs. 27,019 to the Nawáb.

The share of the cost of Settlement leviable from the jágírdár is determined in accordance with the following rule:—

"Of the total cost of Settlement, two-thirds should be taken as representing the cost of the proceedings with which the jágírdár is to be charged, under paras. 3 and 4 of Chapter H. of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, and the proportion of this two-thirds sum to the new jama of the pargannah should be calculated, and the rate leviable from the jágírdár determined accordingly."

(*Vide* para. 3 (3) of the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 31C. of 11th June 1883, printed with Punjab Government Proceedings No. 18 for June 1883.)

According to this calculation the amount to be levied from the Nawáb will be $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{27,019}{36,019} \times \frac{20,743}{1} = 10,373$. Of this, the Nawáb has already paid Rs. 6,165, leaving Rs. 4,208 which is to be realized from him at the close of the Settlement. By the present Settlement, the Nawáb's net income has increased from Rs. 21,848 to 24,343 (or 2,495) to be increased to Rs. 26,083 after 5 years (*vide* para. 88) while the Government has gained nothing by it; I therefore, think it but fair that the amount of cost which is leviable according to rules (*viz.* Rs. 10,373) should be realized from him. This falls considerably short of the amount (*viz.* Rs. 15,000) which was originally sanctioned by Government to be levied from the Nawáb.

110. Mr. Tucker, Settlement Officer, proposed that the Settlement of the Bárak tract be confirmed for 10 years, and the Commissioner recommended it for sanction.

Settlement to expire with the General Settlement of the rest of the district with the Rabi of 1901.

As the General Settlement of the rest of the district expires with the Rabi of 1,901, the second Financial Commissioner, Colonel Wace, thought it preferable to make the Settlement of this tract expire on that date. This proposal was duly sanctioned by the Punjab Government, and the necessary entries were made in the Settlement Record of each village as well as in the "Darkhwást Malguzari" or tender of engagement.

Patwáris.

111. Previous to this Settlement, there were no patwáris in the Bárak Tappa. The Nawáb realized his revenue through his private agency. The Bárak Tappa has, however, now been formed into 18 patwáris' circles, and a patwári has been appointed to each; an assistant patwári having also been attached to the Nasrati circle which is the largest in the Tappa, with 4,868 numbers of khasra fields and 20,641 acres of culturable area. These patwáris have been graded as follows:—

	Cost per mensem.	Cost per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
6 at Rs. 12 per mensem ...	72	864
12 at Rs. 10 per mensem...	120	1,440
1 Náib at Rs. 8 per mensem	8	96
Total	200	2,400

* The cost of Revenue Establishment has not been deducted from this, as the entertainment of the same is entirely in the hands of the Nawáb.

The patwári cess was fixed at the maximum rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. (including 4 annas per cent. stationery cess) (*vide* para. 66), which on the amount of assessment sanctioned for this Tappa (*viz.*, Rs. 37,968), would give Rs. 2,374 or Rs. 26 short of what is required for pay alone; no margin being left for stationery, &c.

It has been arranged that the proceeds of the cess realized in the Bârak Tappa shall be credited to the general Patwâr Fund of the district, and pay and other charges for all these patwâris shall be disbursed out of it.

None of the circles could be enlarged so as to reduce the number of patwâris. Although some of the circles are well within the prescribed maximum, both in number of khasra fields and in culturable area, yet the distance each patwârî has to travel to inspect the whole of his charge, is very considerable, and the cultivation is much scattered.

These arrangements have been duly sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. The patwâris now entertained have all served in the late Settlement, and know their work well.

NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

(By Mr. R. Udny, Deputy Commissioner.)

112. Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has practically been the officer in charge of the Settlement from first to last. Mr. Tucker, Deputy Commissioner, who was himself an officer of great Settlement experience, exercised a close control over the operations till he left Kohât in December 1884; but, since I received charge of the district in January 1885, my own supervision, for want of special training, has necessarily been much less complete, and I have had to depend much on Munshi Asa Nand, who has fully justified my confidence. His ability and soundness of judgment, coupled with an energy and a power of laborious work which would be remarkable in a man of half his age, make him a most valuable officer, and to him is due the entire credit for the final success of the Settlement.

Lâla Hari Chand has been Deputy Superintendent since February 1884, and has shown himself an excellent official, well qualified for the higher post of a Settlement Superintendent. He will not, however, be available at once for promotion in the regular line, as his services have been lent to the Nawâb from the 1st August 1887, to work the new Settlement as a Naib-Tahsildâr, on pay of Rs. 100 per mensem, net (*i.e.*, after deducting contribution for pension). I should add, that on my recommendation, Hari Chand was accepted in 1885, as a candidate for a Tahsildârship, though he was warned that he must pass the Departmental examination before he can expect an appointment.

Khushi Râm was Sadr Munsarim from March 1884 till 1st April 1886, when, in recognition of his good work in this position, he was appointed to the District Sadr Kânûngoship. In the preliminary operations from October 1882 till February 1884, he had been performing the duties of Deputy Superintendent.

* *Vide* Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, Panjab, No. 217 of 13th February 1886, received with Commissioner's and Superintendent's Peshâwar Division No. 737 of 17th February 1886.

APPENDIX
STATEMENT

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AREA, RESOURCES, JAMA AND RATES IN THE SEVERAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Serial Number.	NAME OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Old or new Settlement.	MAHALS.				Section I (as arranged)							
							MINHAL.							
			Khalsa.	Shared.	Jágir.	Total.	Total area.	UNASSESSED.			Total.			
								Government property.	Waste.	Revenue free.				
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1	Thal ... ..	...	9	...	...	9	181,230	85	95,753	...	95,838
2	Chantra, Upper ... ..	...	28	...	...	28	82,431	...	55,586	765	56,351
3	" Lower ... ..	...	8	...	...	8	44,212	6	31,893	...	31,899
4	Lawághar ... ..	...	17	...	...	17	105,029	...	91,032	27	91,059
5	Nárri ... ..	...	9	...	...	9	61,468	258	46,219	...	46,477
	Total ... ..	...	71	...	...	71	474,370	349	320,483	792	321,624
			31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Serial Number.	NAME OF ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Old or new Settlement.	Section II.—Resources and capability considered in different aspects.—concluded.											
			PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCE.					CATTLE.			POPULATION.			
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number of ploughs.	Plough cattle.	Other cattle, sheep, &c.	Average area per plough.	Agriculturists.	Others.	Total population.	Per square mile of cultivation.
1	Thal	57	13	...	31	3,224	5,953	16,996	20	14,330	1,610	15,940	166
2	Chantra, Upper	51	2	...	44	2,099	4,245	12,071	10	10,053	535	10,588	346
3	" Lower	59	3	1	46	691	1,494	4,788	12	3,519	313	3,832	291
4	Lawághar	53	7	1	46	1,258	2,377	12,072	10	6,207	204	6,411	406
5	Nárri	51	4	...	49	999	1,933	6,312	12	4,315	497	4,812	257
	Total	55	9	...	39	8,271	16,002	52,239	14	38,424	3,159	41,583	239

I.

