

SAHRA CIRCLE.														
Chashmai dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	1,958	16	1,039	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	802
Abi dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barani	561	28	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,914	44	1,658	7	27	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,710	1,569
Chashmai dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	912	14	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abi dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barani	559	59	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,471	78	1,544	...	52	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	1,559
Chashmai dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	1,965	80	1,995	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abi dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barani	1,120	87	1,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,085	117	3,202	7	79	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	3,460	3,068
Chashmai dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	983	15	998	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abi dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barani	560	44	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,543	59	1,602	3	40	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,730	1,549
Average of two years, 1904 and 1905.														
Chashmai dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abi dofasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ekfasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barani	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1904

1905

Total 1904 and 1905.

Average of two years, 1904 and 1905.

*Jinwar Return for Rabi, Kurram Valley—continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year.	Description of cultivation.	CEREALS AND PULSES.			DRUGS.		Fodder crops.	Fruits.	ORCHARDS AND GARDEN FRUITS.				Total of all crops harvested	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance correct area.	Area of taraddandi and khali.	Total cultivation.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Total cereals.	Tobacco.	Others.			Mojas.	Vegetables.	Citrus.	Chillies.							
1904	Chashmai dofaali	1,179	37	1,216	..	..	80	..	1	2	..	..	1,308	..	1,308	..	1,308	1,201	2,509
	" ekfaali	232	3	235	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	258	..	258	..	258	839	1,027
	Abi dofaali	3,775	924	4,699	4	..	352	..	..	5	..	..	5,080	67	5,127	..	5,127	5,342	10,469
	" ekfaali	861	23	884	..	..	6	37	..	1	..	..	928	2	930	..	930	2,689	3,569
	Barani	154	9	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	163	..	163	360	523
	Total	6,201	996	7,197	4	..	447	55	6	8	..	..	7,717	69	7,786	..	7,786	10,411	18,197
1905	Chashmai dofaali	1,211	107	1,318	..	..	500	..	..	1	..	..	1,819	..	1,819	..	1,819	690	2,509
	" ekfaali	238	11	279	..	..	35	18	..	..	..	..	332	..	332	..	332	765	1,097
	Abi dofaali	5,733	1,140	6,873	7	..	723	..	..	7	..	..	7,610	134	7,744	..	7,744	2,735	10,469
	" ekfaali	779	78	857	1	..	8	37	2	1	..	..	906	..	906	..	906	2,693	3,599
	Barani	217	34	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	251	..	251	272	523
	Total	8,208	1,370	9,578	8	..	1,266	55	2	9	..	..	10,918	184	11,052	..	11,052	7,145	18,197

[illegible]

*Jinnar Return for Rabi, Kurram Valley—concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Year.	Description of cultivation.	CEREALS AND PULSES.			DRUGS.		Fodder crops.	ORCHARDS AND GARDEN FRUITS.				Total of all crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest	Balance correct area.	Area of taradduli and khali.	Total cultivation.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Total cereals.	Tobacco.	Others.		Fruits.	Melons.	Vegetables.	Onions.								Chillies.
Total 1904 and 1905.		9,185	681	9,866	4	...	3,824	37	1	9	2	2	13,745	171	13,916	...	13,916	9,223	23,142
1904 and 1905.	Chashmai dofaali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" ekfaali	6,517	122	6,639	10	...	915	452	6	7	...	...	7,429	244	7,673	...	7,673	10,557	18,270
	Abi dofaali	9,508	2,064	11,572	11	...	1,075	...	...	12	...	...	12,670	201	12,871	...	12,871	8,067	20,938
	" ekfaali	1,640	101	1,741	1	...	14	74	2	2	...	...	1,831	2	1,836	...	1,836	5,362	7,198
	Barani	1,897	152	2,049	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	2,057	140	2,197	...	2,197	3,251	5,448
Total		28,747	3,120	31,867	26	...	5,239	539	9	31	2	2	37,235	758	38,493	...	38,493	27,503	74,996
1904 and 1905.	Chashmai dofaali	4,592	341	4,933	2	...	1,912	18	...	5	1	1	6,872	86	6,958	...	6,958	4,618	11,571
	" ekfaali	3,253	61	3,319	5	...	158	226	3	3	...	...	3,714	122	3,836	...	3,836	5,299	9,135
	Abi dofaali	4,755	1,032	5,787	5	...	537	...	...	6	...	...	6,335	100	6,435	...	6,435	4,034	10,469
	" ekfaali	820	50	870	1	...	7	37	1	1	...	...	917	1	918	...	918	2,891	3,599
	Barani	949	76	1,025	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1,629	70	1,699	...	1,699	1,625	2,724
Total		14,374	1,560	15,934	13	...	2,614	234	4	16	1	1	18,867	379	19,246	...	19,246	18,358	37,498



## STATEMENT No. IV.

## Annual Revenue Account of Kurram Valley.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Total assessment, excluding shop taxes.	Deduct revenue not collected being assessed on lands owned by the owners.			Balance to be collected due to Government.	Paid during the year on account of previous year.	Balance due at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
		Assessment on land and mills.	Border remission.	Total.			On account of previous year.	On account of this year.	
KOH-I-DAMAN CIRCLE.									
Last Settlement— 1893-94.	Land ...	23,700 19,008	462 370	462 370	23,298 18,638				
	Malikana .	324 263			324 263				
	Mills .	424 339	45 36		45 36	379 303			
1903-04	Land ..	23,609 11,505	462 231	462 231	23,147 11,574				
	Malikana ..	314 172			314 172				
	Mills .	442 221	73 36	73 36	369 185				
SAHRA CIRCLE.									
Last Settlement— 1893-94.	Land	588 471			588 471				
	Malikana ..	2 1			2 1				
	Mills								
1903-04	Land ...	588 294			588 294				
	Malikana	2 1			2 1				
	Mills								
RODGHARA CIRCLE.									
Last Settlement— 1893-94.	Land ..	35,503 28,402	797 637	44 35	841 672	31,662 27,730			
	Malikana	605 484			605 484				
	Mills	314 251	14 11		14 11	300 240			
1903-04	Land	38,073 19,836	1,041 520	44 22	1,085 542	37,588 18,794	735 318		
	Malikana ...	1,447 724	61 31		61 31	1,386 693	159 79		
	Mills	375 187	20 10		20 10	355 177			
TOTAL.									
Last Settlement— 1893-94.	Land	59,851 47,881	1,219 1,007	44 35	1,263 1,042	58,548 46,539			
	Malikana	985 748			985 748				
	Mills	738 580	59 47		59 47	679 543			
1903-04	Land	82,870 31,435	1,508 751	44 22	1,547 773	81,323 30,662	635 318		
	Malikana	1,793 897	61 31		61 31	1,732 866	159 79		
	Mills	817 409	93 46		93 46	724 363			

Note.—Figures in italics denote value in British rupees.

# STATEMENT No. V.

Statement showing Mortgages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16															
DETAIL.	At Settlement				Still held in mortgage since Settlement				1894 to 1899				1900 to 1905.				Total.													
	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Mortgage money.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Mortgage money.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Mortgage money.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Mortgage money.	Total area.	Area cultivated.	Mortgage money.															
Zamindars of their own villages	732	726	61,756	164	100	22,249	129	125	26,542	590	575	1,53,029	883	860	2,01,820															
																Do. other villages	112	8,644	24	22	1,241	38	35	6,541	187	173	34,121	249	230	41,903
																Subdars ..	134	15,537	19	19	5,483	34	33	9,633	100	99	30,762	153	151	45,878
																Kansirs and others	87	8,432	15	13	2,195	13	13	3,307	65	65	20,916	93	91	26,418
																Total	1,065	1,060	94,369	222	214	31,168	214	206	46,023	942	912	2,38,828	1,378	1,332
Zamindars of their own villages	54	54	2,643	25	23	1,478	41	40	1,760	127	110	7,925	196	172	11,163															
																Do. other villages	6	820	3	3	85	3	3	151	15	15	1,743	21	21	1,979
																Subdars ..	16	1,179	19	8	6	31	23	1,758	30	28	2,943	61	51	4,709
																Kansirs and others	3	240	2	2	11	8	8	8	172	153	12,611	290	246	17,263
																Total	79	79	4,392	30	27	1,638	78	66	3,672	172	153	12,611	290	246

Zamindars of their own villages Do. other villages Bhakars Kamins and others Total	...	1,088	1,052	1,50,698	85	RODGHARA CIRCLE.					1,130	1,107	3,13,225	1,400	1,371	9,71,823
	...	236	232	38,955	38	83	17,703	135	181	49,895	593	575	1,73,854	632	670	2,04,854
	...	111	98	16,771	28	37	8,955	61	58	19,045	126	125	33,445	174	172	42,460
	...	104	102	11,063	9	28	5,074	20	19	3,941	159	157	46,010	185	182	50,449
	...	1,587	1,534	2,17,397	160	9	1,501	17	16	2,938	2,008	1,964	5,69,534	2,451	2,395	6,60,586
TOTAL KURRAM VALLEY.																
Zamindars of their own villages Do. other villages Bhakars Kamins and others Total	...	1,873	1,832	2,15,027	274	235	41,430	358	346	69,197	1,947	1,792	4,74,179	2,479	2,403	5,84,806
	...	404	398	47,899	65	62	10,281	102	96	25,737	795	703	2,12,718	962	921	2,43,736
	...	261	245	33,467	47	47	10,565	85	75	15,392	256	252	67,150	389	374	93,047
	...	194	188	19,735	26	24	3,707	30	29	6,248	231	232	66,926	280	275	76,881
	...	2,731	2,663	3,16,148	412	398	65,983	575	546	1,16,514	3,122	3,029	8,20,973	4,109	3,973	10,08,470

## STATEMENT No. V (b).

Statement of Sales, Kurram Valley.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUPS OF PURCHASERS.	1894 to 1899.			1900 to 1905.			TOTAL.		
	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Price.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Price.	Total area.	Of which cultivated.	Price.
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
KOH-I-DAMAN CIRCLE.									
Zamindars of their own villages	219	195	36,375	336	312	63,477	555	507	99,852
Do. other villages	40	38	3,850	83	73	16,313	123	111	20,163
Sahukars	9	9	1,630	48	43	9,281	57	52	10,911
Kamins and others	7	7	2,608	31	29	5,387	38	36	10,995
Total	275	249	4,463	498	457	97,458	773	706	1,41,921
SAHRA CIRCLE.									
Zamindars of their own villages	22	21	1,901	53	47	3,320	75	68	5,221
Do. other villages	2	2	80	9	8	1,120	11	10	1,200
Sahukars	..	..	..	13	8	229	13	8	229
Kamins and others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	23	1,981	75	63	4,669	99	86	6,650
RODGHARA CIRCLE.									
Zamindars of their own villages	178	169	32,661	409	388	1,08,417	587	557	1,41,078
Do. other villages	30	30	9,064	121	116	49,387	151	146	58,451
Sahukars	15	14	3,138	25	25	6,274	40	39	9,412
Kamins and others	5	5	1,580	16	15	4,756	21	20	6,536
Total	228	218	46,443	571	544	1,68,834	799	762	2,15,277
TOTAL OF KURRAM VALLEY.									
Zamindars of their own villages	419	385	70,937	798	747	1,75,214	1,217	1,132	2,46,151
Do. other villages	72	70	12,994	213	197	66,820	285	267	79,814
Sahukars	24	23	4,768	83	76	15,784	110	99	20,552
Kamins and others	12	12	4,188	47	44	13,143	59	56	17,531
Total	527	490	92,867	1,144	1,064	2,70,961	1,671	1,554	3,64,048

## STATEMENT No. VI.

## Abstract of Ownership, Mortgages and Revenue Assignments of Kurram Valley.

PART I.—TENURE AND OWNERSHIP.					PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGES, NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFER BY ORDER OF COURT.										PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.									
Year.	Description of tenure.					Detail of main tribes.	Number of zamindars.	Number of owners and shareholders.	Area.		Revenue assessment, excluding mills and malikana.	Detail.	Number of mortgages.	Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.	Detail.	Number of assignees and Jagirdars.	Area of which the revenue is assigned in whole or in part.	Revenue.		Amount of land revenue assigned not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotment out of total assessment.	Amounts annually paid by assignees.	
	Zamindari.	Pattidari.	Rajyachari.	By lease from Government without grant of ownership.	Total.				Of which cultivated.	Total.				Of which cultivated.	Land assigned.					Amount thereof assigned.				
1894-95 ...	0	21	48	1	Musalman .. Hinda .. Government .. Village site .. Total ..	7,541 124 25 .. 7,990	7,763 125 23 .. 7,911	11,888 188 2,426 .. 14,452	11,319 188 1,747 .. 13,201	20,672 460 2,628 .. 23,760	KOH-I-DAMAN CIRCLE. By old agriculturists By old agriculturists of other villages. Sahukars Kamins Others Total ..	1,921 156 242 263 .. 2,587	732 112 134 87 .. 1,065	736 110 131 83 .. 1,050	1,454 215 260 163 .. 2,092	Up to term of Settlement 178	126	212 212 212	250	250				
1904-05 ...	18	19	48	1	Musalman .. Hindu .. Government .. Village site .. Total ..	8,741 143 27 57 9,976	8,625 184 27 .. 9,836	18,917 358 2,487 230 21,992	13,947 228 1,847 .. 16,023	20,321 597 2,688 .. 28,609	By old agriculturists By old agriculturists of other villages. Sahukars Kamins Others Total ..	2,037 321 393 631 .. 3,085	883 219 153 93 .. 1,378	860 230 151 91 .. 1,333	1,612 544 291 190 .. 2,637	Up to term of Settlement 178	180	212 212 212	250	250				

1894-95 ...

1904-05 ...

