

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

RAMPUR RAJAURI TAHSIL

OF THE

RIASI DISTRICT OF THE JAMMU PROVINCE.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE



FATEH CHAND SAWHNEY

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, MIRPUR AND RIASI DISTRICTS.

1906.

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

RAMPUR RAJAURI TAHSIL

OF THE

RIASI DISTRICT OF THE JAMMU PROVINCE.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE



BY

FATEH CHAND SAWHNEY

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, MIRPUR AND RIASI DISTRICTS.

सत्यमेव जयते
1906.

ALLAHABAD :

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS,

1906.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

SECTION I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
1. Introductory	...	1
2. Boundaries and dimensions	...	1
3. Estates	...	1
4. Area	...	1
5. Mountains	...	1
6. Rivers	...	1

SECTION II.

RAINFALL, CLIMATE, TREES AND SHRUBS.

7. Rainfall	...	2
8. Snowfall	...	2
9. Climate	...	2
10. Trees and shrubs	...	3

SECTION III.

NATURAL DIVISIONS AND ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

11. Assessment Circles	...	3
12. Lab-i-Nalajat	...	3
13. Lower Pahari	...	3
14. Upper Pahari	...	3
15. Barfani	...	3

PART II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

SECTION I.

16. The Tahsil under the Sikhs	...	4
17. Rajaur under the Jaral Rajas (up to Sambat 1903)	...	4
18. The Dogra Rule, Sambat 1904 and upwards	...	4
19. The first Summary Settlement of 1920	...	4
20. The second Summary Settlement of 1930	...	4
21. The third Summary Settlement of 1940	...	5
22. Exact amount of revenue proper	...	5

SECTION II.

FAMINES.

23. The great Famine of 1934	...	6
24. Remissions and suspensions	...	6
25. Arrears of revenue	...	6

PART III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

AREA.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
26.	Area	7
27.	Classification of soils	7
28.	Irrigation	7
29.	Manure	8
30.	Grazing	8
31.	Extension of irrigation	8

SECTION II.

POPULATION.

32.	Population	9
33.	Tribal distribution	9
34.	Tribes of tenants	10
35.	Village tenures	10
36.	Size of holding	10

SECTION III.

CATTLE.

37.	Live-stock	11
38.	Income from live-stock	12
39.	Income under grazing	12

SECTION IV.

TRANSFERS.

40.	Transfers	13
41.	Prices of land examined	13
42.	Floating debt	13

SECTION V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

43.	Communications	14
44.	Postal conveniences	14
45.	Markets	14

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46.	Medical aid	14
47.	Educational facilities	15
48.	Forts and Serais	15
49.	Service	15

PART IV.—CROPS.

SECTION I.

50.	Data	15
51.	Girdawari	15
52.	Harvests	15

Para.	Subject.	Page.
53.	Main staples	17
54.	Crop experiments	17
55.	Statement of zamindars in regard to yield per ghumaon	18
56.	System of cultivation	18
57.	Damage to crops	18
58.	Comparison with other tahsils	18
59.	Rates of yield assumed	18

PART V.—PRICES.

60.	Data of prices	28
61.	Want of markets	28
62.	Bahis of Sahukars	28
63.	Bazar rates	29
64.	Record rates	29
65.	Difficulties of communication	29
66.	Cost of carriage	29
67.	Prices of staples discussed with regard to cost of carriage	30
68.	Rise and fall of prices	30
69.	System of assuming prices explained	30

PART VI.—REVENUE RATES.

70.	Deductions made	32
71.	Entry of Kharaba in village papers	32
72.	Area under kind rents	33
73.	Share of Sirkar and the proprietors	33
74.	Half net assets rates	33
75.	Cash rents	35
76.	Lowness of cash rents explained	35
77.	Rates of the former Settlement	36
78.	Rates proposed Lab-i-Nalajat	36
79.	Do. do. Lower Pahari	39
80.	Do. do. Upper Pahari	42
81.	Do. do. Barfani	43
82.	Percentage of increase to revenue	45

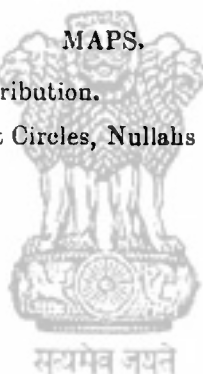
PART VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

83.	Increase to revenue	46
84.	Mills	46
85.	Cesses	46
86.	Lambardars	46
87.	Patwar Cess	47
88.	Road Cess	47
89.	Zauldari	47
90.	Safed-Poshi Inams	47
91.	Malkana	47
92.	Term of Settlement	47
93.	Instalments	47
94.	Introduction of new assessment	48
95.	Malha	48
96.	Notice of officers	48
	Summary of proposals made in the Report	49
	Glossary of vernacular terms used in the Report	50

Statement No.	Appendices.	Page.
I. Milan Raqba	54
II. Average Return of Rabi Crops	55
III. Average Return of Kharif Crops	57
IV. Abstract of Crop Experiments (Rabi harvest)	59
V. Do. do. (Kharif harvest)	60
VI. Harvest, Bazar and Record Prices	61
VII. Produce Estimates, Rabi	62
VIII. Do. do Kharif	66
IX. Live-stock and population	71
X. Cultivating occupancy	72
XI. Cash and kind rents	73
XII. Tribes of proprietors	74
XIII. Do. tenants	75
XIV. Rainfall	76
XV. Abstract Revenue Rates	77

MAPS.

1. Map showing Tribal Distribution.
2. Do. Assessment Circles, Nullahs and Roads.



Assessment Report of the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil of Riasi District.

PART I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

SECTION I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. The Rampur Rajauri Tahsil (comprising the Rajaur and Chabhal *Ilagas*), formerly the 5th Tahsil of the Bhimbar District, was on the reorganisation of Districts effected in Sambat 1960, included in the Riasi District, of which it is the first tahsil reported on. The Rampur Rajauri Tahsil, as constituted at present, comprises the north-easterly villages included in it on the abolition of the Nowshehra Tahsil. The Assessment Report, however, deals with the villages of the Rajauri Tahsil as it was prior to the redistribution of districts.

2. The tract under report constitutes the north central portion of the Jammu Province and is separated from Nowshehra by Lohi Dhaki and Pir Badesar Dhars on the south, and from Kashmir and Poonchh by Pir Panjal range on the north. To its east lies the Riasi Tahsil, while on the west the Kotli Tahsil and the Poonchh Ilaga complete the circuit.

The headquarters of the tahsil lie at a distance of 65 miles from Jammu.

The tahsil is an irregular polygon with the greatest length of 32 miles from Dandot to Sohana and the maximum width of 34 miles from Azmat-Abad to Narian; the minimum width ranging between 10 and 12 miles.

3. The number of estates prior to the initiation of Settlement operations was 263, but has during the currency of Settlement risen to 266.

4. The area of the tahsil is 574 square miles of which 560 have been measured, and the rest left unmeasured, consisting of *margs* (grazing grounds) to the south of the Pir Panjal range, which, but during the summer months when the people drive their flocks and herds for grazing, are generally uninhabited. This unmeasured area has been obtained by enlarging the Government of India survey map of 1856—60, the total area of the tahsil according to which works out at 569 square miles. This insignificant difference of 5 square miles is explained by reasons given in para. 3 of the Assessment Report of the Nowshehra Tahsil, and bears testimony to the correctness of our measurement.

The cultivated area is 87 square miles or 15.1 per cent of the total area. The papers of the so-called summary Settlements are unfortunately either incomplete or unavailable. A list of areas has, however, been supplied by the Tahsil Qanugo, giving the total cultivated area of the tahsil as 62,484 *ghumaons* which shows an increase of 25,566 *ghumaons* or 40.9 per cent, though this list can hardly be said to be strictly correct.

Of the tahsils of the Jammu Province hitherto settled, the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil is the largest with regard to uncultivated area, and the smallest, if we exclude Kotli, as regards cultivation.

5. The whole of the tahsil is interwoven with a network of hills, continuous and high ranges of which generally spread in the north and east. These hills are somewhere rugged and bare of trees, and somewhere covered with vegetation. Along the slopes of low hills lies cultivation, drainage whereof is effected by the ravines which separate the hills. The highest peak (11,754 ft. high) is Pir Budhal and the lowest (3,094 ft.) is that of Pir Chachera. The rain-water flowing violently down the slopes of hills sweeps a large amount of manure annually given to the fields.

6. Practically speaking there is no river in the tahsil, small streams, fordable everywhere, but changed by incessant rains of two or three days into impassable streams carrying rocks and boulders, pass the tahsil, and assume their names after the tracts they pass through. They are not of much use by day of irrigation except the three named below :—

(1) The Rajauri Tawi rising in the hills of Thanna mandi, and receiving the side streams the Tawi Barhal near Ahti, and Suk Tau near Rampur, and the Khandli Tawi near Badhun, passes on to the Nowshehra Tahsil.

- (2) The Ans Nala taking its source in Smat Sar, and proving useful to some extent in irrigating the low-lying tracts of the Budhal *Ilaga*, flows into the Riasi Tahsil.
- (3) The Kanthol Tawi has already been described in para. 4 of the Nowshehra Tahsil Report.

SECTION II.

RAINFALL, CLIMATE, TREES AND SHRUBS.

7. Only 15.9 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated of which Nahri is 10 and Abi 5.9. Rainfall. Even the permanently irrigated area solely depends on rains and the melting of snow for its water-supply, because in cases of drought the volume of water in the so-called Tawis and Chashmas is considerably reduced. Rain must be considered one of the most important factors of cultivation where so much depends upon it.