A.

ASSESSMENT CIRCLES OF BARAK TAPPA OF TERI TAHSIL, KOHAT DISTRICT.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
for assessment, in acres.)														Section II.—Resources and capability considered in different aspects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
UNDER ASSESSMENT.														MODE OF CULTIVATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Culturable and abandoned above four years.	Fallow, i.e., up to four years	IRRIGATED.				UNIRRIGATED.					Total cultivated.	Total area, including fallow (columns 14 and 24).	Total under assessment (total of columns 13 and 25).	Yielding two crops in a year.	Yielding two crops in two years.	Yielding one crop in a year.	Yielding one crop in two years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		By wells.	By springs.			Barani band Gora.	Barani band.	Barani																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
23,438	669	2	..	..	2	2,518	6,793	9,972	42,000	61,283	61,285	61,954	85,392	2,521	259	58,514	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
5,829	702	8	14	...	22	...	1,190	2,358	15,979	19,527	19,549	20,251	26,080	22	20,034	29	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
3,429	452	299	115	14	428	8	587	183	7,226	8,004	8,432	8,884	12,313	437	7,981	14	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
3,455	412	4	24	64	92	82	545	3,048	6,336	10,011	10,103	10,515	13,970	111	9,116	882	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
2,585	443	12	...	...	12	...	...	454	11,497	11,951	11,963	12,406	14,991	12	11,904	11	36																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
38,736	2,678	325	153	78	556	2,608	9,115	16,015	83,038	110,776	111,332	114,010	152,746	3,103	49,285	59,450	57																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
43	44	45	46		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION.		FORMER JAMA RECOVERED BY NAWAB, INCLUDING REVENUE ASSIGNED.		INCIDENCE ON CULTIVATED AREA (COLUMN 24).	Section III.										ESTIMATES ADOPTED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
					RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Percentage of culturable area (column 13) to area under assessment (column 26).	Head of cattle per acre on area of column 25.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.

APPENDIX III.
STATEMENT C.

SHOWING EXPERIMENTS MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE AVERAGE GROSS OUTTURN OF CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NAME OF OBSERVER.	Name of assessment circle.	Name of village.	Number of holding.	Number of khasra.	Description of soil.	Name of grain.	Area of land under examination.	AMOUNT OF SEED.		OUTTURN.			
								Actually sown on observed area.	Rate of seed sown per acre.	GRAIN.		STRAW.	
										Total outturn.	Rate of yield per acre.	Total outturn.	Rate of yield per acre.
							A. R. P.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Ahmad Yár, Náib-Tahsildár	Thal	Chaukara	...	...	Bandgora baráni	Bájra	3 0 0	0 6 3	0 2 1	38 24 12	12 34 9	72 0 0	24 0 0
Alif Khan, Munsarim	"	Thate Nasrate	...	...	"	"	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 1 10	38 6 8	19 3 4	180 30 0	90 15 0
Ditto	"	Gudi Khel	...	...	"	"	2 0 0	0 3 4	0 1 10	26 35 0	13 17 8	158 20 0	79 10 0
Ditto	"	Thate Nasrate	...	...	"	Cotton	2 0 0	0 10 6	0 5 3	22 8 14	11 4 7	...	...
Ahmad Yár, Náib-Tahsildár	"	Chaukara	...	...	"	"	1 20 0	0 2 8	0 5 10	1 21 4	6 5 0	...	...
Alif Khan, Munsarim	"	Gudi Khel	...	...	Band baráni	Bájra	7 0 0	0 9 0	0 1 5	45 18 0	6 19 11	352 18 0	50 14 0
Ahmad Yár, Náib-Tahsildár	"	Chaukara	...	...	"	"	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 1 4	0 32 8	3 20 0	7 4 0	28 16 0
Alif Khan, Munsarim	"	Gudi Khel	...	...	Baráni	Cotton	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	10 15 10	10 15 10	51 0 0	51 0 0
Ahmad Yár Khan	"	Chaukara	...	...	"	Mung	1 0 0	0 1 4	0 5 0	0 32 8	3 10 0	7 4 0	28 16 0
Guláb Singh, Munsarim	Chauntra, Upper	Isak	...	...	Cháhi	Cotton	22 0 0	0 2 13	0 20 7	0 25 0	4 21 9	1 20 0	10 36 5
Ditto	"	"	...	...	Bandgora baráni	Bájra	2 10 0	0 1 2	0 2 0	6 17 0	11 25 12	8 20 0	15 2 0
Jawála Sahái, Munsarim	"	Idal Khel	...	...	Band baráni	Cotton	2 0 0	0 3 12	0 7 8	1 4 3	2 8 0	...	...
Rám Chand	"	Jandri	...	...	"	"	39 0 0	0 3 6	0 9 0	0 22 0	2 10 4	4 0 0	8 2 0
Jowála Sahái	"	Idal Khel	...	...	Band baráni	Bájra	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	6 35 0	6 35 0	11 24 0	31 24 0
Ditto	"	"	...	...	Baráni	"	2 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 13	2 7 8	1 13 12	7 18 0	3 29 0
Rám Chand	"	Jandri	...	633	"	"	3 36 0	0 3 8	0 3 12	5 6 14	5 10 0	55 25 0	55 32 0
Ditto	"	"	...	...	"	Mung	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 3 8	1 30 10	5 15 4	5 25 0	17 25 0