*Abstract of Ownership, Mortgages and Revenue Assignments of Karram Talley—concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
PART I.—TENURE AND OWNERSHIP.											PART II.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.													
PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGES, NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFER BY ORDER OF COURT.																								
Description of tenure											Detail													
Zamindari.	Patidari.	Ministry.	Grant of ownership		Detail of main tribes.		Number of Jamabandi holdings.		Number of owners and shareholders.		Area.		Revenue assessment, excluding mills and malikana.		SAHRA CIRCLE.		Number of mortgages.		Area.		Revenue assessment of mortgaged lands.			
											By lease from Government without grant of ownership		By lease from Government with grant of ownership		Total.		Of which cultivated		Total.		Of which cultivated		Total.	
...	1	3	...	...	Musalman	754	1,104	2,570	2,501	581	By old agriculturists	74	54	54	12									
					Hindu	5	5	2	2		By old agriculturists of other villages	7	6	6	2									
					Government	11	2	20	20	7	Salukars	14	16	16	3									
					Village site	...	...	...	...	...	Kamins	3	3	3	...									
					Total	780	2,111	2,592	2,523	588	Total	94	70	79	17									
					Musalman	1,082	1,249	4,358	3,246	580	By old agriculturists	20	166	172	20									
					Hindu	9	12	19	12	1	By old agriculturists of other villages	23	21	21	1									
					Government	5	5	530	21	7	Salukars	45	61	51	13									
					Village site	6	...	23	...	...	Kamins	6	2	2	1									
					Total	1,112	1,266	4,930	3,279	588	Total	275	280	236	44									



RODGHARA CIRCLE.									
	6,744	6,302	11,470	10,859	30,523	1,731	1,086	1,052	3,302
Musalman	...	...	...	...	By old agriculturists	...	...	...	...
Hinda	137	164	171	162	458	542	236	232	840
Government	79	45	2,704	2,159	4,516	207	111	95	333
Village site	...	...	...	...	Sabukars	159	104	102	304
	...	...	...	...	Kamins	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	Others	...	...	...	...
Total	6,960	6,411	14,495	13,180	Total	2,639	1,587	1,311	4,820
	...	...	...	...	By old agriculturists	2,163	1,400	1,371	4,022
Musalman	8,653	7,248	21,347	14,455	649	949	632	670	2,063
Hinda	193	212	371	280	By old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...
Government	57	56	4,986	3,462	Sabukars	235	171	172	518
Village site	48	...	259	...	Kamins	267	185	182	532
	...	...	...	...	Others	...	...	...	...
Total	8,931	7,516	26,913	18,157	Total	3,019	2,171	2,395	7,055
	...	...	...	...	By old agriculturists	3,726	1,872	1,832	4,528
Musalman	15,049	15,069	25,928	21,679	918	705	401	398	1,037
Hinda	206	284	311	302	By old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...
Government	115	70	5,240	3,926	Sabukars	463	241	245	583
Village site	...	...	...	...	Kamins	430	194	188	467
	...	...	...	...	Others	...	...	...	...
Total	15,430	15,438	31,479	25,907	Total	5,324	2,431	2,431	6,939
	...	...	...	...	By old agriculturists	4,407	2,179	2,103	5,963
Musalman	18,183	18,122	44,623	31,645	1,247	1,293	992	921	2,518
Hinda	350	408	743	520	By old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...
Government	89	88	7,953	5,330	Sabukars	673	383	374	852
Village site	111	...	512	...	Kamins	607	280	275	743
	...	...	...	...	Others	...	...	...	...
Total	19,009	18,618	53,833	37,498	Total	6,979	4,109	3,973	1,776
	...	...	...	...	By old agriculturists	4,407	2,179	2,103	5,963
Musalman	18,183	18,122	44,623	31,645	1,247	1,293	992	921	2,518
Hinda	350	408	743	520	By old agriculturists of other villages.	...	...	...	...
Government	89	88	7,953	5,330	Sabukars	673	383	374	852
Village site	111	...	512	...	Kamins	607	280	275	743
	...	...	...	...	Others	...	...	...	...
Total	19,009	18,618	53,833	37,498	Total	6,979	4,109	3,973	1,776

## STATEMENT No. VII.

## Abstract of Cultivating Occupancy of Kurram Talley.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENTS													DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA OF WHICH PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL.													
Yrs.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area cultivated by owners.	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent.	With rights of occupancy.			Without rights of occupancy.			Total area held by tenants paying rents.	Detail.	Ten's at wil.												Cash rents.	
					Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without malikana.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without malikana.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.			Two-thirds.	One-half.	Two-fifths.	Three-fourths.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-fifth.	One-sixth.	By fixed amount of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Total paying other cash rents.	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column 26.	
1901-02	Number of holdings.	12,423	7,852	214	...	263	29	1,118	152	2,765	4,360	Irrigated	KOH-I DAMAN CIRCLE.	9	1,315	219	105	80	6	..	..	..	1,824	1,920	209	999
	Area	16,022	11,389	109	...	351	43	1,953	305	1,957	4,524	Unirrigated		..	83	..	1	5	4	..	..	48	39	96	234	
1902-03	Number of holdings.	1,123	869	24	...	...	...	19	7	203	229	Irrigated	SAHRA CIRCLE.	..	83	..	49	..	..	..	..	132	23	..	..	
	Area	3,279	2,852	45	...	...	...	31	97	254	382	Unirrigated		..	9	..	31	78	4	..	..	122	8	57	144	
1903-04	Number of holdings.	11,306	6,770	312	289	...	1	1,418	176	2,390	4,324	Irrigated	RODGHARA CIRCLE.	1	1,946	118	6	483	2	..	..	10	2,522	2,507	802	984
	Area	18,197	11,637	426	196	...	10	2,794	603	2,531	6,134	Unirrigated		..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	287	1	..	..	
TOTAL OF KURRAM VALLEY.		31,854	16,491	550	289	266	30	2,585	335	5,358	8,813	Irrigated	..	10	3,314	367	6	653	82	6	..	10	4,478	4,455	811	1,923
		37,406	25,878	680	196	351	53	4,783	1,005	4,652	11,040	Unirrigated	..	..	43	..	41	..	83	4	4	..	174	386	104	278

( XXXX )

# STATEMENT No. VIII.

Return of Cattle, Carts, &c., Kurram Valley.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Year for which prepared.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Carts.	Boats.	Ploughs.	Population by census 1901.			REMARKS.
															Males.	Females.	Total.	
1903-04	...	5,343	5,244	10	211	2,165	5,104	11,394	143	200	2,837	1	...	...	2,780	11,559	11,028	22,586
KOH-I-DAMAN CIRCLE.																		
1903-04	...	660	555	...	4	263	3,407	356	67	37	416	41	4	...	279	3,545	1,292	* 4,827
SAHRA CIRCLE.																		
RODGHARA CIRCLE.																		
1903-04	...	6,764	10,074	35	339	3,344	5,830	5,809	462	401	1,715	40	...	...	2,723	14,524	12,100	26,624
TOTAL.																		
1903-04	...	12,767	15,873	45	604	5,772	14,391	17,359	672	638	5,021	82	4	...	5,797	29,627	24,410	54,037
GHILGI.																		
1903-04	...	112	...	...	...	...	25,038	5,905	107	4	82	3,079	...	...	...	107	113	220
GRAND TOTAL.																		
1903-04	...	12,879	15,873	45	604	5,772	39,429	23,464	779	642	5,103	3,161	4	...	5,787	29,734	24,523	54,257

\* Includes 801 men of the regular force transferred from the valley in 1902.

No. 746-F.

FROM

E. H. S. CLARKE, EsQUIRE, C.I.E.,  
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,*  
*Foreign Department.*

TO

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER  
AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

*Dated Fort William, 11th March 1907.*

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to your letter No. 5363, dated the 15th December 1906, submitting the Supplementary Chapter of the Assessment Report of the Kurram Valley.

2. In paragraph 14 of the letter referred to you deal with the subject of the waste lands in the valley. You point out that neither the former Durani Governors nor the British Government since their occupation of Kurram have exercised, or claimed to exercise, any right over these wastes beyond the levy of a grazing tax on immigrant flocks and herds, and that in fact Government have compensated the people when it has been necessary to acquire any such land. You consider that for the above reasons the rights of the villages in the waste land should, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, be held to rest on the same basis as those of our own subjects in adjoining districts.

3. While recognizing the situation, the Government of India consider that it should be borne in mind that the produce of these wastes, in the shape of wood in Upper Kurram and of dwarf palm in the lower part of the valley, is very valuable, and that the value of the wastes will be much increased when the railway is constructed. They are therefore of opinion that the fact that the waste is at present unassessed should be brought on record, as also should the right of Government to make a settlement of waste between the villages if, and when, this should be found to be desirable.

4. Subject to the foregoing remarks, the Settlement proceedings are confirmed. The Government of India have read with satisfaction your commendation of the services rendered in the Settlement by Naib Tahsildar Muhammad Nadir Khan, Tahsildar Muhammad Ghulam Sarwar, Naib Hakim Sheikh Fazl Rahman, and Naib Hakim Sheikh Muhammad Akbar. The Government of India also concur in your opinion that this final chapter furnishes further proof of the good work of Mr. Waterfield, Political Agent, and Lala Ganga Sahai, the Settlement Officer.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. H. S. CLARKE,  
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*



Endorsement by the Revenue Commissioner's Office, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 1293, dated 20th March 1907.

Copy forwarded to the Political Agent, Kurram, with reference to his letter No. 356, dated the 9th July 1906, for information and guidance, with special reference to paragraph 3 of the Government of India letter. The orders passed by the Government of India with regard to waste lands should be given effect to in the village records-of-rights and in the register of Crown lands prepared during the recent Settlement.

No. 5363.

FROM .

THE HON'BLE LT.-COL. SIR HAROLD DEANE, K.C.S.I.,  
*Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General,  
North-West Frontier Province,*

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

*Dated Peshawar, the 15th December 1906.*

SIR,

YOUR office letter No. 414-F., dated the 3rd February 1906, conveyed the sanction of Government to my proposals for the assessment of the Kurram Valley. The revision of the revenue establishment of the Agency has been sanctioned in your letter No. 1192-F., dated 18th April 1906, and I have now the honour to submit as desired in paragraph 2 of your first-quoted letter, the supplementary chapter explaining in detail the results of the assessment and the action taken to prepare and maintain a complete record of rights.

2. This supplementary chapter takes the place of the Final Report that is usually submitted at the close of a Settlement in a British district. As a clear and exhaustive narrative of the settlement operations from start to finish and of the measures devised for the future revenue administration of the Valley it speaks for itself and calls for no detailed review.

The new land revenue demand—Rs. 71,500 initial and Rs. 88,000 final—though lenient when judged by the ordinary standards of assessment, was a very considerable enhancement on the previous land revenue—Rs. 31,435—and an equitable apportionment over villages as well as a judicious distribution within them were specially necessary.

It is clear that both of those objects have been secured.

3. The village assessments were announced in March and were very well received.

The triple method of calculation and check employed by the Settlement Officer (paragraph II), supplemented by thorough local knowledge, provided an excellent safeguard against error; and that the result commanded the confidence of the people—only 12 years under our rule and hitherto notorious for their disposition to question every order—is shown by the fact that only one estate out of 169 preferred an objection which was not persevered in, and there was not a single appeal against the village or mill assessments.

4. The methods followed in the internal distribution over holdings (paragraph IV) were carefully worked out by the Settlement Officer on the spot in direct communication with the revenue-payers. In practically all cases the basis of distribution was actual possession, and the great majority of the estates further elected for differential rates varying according to the classes of soil or the relative fertility of the blocks of land (vesh) into which the villages are subdivided. It is significant that only a single estate distributed the revenue liability according to shares (bakhras), a method which, however admirable in theory, is apt to lead to great inequality in practice.



Another fact illustrating the keen interest with which the revenue-payers followed the proceedings is that the four objections raised to the distribution over holdings all proved to be well founded, as the enquiry into them revealed certain mistakes in the record which have since been duly corrected.

5. The ultimate distribution of the Rs. 18,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the grant of *Muwajibs*, *Muafis* and *Inams* differs slightly from the tentative allotments suggested in my letter No. 3711, dated 9th December 1905.

The correct details of those grants are—

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Amount.</i>	
			Rs.	
Muwajibs	...	25	...	5,640.
Muafis	...	80	...	1,769.
Inams	...	868	...	10,591.
		<hr/>		
Total	...	973		18,000.
		<hr/>		

The grants are held for the term of Settlement, and subject to the conditions of service, loyalty and good conduct. They have already been announced by the Political Agent, and the necessary *Sanads* have been distributed to the grantees, in the selection of whom personal influence, loyalty to Government and services to the administration have been taken into account. The liberality of Government in this matter has been much appreciated by the people and will, I trust, confirm them in their loyalty and thereby further strengthen our position in the Valley.

6. The final selection of village Maliks (paragraph VI) has still to be made. Here, as in all frontier communities with a strong democratic organisation, the subject is one of peculiar difficulty; but the new records supply much useful data as to tribal sections, extent of property, revenue liability relationship to the common ancestor, which, with the detailed notes on each village prepared by the Settlement Officer, will assist the Political Agent in coming to a decision on disputed cases.

7. In paragraphs VIII, IX, XI to XIV the Settlement Officer has given a good description of the manner in which the new records have been prepared and the measures which have been decided on or should be taken for their maintenance. The best proof of the high standard of accuracy claimed is furnished by the ease and smoothness with which the distribution of the new demand over villages and holdings has been carried out. Owing to the defects and inaccuracy of the old records, for the maintenance and correction of which no proper machinery had been provided, it was rightly decided at the start to take existing possession as the basis of all rights in land and water. This enabled the Settlement Officer to dispense with the enormous amount of mutation work that would have been necessary to link up the old records with the new; but on the other hand it rendered a careful field-to-field attestation of classes of soil, cultivating and proprietary rights, &c., by competent and reliable officers more than usually imperative. The field-to-field attestation was carried out in a most thorough manner; all objections or disputes were recorded, enquired into and disposed of; copies of the entries as finally made have been given to all parties concerned; and the people realise that in those *parchas*, which they regard as a Government guarantee of title, they possess a more potent safeguard of their rights than the sword or the rifle which they themselves in the past, and their neighbours at the present day, are driven to employ when their rights are threatened.