The rain gauge was supplied to the headquarters of the tahsil in Sambat 1955, but the rainfall has been registered from 1st June 1900. The amount of rainfall during the years 1957 (kharif) to 1962 is tabulated below for reference :—

Year.							Kharif. Inches.	Rabi. Inches.
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.9	Not recorded.
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.32	17.72
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.76	2.87
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.95	17.88
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.94	17.67
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.16	30.11
Total							239.03	86.25
Average per harvest							39.84	17.25

The fall at the headquarters of the tahsil cannot be expected to hold good for the remaining quarters, on account of the tahsil being hilly, where the falls vary according to their proximity to hills. The Thanna and Darhal *Ilagas* are liable to incessant and frequent falls as the following Gujjar proverb will bear out :—

Nimbal puchhda jhare ki tharo dero kit

Hornin tharin phirto ghirto Thanne Darhale nit.

“The fine day enquired of the rains as to where the abode of the latter was (the reply being) that the permanent one was in Thanna and Darhal and the inconstant one in other quarters.”

For the sake of comparison the average fall in the adjoining tahsils of Kotli and Nowshehra has been given below :—

Tahsil.							Kharif. Inches.	Rabi. Inches.
Nowshehra	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6
Kotli	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6½

which shows that fall in the tahsil under report is higher by 59 and 53 per cent in kharif and by 187.5 and 165.4 per cent in rabi than in those it has been compared with, it being noted here that the figures for this tahsil do not fortunately refer to any of the years of drought as is the case with other tahsils.

The distribution of rainfall is no less important than its amount in a Barani Tahsil solely dependent upon rains. In the absence of records, I have had to attach much weight to my personal experience and the statement of zamindars, who say that rains are generally well distributed.

8. Snow falls a good deal in the north-western portion of Nala Ramgarh, Budhal and Larkuti Dhars and does not melt there till after two to three months. The lowlying cultivation in the above *Ilagas* also gets snows where it lies for 4 to 15 days. No rabi crops except sarshaf, utilized for fodder or for seasoning the food with a *sag*, is generally grown in villages liable to snowfall. In case any other rabi crop like *jau* or wheat is sown in such tract, it does not ripen in time to allow a kharif crop to be put in.

9. The climate of the tahsil excepting the Sialsui and Chingas *Ilakas*, where the days are hot and the nights cool, is generally cold and moist. The *shali* producing villages, with the exception of Ans Nala block, generally get fever in the months of September and October. The inhabitants like those of Nowshehra look sickly and pale, and the proverb that stones and mice of Rajauri get fever in Sawau and Bhadun is well known; and this is the reason why many people, especially the Kashmiris and Gujjars, resort to their hill retreats during the hot weather season.

10. Generally speaking the tahsil is well wooded. There are no doubt villages where fuel and grass are scarce, but such villages form the exception and not the rule. Under the Forest rules in force in this State, Chil (*Pinus longifolia*) and other valuable trees are protected, and cannot be cut without the permission of the Forest Department, which is given on receipt of the prescribed fees. The Tut (*Morus*) and the Tali (*Sisso*) have been reserved by the Revenue Department; and in order to build houses or cattle-sheds the zamindars have to undergo great difficulties in getting timber. It will be needless to give a list of trees found in the Tahsil. The varieties of trees are more or less the same as those dealt with in para. 7 of the Assessment Report of the Nowshehra Tahsil. I would, however, note that the north-eastern portion of the tahsil is especially rich in Rin (Grey Oak) and Bankhori (Horse Chestnut). The wood of the former is not very durable. Box-wood is also found to some extent, but trees of this variety being yet in infancy are strictly reserved.

The complaints against the Forest Department, being stingy in conceding rights to zamindars, are based on the ignorance of the people as to what the Forest laws allow and what they forbid. A general dissemination of the State Forest laws would be an excellent step.

SECTION III.

NATURAL DIVISIONS AND ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

11. Pahari as the tahsil is, where there are marked differences in adjoining and close resemblances in distant villages, it is task of difficulty to divide the tahsil into blocks of villages to which uniform rates of assessment may fairly be applied. The areas lying as they do either high up on the slopes or low down at the foot of hill, or fringing the banks of streams on the one hand, and being free from or liable to snowfall on the other, the tahsil has, irrespective of contiguity, been divided into the following four natural groups* of villages for purposes of assessment :—

Lab-i-Nalajat,
Lower Pahari,
Upper Pahari,
and Barfani.

The natural conditions of villages have been minutely observed and duly allowed for in assessment by villages.

12. This Circle constitutes villages which lie for the most part along the banks of streams and produce rice in large quantities supplemented to some extent by wheat in Rabi. They receive irrigation from the *nalas* they lie along. Such villages have parts of their areas situate along the slopes of hills and productive of maize in Kharif and wheat in Rabi. Those lying in close proximity to snowy villages are liable to damage from hail and cold blasts. The rice-fields are generally level when viewed independently and present a pleasant appearance when the sheets of water held by the *mangs* bear close resemblance to floors of crystal.

13. Villages of this class are situated along the slopes or at the foot of low hills and invariably produce Rabi in addition to Kharif. This group may be said to be the most favourably situated in as much as it contains comparatively level fields, which are *dofusti*, and is comparatively free from the ravages of malarious fever, which is rampant in the rice-producing villages. Practically no snow falls in these villages and melts within a day or two if it falls in most rigid winter. The rain-water cannot largely sweep the manure off the fields in this group, as is the case in terraced areas, and it is not very difficult to plough these lands.

14. This group comprises lands lying either on or along the steep slopes of high hills which are liable to get snow, whereunder they remain for about a week or so on account of their proximity to hills. Though Rabi crops can be harvested satisfactorily but the zamindars do not sacrifice the produce of the next following Kharif by attaching too much importance to the raising of wheat, and this is the reason why rabi of this group of villages is decidedly inferior to that of either of the two described in the last foregoing paras. Pasturage being sufficient this class is the best for pastoral tribes, who hold cattle dearer than their lands and are dependent more upon the former than upon the latter.

15. Villages of this Circle produce good Kharif, but on account of the lands lying under snow for months no Rabi crop can be expected to grow except sarshaf and barley, which is partially harvested and partially cut before it is ripe in order to serve as fodder, as other Rabi crops cannot be harvested in due time to allow the sowing of the following Kharif crop. The main staple produced is maize, which is the favourite produce of the tahsil. The manure is swept off the terraced fields by the rain-water which rushes violently down.

*Groups of villages to be hereafter called Assessment Circles.

PART II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

SECTION I.

16. The Sialsui, Barmandal and the eastern portion of the Budhal *Ilaga*, formerly included in the tract known as Chabhal, remained under the sway of the Chibs and were regulated by laws and customs described in paras. 16 to 19 of the Assessment Report of Nowshetra. The Rajaur proper being held by the Jarals.

17. Raja Nil who was descended from Arjuna (the heroic Pando) was the first of these to come over to this side and settle here. He had 18 brave and warlike sons whose martial spirit prevailed upon them to conquer and bring under their sway the villages surrounding Rajauri. With the rise of their number, the number of villages under them began to rise and their descendants began to break to cultivation whatever waste they could lay their hands on. The eldest son of the head of the Rajauri family was styled as the *Tikka* (heir-apparent) who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. As time went by they established a kind of *Raj*. No regular measurements were conducted, nor was the payment of revenue regulated by any sound principles.

One *Supli* (32 *Paths*, each *Path* of rice = 3 seers, each seer = 100 tolas) per *Tanka* (16 kanals) was realized in respect of irrigated areas producing rice, and 8 annas per family, holding *Khushki* areas.

In case of failure of rice crops the *Hoi-Bhoi* (whatever could be appraised as fair and adequate in proportion to the produce) system was acted upon. The cash revenue, according to prices then obtaining, was in some cases accepted instead of *Ghalla-Batai* whenever arrears in respect of land revenue, accrued. The sepoys were given certain villages, revenue of which was granted in lieu of their salary, for which they commuted *ghi*, corn, clothes, thread or cattle. The total revenue of the whole *Raj* was estimated at Rs. 12,000 (*Hari-Singhia*). But the state of affairs took a sudden turn when Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib Bahadur visited Rampur Rajauri in Sambat 1903. Raja Fakar Ullah Khan wrought a conspiracy to rebel against the Maharaja, but he, having been baffled in his insubordinate attempts, was captured and sent along with his relations to Wazirabad on a yearly pension of Rs. 10,000. His descendants are entitled to that pension up to the present day. But those who did not rebel got jagirs in Rampur Rajauri and Kotli. The name of the headquarter was thereupon changed from Rajauri to Rampur.

18. Mian Hathhu (commemorated by a temple erected in Rampur) was appointed Governor by Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib on the capture of Raja Fakar Ullah Khan. Having summoned all the zamindars and *Sahukars* he converted the kind revenue to cash and announced the new jama in cash (one *Supli* was at that time valued at *Hari-Singhia* rupee = 8 annas). But instead of *Hari-Singhia* rupee he charged the amount as that of *Chilki* rupee (one *Chilki* rupee = 10 annas).

19. Lala Bhagwan Das having been appointed *Mohitamin-i-Khiwat* initiated Settlement operations in Sambat 1918 and prepared the *Khasra-i-paimaish* and *Khatauni* without effecting measurement or preparing village maps.

In the absence of records and exact figures, I am not in a position to state what the amount of revenue in the Settlement of 1920 was, but having regard to the fact that the revenue of 1930 was $\frac{3}{5}$ of that of 1920 (the amount of *Chilki* rupees = 10 annas, each being changed into that of *Dabbals* = 16 annas each) we work out the revenue of 1920 at Rs. 46,529.