Mehta Hari Chand, Deputy Superintendent.	Chauntra, Lower	Tarkha Khai ...	88	472	Cháhi	Cotton	34 0 0	0 2 2	0 11 0	2 7 8	10 11 12	12 0 0	51 2 0
Khuram Rai ...	"	Tabi	"	"	"	"	2 5 0	0 5 6	0 11 0	5 25 8	10 24 0	35 0 0	65 35 0
Hari Chand, Deputy Supdt. ...	"	Mitha Khel	"	220	"	Bájra	1 16 0	0 1 2	0 2 12	6 10 0	17 35 5	15 15 2	43 37 2
Ditto	"	Tarkha Khai	103	529	"	"	1 13 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	4 27 8	14 6 1	25 15 0	76 24 0
Khuram Rai ...	"	Tabi	"	"	"	"	3 2 3	0 8 12	0 2 8	64 20 0	18 0 0	45 15 0	13 0 0
Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	"	Laki Ghundaki	"	730	Abi	Cotton	10 0 0	0 11 11	0 11 0	0 27 8	11 0 0	"	"
Ditto	"	"	"	734	"	Bájra	25 0 0	0 7 0	0 2 12	3 5 0	20 0 0	15 10 0	97 24 0
Hari Chand	"	Mitha Khel	"	359 & 360	Bandgora baráni	"	2 25 0	0 1 13	0 2 12	6 10 0	17 13 6	63 12 0	96 18 5
Ditto	"	Tarkha Khai	130	387 & 388	Baráni	"	10 0 12	0 2 11	0 2 8	1 38 12	1 33 4	12 20 0	11 25 10
Khuram Rai	"	Tabi	"	"	"	"	3 0 0	0 5 10	0 1 14	11 39 14	4 9 0	36 6 0	12 2 0
Jodh Singh	Lawághar	Mashi Khel	"	"	"	"	3 0 9	0 5 10	0 1 14	15 5 10	5 29 3	6 34 7	2 11 2
Khushi Ram	Nárrí	Panos	"	"	Cháhi	Cotton	38 0 0	0 1 14	0 7 8	1 3 13	4 24 3	5 3 12	21 17 14
Khushi Ram, Sadr Munsarim	"	Khuram Mohd. Zai	"	"	Band baráni	Bájra	1 0 34	0 3 2	0 2 8	14 2 8	11 23 14	25 12 8	20 24 12
Ditto	"	Panos	"	"	Baráni	"	5 3 17	0 15 2	0 2 8	15 2 8	1 35 2	30 0 0	5 4 14
Ditto	"	Khuram Mohd. Zai	"	"	"	"	1 3 11	0 4 6	0 2 8	3 20 0	1 36 15	7 7 8	3 38 9
Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	Cotton	0 2 3	0 3 12	0 10 0	1 6 4	2 9 2	5 12 8	10 9 10
Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	Jowar	0 2 18	0 5 2	0 15 0	0 30 0	1 30 10	1 10 0	2 36 11
Ditto	"	"	"	"	"	Moth	0 3 34	0 13 12	0 15 0	5 25 0	5 28 14	15 7 8	15 30 7
Ahmad Yár Khan, Náib-Tahsildár.	Thal	Chaukara	"	"	Bandgora baráni	Wheat	1 1 7	0 37 14	0 29 4	21 3 15	23 34 5	15 23 12	12 2 2
Hari Chand, Deputy Supdt. ...	"	Thatti Nasrate	"	"	"	Barley	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 21 0	19 25 0	9 32 8	25 20 0	12 30 0
Ahmad Yár Khan, Náib-Tahsildár.	"	Chaukara	"	"	Band baráni	Wheat	1 2 12	0 39 10	0 25 3	14 16 1	9 5 12	9 4 0	5 31 2
Ganesha Singh, Munsarim	"	Litamar	"	"	"	"	2 0 0	1 32 6	0 36 3	15 3 0	7 21 8	47 20 0	23 30 0
Ahmad Yár Khan, Náib-Tahsildár.	"	Chaukara	"	"	Baráni	"	3 2 20	2 2 7	0 21 0	17 29 5	4 26 10	11 32 8	3 4 5
Hari Chand, Deputy Supdt. ...	"	Thatti Nasrate	"	"	"	"	12 0 0	7 7 0	0 32 15	99 32 0	8 12 11	125 20 0	10 18 5
Alif Khan	"	Chak Mazi	"	"	"	"	65 0 0	41 10 0	0 25 6	520 33 0	8 0 8	747 35 0	11 20 3
Ganesha Singh	"	Litamar	"	"	"	"	5 0 2	3 23 0	0 28 9	36 25 0	7 12 4	9 4 0	17 39 0
Ahmad Yár Khan	"	Chaukara	"	"	"	Barley	1 0 0	1 7 8	1 7 8	20 13 1	20 13 1	13 30 9	13 30 9
Alif Khan	"	Chak Mazi	"	"	"	"	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	10 25 0	10 25 0	9 14 0	9 14 0
Ahmad Yár Khan	"	Chaukara	"	"	"	Gram	1 0 0	0 17 8	0 17 8	7 21 0	7 21 0	5 18 12	5 18 12
Alif Khan	"	Chak Mazi	"	"	"	"	30 0 0	9 25 0	0 12 13	301 14 0	10 1 13	509 2 0	16 38 12

STATEMENT C.—concluded.

SHOWING EXPERIMENTS MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE AVERAGE GROSS OUTTURN OF CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of observer.	Name of assessment circle.	Name of village.	Number of holding.	Number of khasra.	Description of soil.	Name of grain.	Area of land under examination.	AMOUNT OF SEED.		OUTTURN.			
								Actually sown on observed area.	Rate of seed sown per acre.	GRAIN.		STRAW.	
										Total out-turn.	Rate of yield per acre.	Total out-turn.	Rate of yield per acre.
							A. R. P.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hari Chand	Thal	Thati Nasrate ... ..	...	...	Baráni	Gram	2 0 0	0 21 0	0 10 8	21 30 0	10 35 0	35 18 0	17 29 0
Ganesha Singh	"	Litammar ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	" ... ..	2 0 0	1 26 0	0 33 0	13 35 0	6 37 8	46 10 0	23 5 0
Munshi Asa Nand, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Chaurtra, Upper	Sarat Khel ... ..	...	132	Bandgora baráni	Wheat	1 0 19	0 24 8	0 21 14	14 2 8	12 22 13	17 20 0	15 25 11
Ditto	"	"	27	167	"	Barley	0 3 15	0 6 12	0 8 0	3 24 0	4 10 11	3 0 0	3 22 4
Ditto	"	"	257	471	Band baráni	Wheat	1 2 15	0 30 4	0 19 0	15 10 0	9 22 12	18 0 0	11 11 12
Ditto	"	"	31	973	"	Barley	0 3 17	0 6 14	0 8 0	3 10 0	3 31 13	2 32 0	3 10 13
Ditto	"	"	248	447	Baráni	Wheat	1 0 0	0 24 10	0 24 10	9 20 0	9 20 0	10 5 0	10 5 0
Ditto	"	"	537	1,357	"	Barley	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	3 7 2	4 9 8	3 0 0	4 0 0
Guláb Singh	Chaurtra, Lower	Karak ... ..	...	...	Cháhi	Wheat	1 3 5	0 37 3	0 20 14	15 6 0	8 20 3	22 34 0	12 33 2
Khushi Ram	"	Mitha Khel ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	" ... ..	0 2 17	0 11 13	0 19 8	2 37 3	4 33 5	3 36 0	6 17 5
Ditto ... ..	" ... ..	" ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	Barley	1 0 0	0 20 0	0 20 0	11 31 3	11 31 3	9 17 6	9 17 6
Ditto ... ..	" ... ..	" ... ..	...	...	Bandgora baráni	Wheat	3 0 0	2 17 14	0 32 10	24 13 8	8 4 8	31 36 4	10 25 7
Guláb Singh	"	Karak ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	" ... ..	0 3 6	0 9 2	11 9 0	2 28 0	3 17 2	2 28 0	3 17 2
Ditto ... ..	" ... ..	" ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	Barley	1 0 0	0 14 6	0 14 6	2 17 0	2 17 0	1 35 0	1 35 0
Khushi Ram	"	Mitha Khel ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	" ... ..	2 2 12	1 19 10	0 23 3	24 1 0	9 11 14	22 1 14	8 22 8
Ditto ... ..	" ... ..	" ... ..	...	...	Baráni	"	3 0 0	2 0 5	0 26 12	22 4 14	7 14 15	19 37 13	6 25 15
Ditto ... ..	" ... ..	" ... ..	...	...	" ... ..	Wheat	4 3 17	3 23 12	0 29 10	26 0 12	5 14 5	35 38 0	7 16 2