8. The rules which have been framed with the approval of the Revenue Commissioner for the assessment of water-mills and of lands subject to alluvial changes was a necessary complement of the new assessment, in working which the suggestions put forward in paragraph XIII of the final

chapter will be found useful and practical. Now that a full revenue establishment has been provided, the Political Agent should have little difficulty in working the revenue system; while the ample material accumulated as regards tenures, rights in land and water, status of tenants and dependants (hamsayas) will afford him valuable assistance in the general administration of the Valley. The successful issue of the operations is due in no small degree to the tactful manner in which the assistance and co-operation of the people were secured. The experiment of enlisting some of the Turis—after preliminary training—as Patwaris was a novel one: it has proved very popular with the people; and the Political Agent will be directed to see that the efforts made in this direction shall not be relaxed.

9. The question of Crown lands was briefly referred to in paragraph 15 of my review of the Assessment Report. The history of each case has been fully investigated by the Settlement Officer and Political Agent. These Crown lands divide themselves into two main classes:—

- (a) Those which had been taken under direct management during the Durani occupation, *i.e.* prior to 1880.
- (b) Those which have been recorded as Crown lands since the Valley came under British administration.

10. In regard to (a) it has been established that the proprietary rights of the people were forfeited or abandoned owing to the oppression and fiscal exactions of the Durani governors. In nearly all cases however the old owners and their descendants have retained uninterrupted possession up to date. Under Afghan rule they paid as rent either one-third of the produce (*sehkoti*) or a lump cash rent. At the Summary Settlement, Mr. Merk, in view doubtless of the peculiar circumstances of the occupants, fixed their rent at the State demand, plus an addition of 25 per cent. as malikana.

(1) At the present Settlement many of the tenants have petitioned for the restoration of their proprietary rights; and in a few cases, where the areas are inconsiderable and consist of scattered fields which are of little or no value to Government and where no valid grounds for their retention as Crown lands existed, the rightful owners or their descendants have now been recorded as proprietors.

(2) In all other cases where uninterrupted possession prior to 1880 has been established, where the area is considerable and the title of Government is not questioned, occupancy rights, subject to payment of the new assessment and an additional malikana of 2 annas per rupee, have been given. The rate of rent is that recently fixed for occupancy tenants of Crown lands in the adjoining Miranzai Valley, and as the land revenue demand in the Kurram Valley has now been enhanced by about 175 per cent., I do not consider it expedient to impose more.

(3) In the few cases of Durani Crown lands where possession is recent the tenants will continue to have the status of tenants-at-will paying the new revenue plus 4 annas per rupee malikana as in the past.

11. The second class (b) may be sub-divided into two groups:—

- (1) Whole estates or hamlets which have been settled at the instance of the local officers and with the direct assistance or protection of Government.
- (2) Plots of land in existing estates which have been brought under cultivation with the aid of takavi grants, and which have been erroneously classed as Crown lands.

Group (1) consists of the following properties:—

		<u>Cultivated area.</u>	<u>New assessment.</u>
(1) Khapianga	...	65 acres	Rs 100
(2) Ahmadi Shama	...	41 "	" 76
(3) Chapri	...	118 "	" 198
(4) Walai China	...	68 "	" 146
(5) Maidani	...	43 "	" 51
(6) Hasan Ali Killa	...	20 "	" 30



The status of the founders or settlers in (1), (2) and (3) has already been defined by the orders of the Punjab Government, and of the Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 2950, dated 30th October 1896 in the case of (1); and those orders are being given effect to. Nos. (4), (5) and (6) are of recent foundation. In (4) and (5) as the occupants have cleared the land and founded villages—which are useful buffers against transborder raids—at their own expense in the hope of acquiring a permanent status, they have been recorded as occupancy tenants, at a rent equal to the revenue plus the usual malikana of 2 annas per rupee. In (6) no hamlet has been founded and the tenants who have only recently taken up the cultivation will remain as at present tenants-at-will paying the revenue and 4 annas per rupee malikana.

12. In the second group of cases, *viz.* where new land has been brought under cultivation since the summary settlement in existing villages by the aid of takavi grants—which in all cases have been repaid in full with interest—the appropriation of the proprietary rights by Government was probably due to a confusion of ideas, and as it is contrary to all principles of sound revenue policy such lands have been restored to the rightful owners.

As an extreme instance of the mistaken zeal of subordinate officials I may cite the case of *mauza* Amalkot. At the Summary Settlement an area of 14 acres of alluvial land in the river bed was recorded as Crown property. When this was washed away by river action the officials to secure Government against loss annexed an equal area of 14 acres above the river bank and not subject to diluvion, which they proceeded to record as Crown lands! In practice no great injustice has so far been done, as the old owners' occupation of the land was not disturbed, but the encroachment on their proprietary rights was most unwarranted and this is one of the cases that is now being put right.

13. Where rights of occupancy are granted the tenant will have no power to alienate without the previous sanction of the Political Agent, for whose guidance a few general instructions will be issued.

Tenants-at-will will not be disturbed as long as they behave and cultivate properly and pay their rents regularly, but will have no power of transfer.

14. It only remains to clear up the question as to rights in the waste lands, raised in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply.

The matter has been carefully investigated by the Settlement Officer and I attach a copy of his report.

The conclusion he arrives at—which the Political Agent endorses—is that neither the Durani Governors during Afghan rule, nor our Government since we took over the administration of the Valley, has ever exercised or claimed to exercise any rights whatsoever over the waste land or its produce beyond the levy of a grazing tax on immigrant flocks and herds.

While abolishing all the other Durani extra cesses we have retained the grazing tax, but it is paid not by residents but by immigrants, and a similar tax is levied in the districts of Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara, and for similar reasons, *viz.* to enable us to control the immigration in the interests of our own people and at the same time utilize a legitimate source of revenue.

The most convincing evidence that Government has never claimed rights in the waste land has not been mentioned by the Settlement Officer, *viz.* that on the various occasions when Government has had to acquire land in the Valley it has always paid full compensation to the people for the loss of their proprietary rights. Thus in 1893-94, when an area of 484 acres—nearly all waste—was acquired for Parachinar Cantonment, a sum of about Rs. 19,000 was paid as compensation and the expenditure was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The rights of the Kurram villages in the waste land of the Valley appear therefore, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, to rest on the same basis as those of our own subjects in adjoining districts. Those rights have never been authoritatively defined in the Kurram as between village and village because the Settlement operations did not extend to the waste ; but they are well known and highly valued by the people, who in Upper Kurram depend for their livelihood largely on the sale of wood and in Lower Kurram on the sale of the dwarf palm (*mazri*) from their waste lands, and in case of dispute appeal to the Political Agent to adjudicate.

15. I now solicit the confirmation of the Government of India to the Settlement proceedings. The reasons why they have lasted longer and cost more than was anticipated in the original forecast have already been explained.

The total cost including the pay of gazetted officers is under Rs. 50,000 and will be more than made good by the enhancement for the first three harvests. The attitude of the people has throughout been beyond reproach. The revenue for the first two harvests has already been collected in full and without pressure or difficulty.

The excellent work of Mr. Waterfield, Political Agent, and Lala Ganga Sahai, the Settlement Officer, in connection with the assessment has already earned the commendations of the Government of India and the papers now submitted furnish a further proof of the tact, discretion and thoroughness with which the final and most difficult stages of the Settlement were brought to completion.

The work of the Settlement Naib Tahsildar M. Nadir Khan, specially deputed from the Punjab, was satisfactory.

The Tahsildar, M. Ghulam Sarwar, and the Naib Hakim of Upper Kurram, S. Fazl Rahman, in addition to their own duties were put in charge of circles under the Settlement Officer and worked with energy and judgment, while the Naib Hakim of Lower Kurram, Sheikh Muhammad Akbar, by his influence and knowledge of the people was able to facilitate the operations in that circle.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. F. O'DWYER,

*Revenue and Financial Secretary,  
for Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.*



*Report by Lala Ganga Sahai, Assistant Settlement Officer, Kurram, regarding the rights of the Government in the waste lands in the Kurram Valley.*

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A brief review of the Durani administration will help us in ascertaining how far that Government had established its rights on the waste lands, before the British occupation of the Valley..

The revenue system of the Durani Government was essentially one of rigid taxation on all sorts of human concerns. The principal underlying that system was to squeeze as much money and in as many ways as possible and to hoard it in the Afghan Treasury. Hence of the following different kinds of taxes, mentioned in paragraph II of the Assessment Report

- (a) Hearth tax per house.
- (b) Tax on sales of cattle.
- (c) Tax on Hindus on account of religious difference.
- (d) Tax on silk-worm industry.
- (e) Tax on marriages and succession.
- (f) Octroi and tolls.
- (g) Transit duty on salt.
- (h) Tax on mills.
- (i) Land tax.
- (j) Grazing tax.

we find that most of them relate to transactions and phenomena which lie about or occur in or near the village habitations or trade routes, and the only instance in which the Durani imagination—so fond of creating an asset—travelled beyond the populated parts to the wild regions of the waste lands with the object of securing an income is to be found in the grazing tax. The idea of improving the resources of the country by development of arboriculture and preservation of valuable forests, whether owing to insecurity of the times or the indifference of civic governors confined to their state rooms, never occurred to them. This accounts for an absence of any tax on the sale of timber which is so abundant in the Valley, that if taxed it would have brought to the Government far more income than was realised in five or six other objectionable and harassing ways put together. Hence the measure of separation of waste lands in excess of the requirements of the villagers (as contemplated in section 60 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act) never formed a principle of the Durani administration and the people of the Valley since times immemorial have exercised the widest liberty possible in disposing of the produce of their valuable fine forests and appropriating the proceeds thereof. The only income accruing to the Durani Government from uncultivated waste has been the grazing tax levied from the Ghilzai nomads, and following the practice of its predecessor the British Government too has realised only that tax from foreign owners of herds and flocks and no more, while many of the other irregular and unjust taxes charged on persons, trade industries and other human transactions have been remitted altogether.

These Ghilzai nomads besides this tax have always paid and do even now pay some presents to the Turi Naiks (lords) whose vassals they declare themselves to be. But the people of the Valley have always enjoyed unrestricted rights over the products of the forest growth, be they in the shape of timber, grass or mazri (dwarf palm) with which the plains and hill sides are covered, and have never been called upon, whether in the Durani or the British administration, to pay and charge upon their profits from sale of wood,

mazri and cattle-grazing. The people of Peiwar and their adjoining Mangal hamlets alone, must have done about Rs. 80,000 worth of trade in wood, if not more, and the nomadic section of the Turi tribes, who keep large flocks and herds in different extensive pasture grounds during the winter season, must have made immense gains from sales of products of agricultural stock, but the principle that their income from these sources must always remain exempt from assessment has not been departed from under any Government. On the other hand, at any rate ever since the British occupation of the Valley, the Hakim (the Political Agent) has continuously arranged during the winter season for a temporary out-post of a militia guard for the protection of the Turi herds and flocks from the raids of the surrounding tribes, but the Turis concerned have never been required to contribute to any share of the special expenses thus incurred.

And after the British occupation of the Valley, on the occasion of the construction of Government buildings at Parachinar, when it was sanctioned as the head-quarters of the Valley, the Government had had to pay for all the wood that was required.

Thus from the retrospect of the past Durani and the present British administration, not a single instance is forthcoming in which the Government for the time being might have or has exercised any rights whatsoever over the waste and the hills of the Kurram Valley beyond a salutary injunction issued now and then by the Political Agent in the interests of the people against reckless hacking and hewing down of the pine forests.

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No. 356.

FROM

STUART WATERFIELD, ESQUIRE,  
POLITICAL AGENT IN KURRAM.

To

MAJOR C. B. RAWLINSON, C. I. E.,  
OFFG. REVENUE COMMISSIONER,  
*North-West Frontier Province.*

*Dated Parachinar, the 9th July 1906.*

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No. 684 dated 13th February 1906, I have the honor to forward herewith, a copy of the final chapter of the Assessment Report of the Kurram Valley, and to remark as follows:—

(1) A full and clear account of the announcement of assessment and its distribution has been given in paragraphs II, III and IV of the chapter. There was only one objection against the assessment which has been rejected. And four objections made against the bachch have also been disposed of. None of these cases has been taken in appeal to the higher authorities.

(2) The regular settlement of this Valley commenced on 6th April 1904 and was brought to a close in the first week of July 1906. The records of rights described in paragraphs VII and VIII are complete, only entries about assignments and lambardars will be made when final orders have been passed. The records of the Summary Settlement have been taken away from the Patwaris and they have been given in place thereof, a copy of the record of rights, copies of the field map on vellum cloth and ordinary cloth and a copy of the bachch list. I have to request that sanction may be accorded to the records of rights of 1905-06.

(3) The irrigation abstracts prepared in English and the summary of important points given in paragraph XIII for the guidance of the Revenue Assistant will prove very useful in the revenue administration of the Valley and receive careful compliance by him.

(4) The rules about dialluvion and mill assessment have been sanctioned and incorporated in the appendices to the final chapter, and the orders about the maintenance of other records and submission of periodical returns, referred to in my letter No. 212 dated 21st April 1906 to your address, have just been received and will be carried into effect.

(5) The detailed report on Crown lands has been submitted separately in this office letter No. 355 dated 9th July 1906 for orders.

(6) The duration of the settlement, though in excess of that estimated in the forecast report, considering the amount and nature of work that had to be done and the difficulties that had to be contended in a trans-border tract like Kurram, could not have possibly been cut shorter. During the 2 years and 3 months that the operations have been in progress in this Valley, off and on Lala Ganga Sahai, the Officer in charge was

required to work for not less than 3 months in helping the attestation of the records of the Kohat Settlement. As regards the cost of the settlement, in spite of the length and period, it will be more than covered, as estimated in the forecast report, by one year's enhancement.