20. In the beginning of the year Sambat 1928 Lala Ram Chand was appointed *Mohitamin-i-Khiwat*, who spent about two years in village inspections and in ascertaining the status of zamindars after discussion with the leading headmen. No measurements were effected except in cases of disputes. With the help of leading zamindars and the papers of the previous Settlement, he succeeded in drawing up village papers and proposed a *Jama* in consultation with Dewan Arjan Mal, Wazir-i-wazarat, to which sanction of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was obtained. The only change effected in the *Jama* of the preceding settlement being that the amount of revenue formerly being of so many *Chilki* rupees was changed to so many *Dabbals*.

The revenue announced as the result of the Settlement of 1930 is shown in the following table:—

Circle.	Revenue demand.	CESSES.		Total.
		Pay of sepoys.	Other.	
Lab-i-Nalajat	28,754	1,580	1,112	31,446
Lower Pahari	23,067	971	2,496	26,534
Upper Pahari	11,399	213	2,807	14,419
Barfani	11,227	324	1,758	13,309
Tahsil	74,447	3,088	8,173	85,708

NOTE.—Other included the cesses charged in respect of *Nazar*, Temple, Hospital, *Nikah*, *Sayer*, *Mullah* and Barber.

The Jama of 1920 did not include any of such cesses. In 1923 the temple and hospital cesses at Re. 1 per cent of revenue were levied, and in 1927 the *Nazar Main Sahib* at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 was levied, according as the revenue was lower or higher than Rs. 500 per annum. This Settlement worked well up to 1933 whereafter arrears accrued consequent upon the famine years of 1934 and 1935, which remained outstanding for a long time. Between the decade 1930 to 1940 two more cesses known as *Katirana* and *Bailana* were levied in certain villages in lieu of failure to supply the State with mules and bullocks.

21. The third summary Settlement was initiated under the supervision of Wazir Punnu who did not effect any measurements, but taking into consideration the payment of revenue, the status of zamindars and increase under *Nautor*, modified the village assessment according to circumstances and presented the papers to the late lamented Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for formal sanction. All the cesses above enumerated were included in the revenue demand. The table below gives the State revenue demand of each Circle as announced by the Wazir :—

Circle.	DEMAND OF		Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.	Percentage of increase.
	S. 1930	S. 1940				
Lab-i-Nalajit ...	28,754	30,360	1,553	...	...	...
Lower Pahari ...	23,067	26,513	3,446	...	...	...
Upper Pahari ...	11,399	12,350	991	...	...	...
Barfani ...	11,227	10,777	...	450	...	...
Total ...	74,447	79,987	5,990	450	5,540	7.4

The percentage of increase in revenue amounted to 7.4, but the outstanding arrears were allowed to accumulate for recovery of which coercive measures were adopted against the defaulters, whereupon the zamindars made a *faryad* to the Sovereign who ordered that a list of outstanding arrears should be drawn up. A list was thus prepared and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur by his generosity ordered a write-off of all such arrears.

22. After taking into consideration the amount of certain *muafis* resumed, and revenue in respect of lands granted under regulation No. 6, we yet get a surplus of Rs. 157, which is untraceable in spite of searching enquiries. The total amount shown in the *Qist-bandi* of 1961-62 is Rs. 89,620 (which includes the *Lambardari* cess amounting to Rs. 2,761). Of the balance of Rs. 86,859 (Rs. 81,753 *khalsa* and Rs. 5,106 *muafi*), the following items deserve notice :—

Khalsa.

(1) Rupees 1,979.—Collected in respect of grazing dues along with the revenue instalments and as such shown as part of revenue of 50 villages, but accounted for from the *Kahcharai* of those villages obviously ridiculous.

(2) Rupees 413.—Of this Rs. 262 are levied from handicraftsmen residing in Rampur and the mofussil, over and above the State revenue as *Kamiana*, which has been remitted in other tahsils hitherto settled.

Rupees 151.—Represent ground rent charged in respect of shops in Rampur, Rs. 145; Phaliana, Rs. 5; and Dahleri, Re. 1. This ground rent was levied in respect of shops and houses by the *Sirkar* as soon as Rajauri passed to the Dogras in 1904 on the capture of the rebellious Jarals, who formerly held it, and has ever since been included in the revenue demand on the ground that such shops form part of the *Nazool* property. The amount should (properly) be shown as income under rent of *Nazool* property. Dhaleri and Phaliana have been recognised as belonging to the proprietors and the sums charged therefor thus require to be remitted.

(3) Rupees 350.—Levied in respect of *Asmani* areas in Bharot and remitted under State Council Resolution No. 15 of 11th February 1905 for the last year. As no such areas exist, the amount ought not to have been shown in the *Qist-bandi* again.

(4) Rupees 2.—Charged in respect of cultivated areas included in the Poonchh territory on the Poonchh Boundary dispute.

And Muafi.

(5) Rupees 165.—Realized in respect of *Kahcharai* of the villages of Dandot, Phalni, Rajnagar and Kewal, but, on a formal complaint of zamindars, the amount was ordered to be allowed for. The amount is, notwithstanding, being shown in the *Qist-bandi*.

After deducting the totals of the first four items, i.e., Rs. 2,744 from *khalsa* and Rs. 165 from *muafi*, and correcting the mistake in village Dhara Sawla (Rs. 138 *muafi* were

included in *khalsa*), we get the exact amount of revenue proper of each of the four Circles, and which should form the basis of our assessment.

Circle.						Khalsa.	Musafi.	Total.
Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	...	...	...	28,657	2,513	31,170
Lower Pahari	...	...	...	...	...	25,204	1,896	27,100
Upper Pahari	...	...	...	...	...	12,659	298	12,957
Barfani	...	...	...	...	...	12,261	372	12,633
Total Tahsil						78,871	5,079	83,950

SECTION II.

FAMINES.

23. The great famine of 1934 lasted for 28 months and resulted in the utter ruin of the agricultural classes, who migrated in large numbers. Through the drought of 1933 the Kharif crops failed and the next Rabi too proved poor which caused the death of many people through hunger. Large areas were left uncared for, for want of men to look after them.

The scarcity of 1949 was not keenly felt in the tahsil as both the harvests proved a little below the average.

The scarcity of 1953 did not amount to the pitch of famine. Through want of rains, which were withheld for some time, the produce was low, but it did not work much havoc as the following harvest was successfully raised.

The scarcity of 1956 had the same effect as that of 1949.

The outstanding arrears having been written off in Sambat 1942 no difficulty has been experienced in the collection of revenue.

24. No remissions or suspensions have been made after 1942, as the circumstances did not require such a course being adopted. This shows that the Settlement of 1940 worked well inasmuch as the write-off of 1942 related only to arrears prior to 1940.

25. The total amount of arrears outstanding is Rs. 1,116-12-5 which is detailed below :—

(a) Rs. 279-6-9 for collection of which instalments have been fixed ;

(b) Rs. 102-11-3 for realisation of which coercive measures are being taken ;

and (c) Rs. 734-10-5 miscellaneous items.

Item (a) is payable and it is hoped that it will be paid up in due time.

Of item (b) Rs. 46-11-0 are due from persons whose cattle has been attached and is under the hammer of the auctioneer.

The balance of (b) is due from a *Bakkarwal* and a Kashmiri who hold land of a deceased tenant to whom land was granted under Regulation No. 6. Steps if taken carefully are sure to realise the amount.

Of (c) Rs. 11-10-0 represent revenue in respect of land included in the Poonchh territory.

Rupees 9-8-11 represent *farzi baqi* (unreal arrears) which has not yet been ordered to be written off.

Rupees 713-7-6 are due from Sangpur. The Sangpur *Kuhl* having been swept off, the best Shali-producing areas degenerated into *Khushki* and arrears began to accumulate. Instalments were fixed for clearing up the arrears, and the areas began to be alienated to *Sahukars*. The zamindars have not been able to pay off notwithstanding their taking this course, and if the collection is insisted upon, it would mean pressing the defaulters hard who are not in a position to pay off as they are too poor to do so. I would, therefore, recommend for a write-off of the item, when we take into consideration the small amount of arrears outstanding in the tahsil.

PART III.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

AREA.

26. The table subjoined compares the cultivated areas of the different groups of villages, as arrived at by the recent measurements with that* of the so-called summary Settlement which cannot unfortunately be traced by soils.

Circle.	CULTIVATED AREA		Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Of 1930.	Now arrived at.		
Lab-i-Nalajat	18,921	21,497	2,566	13.5
Lower Pahari	24,228	30,912	6,684	27.6
Upper Pahari	11,148	20,889	9,741	87.4
Barfani	8,187	14,762	6,575	80.3
Total	62,484	88,050	25,566	40.9

There has been an appreciable increase which is accounted for by—

- The villages of Thuddi, Budhal, and Shahdara *Dharamaraths* (aggregating 1,379 *ghumaons*) not having been measured in 1930;
- Breaking up of new lands after 1930;
- Correctness of recent measurements and calculation of areas;
- The authorities having realised the necessity of paying due attention to the rights of zamindars, who are rising in status, and have thus taken heartily to agriculture;
- and (e) Increase of population necessitating an increase of cultivation for their subsistence.

Lower Pahari and Lab-i-Nalajat Circles did not admit of a great expansion of cultivation, but the other two circles admitting of a vast increase of cultivation, the peasantry has spared no pains in breaking up new land and bringing under plough whatever parcel of ground they could utilise as such.

Classification of soils. 27. The following classes of soil have been adopted :—

- I.—Hail Nahri,
- II.—Nahri,
- III.—Hail Abi,
- IV.—Abi,
- V.—Sailab-Jabbar,
- VI.—Hail Barani,
- VII.—Warhal I,
- VIII.—Warhal II,
- and IX.—Rakkar,

which have been fully defined in para. 12 of the Assessment Report of the Nowshehra Tahsil, and it seems useless to recapitulate them here; the only variation in the use of local names being that *Rakkar* here stands for *Thanqar* in Nowshehra.