APPENDIX IV.
STATEMENT D.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AREA UNDER CROPS SHOWING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IN THE SEVERAL ASSESSMENT CIRCLES
OF THE BARAK TRACT, TERI TAHSIL, KOHAT DISTRICT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Name of tahsil.	Name of assess- ment circle.	PRESENT STATUS.	KHARIF CROPS.						RAB. CROPS.						Total area under crop.	Deduct area under double crop.	Balance.	Area which remained fallow for both harvests.	Kamin's due (percentage of pro- duce).	Proprietor's share of produce.	Half assets jama.	
			Cotton.	Vegetables, including til and kangni.	Māsh, mung and moth.	Bājra.	Jawār.	Total.	Wheat.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Barley.	Gram.	Tārd- mīra.								Total.
			20 seers.	Rs. 8 per acre.	One maund.	Md. S. 1 20	Rs. 8 per acre.	...	One maund.	20 seers.	Rs. 10 per acre.	Md. S. 1 24	One maund.	One maund.								...
	Price current.		Mds. S.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.		Rs.	Mds.	Mds.									Percentage of produce.
Thal	Yield per acre ... ..	...	2 20	8	4	7	8	...	8	...	10	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	107	2	349	17,648	930	19,026	35,140	...	7	495	7,253	...	42,895	61,931	1,174	60,757	528	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	535	16	1,396	82,857	7,440	91,744	281,168	...	70	3,094	58,024	...	342,356	434,100	...	...	...	2	20	10
Chauntra, Upper	Yield per acre ... ..	...	2 20	8	3	6	8	...	7 20	30	10	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	74	10	136	9,829	75	10,124	10,169	1	7	429	42	...	10,648	20,772	696	20,076	14	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	370	80	408	39,316	600	40,774	76,432	60	70	2,145	210	...	78,918	119,692	...	...	...	4	29	14½
Chauntra, Lower	Yield per acre ... ..	...	2 20	8	3	6	8	...	7 20	30	10	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	78	4	797	4,046	63	3,988	4,842	80	14	165	89	...	5,190	9,178	746	8,432	...	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	390	32	2,391	12,184	504	15,501	36,352	4,800	140	825	445	...	42,562	58,063	...	...	...	3	24	12
Lawāghar	Yield per acre ... ..	...	2 20	8	3	4	8	...	5 20	30	10	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	72	2	278	4,324	12	4,688	5,471	1	2	323	303	...	6,100	10,788	864	9,924	201	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	360	16	834	11,530	96	12,836	29,150	60	20	1,211	1,515	...	31,956	44,792	...	...	...	7	28	14
Nārri	Yield per acre ... ..	...	2 20	8	3	6	8	...	7 20	30	10	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	81	9	269	5,500	90	5,949	6,102	2	3	442	21	2	6,572	12,521	633	11,888	75	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	405	72	807	10,020	720	24,004	45,780	120	30	2,210	105	4	48,249	72,253	...	...	...	4	22	11
Total	Yield per acre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Area Acres	...	412	27	1,829	40,347	1,170	43,785	61,724	84	33	1,854	7,708	2	71,405	115,190	4,113	111,077	818	...	...	...
	Value of gross produce, Rs.	...	2,060	216	5,836	1,67,388	9,360	1,84,859	46,883	5,040	330	9,485	60,299	4	5,44,041	7,28,900	...	...	...	3	22	11

APPENDIX V,

FORM E.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT IN VARIOUS ASSESSMENT CIRCLES OF THE BARAK
TAPPA, TERI TAHSIL OF THE KOHAT DISTRICT, AS FINALLY ANNOUNCED.

APPENDIX
FORM

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT IN VARIOUS ASSESSMENT CIRCLES OF THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Khālsa, jagir or shared.	Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT.		Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue rates of the Circle.	PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.				Total area in acres.
					Summary Settlement.	Summary Settlement.			Khālsa.	MAFL.		Total.	
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
BARAK.	THAL.	Khālsa	1	Ahmadwāla ...	Included in Litammar, Bahādur Khel and Land Kamār.			208	200 0 0	...	...	200	1,098
		"	2	Thatti Nasrati ...	3,862	...	...	6,745	3,636 0 0	414 0 0	450 0 0	4,500	43,777
		"	3	Chokārā ...	Included in Land Kamār.			2,863	1,102 0 0	...	148 0 0	1,250	11,382
		"	4	Chak Manzai ...	Included in Shanwā Gudi Khel.			464	251 0 0	...	19 0 0	270	1,824
		"	5	Shanwā Gudi Khel ...	3,339	...	...	4,017	2,571 8 0	...	428 8 0	3,000	69,925
		"	6	Alam Sheri ...	Included in Land Kamār.			235	200 0 0	...	...	200	1,126
		"	7	Land Kamār ...	3,019	...	...	3,709	2,007 0 0	...	493 0 0	2,500	16,570
		"	8	Litammar ...	1,934	...	...	2,526	1,635 0 0	...	112 0 0	1,747	84,340
		"	9	Mandan ...	90	...	...	261	250 0 0	...	...	250	1,198
				Total ...	12,244	...	...	20,528	11,852 8 0	414 0 0	1,650 8 0	13,917	181,230
	CHAUNTRA UPPER.	Khālsa	10	Ahmad Khel ...	402	...	...	190	68 10 0	88 0 0	18 6 0	175	358
		"	11	Aidal Khel ...	974	...	...	853	508 0 0	108 4 0	33 12 0	650	18,354
		"	12	Baland Kilī ...	567	...	...	373	175 0 0	132 0 0	18 0 0	325	954
		"	13	Badin Khel ...	551	...	...	205	160 0 0	90 0 0	...	250	1,416
		"	14	Tarkī Khel ...	967	...	...	353	271 6 0	94 8 0	34 0 0	400	1,382
		"	15	Tīrān Khū ...	416	...	...	269	158 0 0	72 0 0	20 0 0	250	2,918
		"	16	Jandrai ...	882	...	...	1,692	1,167 6 0	163 0 0	269 10 0	1,600	14,941
		"	17	Khwajāh Khel ...	Included in Shamshakki.			137	125 0 0	...	...	125	960
		"	18	Dhoda Khel ...	929	...	...	426	232 15 0	90 0 0	52 1 0	375	1,708
		"	19	Dilī Mela ...	1,852	...	...	1,405	731 14 0	305 0 0	263 2 0	1,300	12,398
		"	20	Dab ...	560	...	...	634	211 9 9	247 15 0	80 7 3	540	2,695
		"	21	Zarā Khel Kamālī ...	Included in Surat Khel.			172	125 0 0	...	...	125	695
		"	22	Surat Khel ...	928	...	...	671	257 1 0	203 2 0	89 13 0	540	1,224
		"	23	Sar Toi ...	Included in Jandrai and Dilī Mela.			...	25 0 0	...	...	25	1,416
		"	24	Shahdāu Kuli Khel ...	Included in Ali Khel.			52	40 0 0	...	...	40	969
		"	25	Shiwā Hindū Kush ...	No revenue is realized by the Nawāb.			236	...	200 0 0	...	200	1,983
		"	26	Talb Khel ...	644	...	...	338	210 0 0	90 0 0	...	300	789
		"	27	Ali Khel ...	286	...	...	283	250 0 0	...	...	250	1,335
		"	28	Isak ...	1,346	...	...	960	413 8 0	214 0 0	72 8 0	700	4,313
		"	29	Ghari Khel ...	327	...	...	137	25 4 0	27 0 0	72 12 0	125	324
		"	30	Ghundi Mira Khan Khel.	639	...	...	384	208 0 0	92 0 0	25 0 0	325	1,615