(7) The new assessment has taken effect from Kharif 1905. Of the total demand—Rs. 41,636—for the Kharif instalment, about one-half has been realised, and the balance would also have been paid up long ago, but for the delay in the preparation of the Dhal bachch records and the revision of Maliki arrangements now in progress and explained in paragraph 6 of the Assessment Report.

(8) The settlement operations in this Valley have by no means been expensive, and have on account of thorough work, accurate record, fair assessment and equitable distribution of the demand gained the confidence of the people, who I am glad to say, are completely satisfied and grateful. I entirely agree with the commendations bestowed upon officials noted in paragraph XVI of this chapter and wish to add that the harmony that prevailed throughout the operations and the marked success that has resulted in the end reflects credit on them all.

Of the candidates trained it is enough to mention that 8 Turi boys drawn from the school were made to learn measurement and record work with their own hands, and have now gained one-third of the total number of Patwari appointments. Two men—Arbab Khanan Khan and Mahomed Yusaf—of respectable Pathan (Khalil and Mohmand) families were also trained here and have now been accepted as Naib Tahsildar candidates.

With this report, Lala Ganga Sahai's connection with the Frontier Province, where he has served for a period of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years in two settlements without intermission (four years and 1 month in the Kohat Settlement and 2 years and 3 months in the Kurram Settlement), will cease.

Mr. Barron in his final report on the Kohat Settlement has recorded his appreciation of Lala Ganga Sahai's services, and now in this final report on the Kurram Settlement I venture to bring prominently to the notice of yourself and of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner the very valuable services rendered by Lala Ganga Sahai here.

Throughout the period during which the settlement work has been completed he has never spared himself; throughout the severe winter of 1905—one of the severest on record—he carried out his work unceasingly in camp.

His intimate knowledge of the people, his careful enquiries into the various systems of agriculture and into all points connected with the settlement work, coupled with his thoroughness, honesty of purpose and tact gained for him the full confidence of the people of Kurram. It is not too much to say that Lala Ganga Sahai has proved that his selection by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner to carry out the difficult and onerous work of the settlement operations in Kurram was a fortunate one, and I trust that his very valuable services will meet with recognition.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

S. WATERFIELD,

*Political Agent, Kurram.*



## FINAL CHAPTER.

### I.—PRELIMINARY.

This chapter, embodying the results of the distribution of assessment sanctioned and containing an account of the preparation of record of rights and other miscellaneous subjects connected with the revenue administration of the Valley, is submitted in compliance with the directions contained in paragraph 24 of the Chief Commissioner's review on the Assessment Report of the Kurram Valley.

### II.—DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE OVER ESTATES.

The orders of the Government of India sanctioning the assessment of the Valley as proposed in the Chief Commissioner's review, were conveyed under the Revenue Commissioner's endorsement No. 684 dated 13th February 1906. But as the Muharram, which is the most important religious ceremony amongst the Shiahhs, commenced on 24th February 1906 and lasted for 13 days, it was considered advisable to defer the announcement of assessment till the mourning period was over and the excited feelings of the people had settled to their usual quiet again.

Meanwhile the statistics for distribution of the assessment sanctioned over the estates in each circle were compiled up to 13th March 1906, and the village assessment together with the order fixing the remission granted at the rate of 3 annas per rupee of land revenue for 5 years and determining the soil rates to be used in distribution of final demand over holdings was announced to the people of Upper Kurram from 12th March 1906 to 17th March 1906 at Parachinar and to those of Lower Kurram on 19th and 20th March 1906 at Sadda.

In distributing the sanctioned assessment over the villages in each circle, three guides were adopted, each serving as a check on the results brought out by other methods. First there was the estimate given by applying circle soil rates to the present cultivated area of the village. Secondly there was the estimate given by applying circle crop rates to the average cropped area by soils for the village of the two years period adopted as the basis of the assessment calculations. Thirdly the total value of average harvested area under each crop (excluding fodder crops) on the lines of produce estimate for the Valley (appendix H) was calculated village by village, and then the value of the Government share was worked out therefrom in the same proportion which the assessment finally sanctioned had to the corresponding gross produce value of the circle. Comparison was also made first with the existing demand of the expiring settlement in Kabuli rupees converted into British coin at the rates of exchange prevailing in Mr. Merk's time and now, and secondly with the demand brought out by applying last settlement village rates to the present cultivated area of the village. Again the estates within each assessment circle were for purposes of distribution of revenue arranged into different groups according to similarity of their capabilities and agricultural circumstances, and within each group they were further differentiated in a scale descending from the highest to the lowest according to the degree of their respective importance.

Both these schedules mentioned above and used in determining the village assessment to be imposed have been bound up with the village assessment notes of each circle. After the assessment proper for each village had been determined on, the soil rates for bringing out the final demand were next worked out, in some cases where there was only one class of cultivation, by using an all round rate, but in the majority of villages by adopting different rates for different blocks of cultivation (veshes) graduated according to the variations of their respective productive capacity. Preliminary enquiries about the mode of distribution of new assessment over village lands and instalments of payment had been made beforehand from the revenue payers, but their proposals, where they appeared to be

based on ignorance, prejudice, or factious-feeling, had had to be left aside and revenue rates had to be framed on the conclusions and opinions personally formed by me in my village inspections.

The village assessment and soil rate thus arrived at, together with an abstract of the principles and the results of general assessment of the Valley were announced by the Political Agent to the people assembled at two important centres. Order determining the assessment proper for each estate showing the assessment imposed, remission granted for five years, soil rates per acre and per jarib of 4 kanals to bring out the final demand and instalments for payments of revenue, was drawn up at the same time.

The people took the announcement very quietly and they were much pleased to find that the revenue rates had not exceeded any where Rs. 4-4-0 per acre on dofasli land and Rs. 1-14-0 per acre on ekfasli land. The satisfactory nature of the result may be judged from the fact that out of 169 villages in the whole Valley, in only two villages—Shakh and Boghakkhi—some of the people showed themselves dissatisfied with the assessment, but as a matter of fact an objection in writing was put in only by the latter village and even that after the prescribed period of 30 days. However after due consideration of each ground, it was rejected on the merits by the Political Agent, although the objectors in spite of being summoned did not care to take the trouble of appearing in court to hear the orders. No appeal to higher authorities has been preferred so far, nor is one likely to be made hereafter.

The summary of revenue rates for villages in each circle has been given below :—

SOILS.	PER CULTIVATED ACRE.			
	S a h r a circle.	Koh-i- d a m a n circle.	Rodghara circle.	Kurram Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chashmai Dofasli (excluding area assessed at summary rates) ... ..	...	1 to 4	1-14-3 to 3-8-0.	1 to 4
Chashmai Ekfasli (excluding area assessed with Veshes or at summary rates or special) ... ..	0-5-0 to 0-11-3.	0-8-0 to 1-8-0.	0-11-9 to 1-10-0.	0-5-0 to 1-10-0
Abi Dofasli (excluding area assessed at summary rates) ... ..	...	...	2 to 4-4-0	2 to 4
Abi Ekfasli (excluding area assessed at summary or special rates) ... ..	...	...	1 to 2	1 to 2
Barani ... ..	0-2-9 to 0-3-0.	0-2-0 to 0-12-6.	0-3-0 to 0-6-0.	0-3-0 to 0-6-0.

### III.—MILL ASSESSMENT.

The mill assessment, as sanctioned in paragraph 16 of the Chief Commissioner's review, was distributed over mills according to their capacities with the remission granted at the rate of 3 annas in the rupee for 5 years, and announced to mill owners at Parachinar on 27 March 1906. In big villages such as Zeran, Shalozan and Peiwar where the number of mills supported by each different water channel was very large, the representations of the



owners about the water and grain supply available were taken into consideration and the mills worked by each channel were arranged in the order of their importance in the village and assessed accordingly. Both the initial and the final demand have been shown in the mill statements bound up with the records of rights and also in the two English registers, showing leading statistics of mills and kept in the settlement almirah in the English office.

The present assessment per mill varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 10 according to the capacity of the mill. No objection has been preferred by any mill owner against this mode of assessment. The mills in the Boghakki glen, considering their limited profits and for political reasons, have not been assessed, nor in view of their isolated position and scattered nature of the population is it considered advisable to tax in future such meagre income as some of the mill owners may be able to scrape out. And bearing in mind the village factions it was also decided not to give a premium to a mill by granting the revenue thereof in assignment, and consequently *muafi* of mill revenue does not appear as a feature of mill assessment of this Valley. With these explanations it may be added, the rules regarding the future assessment approved by the Revenue Commissioner have been annexed to this chapter as an appendix.

The main points are, that the assessment will not be reduced nor new assessment imposed until the Revenue Officer has satisfied himself by a personal visit that any change is necessary; that permission for construction of new mills will not be given, if the profits of the mills estimated at the time of the assessment are thereby likely to be reduced; that principles for assessment of new mills will be the same as were observed at this settlement; and that a demand statement of mill revenue will be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner from year to year.

#### IV.—DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENT OVER HOLDINGS.

After the announcement of assessment on land and mills which was finished on the 20th and 26th March 1906, respectively, fairly good progress was made in the work of preparation of detailed record of distribution of revenue over holdings. The papers of 60 villages were made ready by the end of March 1906, and by the end of 1st week of April 1906 the records of 140 villages had been completed in all. But the Tahsildar, who was also the Treasury Officer, could not get away from the Treasury work and hence his progress in announcing the village *bachch* was necessarily very slow. Up to 14th April 1906 he had given out the revenue of only 2 villages, but on a Naib Tahsildar being deputed to this Valley on 21st April 1906 he practically started the work of announcement on tour from 28th April 1906, that is to say a month after the announcement of the revenue, when all this work should have been finished. Up to the end of May 1906 both the Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildar had done between themselves all villages except two—Zeran and Shalozan. The latter village, it may be noted, on account of its complicated interests and one of the strongest party factions, had given a lot of trouble from the very beginning in the matter of fixing the revenue rates by soils. The owners of different blocks could not agree among themselves as to the way in which the different *veshes* were to be grouped from the point of their productive capacity for purposes of distribution of revenue. At last I had to spend several days in inspecting and discussing the merits of different *veshes* in each block in presence of the owners concerned, and in the end, collecting all the parties together when I gave out my views about the revenue rates to be adopted, the good sense of the villagers prevailed, and all of them agreed to my proposals unanimously. This was completed on 28th April 1906, and as this was the most difficult village on account of its multifarious revenue rates it took the whole month of May to prepare and check the detailed *bachch* records. The announcement of revenue in Shalozan was completed by the Tahsildar on 3rd June 1906 and in Zeran by the Naib Tahsildar on 4th June 1906. The *bachch* of village Zeran was very easy as the revenue payers held the cultivated area on *bakhras* and possessed their share of land in good and bad *veshes* alike. The revenue has therefore been distributed by soils.

In actual bachch and in fixing the revenue rates, no fraction of an anna less than one-fourth had been recognized, and the excess over or deficiency in the new revenue brought out by applying the revenue rates to the village area was adjusted by lessening or increasing the demand in uneven pies to multiples of one-fourth of an anna. The revenue rates were so arranged that only in four villages was there a difference of more than one rupee. In 36 villages with small holdings these inequalities were removed by proportionate additions or reductions of revenue from one to three pice per holding.

A copy of a ready reckoner used in calculating revenue on holdings in this settlement has been attached to the mutation register of each village, and it is hoped that by this means a uniform system of working out revenue of lands hereafter affected by mutations, dialluvion, etc. will be maintained.

Of the four objections preferred against the bachch one related to mistake of ownership in Nasti Kot, second to mistake of area calculation in Kunj Alizai, third to mistake of classification of soil in Mana and fourth to mistake of application of revenue rate in village Hamza Khei. All these have been put right and disposed of.

Besides cash rents, hitherto paid in lump sum by the tenants of Boghi-akkhi glen, were expressed in the terms of land revenue, and it was settled that as these villagers had been assessed to land revenue for the first time the occupancy tenants should pay Malikana to the landlord at the rate of one anna per rupee of land revenue, and the tenants-at-will twice as much cash rent as was amount of land revenue assessed on their tenancies. The owners suffering by the change were compensated by grants to them of revenue free assignments equal to the amount of cash rent lost by them.

This arrangement has restored peace and harmony between the landlords and the tenants of this wild outlying glens, relations between whom from early times had more or less been strained

The following figures show the system which has been followed in carrying out the bachch in different circles:—

DETAILS.	Sahra Circle.	Koh-i-daman circle.	Rodghara circle.	Kurram Valley.
By summary rates ...	4	38	2	44
By soil rates ...	2	16	26	44
By rates fixed according to capacities of Veshes ...	2	25	51	78
By Bakhras ...	...	1	...	1
Exempt from assessment ...	1	...	1	2
Total ...	9	80	80	169

Of the forty-four villages shown against summary rates, 26 villages had only one class of cultivated area, and in 13 villages small garden plots on account of their small importance had been assessed at uniform rate along with the rest of the cultivated area. It was only in five Mangal hamlets with more than one class of cultivation that at the express request of the owners *Sarsari Parta* was used in the distribution of the revenue. Hence distinction by soils has been the prevailing feature of the bachch in this settlement.



An abstract of system of instalments for payment of land revenue for the whole Valley has been given below :—

Once in the year in Kharif	...	...	21 villages.
Once in the year Rabi	...	...	3 "
Two-thirds in Kharif and one-third in Rabi	...	40	"
One-half in Kharif and remaining half in Rabi	...	103	"
Exempt from assessment	...	2	"
Total	...	169	"

Notwithstanding the fact that Kharif is the leading harvest in the Valley about 61 per cent. of the villages have agreed to pay their revenue liabilities in two equal instalments without regard to the area cropped in different harvests. The simple explanation is that the people find it much easier to divide a sum by two than by any other figure. The nomadic section of the Turis have elected to pay the whole revenue once in the year.