28. In the absence of required statements relating to the former Settlement, it is difficult to say what increase or decrease in irrigation has taken place after 1930. Of the total cultivation 14,009 *ghumaons* are irrigated, and are distributed over the four groups in the following percentages of total cultivation :—

Circle.	PERCENTAGE OF AREA.		
	Nahri.	Abi.	Total.
Lab-i-Naljat	24.2	6.9	31.1
Lower Pahari	1.3	6.5	7.8
Upper Pahari ... ..	.4	5.6	6.
Barfani	21.4	3.7	25.1
Total Tahsil	10	5.9	15.9

* This list does not bear signature of any responsible officer in token of its correctness, and in the form it is it favours of having been drawn up under the orders of some Tahsildar, arbitrarily from the Patwaris' papers without any systematic measurements, and calculations of areas having been conducted. Wherever this increase of area is taken into account due attention should be paid to the manner in which this area has been arrived at.

From the above it will be seen that the first and the fourth Circles receive the greatest irrigation. The Barfani group shows a high percentage of *Nahri*, on account of the Ans Nala contributing its waters towards irrigating the low-lying tracts of the Budhal *Ilaqa*.

The percentage of 15.9 of irrigation shows at the very face of it that the tahsil is very well off in this respect. But in this connection I cannot help making the following remarks on the nature of *Nahri* and *Abi* in this tahsil.

The *Nahri* areas are not irrigated by regular canals here as in the Punjab, and it is not in the power of those controlling them to increase or diminish the volume of water in them. The main sources of irrigation being the streamlets, which depend a great deal on rains and melting of snow for their water-supply, are likely to damage the crops when in high floods, or when too much reduced in volume in cases of drought. But as such streams generally do not run dry, they have been classed as permanent sources of irrigation, for no other name but *Nahri* could have been given to areas irrigated from them.

The *Abi* areas are irrigated from *Chashmas*, *Kassis* or subterranean waters which ooze out in the rainy season. The only crop produced in such soils is rice, which is duly irrigated on account of sufficiency of water during the rainy season. Fortunately, however, such areas generally get rain when the so-called *Chashmas* or *Kassis* are about to run dry, but in cases of drought failure of *Abi* rice is the inevitable result.

The repairs to small *Kuhls* taken from the main streams are executed by combined and manual labour supplied by the zamindars in their own interests. It not infrequently happens that large irrigated areas degenerate into *Khushki* on account of the sources of irrigation channels being washed off by high floods, as has been the case in Sangpur, Larkut and Sim Samat. As the State do not concern themselves with the upkeep of such channels, it is possible that irrigated areas may be turned into unirrigated by such *Kuhls* falling into a state of bad repair owing to their not having been repaired through negligence or internal disputes of those concerned. In order to guard against the apprehension of degeneration of irrigation, it would, I think, be well to enjoin the Revenue Tahsildar to get the necessary repairs executed through *Ialla-Sheri* of those interested in the *Kuhls*, should the circumstances require such repairs.

29. The manured area of the tahsil amounts to 34.1 of total cultivation, to manure which the number of cattle would have been well nigh sufficient, but owing to a large amount of manure being yearly swept off by rains, this richness of the tahsil in cattle is partially eclipsed, which is beyond the power of the zamindars to remedy.

30. As already stated, the *Sarshaf* crop is in certain villages of the Upper Pahari and the Barfani Circles utilised as fodder although grazing is ample. The percentages of *Banjar jadid*, *Banjar Qadim* and *Arak* on total cultivated area of the four Circles are shown in the table subjoined after excluding Government waste and *Ghair munkin*.

Assessment Circle.	BANJAR.		Arak.
	Jadid.	Qadim.	
Lab-i-Nalajat	2.2	39.5	37.4
Lower Pahari	3.7	31.2	35.8
Upper Pahari	5.4	55.5	45.9
Barfani	2.7	20.5	29.9
Total Tahsil	3.6	37.3	37.6

The percentage of *Banjar Qadim* and *Arak* would show at the very first glance that the margin for extension of cultivation is great, but this idea is at once removed by seeing that—

- (1) The *Banjar Qadim* area generally comprises hillocks and *Pabbis* which it is very difficult to plough ;
 - (2) Heavy rains sweeping off the terraced areas, the peasantry do not care much to break to cultivation such of the areas as do not hold out a fair prospect of out-turn ;
 - (3) The hay-fields must be reserved for cattle, which are held dear, the more so that grasses have begun to deteriorate consequent upon the visits of the *Bakkarwals* whose flocks generally uproot the grasses they once graze ;
- and (4) Villages having small forest areas must reserve their *Banjar Qadim* to serve as hay-fields, especially when no special crops are utilised as fodder.

31. The circumstances of the tahsil, and the way in which irrigation channels have been made, do not admit of any extension of irrigation. The irrigated areas generally produce rice, and almost all the area that could have been irrigated is being irrigated, and no more *Kuhls* can be multiplied. What-

ever water can be had from *Chashmas* or *Kussis* is utilised in irrigation. There are no wells in the tahsil, nor are they required in a hilly tract like the one being dealt with. The cost of sinking wells, which seems impracticable on account of the broken nature of the tract, cannot be repaid. There are no doubt areas which can be irrigated by *Dhinklis* (dip wells) but owing to the zamindars' inattention to such innovations, and want of practice in sowing vegetables and other valuable crops, this scheme too seems impracticable.

SECTION II. POPULATION.

32. It is difficult, nay impossible, to discuss the increase or decrease in population after 1891, in spite of the Census operations having been systematically conducted in 1891 and 1901, on account of the papers of the former Census having been destroyed in *Mandi* conflagrations. The table subjoined will show by Circles the population figures and area (in ghumaons) per head of population as arrived at from the Census figures of 1901 as well as compare the population of the tahsil with those of Nowshehra and Kotli :—

Details.			Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Parfani.	Tahsil.	
Population	...	...	21,140	28,329	15,867	16,886	82,222	
Area per head	Cultivated	...	1.01	1.09	1.3	.9	1.07	} Tahsil under Report.
	Total	...	5.1	7.2	9.4	7.1	7.1	
Area per head of male population.	Cultivated	...	1.9	2.03	2.4	1.6	1.9	
	Total	...	9.4	13.4	17.4	11.4	12.8	
Area per head	Cultivated	...	...	...	...	...	Nowshehra. 1.4	Kotli. 1.2
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	6.8
Area per head of male population.	Cultivated	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	2.1
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	14.2	12.8

From the above it is clear that the population is sufficient to properly look after the area. The fairer sex also take their share of work in husbandry except ploughing or other hard labour.

The area held per head of male and total population in the tahsils of Kotli and Nowshehra shows that it is approximate to that held in this tahsil, if we overlook the insignificant difference of figures.

33. Details as to areas held by the different tribes of proprietors and tenants are given in statements Nos. XII and XIII appended to the Report.

Tribal distribution.

Of the tribes of proprietors the following deserve notice :—

- I. The *Thakkars* claiming descent as Rajputs have, on account of inter-marriages with Rajputs of low families in the hills, degenerated and are ranked a little below the Saus. The word *Thakkars* is a corruption of the word *Thakkar* which is applied up to the present day to the Rajputs of Rajputana and the east. As cultivators they are not industrious. The customs relating to inheritance and marriage have lowered them in the eyes of their Rajput brethren, and sometimes it becomes difficult to trace their correct genealogy (as a *Thakkar* widow can produce a son, who is entitled to inheritance, if he is born in the *char diwari* of her late husband).
- II. The *Jarals* claim origin from Rajputs of the Lunar race. They are for the most part descendants or relatives of the Rajas of Rampur Rajauri who held despotic sway over the tahsil before it was conquered by the Sikh and the Dogra arms. They are warlike in spirit and consequently readily enlisted in the State or British armies. They are not industrious cultivators, in which capacity they do not fare well. The major portion of the chief Jarals hold jagirs in the tahsil in lieu of the good services they rendered to Maharaja Gulab Singh Sahib Bahadur.
- III. The *Brahmins* of this tahsil are decidedly inferior to those of Jammu or the Punjab. But as regards cultivation they are laborious and as such superior to the *Thakkars*.
- IV. The *Gujjars* claim lineage from Rajputs, own the largest number of cattle and hold cattle dearer than their lands. The status of their lands has been improved by the large amount of manure which they can spare for their lands. As laborious and good cultivators they rank first and are not given to litigation or extravagance.

V. The *Domals* though descended of Rajputs have degenerated on account of inter-marrying with low caste Mohammedans. They predominate in the Ramgarh Nala, and are generally litigious. As cultivators they are not industrious but given to oppression of their tenants.

VI. The *Manyals* (Hindus and Mohammedans) trace back their lineage to Manipal who is said to have been a famous Raja. Some of his descendants embraced Islam, and descendants of those who retained their former standpoint are Hindus. Their agricultural status might be put down as average.

Besides these the Jats, Bhattis, Malik, Sayyads, Ghakhars and other Saus are the other tribes of proprietors, but the areas held by them being small they do not call for any comments here.

34. Of all the tribes of tenants the Gujjars rank first with regard to area held. Next to them come the Brahmins. Both of them are industrious and generally well behaved. Other tribes hold small areas and have not thus been noticed here.

Village tenures.