V.
E.

BARAK TAPPA, TERI TAHSIL OF THE KOHAT DISTRICT, AS FINALLY ANNOUNCED.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
MINHAI.			MALGUZARI INCLUDING MAFI.													ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			
Lakhraj.	Government property.	Barren.	UNCULTIVATED.		CULTIVATED.										Total cultivated.	Total Malguzari.	Total area.	Total Malguzari land.	Total land under cultivation.
			Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	IRRIGATED BY					UNIRRIGATED.									
					Wells.		Springs.		Total.	Bandgora barani.	Band barani.	Barani.	Total.						
					Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.											
...	...	264	101	13	...	...	...	...	...	33	207	475	715	715	829	Rs. A. P. 0 2 11	Rs. A. P. 0 3 1	Rs. A. P. 0 4 6
...	...	17,435	5,644	57	...	2	...	...	2	2,417	3,429	14,793	20,639	20,641	26,342	0 1 8	0 2 9	0 3 6
...	...	6,357	415	24	...	...	...	...	...	2,042	571	1,973	4,586	4,586	5,025	0 1 9	0 3 10	0 11 5
...	...	5	159	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,645	1,651	1,651	1,819	0 2 4	0 2 5	0 2 9
...	...	48,705	7,445	222	...	...	...	...	...	785	1,670	11,098	13,553	13,553	21,220	0 0 6	0 2 3	0 3 6
...	...	127	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	723	839	839	999	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 3 10
...	...	3,311	3,170	98	...	...	...	...	...	3,246	2,696	4,049	9,991	9,991	13,259	0 2 5	0 3 0	0 4 0
...	85	19,477	6,165	238	...	...	...	...	...	788	1,270	6,317	8,375	8,375	14,778	0 0 9	0 1 11	0 3 4
...	Cultivated 5 Uncultivated 80	72	179	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	927	934	934	1,121	0 3 4	0 3 7	0 4 8
...	85	95,753	23,438	669	...	2	...	...	2	9,311	9,372	42,000	61,283	61,285	85,392	0 2 2	0 2 7	0 3 8
...	...	20	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	309	327	327	338	0 7 10	0 8 3	0 8 7
...	...	16,490	309	72	...	4	...	4	8	6	393	1,076	1,475	1,483	1,864	0 0 7	0 5 7	0 7 0	
...	...	102	219	6	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	577	627	627	852	0 5 5	0 6 1	0 8 4
...	...	522	387	20	...	...	...	...	...	69	32	386	487	487	894	0 2 10	0 4 6	0 8 3
...	...	449	241	73	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	599	619	619	933	0 4 8	0 6 10	0 10 4
...	339	2,197	54	...	...	1	...	...	1	24	16	287	327	328	382	0 1 4	0 10 6	0 12 1
Cultivated 130 Uncultivated 209	...	10,893	974	79	...	...	...	...	...	15	581	2,399	2,995	2,995	4,048	0 1 8	0 6 4	0 8 7
...	...	660	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	232	242	242	300	0 2 1	0 6 8	0 8 3
...	...	839	97	41	...	1	...	...	1	27	253	450	730	731	869	0 3 6	0 6 11	0 8 2
...	...	9,365	587	123	...	...	...	...	...	1	480	1,837	2,318	2,318	3,028	0 1 8	0 6 10	0 8 11
...	426	1,592	39	9	...	...	...	...	...	68	43	518	629	629	677	0 3 3	0 12 9	0 13 9
Cultivated 411 Uncultivated 15	...	356	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	295	303	303	339	0 2 11	0 5 11	0 6 7
...	...	115	76	13	...	...	...	...	...	221	113	686	1,020	1,020	1,109	0 7 2	0 7 11	0 8 8
...	...	1,378	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	0 0 3	0 10 6	...
...	...	853	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	92	116	0 0 8	0 5 6	0 6 11
...	...	1,550	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	349	401	401	427	0 1 1	0 7 6	0 8 0
...	...	31	172	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	559	584	584	758	0 6 1	0 6 4	0 8 3
...	...	733	98	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	496	500	500	602	0 3 0	0 6 8	0 8 0
...	...	2,222	560	50	...	1	...	1	2	280	33	1,166	1,479	1,481	2,091	0 2 7	0 5 4	0 7 7	
...	...	50	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	241	242	242	274	0 6 2	0 7 4	0 8 3
...	...	495	465	3	...	...	...	...	...	39	31	582	652	652	1,120	0 3 3	0 4 8	0 8 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Khālsa, jagir or shared.	Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT.		Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue rates of the Circle.	PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.				Total area in acres.
					Summary Settlement.	Summary Settlement.			Khālsa.	Cash ināms and māfis.	Birāt.	Total.	
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
BARAK.	CHAUNTRA, UPPER—concluded.	Khālsa	31	Kota Kili	49	...	...	143	125 0 0	...	...	125	278
		"	32	Kābir Kili	496	...	...	1,006	678 0 0	72 0 0	...	750	3,400
		"	33	Gar Jaul Khel	216	...	...	240	129 0 0	36 0 0	10 0 0	175	785
		"	34	Garori	359	...	...	320	213 8 0	32 8 0	4 0 0	250	1,029
		"	35	Mushki Khel	423	...	...	112	22 6 0	47 0 0	30 10 0	100	516
		"	36	Mangar Khel	248	...	...	226	95 8 0	...	79 8 0	175	597
		"	37	Nashpa	Included in Gar Jaul Khel			84	60 0 0	...	...	60	3,089
				Total	14,061	...	...	11,991	6,687 1 9	2,404 5 0	1,173 9 3	10,265	82,431
	CHAUNTRA, LOWER.	Khālsa	38	Tarkha Khū	1,263	...	...	631	227 8 0	165 8 0	182 0 0	575	2,341
		"	39	Tappi	1,322	...	...	1,203	732 0 6	78 8 6	89 7 6	900	6,860
		"	40	Karak	2,847	...	...	1,761	803 2 6	333 12 0	363 1 6	1,500	14,197
		"	41	Gandau	18	...	...	104	90 0 0	...	...	90	559
		"	42	Garori	212	...	...	312	213 5 6	33 8 0	3 2 6	250	1,929
		"	43	Garozī	385	...	...	916	293 0 0	...	32 0 0	325	9,900
		"	44	Laki Ghundaki	569	...	...	607	322 8 0	75 0 0	22 8 0	420	3,737
		"	45	Mithā Khel	793	...	...	1,209	610 8 0	80 0 0	134 8 0	825	4,689
				Total	7,409	...	...	6,743	3,292 0 6	766 4 0	826 11 6	4,885	44,212
	LAWAGHAR.	Khālsa	46	Bulbuli	98	...	...	26	...	25 0 0	...	25	8,333
		"	47	Chanī Khel	123	...	...	183	100 0 0	...	...	100	8,668
		"	48	Khusrā	132	...	...	193	195 0 0	...	...	195	2,201
		"	49	Dabli	Included in Shaggi			183	106 0 0	19 0 0	...	125	8,886
		"	50	Zār Khel	104	...	...	44	30 0 0	10 0 0	...	40	7,467
		"	51	Sarobā	325	...	...	62	50 0 0	...	...	50	5,723
		"	52	Surāj Khel	No revenue is taken by the Nawāb.			339	...	250 0 0	...	250	8,150
		"	53	Sarkai	320	...	...	200	160 2 0	5 14 0	9 0 0	175	8,591
		"	54	Shagi	317	...	...	150	111 0 0	...	14 0 0	125	2,353
		"	55	Shamshaki	1,022	...	...	782	444 0 0	216 0 0	40 0 0	700	13,844
		"	56	Saifali	133	...	...	93	80 0 0	...	...	80	2,001
		"	57	K... Khel	313	...	...	193	158 0 0	...	17 0 0	175	8,146
		"	58	Kamāngar	231	...	...	87	70 0 0	10 0 0	...	80	3,786
		"	59	Kandā	Included in Karrak.			347	325 0 0	...	...	325	4,369
		"	60	Kurd	No revenue is realized from this village by the Nawāb.			54	...	40 0 0	...	40	4,914
		"	61	Mamāni	126	...	...	89	90 0 0	...	...	90	3,986
		"	62	Wanki	13	...	...	44	...	40 0 0	...	40	8,661
				TOTAL	3,257	...	...	3,069	1,919 2 0	615 14 0	80 0 0	2,615	105,029