The Parcha Bahis to owners, mortgagees, occupancy tenants and Government tenants paying cash rent have been distributed, and entries about revenue showing both initial and final demand have been made in record of rights. Space has been provided in the Parcha Bahis for receipts of revenue paid for 25 years and also for entry of subsequent changes in rights. To keep the latter up to date additional slips can be inserted, where necessary. Entries in the Parcha Bahis will always be made by the Patwari free of charge, and thus every right holder will have a complete "*Vade mecum*" of his own showing his rights and liabilities which any body who runs may read and lay his finger on a man's acquisitions and payments to headmen.

#### V.—MOWAJIBS, INAMS AND REVENUE FREE GRANTS.

The revision of the cash assignments and revenue-free grants referred to in paragraph 14 of the Assessment Report has been completed by the Political Agent. The total sum of Rs 18,000 sanctioned by the Government of India under different heads has been distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Mowajibs.—[Monthly cash allowance to 25 of the most influential Maliks.]	5,640
Inams.—[Cash allowances paid annually to village Maliks who discharge the duties of Lambardars and others who have done good service.]	10,591
Muafis.—[Assignments of land revenue to leading men and to important mosques, shrines, temples, Sayads, &c.]	1,769

Entries about Mowajibs and Inams under separate heads have been made in one register and those about Muafis in another. The distribution of the total assignments of Rs. 18,000 when actually worked out as noted above was found not quite in agreement with the allotments noted against different heads in paragraph 22 of the Chief Commissioner's review. But the latter were only provisional estimates, and the detailed registers containing the Political Agent's proposals based on the complete revision of all cases have been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner, but orders of the Chief Commissioner on them have not been received so far and under the circumstances these proposals have not been incorporated in the records of rights. All these grants are for the term of the settlement subject to conditions of loyalty and good service. They will be announced by the Political Agent in Darbar at Parachinar on the receipt of Government orders and Sanads will be granted to the Mowajib-holders and Muafidars.

The main features of these assignments showing distribution by tribes and the names of the principal assignees in each tribe have been given in tabular form in the appendix. In a country like Kurram, where the Maliks

play an important part both in the executive and judicial administration, this list, which gives for each tribe the names of every Mowajib-holder, every Inamkhor drawing an annual Inam of Rs. 30 or above and every important Muafidar, will for purposes of reference prove of great use to the officers of the Valley.

## VI—VILLAGE HEADMEN.

No village officers' cess was levied in the Durani times and following that precedent none was proposed at the Summary Settlement nor has any been proposed now. The village headmen or Maliks as they are called have always been paid by the State.

The system of Zaildar and Sufed Posh followed in other Frontier Districts was also unknown here. But in practice their places were taken and their duties performed by the Mowajib and Inam holders and Muafidars referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The question of village headmen which had been left in great confusion in the Durani administration was not relieved of its objectionable features, as already noticed in paragraph 12 of the Assessment Report, even at the Summary Settlement. The principal that only the main tribes should be represented by important heads selected from families possessing sufficient property and influence in the village was not steadily kept in view. Hence ever since there have been considerable troubles and endless disputes about these Maliki appointments in spite of the fact that they did not carry any pecuniary advantages, as the principle of allowing percentages on collection of revenue as in other parts of the Province was never recognised in this Valley. But still as the Malik acquires by virtue of his office the privilege of waiting upon the Hakim and of being nominated by him to the Council of Elders (*Jirgah*), the people have naturally been only too anxious to fight out their way from the ranks to the front row. The passion for the Maliks may be judged from the fact that soon after the announcement of the assessment and long before the distribution thereof over holdings, candidates for these posts were seen hurrying to the Treasury with their revenue varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per individual which they prayed should be taken from them in lump sum subject to subsequent adjustment, their motive being to outstrip the old and less active Maliks in the race of *Khair Khwahi Sarkar*. This was discernible chiefly in the case of Lower Kurram which deposited Rs. 4,211 revenue within a week of the announcement. Other incentives though of lesser value have not been wanting to keep up the spirit of rivalry. For instance the grant of *Lungi* by the Hakims at the annual Darbar gives a decided lift to the persons so favoured in the estimation of the people. Later on when services done have won the confidence of the officers and of the people, opportunities for settling old feuds are easily forthcoming which are readily availed of and thus the family prestige maintained. Other minor conveniences which attach to the spokesman of the village on occasions of offering bail, securing Tacavi grants, taking out a new water cut, inviting officers' attention to damage done by hail, procuring an enlistment in the Militia or Sanad *Rahdari* for pilgrimage to Karbala, and redressing several other grievances of the villagers, who can not speak for themselves, enhance the status of the Malik and establish him in an easy and comfortable life for the time being.

For these reasons the Maliki arrangements have been one of the most difficult problems of the Valley. Their consideration was postponed to the last stage of the settlement, as first of all the statistics required for decision were not available, and secondly if taken up in the beginning they would have diverted the attention of the villagers from the measurement work which would have been thwarted considerably. But now that the distribution of revenue over holdings has been carried out it is time to settle about village headmen who are only too keen to be given the *Dhal bachch* for collection of revenue. A special form of the Maliki register has been devised



(see appendix) and under the tabular form of each village, notes about claims put up, disputes settled and useless Malikis reduced will be entered. The chief defects requiring to be settled are:—

(1) Excessively large number of Malikis, disproportionate to the size of the village, importance of the tribe or the amount of revenue paid.

(2) Ill assortment of Malikis as compared with their tribal connections or landed interests such as, residents of one village appointed as Malikis in far off outlying villages in which they have comparatively small or no landed interest or owners of one tribe possessing little or no proprietary area in any village appointed as Malikis over another tribe chiefly owning that village.

(3) Mal-arrangement of groups of holdings under several joint Malikis.

As the Pachotra system is not in force here, as far as possible efforts will be made that Maliki appointments should go to villagers holding Inams, provided they can satisfy other tests essential for a village Malik. In the nature of things this ought not to be difficult as there are 784 inam-holders against 169 villages in the Valley and taking big villages with small, 4 inamdars per village is certainly a much higher average than may actually be required. And even at the rate of 5 per cent. the total Pachotra on a total assessment of Rs. 88,000 does not exceed Rs. 4,400 whereas the total amount given at inams stands at Rs. 10,591.

As the Tahsildar has not completed his preliminary inquiries the copy of Dhal bachch by headmen has not been prepared as yet, and only a list of revenue payers of each village with detail of the amount payable by them in the Kharif and the Rabi has been supplied to Patwaris who with the help of existing Malikis are collecting the instalments for Kharif 1905. It is hoped that the Dhal bachch by headmen will be ready for distribution when the instalment for Rabi 1906 falls due.

## VII.—MEASUREMENTS AND RECORDS,

The term of the Summary Settlement expired with Kharif 1903 and the first regular settlement of the Valley was sanctioned from 1st April 1904 in the Government of India letter No. 2639 F. A., dated 9th September 1903, from the Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province. I assumed immediate charge of the settlement under the Political Agent on 6th April 1904. The subordinate settlement staff provided in the schedule attached to the forecast report (see letter No. 1261-G, dated 23rd July 1903, from the Chief Commissioner to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India) consisted of 1 Settlement Naib Tahsildar, 4 Office Kanungos, 5 Field Kanungos and 20 Patwaris. But as the work to be done proved much heavier than had been anticipated, the number of Patwaris, as temporary hands became available, was gradually increased to 60, of which half the number had to be trained before employment on measurement work and the remaining half consisted of trained men lent from Kohat, Hazara and Bannu Settlements or discharged from other settlements. For purposes of adequate supervision and thorough check of work turned out by such a large establishment, 2 Office Kanungos were transferred to field work and 2 Political officials and one candidate Naib Tahsildar who by virtue of training or service in the revenue line possessed the requisite qualifications were utilised as Field Kanungos in addition to the sanctioned strength.

Above these Kanungos were placed three circle officers, each of whom controlled work within the limits of three Kanungos' circles. One of these circle officers was the Settlement Naib Tahsildar and the other two were members of the Political staff—the Tahsildar and the Naib Hakim, Upper Kurram. After the middle of October 1905 the special establishment was reduced to 2 Office Kanungos, 4 Field Kanungos and 32 Patwaris, and the Tahsildar was placed in subordinate charge of the settlement work of all the three circles. It was in the third week of April 1906 that a Naib Tahsildar was deputed to assist him in the distribution of revenue over holdings.

The dates on which various stages of the settlement operations were completed have been shown below:—

- 1.—Measurement of the cultivated area of the whole Valley amounting to 37,498 acres or 58.6 square miles ... 15th May 1905.
- 2.—Final attestation by the circle officers ... 15th July 1905.
- 3.—Preparation of assessment statement ... 15th August 1905.
- 4.—Submission of Assessment Report. ... 7th October 1905.
- 5.—Writing up of Jambandis ... September and October 1905.
- 6.—Orders of the Government of India on the Assessment Report ... 13th February 1906.
- 7.—Announcement of assessment on land and mills. ... 13th to 26th March 1906.
- 8.—Distribution of assessment over holdings and announcement of Bachoh ... April and May 1906.
- 9.—Winding up records ... June 1906.

The village boundaries of the cultivated area were carefully settled and attested. The system of measurement adopted varied with the nature of the country in each assessment circle, and broadly speaking villages in the Sahra circle have been measured on the square system, those in Daman (excepting parts in Zeran and Malana) on the triangulation system, and the riverain tract on both the square and the triangulation systems combined. For convenience of dialluvion operations the part affected by the river action has been measured on the squares of 100 karams each and the uneven cultivation above by triangles.

The prevailing scale on which maps have been prepared is 20 karams to an inch and only 17 out of 169 villages have been measured on the smaller scale of 40 karams to an inch, as sub-division of holdings in them was not so minute nor was the cultivated area spread over small sized fields. The area calculations have been expressed in acres, kanals and marlas.

A detailed description of the assessment circle and soils will be found in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Assessment Report. The demarcation of waste both in the plain and in the hills has been left over for the present. But its measurement in future will not present any difficulty as when village rights and boundaries in such area have been defined it will only be necessary to extend square or triangulation lines from the points in the neighbouring cultivation up to the limit and thus enclose the waste within the boundary so fixed. The stone pillars fixed on the base lines on three corners of a triangle or a square in this settlement will prove very useful to this end. All the cultivated area together with culturable waste which intervened between two adjacent blocks of cultivation and in which definite rights of possession were recognised has been measured. The total number of fields and khatauni holdings measured in each circle are:—

	<i>Number of fields.</i>	<i>Number of holdings.</i>
Sahra	... 8,472	1,236
Daman	... 77,947	13,678
Rodghara	... 53,301	12,087
Total	... 139,720	27,021

As already noticed in paragraph 22 of the Assessment Report the largest holdings are in the Sahra circle, and the average possession in the Rodghara circle, slightly exceeds that in the Daman circle.

The fields in the glens are small sized and highly terraced. But in the sub-montane tract of the Daman circle, as one progresses towards the river the slope loses in sharpness and the fields become larger and more open. In the Rodghara circle they are still larger and with the exception of the descent from the high bank to the river bed, which is necessarily terraced cultivation above the high bank and within the river basin is all flat and open. In the Sahra circle the fields are the largest of all. It is curious



to note that in some parts of the Valley the cultivation is so crowded that the field boundary, water-channel and pathway are one and the same thing. The divisions of the village area known as *veshes* have been clearly ascertained, entered in the records, and their limits have been marked out on the maps and their names written therein. In the pedigree table now prepared the ancestors of the present owners have been shown for at least three generations back, but in the cases of Sayads, who keep regular records of their lineal descent, and of a few important villages entries have been carried back even more than six generations. And as they were found useful for purposes of defining status and liabilities of rent, the Shajra Nasabs of all the tenants on Government lands and all occupancy tenants on Tawani lands have also been prepared. The previous history of the village has been confined to brief statements of facts as far as they could be ascertained and all long winded narrations or imaginary accounts have been strictly avoided. These Shajra Nasabs have been kept in the pockets of volumes of records of rights or in the case of big villages bound in separate volumes.

Existing possession has been taken as the chief evidence of title, and disputes about rights have been settled as far as possible by compromise. But where the parties could not come to an agreement, the claimant not being in possession nor having any document or entry of the old record in support of his contention has generally been directed to prove his rights in the Political Agent's court. With the exception of 82 cases pending in the Naib Hakims' courts orders on these disputes have been incorporated in the records of rights. The status of tenants in the buffer hamlets of Shalozan, Peiwar and Boghakkhi has also been satisfactorily settled. The English files containing all these orders have been kept in the English Office in the settlement almirah and their vernacular translations filed in the record office.

As hills and waste forming the village *shamilat* were not measured, the necessity of complicated enquiries about transfers with and without share in the *shamilat* did not arise. According to the custom of the country in villages held on ancestral shares, sales of whole or part of a *bakhra* were supposed to carry with them subsidiary share in the *shamilat* as well, but this presumption did not apply to transactions in individual fields. In Bhaiachara villages (or villages held on possession) transfers of land have as a rule included corresponding shares in *shamilat* but ancestral land has been distinguished from that acquired by purchase. A vendee acquiring land in a sub-division of a village with no ancestral land of his own has been shown under the holding of the vendor.

As the old record was quite useless, except to clear up disputes the circle officers were required to check the entries of every field about ownership, cultivating rights, class of soil and rent. Besides the entries of the Khatauni on the occasion of final attestation were compared with the Parchas and were read out holding by holding in presence of the zamindars. A certificate to that effect under Settlement Commissioner, Punjab's Circular No. 8-1789 datêd 19th July 1901, has been recorded at the end of the Jamabandi now forming part of the records of rights. This field to field attestation no doubt entailed much heavy work upon circle officers but the result has been very satisfactory as rights have been correctly recorded and in a country where bribery is regarded as an established custom for transacting business and where in the absence of previous trustworthy records temptations for corruption were very great, mistakes of ownership or classification of soils have been astonishingly few and far between and where discovered they have been corrected.

The Revenue Commissioner (Mr. O'Dwyer), who thrice checked the work in October 1904, May 1905 and October 1905 and inspected the records, was satisfied and considered them excellent and "models of neatness and accuracy."