35. The table below shows the prevailing tenure of the tahsil:—

Circle.			NUMBER OF ESTATES HELD AS.						Total.
			Zamindari.		Pattidari.		Bhayachara.		
			Khalis.	bilijmal.	Mukamal.	Ghair Mukamal.	Mukamal.	Ghair Mukamal.	
Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	9	9	...	1	4	38	61
Lower Pahari	...	...	9	20	...	...	11	87	127
Upper Pahari	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	38	39
Barfani	...	...	3	10	...	1	...	25	39
Total Tahsil	...	...	22	39	...	2	15	188	266

A glance at the table shows that the predominating tenure is *Bhayachara*. Very few villages are held in proprietorship by the *Sirkar*. The *Zamindari Khalis* is met with in villages belonging either to the *Sirkar*, or to single individuals, of which the latter class is inferior in number to the former.

After sifting enquiries it has been decided for each village whether proprietorship is vested in the *Sirkar* or individuals who hold them.

36. After deducting 1·8, 1·7, ·8, 2·1 and 1·5 per cent held by tenants free of rent in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Upper Pahari, Lower Pahari, Barfani Circles and the tahsil respectively, the average size of holding works out as under:—

Details.				CIRCLE.				Tahsil.	Percentage of total cultivation.	
				Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Barfani.			
PROPRIETORS.	Milkiyat.	Per holding...	Gh. 37·3	Gh. 18·8	Gh. 19·8	Gh. 12·2	Gh. 19·7	33·6		
		Per head ...	19·8	10·9	9·4	8·0	11·3			
	Kasht.	Per holding ..	3·8	4·3	6·5	3	4·2			
		Per head ...	4·7	3·3	4	3·9	3·8			
TENANTS.	Paying cash rents.	Occupancy.	At revenue rates.	3·4	4·1	5·2	3·2	3·9	35·5	64·9
			Others ...	3·1	3·8	4	2·3	3·4	12·6	
		Non-Occupancy.	At revenue rates.	3·2	3·1	2·8	1·6	2·3	1	
			Others ...	2·8	2·1	3·2	2	2·4	9·8	
	Paying rents in kind.	Occupancy ...	3	2·1	2·2	2	2·3	1·2		
		Non-occupancy ...	2	2·1	1·1	1·8	1·9	4·8		
	Per head ...	Occupancy ...	2·8	2·7	5·1	1·9	2·6			
		Non-occupancy ...	1·6	·8	1·6	·9	1·2			

The average size of proprietary holding in the tahsil is lower than that of Nowshehra and approximately equal to that of Kotli. The average per plough (8 *ghumans*) here is higher than that in the adjoining tahsil of Mendhar in Poonch where it is 1.6 acres (one *ghuman* = $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the English acre adopted there). The largeness of holding in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle is due to proprietors holding land in common, for this great increase in comparison to others is removed by comparison of the area held per head here, with that held in the other Circles. The size of proprietary holding is large enough to absorb an increased number of owners. In villages where holdings are small, the proprietors depend upon sale of *ghi* and cattle for payment of revenue, as well as upon the income they get from 64.9 per cent area farmed to tenants.

On further calculation we find that the proprietors have to pay Rs. 4-3-6 and Rs. 3-12-8 per holding and per head respectively.

The smallness of holdings held by tenants is accounted for by tenants holding lands in the adjoining villages. The tenants are required to pay Rs. 3-8-11 and Rs. 2-2-7 per holding of occupancy and non-occupancy tenants.

The reasons explained above coupled with the local knowledge of the tract show that the size of holdings in a hilly tract, where ravages of wild beasts have to be guarded against, do not generally appear to be small, but they should on the other hand be taken as large. This should be treated as a caution when discussing assessments.

SECTION III.

LIVE-STOCK.

37. The famine of 1934 did not work as much havoc on the live-stock here as it did on those in the adjoining tahsils of Kotli and Nowshehra, on account of grass having been produced here when it had failed elsewhere.

Live-stock.

The table subjoined will give the number of live-stock in the tahsil under report as well as those in the Kotli and Nowshehra tahsils:—

Species.	Rampur.	Kotli.	Nowshehra.
Cows and young stock...	35,304	22,562	34,036
Plough oxen	22,900	18,137	26,058
* Beasts of burden	162	340	Figures not available.
She-buffaloes with young ones	28,422	15,299	19,163
He-buffaloes...	1,255	809	1,965
Horses, ponies and mares	1,130	633	775
Mules	21	205	80
Donkeys	14	83	72
Sheep	17,478	6,093	4,254 Exclusive of foreign flock.
Goats	26,249	32,679	33,491 Do. do.
Camels	...	2	27
Total	132,938	96,812	119,921
Ploughs	10,945	9,042	12,805

* Mean bullocks used for transport.

The table subjoined gives in a convenient form the number of live-stock per mile of cultivation, per *ghumaon* of *hail* and per plough for this as well as the Kotli and Nowshehra Tahsils:—

Cattle per	Rampur.	Kotli.	Nowshehra.
Square mile of cultivation	1,511	1,194	879
Square mile of total area	232	197	171
Plough cultivated	124.4	111.5	92.4
<i>Ghumaon</i> of <i>hail</i>	4.4	3.4	3.2

From the above it is seen that the wealth of cattle in the tahsil under report is decidedly superior in every respect to that in the tahsils it has been compared with.

38. The wealth of the tahsil in live-stock having thus been shown above I will now write a few words as to the income the tahsil people derive from live-stock. Apart from the manure which the peasantry get from their flocks and herds, the cattle yield income by supplying milk and *ghee*, wool and hides.

The herds being fed only upon forest grass and not on oil-cakes or *khali* do not yield much milk here as do those in the Punjab and elsewhere. Much of the milk and *ghee* is consumed locally and the surplus sold. The price of *ghee* has risen here as elsewhere proportionate to the great demand for this commodity and much of the *ghee* is exported annually to the Punjab.

The number of hides must, as a natural course, be large in proportion to the number of cattle. The Hindus do not concern themselves, out of religious scruples, with the hides of their dead animals. The Mohammedans sell the hides which, after meeting the local demands, are exported in large numbers to the Punjab where they fetch high prices.

Sheep and goats yield wool and hair respectively. Wool being generally required to meet the demands of zamindars for manufacturing *lois* and blankets in a cold tract like the one being dealt with, not much is made by sale of wool which is absorbed locally.

Bull-buffaloes and barren she-buffaloes are exported by some merchants of Peshawar and Rawalpindi, but they do not generally fetch prices higher than Rs. 12 to 15 per head.

Figures being unavailable it is impossible to state the exact income under this head. Suffice it to say, income under this head is considerable which helps the zamindars in payment of the State revenue demand.

Where so much depends upon cattle it is desirable that the State may be requested to look to their wants. Arrangements to give veterinary help which are at present in force leave much to be desired. There is only one Veterinary Officer for the Bhimbar District and he cannot be expected to cope with the heavy work especially when epidemic disease breaks out. I would, therefore, urge the necessity of doing the needful in the matter.

39. The income under grazing dues after excluding that in respect of foreign flocks amounts to Rs. 41,221, Rs. 44,404 and Rs. 41,557 in the Sambat years 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively, the average yearly income working out at Rs. 42,394. I have already discussed in the Nowshehra and Kotli Assessment Reports the advisability of including the grazing dues in, and realizing them along with the revenue instalments. I need not dilate upon the subject as I understand that the proposal is engaging the attention of the higher authorities. But I cannot pass on without remarking on the inequality of rates of *Kahcharai*. Villages included in the tahsil on the abolition of Nowshehra, though in general richer in pasture lands than some of the tahsil proper, pay only 8 annas per head of buffaloes, whereas those here though inferior with regard to grass and pasturage are required to pay Re. 1-4-0 per head. This inequality of taxation is causing several complaints for remedy of which people seem anxious.

The tahsil people in general and the Gujjar and Kashmiri population in particular are in the habit of driving their flocks and herds to their hill retreats (known as *dhoks*) in the Kashmir Province where they spend about four months during the year. In doing so they have to follow two routes, the one *viâ* Pushana involving three days in journey and the other *viâ* Kharimarg requiring three hours in journey in the Poonchh territory, where they are required to pay grazing dues at rates in force in that territory over and above that levied by the Kashmir State. The zamindars are thus doubly taxed. I am given to understand that there is a separate correspondence on the subject, and the sooner the people's grievances are redressed the better, if no decision has as yet been arrived at.

Rich as the tahsil in pasture is, the *Bakkarwals* have been resorting to it with their flocks during the winter months for the last 15 years. The State derives no small income from the *Kuhcharai* paid by them. The disadvantages attendant upon the visits of foreign flocks have already been discussed in detail by me while treating this head in the Kotli Tahsil Report. I do not wish to make any remarks here as I believe the matter is under discussion of the higher authorities.

SECTION IV.

TRANSFERS.

40. The percentage of area sold or mortgaged by proprietors amounts to 1·7 and 2·8 and the average consideration per *ghumaon* is Rs. 10-14-0 and Rs. 7-11-0 respectively.

Transfers.

Areas transferred by proprietors to zamindars in sale or mortgage amounts to 1·2 and 1·9 respectively. This shows that very insignificant areas amounting to $\frac{1}{11}$ th of the whole area transferred have been alienated to *Sahukars*. Area transferred to *Sahukars* of the British territory being two *ghumaons* only does not call for any remarks.

The percentage of areas sold and mortgaged in the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle being 6·5 and 4·8 respectively, shows that transfers in this Circle are conducted on a larger scale than in any of the remaining three Circles where mortgaged areas amount to 2·8, 1·3 and 2·3 per cent in the Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and the Barfani Circles respectively while sales in the last three Circles are only nominal.