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
MINHAL.			MALGUZARI INCLUDING MAFI.													ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			
Lakhs.	Government property.	Barren.	UNCULTIVATED.		CULTIVATED.										Total cultivated.	Total Malguzari.	Total area.	Total Malguzari land.	Total and under cultivation.
			Culturable waste.	Late abandoned.	IRRIGATED BY				UNIRRIGATED.										
					Wells.		Springs.		Band gora barani.	Band barani.	Barani.	Total.							
					Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.											
																Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
		24	8	...	...	1	...	1	2	8	11	220	239	241	249	0 7 4	0 8 0	0 8 4
		648	1,031	115	...	...	...	...	...	234	123	1,249	1,606	1,606	2,754	0 3 6	0 4 4	0 7 6
		343	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	398	433	423	442	0 3 7	0 6 4	0 6 7
		427	96	8	...	...	...	8	8	65	5	420	490	498	602	0 3 11	0 6 8	0 8 0
		126	162	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	157	199	199	890	0 3 1	0 4 1	0 8 0
		191	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	330	372	372	406	0 4 8	0 7 0	0 7 6
		2,909	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	69	149	149	180	0 0 4	0 5 4	0 6 5
Cultivated 765		55,586	5,829	702	...	8	...	14	22	1,190	2,358	15,979	19,527	19,549	26,080	0 2 0	0 6 4	0 8 5	
Uncultivated 541																			
Uncultivated 224																			
	1	1,378	147	26	...	26	...	...	26	103	133	527	768	789	963	0 3 11	0 9 7	0 11 8
	1	4,539	625	136	...	72	...	3	75	19	12	1,453	1,484	1,559	2,320	0 2 1	0 6 2	0 9 3	
		11,304	850	104	...	117	...	76	193	110	11	1,625	1,746	1,939	2,893	0 1 8	0 8 4	0 12 5	
		380	49	23	...	6	14	6	26	...	...	72	72	98	170	0 2 7	0 8 5	0 14 8
		1,355	207	8	...	8	...	...	8	79	20	252	351	359	574	0 2 1	0 7 0	0 11 2
	4	7,642	643	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,459	1,466	1,466	2,254	0 0 6	0 2 4	0 8 7
		2,418	543	2	...	11	...	28	39	75	...	660	735	774	1,319	0 1 9	0 5 1	0 8 3	
		2,868	365	8	...	59	...	2	61	209	...	1,178	1,387	1,448	1,821	0 2 9	0 7 3	0 9 2	
	6	31,893	3,429	452	...	299	14	115	428	595	183	7,226	8,004	8,432	12,318	0 1 9	0 6 4	0 9 3	
		8,204	37	27	...	...	...	6	6	2	28	29	59	65	129	0 0 1	0 3 1	0 6 2
		8,004	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	10	98	538	646	646	664	0 0 2	0 2 5	0 2 6
		1,123	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	37	454	172	663	663	678	0 1 5	0 4 7	0 4 8
		3,150	39	15	...	...	...	...	...	31	326	275	632	632	686	0 0 6	0 2 11	0 3 2
		7,299	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	79	70	153	153	168	0 0 1	0 3 10	0 4 2
		5,401	74	34	...	...	...	...	...	9	56	149	214	214	322	0 0 2	0 2 6	0 3 9
		7,112	138	28	...	1	...	...	1	238	115	518	871	872	1,038	0 0 6	0 3 10	0 4 7
Cultivated 27		7,544	249	134	...	...	...	7	7	60	127	443	630	637	1,020	0 0 4	0 2 9	0 4 5
Uncultivated 22																			
Uncultivated 5																			
		1,808	24	21	...	3	...	1	4	18	345	133	496	500	545	0 0 1	0 3 8	0 4 0	
		8,889	2,167	60	...	...	...	...	...	77	433	2,218	2,728	2,728	4,955	0 0 10	0 2 3	0 4 1
		1,586	163	4	...	...	24	7	31	20	81	116	217	248	415	0 0 8	0 3 1	0 5 2
		7,475	44	3	...	...	24	3	27	19	65	513	597	624	671	0 0 4	0 4 2	0 4 6
		3,403	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	43	256	306	306	383	0 0 4	0 3 4	0 4 2
		2,762	388	37	...	...	...	...	...	80	540	562	1,182	1,182	1,207	0 1 2	0 3 3	0 4 5
		4,709	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	183	195	195	205	0 0 2	0 3 1	0 3 3
		3,640	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	241	51	307	307	346	0 0 5	0 4 2	0 4 8
		8,523	3	4	...	...	16	...	16	...	5	110	115	131	138	0 0 1	0 4 8	0 4 11
Cultivated 27		91,032	2,455	412	...	4	64	24	92	627	3,048	6,336	10,011	10,103	13,970	0 0 5	0 3 0	0 4 3	
Uncultivated 22																			
Uncultivated 5																			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Khālasa, jagir or shared.	Serial No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT.		Average demand of last five years.	Estimated demand at the revenue rates of the Circle.	PROPOSED ASSESSMENT.				Total area in acres.
					Summary Settlement.	Summary Settlement.			Khālasa.	MAFI.		Total.	
								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
BARAK.	NARRI.	Khālasa	63	Bahādur Khel ...	1,237	...	...	1,398	1,001 9 0	67 8 0	76 15 0	1,146	16,864
		"	64	Panos ...	2,027	...	...	1,358	467 4 0	267 12 0	415 0 0	1,150	12,072
		"	65	Khuram Muhaimmadzai	1,015	...	...	798	574 14 0	63 0 0	56 2 0	694	4,822
		"	66	Daggar ..	3,105	...	...	1,554	554 15 0	401 10 0	193 7 0	1,150	10,370
		"	67	Seri Khwāh ...	Nawāb is proprietor of this village, and therefore realizes his rent in kind.			122	125 0 0	...	...	125	1,553
		"	68	Shewa ...	1,076	...	...	756	475 6 0	76 2 0	95 8 0	647	4,164
		"	69	Totaki ...	806	...	...	781	585 0 0	84 0 0	...	649	4,761
		"	70	Kaul ...	Included in Daggar.			237	175 0 0	...	...	175	1,890
		"	71	Nār ...	555	...	...	602	500 3 9	21 0 0	28 12 3	550	4,972
				Total ...	9,821	...	...	7,506	4,439 3 9	981 0 0	865 12 3	6,286	61,468
				GRAND TOTAL ...	46,792	...	...	49,837	28,190 0 0	5,181 7 0	4,596 9 0	37,968	474,370