#### VIII.—THE STANDING RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

The standing records of rights comprise the following documents :—

- [a] Preliminary proceeding.
- [b] Geneological tree.

[c] Detailed Jamabandi with copies of :—

- (i) List of revenue assignments and pensions.
- (ii) Statement of rights and mills.<sup>1</sup>
- (iii) Statement of rights in irrigation.

[d] Order of Collector determining the assessment and distributing it over holdings and orders of higher authority, if any, modifying the same.

[e] Acknowledgment of headmen and owners to the effect that land assessment with instalments of payment has been announced to them.

[f] Register of disputes of title.

[g] Field maps, (kept in a tin-lined almirah).

The Patwaris have been given 2 copies of this map one on vellum cloth and the other on the ordinary cloth.

The records (a) to (e) have been bound in one or more volumes and the record (f) has been kept in the village bundles.

The new assessment has been introduced from Kharif 1905 and therefore the records of rights have been dated 1905-06. The Bachch of the new assessment was done on the Jamabandi of 1904-05 which has been included in the records of rights. In this Jamabandi mutations of rights up to March 1906 have been incorporated. Thereafter no mutations were attested up to 15th June 1906 and as the establishment has been engaged in bachch and other miscellaneous work up to the end of June 1906 and will have to enter up assignments, note books and Parganah books as soon as orders and forms have been received, it is not likely that there will be time enough to prepare the diallusion records this year. Hence in the absence of changes of rights, revenue and area entered in the Jamabandi of 1904-05 up to 15th June 1906, the latter record may rightly be taken as that of 1905-06.

#### IX.—OTHER RECORDS.

My village assessment notes have been bound up along with the tables referred to in paragraph II of this chapter in separate volumes by assessment circles. They contain detailed information about the land and its resources and occasionally give brief references to village factions.

I wrote them for 123 villages in my own hand but when the work grew unmanageably heavy I had to relegate the statistical portion to an accompanying statement and hurry off the descriptive part in pencil which had to be typed afterwards.

The forms of the abstract village-note books and of village circle and valley note-books both bilingual and in vernacular approved by the Revenue Commissioner in his letter No. 1951 dated 2nd May 1906, are being printed at Lahore. The Rifah-i-am Press who was given the job in August 1905 has taken a long time over them but the work has now been transferred by the Director of Land Records to the Newal Kishore Press. On the receipt of these books entries should be made in them from year 1905-06, and for this purpose the assessment statements by villages now handed over to Tahsildar will prove of great use and should be carefully preserved. The abstract note book forms when received from the Civil and Military Gazette Press should be bound into separate volumes by circles.

A map of the circle should be kept in the pocket of each book and entries should be recorded in the statements from 1905-06. Proposals about maintenance of other records and registers by different officials and submission of periodical returns have been made in the Political Agent's letter No. 212 dated 21st April 1906, and orders have just been received. The Revenue Assistant will see that effect is given to them carefully.



## X.—CROWN LANDS.

The question of Crown lands which had fallen into much confusion has been thoroughly overhauled and detailed proposals as promised in paragraph 57 of the Assessment Report have been submitted for orders in the Political Agent's letter No. 355 dated 9th July 1906, to the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

## XI.—IRRIGATION.

The customs about irrigation have been carefully inquired into village by village and incorporated in the records of rights. Their abstracts in English have been bound in separate volumes by assessment circles and in preface to each volume, the leading features of irrigation of each assessment circle have been carefully explained and need not be recapitulated here. Water supply derived from snow, springs and the river is as a rule abundant and irrigation is done from *Sar-i-waraq* to *Pain-waraq*. But in villages where it does not suffice for irrigation or in times of drought, water supply is distributed on *bakhras* or turns fixed for the purpose. In some villages again rice sowing is also done by turns in alternate years. The responsibility for clearance of channels and repairs of embankments generally rests with *Pain-waraq* (at the lower end of the channel) villages. Information about all these matters and about difficult embankments and channels has been given in the volumes of the English abstracts. The substance of orders in irrigation disputes passed by the Political Agent hereafter will be entered in these books.

Difficulties of irrigation generally arise in Zeran, in Tappa Shiblan, and in villages Kara Khel and Kachkina of Sahra circle, but measures adopted to mitigate the trouble have been noted in the village abstracts.

An official called Mirab looks after the irrigation arrangements, but owing to the abundance of water supply his principal duties are to turn out village labour for the clearance of channels. This duty in the neighbouring district of Kohat is performed by the Tahsil Jamedar or Chaprasi and the distribution of water supply is supervised by the Field Kanungos, but in this Valley it has been considered advisable to retain the services of the special official. The Mirab submits a regular diary every fortnight which is scrutinised by the Tahsildar and the Political Agent to see that some work worth the money is being done.

## XII.—DIALLUVION ARRANGEMENTS.

The alluvion and dialluvion work in this Valley, chiefly in the Rodghara circle, is very heavy. On the average the number of villages under enquiry every year does not exceed 50 of which one-fourth may be in the Daman circle, one or two in the Sahra circle and all the rest in the Rodghara circle. In the Sahra circle damage is done by the Peiwar and Shalozan Tois and in the Daman circle by the Kirman Toi. In the Rodghara circle 15 villages are beyond the influence of river action, and of the rest 22 villages are situated on the right bank of the river, 20 on the left and 23 villages lie on both sides of the river. The river bed where it was common has been measured half and half between the opposite villages but the custom in the following villages requires settling after enquiry has been made from both the parties :—Ghulam Haidar Killa, Sher Jan Killa, Hassan Ali Killa, Topakki, Sangina, Gidarra, Arawali, Jalamzai and Tangai.

The rules and procedure relating to dialluvion assessment of lands affected by river and torrent action sanctioned in the Revenue and Financial Secretary's letter No. 1948 dated 2nd May 1906, have been given in the appendix. And in view of the special record prescribed (Form D. of the dialluvion rules) the preparation of annual Jamabandi in dialluvion village has been dispensed with. It has also been explained in paragraph 3 of the Political Agent's letter No. 214 of 21st April 1906, to the Revenue Commissioner that these rules do not apply to cases of reclamation, deterioration or improvement outside the zone of flood action and due to causes other than river or torrent floods. For instance extension of cultivation or reclamation of waste by taking off a new water channel will not be treated as alluvion.

### XIII.—IMPORTANT MATTERS REQUIRING CAREFUL ATTENTION OF THE REVENUE OFFICER.

#### (a) *Secure and insecure areas—*

A report on secure and insecure areas as prescribed in Annexure C of Revenue Circular 31 is not required for this Valley, as about 93 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated and water supply is generally abundant. Suspensions on account of drying up of crops have never been felt necessary in the past nor are they likely to be necessitated in future.

#### (b) *Damage by hail—*

Next to dialluvion the only calamity that affects the prosperity of zamindars and creates work for the Revenue Officer is the damage done by hailstone about the time rice and wheat crops are ripening. But the shape of the Valley lends itself to an easy touring as in the Upper Kurram one can ride out from Parachinar to all important villages and return the same evening. And in the Lower Kurram all the villages are within a ride of 15 minutes from the Tonga line. Hence there is no reason why crops damaged by hail should not be visited within 3 or 4 days of the occurrence of hail and inspected while they are still on the ground. The boundaries of blocks of damaged crop requiring remission should be determined on by the Revenue Officer on the occasion of his inspection and communicated to the Field Kanungos for preparation of necessary statements. The hailstorms are generally so severe that the relief recommended for the resulting damage is always in the form of remission and not of suspension of revenue.

#### (c) *Irrigation—*

As regards irrigation, the villages Kara Khel, Kachkina in the Sahra circle, and villages in the Shiblani Tappa, require special attention in seasons of drought. And as the village Zeran has now been fully assessed, care must be taken that their water supply is not unnecessarily wasted by the subordinate officials and bazar shop-keepers (see my village assessment note on Parachinar cantonment.)

#### (d) *Cattle—*

And now that the revenue establishment has been provided on an ample scale, the Tacavi applications especially of zamindars asking for loans for purchase of bullocks should as a rule be disposed of within a month. And the Civil Veterinary Assistant recently sanctioned for the Valley should now be kept at work by being sent promptly to villages suffering from epidemic cattle disease.

#### (e) *Records—*

- (1) Orders on assignments when received should be given effect to in the records of rights and the revision of assignment forms should be made into separate files and after completing their entries upto date consigned to record office.
- (2) The statements given in Appendices XIV and XV of the Settlement Manual and the new Kishtbandi which are being prepared by the Tashildar should be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner's office.
- (3) Entries in the village, circle and valley note books both in the office Kanungos' and Patwaris' copies and also in Parganah books should be made when received from the Press.
- (4) A *fihrist mashkuki* or list of corrections in the records of rights duly attested by circle officers should be attached to the records of rights of each village to guard against subsequent frauds.
- (5) The rent disputes of Zeran and Malana hamlets now under enquiry by the Tahsildar should be reported to the Political Agent for orders soon.



- (6) The names of Lambardars (Maliks) when finally settled should be entered in the column provided for them in the Jamabandi.
- (7) Disputes pending with the Naib Hakims should be incorporated in the Jamabandi of the year in which they are decided.
- (8) The Dhal bachch should be distributed to headmen when ready.
- (9) The customs as to possession of river bed may be settled as suggested in paragraph XII of this chapter.
- (10) The Bagan Alizai partition case affecting the whole area of village Bagan and veshes Mat and Tarak in Alizai is being inquired into by the Naib Hakim of Lower Kurram. If final distribution of land is ordered by the Political Agent the process of partition should be carefully supervised and when completed, the resulting boundaries and possessions should be shown on a new map prepared after fresh measurements on a scale of 20 karams to an inch. The present map on a scale of 40 karams to an inch pending this case was provisionally made for purposes of ascertaining existing possession and working out village assessment. After the partition has been completed a fresh bachch will be required.
- (11) The changes in the demand statement of artisan's taxes from year to year should be made on the basis of Revenue Assistant's personal notes and if experience suggests the necessity of framing any rules, proposals should be submitted for the sanction of Government.
- (12) Now it should be possible with a full revenue establishment to arrange for enumeration of Ghilzai cattle for purposes of levying grazing tax at different centres simultaneously. The old practice under which this process lasted for days should be put an end to.
- (13) The code of tribal custom (Turizuna) should be prepared as opportunities for the work offer themselves.
- (14) The Patwaris should be encouraged to take a pride in the neatness of their records, and should by no means be allowed to use their vellum cloth maps unless absolutely necessary. Separate tin lined boxes for the protection of these maps have been supplied to each Patwari.
- (15) Occasionally inquiry might be made about the preservation of base stone pillars and prompt measures taken where they have been pulled out.

#### XIV.—PERMANENT REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

The permanent revenue establishment sanctioned for this Valley consists of :—

##### (a) Superior Officers.—

1 Tahsildar, also Treasury Officer, and hence designated as Revenue Assistant.

1 Naib Tahsildar, pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 allowance per mensem.

##### (b) Office Establishment.—

1 Office Kanungo, pay Rs. 40 per mensem.

1 Wasil Baqi Nawis, pay Rs. 35 per mensem.

##### (c) Field Establishment.—

	Pay.	Field allowance.	Local allowance.	Total.
1 Senior Field Kanungo ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 10	Rs. 7-8-0	Rs. 47-8-0
1 Junior " " ...	Rs. 25	Rs. 5	Rs. 7-8-0	Rs. 37-8-0

		<i>Pay.</i>	<i>Local allowance.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>20 Patwaris :—</i>				
6	1st grade	... Rs. 15	Rs. 3	Rs. 18
7	2nd grade	... " 12	" 3	" 15
7	3rd grade	... " 10	" 2	" 12
4	Assistant Patwaris	... " 8	" 2	" 10

*(d) Irrigation Establishment :—*

1 Mirab ... Pay Rs. 35, Horse allowance Rs. 15, Total Rs. 50. ]

*(e) Menial Establishment :—*

1 Chaprassi for the Tahsildar ... Pay Rs. 10 per mensem.

1 " " Naib Tahsildar " 8 "

1 " " each of the 3 Kanungos " 8 "

Excepting the Chaprassis the remaining establishment belongs to the following classes :—

Turis	...	8
Other Mohammadans	...	17
Hindus	...	6

The Turi youths are very smart and deserve every encouragement. They are highly intelligent and have picked up important details in a very short time and if sympathetically looked after will soon develop into good workers. The only consideration required in their case is that they should not be posted near their homes nor in villages where their families have factious dealings. The tendency of favouring outsiders to their disadvantage or of accumulating relations of officials or too many hands belonging to one district should be discouraged as far as possible. The work in the Daman hamlets can be managed by ordinary Patwari but the Rodghara circle where the dialluvion records require careful preparation should be manned always by the best workers.

The map showing the limits of 21 Patwaris' and 2 Field Kanungos' circles has been filed in the Political Agent's office.

The average number of fields and holdings per Patwari and Kanungo's circle, respectively, are :—

	<i>Number of fields.</i>	<i>Number of holdings.</i>
Patwari's circle	... 6,653	1,286
Field Kanungo's circle	... 69,860	13,501

The distance to be traversed, the nature of the country and tenures, the amount and nature of work to be done, the tribes of owners and other circumstances of the assessment circles have all been borne in mind in constituting the circles of these officials. The number of fields per Patwari is not excessive as they are almost all irrigated and situated close together.

A statement showing the order in which each village will come under quadrennial attestation has been attached to the file relating to the Patwaris' and Kanungos' circles and copies thereof have been supplied to officials concerned.

It has been settled for the present that the Militia guard as heretofore will continue to carry out the duties done by the Tahsil peons in other districts. The room for the records of the office Kanungo has already been fitted up in one corner of the court building and other additions to the same to serve as Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar's court rooms are under consideration.

#### XV.—DURATION AND COST OF THE SETTLEMENT . . . AND FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The Kurram Settlement which in the forecast report was estimated to be completed in one year's time has lasted from 6th April 1904 to 1st July 1906 or about 2½ years.