The high percentage of areas transferred in the first Circle is accounted for by the whole of the villages of Dodasan Pain, Sadhal, Kahlar and Ahti having been mortgaged and those of Dodasan Bala and Rohtal having been sold on account of arrears of revenue and debts due to *Sahukars*. This Circle producing good rice and commanding the markets of Thanna and Rajauri attracts many to get lands sold or mortgaged to them.

The straitened circumstances of the original proprietors, want of *Bandis* in the rice-fields which have for the most part been erected within the last decade, the villagers being required to work on *Begar* on account of living along the road leading to Kashmir and their being liable to pay large sums to *Sahukars*, might be taken as the main causes of areas having changed hands.

41. Twenty years back lands did not attract so much notice as they do now. In 1942 when the outstanding arrears were written off and the Settlement Prices of land examined, began to work well, the people commenced to get lands in exchange for loans as they began to hold good prospects of profit.

The export duty ranging between 6 pies to 2 annas in the rupee levied by customs contractors discouraged people to export grain, price whereof did not consequently rise high. This duty having been abolished in Sambat 1942, trade in export became brisker, and prices of corn began to rise, causing an increase in the prices of land which might be estimated as double of what they were previously.

Floating debt.

42. The table subjoined shows the amount of agricultural debt in the tahsil.

Circle.				Proprietors.	Tenants.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	...	26,210	69,828	96,038
Lower Pahari	...	...	...	41,172	77,384	118,556
Upper Pahari	...	...	...	24,430	36,310	60,740
Barfani	...	...	...	41,640	55,276	96,916
Tahsil	...	...	...	133,452	238,798	372,250
Per head	...	...	...	17	8	

The amount of principal debts is not very large which has risen to such huge figures on account of compound interest charged by *Sahukars*; methods of calculation whereof have been fully explained by me in para. 56 of the Assessment Report of the Nowshehra Tahsil.

Reasons necessitating the taking of loans from *Sahukars* might be taken as follows:—

- (1) The *Jarals* and other *Sau* tribes being proud of their Rajput lineage spend a good deal of money on marriages and funerals, and their lands not yielding them high produce, they are forced to borrow from *Sahukars* who once they get a debtor never allow him to rise on account of the exorbitant rates of interest taken.
- (2) The instalments of revenue are required to be paid up at a time when the agricultural produce is not ready for the market. There is moreover a practice in vogue in

the tahsil, that of paying the revenue by borrowing from *Sahukars* instead of selling the produce, even in cases when it is marketable. The zamindars thus bring indebtedness upon themselves even when they can ward it off. If the instalments are postponed to some later date, as will be proposed later on, and the zamindars sell their produce, when it is ready for sale (instead of borrowing money from *Sahukars* and repaying them with interest), much of the distress will be alleviated.

SECTION V.

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETS.

43. Unfortunately the tahsil is badly off for roads. The Kashmir-Punjab, Jammu-Rampur-Rajauri, Kotli-Rampur-Rajauri, Budhal-Rampur-Rajauri, Budhal-Gujrat (Sialkot) and Rampur-Rajauri-Bhimbar-Galli roads traverse the tahsil and are available for passage, though difficult to pass in some places. During the rainy season landslips cause many breaks in the foot-paths dignified by the name of road, which have to be repaired by the zamindars, who are responsible for their up-keep in obedience to State Council Resolution No. 32, dated the 19th September 1902, abolishing the road cess formerly levied at 8 annas per cent. This arrangement has told heavily on the poorer zamindars who have to do the work of more influential ones and has, instead of ameliorating the trouble of the peasantry, on the other hand, pressed them hard. This subject has more than once been discussed by me, and I understand that orders are about to be passed in this respect. So far as my knowledge of the country goes, people will be relieved a good deal if the responsibility of upkeep of main roads is taken off their shoulders even at some enhanced rate of the road cess, and made over to the charge of Public Works Department as prior to the passing of the Resolution.

I would not, however, omit to make mention of the difficulty the Rampur Rajauri people and their neighbours feel during the rainy season when the Rajauri Tawi is in flood. Many lives are lost every year by men trying to cross it, and the major portion of villages of the tahsil being across the Tawi, traffic and office work are sometimes closed for two or three days when the stream is flooded. His Highness the late lamented Maharaja Ranbir Singh Sahib Bahadur had generously got a pucca bridge erected, one pier of which was unfortunately swept off by the great flood of 1950. The bridge can be set right at a small outlay as only one pier has to be built. I would, therefore, urge the necessity of making a suspension bridge, if a girder one is not practicable, over the Rajauri Tawi just opposite to Dāk Bungalow.

44. One Branch Office each at Thanna and Rampur Rajauri has been opened by the postal authorities. Owing to the shut-in nature of the tahsil, letters addressed to persons residing in Budhal and its vicinity take much time to reach them. I would, therefore, point out the necessity of opening a Branch Post Office at Rajnagar where trade is carried on to some extent, and which commands the Tooli and Nala Sher Ghari Ilqas of the Riasi Tahsil also.

45. There are three markets at Rajauri, Thanna and Rajnagar, where trade is carried on with the shops of *Sahukars* commanding their vicinity. The grain in these markets is purchased by *Sahukars* who sell it on profit. The zamindars do not derive any benefit from these *Mandis*, as they sell or give the grain, as soon as they are harvested, to their *Sahukars*, who appropriate the corn in return for that advanced in the previous harvests and interest thereon.

Weaving of *lois* and blankets required for local use, and manufacturing of *Parats*, *Phehs* (work spoons) and combs in Thanna and its vicinity are carried to some extent. Not much can be said to be made under this head, as the *Parats*, etc., serve as presents to friends and relatives and do not admit of trade being plied.

The sale of *anardana* on contract rests with the Forest Department who annually contract it to the highest bidder, the zamindars only benefitting themselves from the wages they receive in collecting it.

Walnuts are produced in some quantities in the Upper Pahari and Barfani Ilqa, and what surplus there is after home consumption, is exported by *Sahukars*, but income under this asset being insignificant has been duly taken into account in village assessment.

The main articles of export are wheat, maize and *sarshaf* in general and *ghee* and rice in particular, which are exported either by *Sahukars* residing in the *Mandis*, or by those who come on periodical visits at harvest time. In return for these exports the tahsil gets all the necessities of life except corn, milk and butter as imports. Figures of export and import being unavailable it is impossible to discuss the exact amount of trade.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. There is ^{an} hospital at the headquarters of the tahsil. The average daily attendance of out-door patients who attend it from Rajauri proper or adjoining villages is sufficiently high, but on account of the
Medical aid.

tahsil being hilly, one hospital cannot be expected to render aid to the whole of it. The opening of another hospital in Dharamsal (included in the tahsil on the abolition of Now-shehra) will, it is hoped, remove the difficulties of the villages close to the place should they stand in need of medical aid.

47. In regard to education the tahsil is singularly badly off. No interest has been evinced in education by the tahsil people. Two Primary Schools Educational facilities. have been opened by the Education Department, one at the headquarters and the other at Chingas which, I am sorry, does not command any large attendance of boys. During my tours the rural population has expressed their earnest prayer for the opening of a school at Mangalnar in the Ramgarh Nala, which cannot send boys to Rampur for education. The removal of the school from Chingas to Thanna, a small town commanding some villages to its south where Jarals and other Mohammedans are desirous of equipping their sons with the necessary qualifications to fill up posts in the Revenue Establishment would, in my opinion, be an excellent step.

48. The tahsil had some warlike activity in times gone by, and possesses some forts which indicate the insecurity of those times. The forts of Patli and Forts and Serais. Dannidhar are in ruins, while those of Danti and Ramgarh—otherwise known as Azimgarh—have each a *Thanedar* and some sepoys posted therein. The great traffic road from Punjab to Kashmir traverses the tahsil and has remains of Mughal Serais situated along it.

The *Serai* of Rajauri recently repaired at no small outlay with a view to serve as tahsil building and officers' quarters fails to meet the requirements of the tahsil from the point of view of sanitation. The Revenue Department has, therefore, declined to utilize it as such. Still in the better portions the Hospital, Police Station and the Settlement Office have been located. The object of providing the tract under report with a suitable tahsil building has not been achieved. The Chingas *Serai* is serving as the Police Chowki and Dāk Bungalow. The *Serai* of Thanna is in ruins and has been rented by the Public Works Department to some *Kashmiris*. The *Serais* of Fatehpur and Muradabad indicate that ravages of time have razed them to the ground.

49. The total number of inhabitants of the tahsil in civil or military employment is 424 who earn a yearly income of Rs. 46,716 in salaries, two-fifths Service. of which is generally spent for their personal expenses. Of the remainder much is utilised in meeting the State revenue demand.

PART IV.—CROPS.

SECTION I.

50. No papers of the former summary Settlements showing rates of yield being available, the enquiries instituted during the currency of the present Settlement form the data on which to discuss average rates of yield and produce of crops. Data.

51. No regular *Girdawari* was conducted prior to the initiation of Settlement of this tahsil which commenced in the latter half of 1959, when the kharif crops had been committed to sickle. The measurement of Girdawari. the tahsil under report remained in progress during the years 1960 to 1962, though during 1961 nearly the whole of the Field Establishment was sent to Nowshehra to compile the jamabandis. Though it was difficult to make *Girdawaris* in the absence of *Shajra* and *Khasra*, *Girdawari* of villages measured was conducted regularly, while that of those yet awaiting measurement was noted on *chithha* (memoranda) and brought on to the column concerned of *Khasra Girdawari* when the measurement thereof was concluded: the crops remaining the same while correct areas had to be substituted for those that had been entered approximately.