E—concluded.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
MINHAL.			MALGUZARI INCLUDING MAFL.													ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON			
Lakhiraj.	Government property.	Barren.	UNCULTIVATED.		CULTIVATED.										Total cultivated.	Total Malguzari.	Total area.	Total Malguzari land.	Total land under cultivation.
			Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	IRRIGATED BY					UNIRRIGATED.									
					Wells.		Springs.		Total.	Bandgora barani.	Band barani.	Barani.	Total.						
					Single crop.	Double crop.	Single crop.	Double crop.											
...	167	13,039	1,194	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,110	2,237	2,237	3,658	0 1 1	0 5 0	0 8 2
...	46	9,622	399	31	...	10	...	...	10	...	129	1,835	1,964	1,974	2,404	0 1 6	0 7 8	0 9 4
...	11	3,314	209	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,275	1,277	1,277	1,497	0 2 4	0 7 5	0 8 8
...	...	7,576	233	82	...	2	...	...	2	...	86	2,391	2,477	2,479	2,794	0 1 9	0 6 7	0 9 7
...	3	1,344	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	185	195	195	206	0 1 3	0 9 9	0 10 3
...	8	2,782	133	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,184	1,210	1,210	1,374	0 2 6	0 7 6	0 8 7
...	16	4,240	244	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,212	1,249	1,249	1,505	0 2 2	0 6 11	0 8 4
...	...	1,434	56	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	347	379	379	456	0 1 6	0 6 2	0 7 9
...	7	3,868	106	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	958	963	963	1,097	0 1 9	0 8 0	0 9 2
...	258	46,219	2,585	443	...	12	...	...	12	...	454	11,497	11,951	11,963	14,991	0 1 8	0 6 9	0 8 5
Cultivated Uncultivated	792 563 229	349 320,483	38,736	2,678	...	325	78	153	556	11,723	16,015	83,038	110,776	111,332	152,746	0 1 3	0 4 0	0 5 6	

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APPENDIX VI.

Appointment of lambardárs in the Bárak Tappa and measures for compliance with the orders conveyed in para. 7 of Under Secretary's No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886.

Construction to be placed on expression "existing lambardárs."

In many cases there is no doubt as to who are the existing lambardárs, i.e., who have been collecting the revenue and have been held responsible for it by the Nawáb up to the present settlement, or at any rate till the Bárak disturbance broke out which led the Nawáb to make some changes by substituting loyal men for men who had shown themselves rebellious. In some of these cases, however, Munshi Asa Nand had already (before the receipt of the present orders of Government) made proposals either to decrease the number of "existing lambardárs" or to add to their number. In such cases, I think we should enter as "existing lambardárs" those who appear in fact to have been so without regard to the changes the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer proposed to make. In other cases, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, when making enquiries about the "lambardári" of a village before the receipt of the present orders, found that it was difficult to say who had been the lambardárs, and made enquiries from the Nawáb as to whether certain claimants had in his (Nawáb's) opinion been lambardárs previously, and whether he thought their claims should be admitted for the future. In such doubtful cases, I think with the Munshi, that we may accept the reports received in reply from the Nawáb, and may enter as "existing lambardárs" those whose claims were admitted by the Nawáb.