The chief reasons for this extension of the period as explained in the

Letters No. 1694 dated 17-4-05, and No. 360 dated 25-1-06 from the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

correspondence noted on the margin are heavy nature of the work to be done, out-break of fever epidemic in August 1904 and abnormally heavy snowfall in the winter of 1905. The cultivated area estimated to be measured turned out much larger than all anticipations and in the hills the minute sub-division of holdings and small sized terraced fields, and along the river the malarial swamps and severe winds retarded the operations of this regular settlement which in itself extending over 169 villages in a country like Kurram 72 miles long and 24 miles broad with Afghanistan on one side and Yaghistan on the other, constituted a difficult and delicate task. The new assessment has taken effect from Kharif 1905 and the term of the settlement has been fixed for 20 years.

The financial results have been shown below :—

	Under expired settlement 1904-05.	Under re-assessment 1905-06.		Increase per cent.
	Rs.	Initial Rs.	Final Rs.	
Land Assessment	31,528	71,500	88,000	147.4
Water Mills	362	1,170	1,440	297.9

The cost of the settlement operations for 2½ years excluding the pay and settlement allowance of the gazetted officer in charge and other items paid from Imperial funds amounts to Rs. 31,754 as shown in the appendix, and thus represents 79 per cent of the initial enhancement of revenue and will be recouped within one year.

#### XVI.—NOTICE OF OFFICERS.

Of the circle officers Sahibzada Fazal-i-Rahman, Naib Hakim, Upper Kurram, who is an officer of considerable tact and energy, has been most successful, as out of 169 villages in the whole Valley he arranged for completion of measurements and record work in 75 villages, some of which were situated in wild glens and inhabited by wild people, in addition to his political charge which in itself was heavy enough. He reported on 269 disputes of title and from the points of view of distance and number of villages, his circle was the largest of all. Apart from his zeal in his work, he is entitled to great credit for using his influence in converting the attitude of leading Maliks from one of passive opposition to that of active and willing co-operation. It is due to him to record that in the Boghakkhi glen he exposed himself to considerable risk of life in starting measurements in hamlets which had never been measured before. He remained in charge of his circle from April 1904 to October 1905 and it is hoped that his services in this settlement may be duly recognised.

The Tahsildar, Mirza Ghulam Sarwar Khan, who holds the combined charge of the Revenue Assistant and the Treasury Officer, is a keen and intelligent officer and his local knowledge extending over 3 years served him in good stead in enabling him to give some shape to the irrigation arrangements of this Valley and to evolve some system out of the confused state of revenue records before this settlement began. He reported on 679 disputes of title and was in charge of 20 villages including Zeran—the biggest village in the Valley. But his awkward charge of the Treasury prevented him from travelling to distant places. He has been in charge of a circle throughout and on the transfer on the other two circle officers in October 1905, he has been carrying on single handed the work of the other two circles in addition. Hence his duties during the whole of the last winter have been unusually heavy, and I am thankful to him for the willing and valuable assistance I always receive from him. He has been assisted towards the end of the settlement in Bachch and other miscellaneous work by Munshi Abdulla Khan, officiating Naib Tahsildar, who is a promising energetic youth.

Munshi Nadir Khan, Settlement Naib Tahsildar, was the only circle officer who had whole time to devote to settlement work. He is exceedingly



energetic for his age and belongs to the old school of officials. He supervised measurements in 74 villages and reported on 1,264 disputes of title. He was a keen judge of the map and could work very hard but with more thoroughness and tact would make a useful Revenue Officer.

Sheikh Mahomed Akbar Khan, Naib Hakim, Lower Kurram, though not directly in charge of any circle identified himself with, and took great interest in the progress of the settlement operations in his jurisdiction, which marches so close to the Massozai boundary. He was always exhorting the Maliks to arrange for prompt attendance of the zamindars at measurements and not to allow their factious feelings to retard the attestation of rights. Personally he showed great solicitude for the safety and convenience of the settlement officials, with whom he kept himself in sympathetic touch and I may say, was highly popular. He took great pains in persuading people to abandon the system of periodical re-distribution of lands and was successful in many villages in getting those lands permanently partitioned before measurement began. He deserves acknowledgment for his tact which brought about the completion of the operations in Lower Kurram without any friction or accident.

Of the Settlement Kanungos, the valuable services done by Fakir Chand deserve prominent notice. He helped me both in the office and in the field, and on him fell the burden of compiling and checking the statistics for the Assessment Report. He has also written up the English registers of disputes of title for the whole Valley and has just now finished the preparation of a very useful digest in English of irrigation customs of the Rodghara circle. He is an intelligent, zealous and reliable worker and has been recommended by the Political Agent for acceptance as a candidate Settlement Naib Tahsildar in the Punjab. From his revenue experience and English qualifications of which I have seen a great deal for the last six years, both in the Kohat and Kurram Settlements, I can predict a successful career for him as a revenue officer. Amongst the political establishment may be mentioned Mirza Fazal Kadir, the reader, who possesses great local experience as he has been in the Valley ever since the British occupation, and has served in different capacities. Babu Jiwan Dass, the Head Clerk, specially has had very hard work to do, as in addition to political work, the burden of the whole correspondence of the settlement fell upon him and as then he had no second clerk to assist him, the amount of typing he had to do for Assessment Report, village assessment notes and irrigation abstracts was unusually heavy and I am much indebted to him for his labour of love, as no allowance had been provided for him in the settlement budget.

Other members of the settlement staff, who served as Patwaris and Kanungos showed great application and devotion as on occasions they had to work even in holidays to clear off the arrears.

The members of the Political staff who acted for some time as Field Kanungos, made themselves very useful by their local knowledge.

#### XVII.—ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of the Valley also deserve their meed of praise as against their feelings of dissatisfaction and alarm which they entertained before the commencement of the operations, their attitude throughout the settlement was nothing but quiet and conciliatory. Considering the position of the border exposed to raids of the surrounding restless tribes it is singularly lucky that none of the settlement official working far off in the hills and glens came to any harm from without; while within the Valley it is most creditable to the Turis and is an eloquent testimony of their attachment to the Government and its officers, that the operations from start to finish on the Kabul border were carried on with a smoothness and regularity characteristic of a Punjab Settlement. The assessment was announced by the Political Agent in the midst of a vast concourse of people without the presence of a Militia guard.

Some little fines that had been imposed on the absentees have been returned to them as an act of grace.

Some ignorant hill men in the Boghakkhi glen who had never seen measurement instruments before were perplexed to find that the Patwari pulled his chain along the field of one owner, fixed his cross-staff in that of another and did writing on the board in the field of a third owner. If the Patwari meant honestly by them, thought they, he would have gone through all the stages from chaining to writing in one owner's field before proceeding to another owner's field. And suspecting that his unaccountable tricks were likely to throw boundaries and rights into confusion they were about to give some trouble. But one word of re-assurance from the Political Agent sufficed to dispel their doubts and they have been submissive ever since. I am thankful to all the Maliks for their excellent behaviour and hearty co-operation, but so far as the determination of rights in Mangal hamlets is concerned I must mention Maliks Hussain Ali and Kambar Ali of Peiwar and Maliks Shah Jahan and Sherak of Shalozan, who in spite of old feuds with the Mangals did not allow their private differences to complicate my work, but on the other hand displayed an amount of fairness and impartiality openly acknowledged even by their adversaries the Mangals and rarely witnessed in Sunni Shiah controversies before.

KURRAM SETTLEMENT,  
PARACHINAR,  
*29th June 1906.*

GANGA SAHAI,  
EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
*Kurram Valley.*



# I.—MOWAJIBS.

Total number of cases 25. Total number of Mowajib-holders 25. Total grant Rs. 470 per mensem or Rs. 5,640 per annum.

TURIS, 12 GRANTS=Rs. 215 PER MENSEM.					Sayads, 9 grants=Rs. 195 per mensem.		Bangashes, 2 grants=Rs. 35 per mensem.	Paracham—kannis, 1 grant=Rs. 15 per mensem.	Alisherzai, 1 grant=Rs. 10 per mensem.	Total Rs. 470 per mensem.
Ghundikhels, Rs. 30.	Alizais, Rs. 40.	Duperzais, Rs. 85.	Mastukhels, Rs. 40.	Hamzakhels, Rs. 20.						
1. Malik Hus-sain Ali of Peiwar.—Rs. 20.	3. Muhammad I smail of Kunj Alizai.—Rs. 25.	5 Sarwar Khan of Alam Sher.—Rs. 50.	10. Rahim Khan of Mastukhel.—Rs. 20.	12. S u l t a n Hassan of Baliyamin.—Rs. 20.	13. Sayad Hanif Jan of Ahmad-zai.—Rs. 60.	18. Sayad Mirza Hussain of Zeran.—Rs. 10.	22. M a l i k Shah Jehan of Shalozan.—Rs. 25.	24. Sharbat Ali Khan of Boghakki.—Rs. 15.	25. M a l i k Muhammed Ali of Satin.—Rs. 10.	
2. G h u l a m H a i d a r of Samir.—Rs. 10.	4. Kambar Ali of Peiwar.—Rs. 15.	6. Nasir Ali of Alam Sher.—Rs. 10.	11. Muham-mad Ali Khan of Sadarai.—Rs. 20.		14. Sayad Mir Akbar, Mian of Shakar-darra.—Rs. 40.	19. Sayad Shab Hussain of Mastukhel.—Rs. 5.	23. M a l i k Sher Ali of Shalozan.—Rs. 10.			
		7. Kambar Ali of Shingak.—Rs. 10.			15. S a y a d Muhammad Akbar of Gram.—Rs. 30.	20. Mir Kasim of Kharlachi.—Rs. 5.				
		8. Akbari of S u l t a n.—Rs. 10.			16. Sayad Pahl-wan Shah of M a d u r a.—Rs. 30.	21. Mir Mian of Ahmadzai.—Rs. 5.				
		9. Mir Afzal of S h i n g a k.—Rs. 5.			17. Kazi Mir Abdula of S h a l o z a n.—Rs. 10.					



### III. REVENUE FREE GRANTS.

Total number of cases 80. Total number of Muafidars.

Total grant Rs. 1,769.

Sayads. Rs. 877-8-0	Duperzais. Rs. 455-14-9	Hamza Khel. Rs. 10-0-0	Bangashes. Rs. 91-6 9	Alisherzai. Rs. 67-7-0	Sikb. Rs. 50-0-0	Wattizai. Rs. 44-13-0	Ghundi Khel. Rs. 17-6-6	Badda Khels of Boghakki Rs. 68-6-0	Ziarats. Rs. 64-10-9	Dharam salas. Rs. 21-7-3
<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>	<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>		<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>	<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>	<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>	<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>	<i>Leading Muafidars:—</i>			
1. Sayad Mir Akbar Mian, also Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 299-3-3	Malik Sarwar Khan, also Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 432-6-6		Subedar Mir Hussain of Zeran.—Rs. 47-3-6	Khanan Talang.—Rs. 67-7-0	Sirdar Kishen Singh.—Rs. 50.	Malik Hamid Khan, also Political Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 44-13-0	Malik Ghulam Haidar of Samir, also a Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 17-6-6	One of them Sharbat Ali Khan is a Mowajib-holder.		
2. Sayad Hanif Jan, also Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 391-5-6										
3. Sayad Pahlwan Shah, also Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 69-9-3.										
4. Sayad Muhamed Hussain, Subedar, Kurram Militia.—Rs. 46-14-9.										
5. Kazi Mir Abdulla, also Mowajib-holder.—Rs. 30-5-9.										

**EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE KURRAM SETTLEMENT UNDER ALL  
HEADS UP TO 3RD JULY 1906.**

BUDGET HEADINGS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.		
<b>I.—Items paid from Settlement Budget.</b>						
<b>OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.</b>						
1. Allowance to Reader of Political Agent, Kurram	...		...	345	0	0
2. Office Kanungos	...	...	...	2,638	12	4
3. Menial Establishment	...	...	...	1,300	13	4
TOTAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT				4,284	9	8
<b>FIELD ESTABLISHMENT.</b>						
4. Allowance to Naib Hakim, Upper Kurram	...		...	555	7	9
5. Settlement Naib Tahsildar	...	...	...	1,437	5	4
6. Field Kanungos	...	...	...	3,809	8	1
7. Field allowance of Kanungos	...	...	...	440	0	0
8. Patwaris	...	...	...	9,971	1	7
TOTAL OF FIELD ESTABLISHMENT				16,213	6	9
9. Temporary Establishment	...	...	...	1,350	14	3
TOTAL OF ESTABLISHMENT				21,848	14	8
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Travelling allowance of Officers	...	...	...	2,500	10	0
Do. of Establishment	...	...	...	414	0	0
Tents and Contingencies	...	...	...	2,527	13	1
Survey Equipment	...	...	...	1,101	6	6
Paper, tracing cloth, mapping sheets, &c., including Parcha Bahis	...	...	...	3,098	2	10
Temporary huts or hire of office accommodation	...	...	...	263	4	0
TOTAL				8,905	4	5
TOTAL SETTLEMENT CHARGES				31,754	3	1
<b>II.—Items paid from Imperial Fund.</b>						
Salaries and settlement allowance of Gazetted Officers	...		...	13,825	10	11
Chainmen	...	...	...	2,220	8	2
Survey Marks	...	...	...	1,416	0	0
Reward to Patwaris	...	...	...	64	0	0
TOTAL				17,526	3	1
GRAND TOTAL				49,280	6	2



## APPENDIX I.

### RULES REGARDING THE CONSTRUCTION AND ASSESSMENT OF WATER MILLS IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

(1) All mills shall be entered in the revenue records in the same way as land, and each mill shall be given a separate Khasra number.

(2) At Girdawari the Patwari shall note in the crop columns as regards each mill whether it is in working order or not.

(3) The Tahsildar at the time of his inspection of Girdawari will note in his own hand in the crop column of the Khasra Girdawari of those mills which have not been assessed to revenue on account of their income being too little, that their income has or has not reached the assessable limits. If it has, he should take action to assess them as in rule 12.