52. The six harvests rabi 1960 to kharif 1962 form, therefore, the basis of our calculation, Harvests. each of which is noted below :—

Rabi 1960.—At the time of sowing, rains were sufficient in some villages and scarce in others. Withholding of rains in Maghar in certain villages deterred the timely sowing which coupled with want of rains in Magh resulted in lowering the produce. Good rains in the months of Phagan and Chet in some villages contributed towards preventing the crops from falling to decay. Lands which could retain moisture produced a harvest which was a little below the average, while crops in those that could not do so were poor.

Kharif 1960.—Seed was sown in time on account of good and timely rains. Sowings were late in villages where it did not rain in time. Hail and cold blasts in the north-eastern and western portion of the tahsil destroyed about one-fifth of the produce of rice. Other crops were a little above the average.

Rabi 1961.—The harvest proved a little above the average on account of sufficient rains coupled with the fact that no calamity timely visited the tahsil.

Kharif 1961.—The harvest was above the average on the whole. Timely rains assisted by favourable weather conduced towards fully ripening the crops, though hail wrought some damage to rice crops in villages surrounding Thanna and Darhal ilaqas.

Rabi 1962.—The rabi can be classed as good, inasmuch as rains were timely and sufficiently all round, though too heavy in some villages which suffered greatly from hail.

Kharif 1962.—Old and experienced agriculturists consider the kharif of 1962 as the best of those in the last 30 years. Sufficiency of rains coupled with freedom from calamity may be attributed as the causes under which the high rate of produce has been achieved.

Before discussing the subject of this chapter, it would be well to give a brief account of the eight years preceding those already described.

Rabi 1952.—The harvest might be classed as average. Rains did not fall at the time of sowing and *Khushki* areas, therefore, did not receive the seed. There were late sowings in the month of Poh when rains fell, whereafter their fall was sufficient and opportune.

Kharif 1952.—The kharif of 1952 proved above the average, inasmuch as no damage was done by agricultural calamities, and rains were sufficient and timely enabling the cultivators to look to weeding in time.

Rabi 1953.—Was above the average as the weather was very favourable in all respects.

Kharif 1953.—This harvest proved poor on the whole. It was tantalising to see masses of vapours floating across the sky without discharging their contents until the end of Sawan. Want of rain at the time of sowing resulted in late sowings. Heavy downpours in the month of Bhadun thwarted weeding, which resulted in stunting the growth of crops which suffered considerable damage from insects.

Rabi 1954.—Sowings were deterred through want of rains. Though there was sufficiency of rains at the time of ripening, yet their want during the months of Bhadun and Assuj lowered the produce which proved below the average.

Kharif 1954.—The harvest was average on the whole. Weather was favourable and produce good, but unfortunately hail and cold blasts affected the rice crops about half of which failed in Thanna and Darhal Circles.

Rabi 1955.—Weather and rains being favourable, the harvest proved a little above the average.

Kharif 1955.—Good crops were raised as the rains were good and weather very favourable.

Rabi 1956.—Seed was sown in time and promised a fair return, but heavy rains in the months of Bisakh and Jeth made the plants rotten. On the whole the harvest fell below the average.

Kharif 1956.—Seed sown in time and in a flourishing condition dried through scarcity of rains in Sawan and Bhadun. Hail and cold blasts later on still lowered the produce of maize and rice one-third of which was destroyed. The outturn proved, therefore, below the average.

Rabi 1957.—Want of rains in Phagan, Chet and Bisakh thinned the corn otherwise flourishing. The outturn may be classed less than average.

Kharif 1957.—Shali crops were in flourishing condition on account of favourable weather. Damage from hail and cold blasts, however, damaged the crops to such an extent as to deprive certain villages of the seed. This harvest has, therefore, been classed as below the average on the whole.

Rabi 1958.—Outturn of this harvest was fair, consequent upon favourable weather.

Kharif 1958.—The kharif of this year did not prove inferior to its rabi in regard to its outturn.

Rabi 1959.—The produce of this harvest was poor inasmuch as sowings were untimely for want of rains. The crops did not consequently thrive satisfactorily, and proved still poorer through *Jhola*.

Kharif 1959.—May be classed as good on account of clemency of weather and sufficiency of rains.

The results of the 11 years commented on above are summed up below :—

							Rabi.	Kharif.
Good	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Above average	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Poor	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3

From the above summary it will be seen that rabi rarely proves average or above it, while the kharif, on the other hand, proves poor by a chance, though the rice crop is liable to damage from hail and cold blasts, and its sister crop maize is damaged by heavy rains.

53. The tract under report is singularly poor in valuable crops—ginger, turmeric sugarcane, &c.; the crops produced being maize, rice, wheat, sarshaf, barley and cotton, supplemented to some extent by pulses.

Main staples.

The subjoined summary showing percentage of crops harvested on total crops grown and total cultivation gives also an idea as to the extent of *kharaba* and *dofasli* areas :—

Details.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.	Others.	Wheat.	Jau.	Sarshaf.	Others.	Total.
Percent- age									
On crops grown	14.7	46.9	2.1	2.3	24.7	2.9	1.9	.6	96.1
On cultivation	17.8	56.9	2.5	2.8	19.9	3.5	2.4	.7	116.5

The main staples largely grown are, as the summary shows, rice, maize and wheat.

54. Two hundred and forty-four crop experiments on an area of 391 *ghumaons* were conducted during the currency of Settlement operations covering an expanse of six harvests, rabi 1960 to kharif 1962. The percentage

Crop experiments.

of area experimented upon being 4 of cultivation is small. Of the experiments 167 were made by Munsurims and Naib-Tahsildars and the remaining 77 by officers of higher rank. The number of experiments and areas experimented on in each of the four Circles are detailed below for reference :—

Circle.	No. of experi- ments.	Area in ghumaons.
Lab-i-Nalajat	106	178
Lower Pahari	76	114
Upper Pahari	32	48
Barfani	30	51
Tahsil	244	391

This shows that in the last two Circles the number of experiments is low as well as areas small.

From the observations made on the crop experiments supplemented by my own personal knowledge of the tract under assessment, I am decidedly of opinion that crop experiments often give inconsistent, nay impossible, results and may be useful only as rough guides to assessment. To closely follow their results would be erring on the side of severity on the following grounds :—

1. The six harvests experimented upon were fortunately good, inasmuch as rains were favourable, sufficient and opportune and no agricultural calamity visited the tahsil.

2. (a) Subordinate officials are generally inclined to select fields of more than average productiveness in order to show that they have been very careful in watching the crops under experiment.

(b) Officials of lower grade could not correctly report the results of their experiments. For instance, wet corn was in some cases weighed and the result reported without making allowance for the moisture of the produce under the apprehension lest impending rains should spoil the whole of the corn being dried.

3. (a) Crops are not so carefully guarded against the ravages of wild beasts as those of such areas as have been selected for experiments.

(b) The number of experiments in the first two Circles is far higher than that of those in the other two Circles and four experiments on fields where the result proved too low on account of some calamity or damage were rejected as useless.

55. Discussions on the rate of yield per *ghumaon* of each of the principal staples were made with the intelligent and leading *lambardars* and *zamindars* at the time of village inspections in general and on enquiries into the yield in particular. The average rates of outturn as given by agriculturists are in some cases too low as compared with the results of crop experiments and approximately equal to them in others. However incredible the statements of *zamindars* may be, there can be no gainsaying their opinion that difference in the produce of *Maidani* and *Pahari* areas of one and the same class of soil is great. The rates of yield of each principal crop in the different classes of soil will be given later on.

56. The system of cultivation followed here is the same as that detailed in paragraph 80 of the Nowshehra Assessment Report. The Kharif crops are generally sown in *Besakh* here and their ripening begins by the end of *Bhadun* (earlier than in Nowshehra), whereas the harvesting of *Rabi* is one month later in the *Tahsil* being dealt with than in Nowshehra.

57. Plenty of *jungles* and proximity of cultivation to forest areas must naturally make the produce liable to inroads of wild beasts—"bear, pig, monkey, jackal and porcupine"—which lurk in bushes and groves of trees found in plenty in the *jungles*. The havoc committed by the pigs is every great and I have seen much of the maize destroyed by the pigs in *Phaliana* and villages adjoining it. In some tracts the *Pakredars* (watchmen) being careless during the daytime are cheated by monkeys which destroy the crops they can lay their hands on. The fields being liable to ravages of monkeys during the day and to those of pigs and jackals during the night, their produce is reduced by a considerable measure by the time the *zamindars* can claim it as their own.

Wheat and maize suffer considerable loss from hail, which reduces much outturn. In *rabi* 1962 about three-fourths of the wheat crop was destroyed by hail in the villages of *Dalhauri*, *Agrat*, *Sawani*, etc. Hail towards the end of *Bhadun* and beginning of *Assuj* weakens rice-crops.

Jhuri (cold blasts) too is instrumental in lowering the average outturn of the rice-crops. It has been noticed at the time of crop experiments in the *Lab-i-Nalajat* and *Barfani* Circles that major portion of the rice crop is whitened by *Jhuri* consequently leaving little starch in the corn.

Jhola (high winds).—The unfavourable *Jhola* wind considerably reduces the weight of corn borne by standing crops.

Last but not the least is the absence of the cultivator from his cultivation, crops wherein are ready for the sickle, when he has to leave his village on some urgent piece of business of his own, or when required by the authorities to do so. It not unfrequently happens that the produce of his lands is usurped by wild beasts, and he has to mourn over his loss on his return.

58. The natural conditions of the Assessment Circles make a comparison *in toto* with the *tahsils* of *Kotli* and *Nowshehra* impossible. The *tahsil* under comparison with adjoining *tahsils* report may, however, in certain respects be compared to the *Pahari* and the *Maidani* Circles of those *tahsils*; the difference being that *rabi* here is influenced badly by cold blasts, and that excessive rains are detrimental to both the harvests here. Points of similarity will be duly commented upon when dwelling upon the produce of each crop in the different classes of soil.