Again in some 50 or 60 out of the 71 Mauzas into which the Bárak Tappa has been divided at Settlement, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer has made no enquiry himself into the lambardári question, because he received *rubakárs* in 1884 from Mr. Tucker, directing that in these villages certain men were to be considered lambardárs, which the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer understood as final orders precluding all necessity for further enquiry.

From what the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer tells me it would appear that Mr. Tucker's habit on his tours from 1882-84 was to ride about from village to village, and, after making his enquiries on the spot, to record a note of the men who appeared to be entitled to be the lambardárs.

Then, in November 1884, when in camp at Karrak, he had up all these men and also Spin Khan and the Nawáb's Diwán on behalf of the Nawáb, and, after hearing and deciding upon any objections the latter had to offer, announced the names of those he finally accepted as lambardárs for each village, and at the same time sent a *rubakár* to this effect for each village to the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and the Nawáb for information, but generally without going into the reasons on which his decision was based. It follows, of course, that these lambardárs whose names were entered in Mr. Tucker's *rubakárs* were not necessarily the "existing lambardárs." Probably Mr. Tucker recorded no person as lambardár who was not an "existing lambardár," but on the other hand, he sometimes perhaps thought the "existing lambardárs" too numerous, and cutting down their number, only retained a few of the most influential. I think, however, we may accept in these cases the men appointed by Mr. Tucker as being the "existing lambardárs" within the sense of the expression used in para. (7) of the letter above quoted.

Again we find that perhaps only two or three men were recognised as the lambardárs of a very large tract or tappa, which has now in the Settlement been formed into several "Mauzas." In such cases the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer thinks that the two or three original lambardárs should not be entered as lambardárs of all these Mauzas, but that in each Mauza those persons should be considered the lambardárs who used under the old regime to actually collect the revenue under the orders of the Tappa Maliks. The Nawáb generally agrees in this view of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and I concur in thinking that in each Mauza those who have been in the habit of collecting the revenue should be considered the "existing lambardárs," although perhaps they paid their collections not direct to the Nawáb, but into the hands of the middlemen who acted as the lambardárs of the whole Tappa. The fact is that, if we accept as the meaning of the word lambardár or a "collector of revenue," it is very difficult in many cases to lay down who the existing lambardárs were, for the Nawáb's arrangements were of the most sketchy description. Sometimes one man in a village would be required to collect the revenue, sometimes another.

Sometimes again a man entirely unconnected with the village, or, even a Hindu Diwán, would be told off for the duty.

The Extra Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion is that, in practice, in the Bárak Tappa, the term "lambardár" might be considered pretty well synonymous with the term "Inámkhor" or "Birát-khor"—in other words that all those who were in receipt from the Nawáb of "Inams" or "Biráts" prior to the outbreak of the Bárak disturbances might be considered "existing lambardárs," and that those who were not recipients of such allowances might be excluded from this category.

As a matter of fact, this is not the only principle which has been observed in deciding claims for "lambardári," and in recording the names of the "existing lambardárs" regard has been paid to other grounds too, as explained in the first portion of this memorandum; but I think it will very rarely be found that a man has been entered as an "existing lambardár" who was not previously in the enjoyment of a "birát" or "inam." To me it does not seem a matter of great importance who are now recorded as the "existing lambardárs," since any man so recorded may, under the present orders of Government, be removed by the Nawáb at will, while a man who has not been so recorded may be made a lambardár whenever the Nawáb chooses to appoint him. The only value that I can see attaching to the entry of a man's name in the category of "existing lambardárs" is that it gives him a kind of right to complain to the Deputy Commissioner if the Nawáb hereafter removes him or makes any change in the "lambardári" to his prejudice. But as it has been laid down by Government that the Deputy Commissioner should only "in extreme cases" require

the Nawáb to alter his orders, and that interference is to be avoided as far as possible, this right is not worth much. Moreover, I conceive that if a man should be able to prove to me conclusively that he had been a lambardár and that the Nawáb had removed him, and if I considered the removal so "extreme" a case as to justify my interference on other grounds, the fact that his name had been accidentally omitted in the Settlement papers from the list of the "existing lambardárs" would not be an absolute bar to my interference. I can scarcely, however, conceive the possibility of such an instance cropping up. Since the receipt of the Government letter No. 168 of 22nd March 1886, I have written to the Nawáb separately for every Mauza in which the "lambardári" question was not settled by Mr. Tucker, detailing the names of those who appear from the enquiries which have been made to be entitled to the lambardári, and requesting him to intimate any changes he would like to make under the powers which the Government have conferred upon him by para. 7 of this letter.

All his replies have now been received. He has also taken this opportunity to bring forward again certain objections which he made in the villages whose lambardárs were decided upon by Mr. Tucker, but which were rejected by that officer in November 1884. The result, however, is that the cases in which the Nawáb desires to make any alterations in shares or to remove or appoint lambardárs who would not have been removed or appointed by Mr. Tucker or the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, are very few indeed. Where such objections are now raised by the Nawáb I have felt bound under the existing orders of Government to direct the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer to enter as lambardárs in the Settlement papers the names of those men whom the Nawáb wishes to appoint together with the shares in which the Nawáb elects to divide the "lambardári" among them, as the "Darkhwást Málguzári" in each case will have to be taken from these men, and the names and shares of the lambardárs in the "Darkhwást" and other Settlement papers should tally with the names in the "Khewat." But to carry out the Government directions that "all the existing lambardárs should be recorded in the Settlement Record according to ordinary practice," a paragraph will be added to the "Wájib-ul-arz" of each village quoting these directions and recording in compliance with them the names of those who would have been considered "the existing lambardárs" with the share of the "lambardári" which would have been assigned to each if the Nawáb had not made alterations in these names or shares. Where the Nawáb makes no objections to the proposals of Mr. Tucker or the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, a corresponding paragraph will still be entered in the "Wájib-ul-arz," but will simply state that, as the Nawáb is satisfied to accept without alteration (either in men or shares) those who were considered the "existing lambardárs" by Mr. Tucker and the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, the names of these men have been entered as lambardárs in the "Khewat" and other papers. My own idea was that the Government orders on the subject required us to enter the existing lambardárs in the "Khewat," &c., and that a note ought to be made in the "Wájib-ul-arz" that, as the Nawáb wished under the powers conferred upon him by para. 7 of the Government letter No. 168, dated 22nd March 1886, to make certain alterations (here detailing such alterations), these alterations were accepted, and the "Darkhwást Málguzári" would be taken from the men appointed by the Nawáb, though their names (or shares) differed from those entered as "existing lambardárs" in the body of the Settlement Record. But, in deference to Munshi Asa Nand's much greater experience in Settlement work, as he thinks that such a course would lead to many complications in the preparation of the records, I have resolved after a long discussion with him to adopt the course above explained.