(4) With his Jinswar statement of each village the Patwari will send a report showing what new mills have been started and what revenue paying mills have been entirely dismantled and will note the fact in his diary. When, however, it comes to the Patwari's notice that a mill has been started without sanction he should at once report the matter, noting that he has done so in his diary.

(5) All the new mills constructed and the assessment imposed thereon and all the old mills falling out of use and the remission of revenue granted thereby will be duly shown in the Patwari's annual papers.

(6) Changes of rights in mills will be entered in the mutation register like changes of rights in land.

(7) The Tahsil Office Kanungo will keep a register of mills in the following form :—

Column 1—Name of river, stream or watercourse on which mills are situated.

„ 2—Serial number of mills on this channel.

„ 3—Name and survey number of the mill.

„ 4—Name and Hadbast number of the village in which mill is situated.

„ 5—Number of the mill in the Wasil Baqi Navis' register.

„ 6—Length and breadth of the waterduct and sluice and the diameter of the stone.

„ 7—Period for which mill is worked during the year.

„ 8—Assessment with details of Khalsa and Muafi.

„ 9—Remarks such as construction of new mills and discontinuance of old mills.

FOOT NOTES. (1)—First in order should come the mills on a main river beginning with those highest up ; then those on that river's tributary streams, then those on the watercourses taking out of the river or streams.

(2)—Sufficient space for the record of new mills should be left at the end of the each river, entries for stream or watercourse

(8) Mill assessment will be collected in the same manner and by the same instalments as the land revenue and will be included in the Qistbandi of the same.

(9) No new mills will be constructed and no disused and unassessed mills will be reconstructed without the previous sanction of the Political Agent.

(10) Applications to construct new mills or to reconstruct disused mills should be made in writing to the Political Agent.

(11) The Tahsildar will enquire into all such applications and also into the Patwari's reports made under rule 4, and will inspect all the abandoned mills and the sites of new mills. In the former case if stoppage is not



due to temporary causes he will report for remission of the revenue. In the latter case he will record the statement of the applicant and objections, if any, of the owners of land and existing mills in the neighbourhood whose water rights and income are likely to be affected by the proposed mill. If the supply of water and grain is abundant and the profits of the neighbouring mills are not reduced below the standard estimated at settlement and if the construction of a new mill will not interfere with irrigation rights or cause damage to adjoining lands, the Revenue Officer (Tahsildar) will make his recommendation to the Political Agent for orders with tracing showing necessary position.

(12.) After the Political Agent has given sanction and the mill has been constructed and is in working order the Revenue Officer should pay another visit for purposes of assessment, and after giving full consideration to the water and grain supply available, length and breadth of the waterduct, dimensions of the sluice and the stone, working period during the year, situation with regard to records, markets, big and small Abadis, and the assessment of mills or similar advantages in the neighbourhood and other principles observed at settlement in assessing the mills, he should report his opinion about the revenue to be imposed for the order of the Political Agent and should attach a statement of mills in the form used at the settlement to his report.

(13.) The assessment and remissions of mills revenue will ordinarily take effect from the harvest in which a new mill was started or an old mill was abandoned, and orders regarding them will be communicated to the Tahsil Wasil Baqi Nawis, Tahsil Office Kanungo and the Patwari through the Tahsildar, who will see that they have been properly incorporated in their records.

(14.) The Tahsil Wasil Baqi Nawis will keep a register of mills for the whole Valley in the following form :—

Column 1—Name of tahsil.

" 2—Name of assessment circle.

" 3—Hadbast number of the village.

" 4—Name of the village.

" 5—Serial number of mill.

" 6—Name of mill.

" 7—Number of mill in Office Kanungo's register.

" 8—Assessment with detail of Khalsa and Muafi.

" 9—Instalments { Kharif.  
Rabi.

" 10—Remarks—Reference to orders imposing assessment on new mills or remitting revenue on disused mills.

FOOT NOTE—(1.) Space should be left at the end of each village for entry of new mills.

(15.) An annual statement showing changes in mill revenue will be submitted in the annexed form with the dialluvion statement of the Valley for the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner.

(16.) If a new mill is constructed or an abandoned and unassessed mill is re-opened without previous sanction, the Political Agent may order it to be at once closed and dismantled and may realize from the owner an amount equal to double the assessment which would have been imposed if the mill had been properly sanctioned, for the period during which the mill has been at work without permission. If the Political Agent is of opinion that the closure of the mill is unnecessary he may proceed to assess it as in rule 12, and may direct that for the first three years the mill shall pay double rates. A mill opened in contravention of an order disallowing it shall be at once dismantled by order, apart from any other action which the Political Agent may see fit to take against the owner.

*Statement showing changes in mill revenue of the Kurram Valley  
for the year.—*

Mills working at the end of last year.		Changes during the year.				Mills working at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
Number.	Assessment.	Number of new mills construct- ed.	Assessment imposed.	Number of old mills fallen out of use.	Assessment remitted.	Number.	Assessment.	



## APPENDIX II.

### RULES AND PROCEDURE RELATING TO DIALLUVION ASSESSMENT OF LANDS, AFFECTED BY RIVER AND TORRENT ACTION IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

#### RULES.

##### I.—DIALLUVION.

When land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation by the action of a river or hill torrent, the assessment thereon shall be remitted.

##### II.—ALLUVION.

If land of which the revenue has been remitted under Rule I again becomes cultivated or if land uncultivated at Settlement, has since been brought under cultivation, owing to the action of a river or hill torrent, it shall not be assessed to revenue for the first three years from the date of reclamation. Thereafter the full assessment at the village revenue rates according to the class of cultivated area will be imposed. But if in the case of hill torrents, the reclaimed area is still inferior, only half that rate may be imposed.

##### III.—DETERIORATION.

(a). When the channel by which land assessed at irrigated rates is supplied with water is destroyed and the land continues to be cultivated as unirrigated land, the assessment shall be reduced from that at irrigated rates to that at the full unirrigated rate of the village or neighbouring villages.

(b). When by the action of a river or hill torrent, land has been so injured that it ceases to be Dofasli, the assessment will be reduced to that brought out by the application to it of Ekfasli revenue rate in the same estate or in neighbouring estates.

##### IV.—IMPROVEMENT.

If land

(a) which has been assessed under Rule II, improves in quality to a higher class, or

(b) of which assessment has been reduced under Rules II and III, is restored to its average or original condition as the case may be, then it will be assessed at the full rate at which land of its present class was assessed in the same estate or neighbouring estates.

#### PROCEDURE.

(1). The changes caused by dialluion will be noted by the Patwari in the Khasra Girdawari, and as soon as possible after the Kharif Girdawari he will measure the land affected by dialluion.

(2). In his measurements the Patwari shall proceed as follows :—

He will first make a tracing from his village map of the area liable to be affected by dialluion and will show on this the area

(a) lost or rendered unfit for cultivation by dialluion.

(b) gained and brought under cultivation by alluvion.

(c) liable to have its assessment decreased owing to deterioration in quality.

(d) liable to have its assessment increased owing to improvement in quality.



Besides the fields actually affected, he will also show all fields which adjoin them or so much of those fields as is sufficient to indicate in the village map the position of the fields in which changes have occurred.

(3). The measurements will be made by taking off sets from the lines of the nearest squares or triangulation points. If only a part of the field has been carried away, then he will chain what remains and thus ascertain the area lost. The new fields will be numbered according to paragraph 2 of Revenue Circular No. 30.

When dialluvion has taken place, the Patwari will mark off the area dialluviated by a broken line in blue ink, writing along it *Burd shuda san falana*.

When alluvion has occurred, the Patwari will show the alluviated area by a dotted line in red ink, writing along it *Baramad shuda san falana*.

When any land is liable to have its assessment decreased owing to deterioration or increased owing to an improvement in quality, the Patwari will enter yellow or green cross marks respectively in the fields concerned and will write in corresponding ink on the margin of the tracing *Kami haisiyat san fulana* or *Taraqqi haisiyat san falana* as the case may be.

(4). Except in villages where the crowded entries are likely to cause confusion, the Patwari will copy the changes shown in his tracing on to his cloth map.

(5). As the measurements proceed, the Patwari will prepare the following papers :—

Form A [Khasra Dialluvion.]

Form B [Khasra Alluvion.]

Form C [Khasra Kami wa Taraqqi Haisiyat.]

The first and the second statements will show all cases explained in these rules under the terms, "dialluvion" and "alluvion," respectively.

In the third statement will be entered reclaimed area which has been assessed at half rates as well as cultivated area of which the assessment is to be decreased or increased for deterioration or improvement in quality as the case may be.

(6). The Kanungo will check the measurements and the statements which the Patwari has filled up, and will satisfy himself that the Patwari has included in his maps and field book all land which should be included.

(7). The Tahsildar or his Naib (Assistant Collector of the second grade) will satisfy himself that the maps and papers have been correctly prepared by testing them on the spot and will pass orders as to classes of land, rates and revenue, after inspecting the fields. He will have columns 14 and 15 of Khasra Form B and 17 and 18 of Khasra Form C filled in before him and will give the Patwari orders to prepare the village abstract Form F. He will at the same time cause the Patwari to make the necessary entries in Register E in which all fields exempt from assessment or assessed below full rates will be shown.

This register will remain with the Patwari and will always be examined by the Tahsildar or his Naib, to see that land which should have been assessed from year to year is not escaping assessment.

The Patwari will then have to prepare a duplicate of his dialluvion tracing for the year and duplicate copies of Khasras A, B, and C and of the village Abstract F, and the Tahsildar will see that these too are completed.

The Tahsildar or his Naib will add a brief note to the file explaining in narrative form the changes that have occurred and his assessment proposal and their results.

The Tahsildar will then sign the maps, statements, abstracts and registers and will take over the Government copies of the Statements A, B, C, and F, and forward them on to the Political Agent for orders.

(8). The alterations or corrections ordered by the Political Agent will be made at once in the Government copies of the statements and the Patwari will be required to correct his own copies. The Patwari will then prepare in duplicate a Khewat showing the result of the new assessment (Form D) and will forward both copies to the Tahsildar through the Kanungo. The Tahsildar will see that the Khewat agrees with the orders and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the Patwari. The latter will embody the new figures in future Bachch papers, and will give a "fard" showing the result, free of charge to each Khewatdar concerned.

(9). The whole file regarding changes in assessment due to river action will be prepared on Lucknow paper of A quality, stitched at the back in book form not tacked together at one corner. The maps will be placed in an envelope the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice,

(10). The statement of changes in assessment due to river and torrent action for the whole Valley will be prepared in Form G.

(11). Cases of injury to crop and not to land under it do not come under these rules and should be reported separately in Form A or B of Revenue Circular 31.



Form A.—Khasra of alluvion.

1	Serial number.																												
2	Khasra number.																												
3	Number of holding.																												
4	Owner in brief.																												
5	Tenant in brief.																												
6	Assessed.	FORMER.	Area.	7	Unassessed.	8	Kind of soil.	9	Area calculation	LAND REMAINING.	Area.	10	Assessed.	11	Unassessed.	12	Kind of soil.	13	Assessed.	LAND LOST.	Area.	14	Unassessed.	15	Kind of soil.	16	Rate.	17	REMARKS.
6	Unassessed.			7	Unassessed.		10	Assessed.	11			Unassessed.	13		Assessed.		14	Unassessed.	15			Kind of soil.	16		Rate.				

Form B.—Khasra of alluvion.

1	Serial number.																																	
2	Old.	KHASRA NUMBER.	3	New.	4	Khewat number.	5	Owner briefly.	6	Tenant briefly.	7	Area calculation	8	Area.	9	Kind of soil.	10	Kharif.	CROPS.	1905-06.	1906-07.	11	Rabi.	12	Kharif.	13	Rabi.	14	Class.	REVENUE.	15	Rate.	16	REMARKS.
2	New.		3	New.	4	Khewat number.	5	Owner briefly.	6	Tenant briefly.	7	Area calculation	8	Area.	9	Kind of soil.	10	Kharif.				11	Rabi.	12	Kharif.		13	Rabi.	14		Class.	15		



**Form C.**—Register of changes due to deterioration or improvement (*kamī or taraqqī haisiyat*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Serial number.	Khasra number.	Khewat number.	Owner (briefly.)	Tenant (briefly.)	FORMER.			PRESENT.										REMARKS.
					Area.	Kind of soil.	Rate of assessment.	Khasra number.	Area calculation where necessary.	Area.	Kind of soil.	Crops.				Revenue.		
												1905-06.		1906-07.				
												Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Class.	Rate.	

**Form D.**—Khewat showing changes in revenue of holdings due to river or torrent action as ascertained at end of Kharif 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khewat number in last Jamabandi.	Khatauni number.	Name of owner and of tenant where necessary.	KHASRA NUMBER.		Area and kind of soil.	FORMER.		Area and kind of soil.	PRESENT.		DIFFERENCE.		Revenue of Khata as now fixed.	REMARKS.
			Old.	New.		Rate.	Demand.		Rate.	Demand.	Increase.	Decrease.		





**FORM F.**

*Statement of dialluvion and alluvion assessment made in 190 for the*

[illegible]

Column 2.—Information about changes due to river and torrents will be given separately.

**Column 15.**—Only the classes of soils affected by dialluvion may be entered in detail and the rest can be lumped together.

Column 15, 17, 19 and 23 Khalsa, means Government revenue other than assigned.



# FORM G.

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the Kuram Valley made in 190 , for the agricultural year (Kharif 190 Rabi 190 ) and the proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Assessment circle.	River or torrent.	Jama of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report Kharif 190. Rabi 190	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, &c., (including Jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, &c., (including Jagir).	Net increase (Khalsa) to be collected as fluctuating revenue.	Net decrease (Khalsa to be remitted.)	Net amount of increase or decrease to be shown in the revenue roll of the following agricultural years.	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year Kharif 190 Rabi 190	REMARKS.

COLUMN 3.— Information about changes due to river and torrents should be given separately.

MAPS IN POCKET.