59. *Rice*.—The rice fields of this *tahsil* can with advantage be compared with those of the *Kotli* and *Nowshehra* *Tahsils* where water cannot be so largely had as it is here. But I should not omit to make mention of the fact that the flow of water cannot be properly controlled by *zamindars* of the *tahsil*, when the streams are in flood, and that the rice crop here is exposed to cold blasts, *Jhola* and *Jhuri*. The varieties produced here are *Basmati*, *Ranjhi* (*Sukhdas*) in small quantities, and *Ranjhi-Bansal* and *Jhab* in large quantities. The main variety is *Bansal*, which though coarse is yet considered to give good nourishment and appease the sharp appetites of the consumers. Attempts were made some time ago, as I have been told, to produce the valuable varieties. The *Basmati* of *Bajwat* did not grow on account of excess of cold, and the fragrant *Basmati* imported from the *Bagh* *Tahsil* of the *Poonchh* *Ilaga* did not promise a good outturn. The rice grown here consequently fetches very low prices.

Following is a summary showing the percentage of this crop in all the four Circles :—

Detail.			Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Barfani.
Percentage on	Cultivation	...	30.9	8.3	13.8	24.3
	Crops grown	...	24.3	6.2	12.3	25.2

Before discussing the average yield it is essentially necessary to know whether one class of soil throughout the Circle gives the same results. The zamindars when questioned as to this replied in the negative. The produce of the fields lying at the head, middle or mouth of the Kuhls varies according to their situation. No experiments were made to distinguish between the fields of one and the same class situated along one Kuhl, as it was considered advisable to avoid minute soil distinctions in village papers. In Kharif 1962, however, the Assistant Settlement Officer, on my suggestion, conducted experiments by selecting average fields situate at the source, middle and mouth of one of the Kuhls in the Fatehpur village and the result of the experiment was a produce of 15 mds. 14 srs., 9 mds. 34 srs. and 5 mds. 10 srs. per ghumaon respectively which fully corroborates the statement of the agricultural classes in this respect.

As crop experiments were not conducted in the manner described above, it is erroneous, nay dangerous, to the interests of the peasantry to blindly follow the results of the crop experiments in the light of the arguments adduced above. The table subjoined gives the rates of yield assumed in seers per ghumaon.

No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	SOILS.								REMARKS.	
			Irrigated.				Sailab Jabbar.	Unirrigated.				
			Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	By crop experiments	...	476	...	459	216	Nowshera Maidani. Kotli Maidani Gharbi.
As stated by zamin- dars.		{ 290 to 400	{ 200 to 300	{ 280 to 365	{ 240	200	{ 200 to 240	{ 160 to 200	{ 120 to 200	{ ...		
Assumed in other tahsils.		{ 400	...	400	400	200	200	200	200	...	...
Assumed here		...	470	420	390	315	220	300	200	120	80	
2	LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	...	255	...	288	278	
As stated by zamin- dars.		{ 290 to 400	{ 200 to 360	{ 280 to 365	{ 240	...	{ 200 to 240	{ 160 to 200	{ 120	...		
Assumed in other tahsils.		As in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle.										
Assumed here		...	470	420	390	315	...	280	180	125	...	
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	213	
As stated by zamin- dars.		{ 290 to 400	{ 200 to 360	{ 280 to 365	{ 240	...	{ 190 to 230	{ 180 to 190	{ 110	...		
Assumed in other tahsils.		As in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle.										
Assumed here		...	...	395	385	310	...	290	195	120	...
4	BARFANI.	By crop experiments	...	567	...	430	
As stated by zamin- dars.		{ 290 to 400	{ 200 to 360	{ 280 to 365	{ 240	...	{ 200 to 240	{ 150 to 190	{ ...	...	
Assumed in other tahsils.		As in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle.										
Assumed here		...	450	380	385	300	...	290	190	...	...

Hail Nahri and Nahri.—Higher rates of yield than those in Nowshera and Kotli have been assumed here, as manure and water are to be had more plentifully than in the adjoining tahsils. The first and the second Circles being less liable to effects of cold blasts and Jhola, comparatively higher rates have been assumed for the first two Circles than for the last two. The Hail Nahri areas of the Upper Pahari Circle, however, are more elevated and consequently more liable to Jhuri and Jhola than those of Barfani, and this accounts for assuming low rates of yield in the former Circle than in the latter.

Hail Abi and Abi.—Local experience has shown that rates of yield here are higher than those of Kotli and a little lower than those of Nowshera which is free from the effects of hail, Jhuri and Jhola. The Hail Abi areas of the Upper Pahari Circle, however, are more elevated and consequently more liable to Jhuri and Jhola than those of Barfani, and this accounts for assuming low rates of yield in the former Circle than in the latter.

to those of Kotli, although it would have shown higher yield had not excess of cold stood in its way.

Sailab Jabbar.—Rice in this class of soil are met with in only one Circle here and are more carefully looked after than those in the same class of Nowshehra which explains higher rates of yield here than there.

Hail Barani.—The Hail Barani areas of this tahsil give higher rates of yield than the adjoining areas on account of excessive rains. The moist climate of the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle is suited to the growth of this crop. But proximity to high hills renders it liable to effects of cold blasts and thus explains lower rates of yield for the last three circles than for the first one.

Warhal I.—In the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle this class yields produce equal to that in the contiguous tahsils, Lower Pahari is governed by reasons stated under hail. The remaining two Circles are nearly equal in productiveness to the first one with regard to this class of soil.

Warhal II.—Very insignificant areas of this class are under rice, and steep and terraced as they are with very shallow layers of earth over the substratum, they yield very little produce.

Rakkur.—Only one ghumaon of this class of soil is under rice cultivation. The soil being inferior its outturn has been assumed very low.

Maize.—The favourite and most suitable food of the inhabitants receives the greatest amount of care and energy of the agricultural classes. The wild beasts do not fall short in their love for this favourite crop; and as soon as the crop approaches ripening, the herds of swine are attracted towards it. Agricultural calamities for which there is no check but the Providential one, coupled with the inroads of wild beasts, lower a good deal of the outturn of this staple.

When comparing the produce of this staple in the tahsil with that of the same in the Nowshehra and Kotli Tahsils, one cannot fail to observe that water oozes out of the Nahri and Sailab areas in the rainy season, which is most pernicious to the growth of the plant resulting in weakening the stalk and lowering the produce. The *zamindars* do their best to clear their fields of such (*umbhau*) water, and though successful to some extent, are yet unfortunate in as much as the stalks affected by subterranean water get rotten and black. This is a feature totally different from that in the Punjab and tahsils situate to the south of this. Taking into consideration the above points, the produce of Sailab under this staple has never been considered as approaching the average of outturn, and this accounts for no experiments having been conducted on this class of soil.

With regard to Khushki areas, the Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari Circles may in some respects be compared with the Maidani Circles of the Nowshehra and Kotli Tahsils, and the Upper Pahari to their Pahari. The Barfani Circle, however, is unique and does not resemble any portion of the tahsils hitherto settled. The amount of manure given to cultivation is no doubt large, but sloping and steep as the fields are, majority of which are terraced and supported by retaining walls, much of the *hail* is swept clean off the fields by heavy rains. The outturn of land where good deal of manure is thrown, give in some cases abnormally high produce, but such lands form the exception and not the rule. The comparatively level fields rarely met with in the Barfani Circle show an exceptionally high produce when fully manured, but it would be a hardship to assume rates of yield for the whole Circle on the strength of the results given by such exceptionally good fields.

The following summary shows the percentage of maize in all the four Circles:—

Details.				Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Barfani. *
Percentage on ...	{	Crops grown	...	36.8	43.6	52.3	69.1
		Cultivation	...	46.8	58.8	59.	64.7

The table below gives the average rates of yield assumed in *seers per ghumaon*.

No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	SOILS.								REMARKS.	
			Irrigated.				Sailab Jabbar.	Unirrigated.				
			Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	By crop experiments,	...	...	...	...	...	479	415	272	...	...
		As stated by zamin-dars.	{ 180 280	{ 180 280	{ 180 280	{ 180 240	{ 160 220	{ 260 380	{ 260 290	{ 100 140	{ 50 90	{
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{ 420 440	{ 420 440	{ 420 440	{ 380 440	{ 300 300	{ 400 390	{ 300 280	{ 200 180	{ 140 180	{ Maidani Now- shehra, Maidani Sharki Kotli.
		Assumed here	320	300	300	250	220	390	315	180	120	...
2	LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	...	...	...	...	...	451	259	146	...	...
		As stated by zamin-dars.	{ 180 280	{ 180 280	{ 160 280	{ 180 240	{ 160 220	{ 260 380	{ 180 280	{ 100 130	{ 50 80	{
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 400	{ 420 440	{ 380 410	{ 300 300	{ 400 390	{ 300 280	{ 200 180	{ 140 180	{ Maidani Now- shehra, Maidani Gharbi Kotli.
		Assumed here	320	300	300	250	250	360	240	135	100	...
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	...	...	...	...	...	336	201	128	...	...
		As stated by zamin-dars.	{ ... 280	{ 180 280	{ 180 280	{ 180 240	{	{ 260 300	{ 180 200	{ 80 115	{ 50 80	{
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 380	{ 420 ...	{ 380 380	{	{ 380 380	{ 270 270	{ 180 160	{ 140 150	{ Pahari Kotli, Pahari Now- shehra.
		Assumed here	...	290	310	250	...	310	210	120	90	...
4	BARFANI.	By crop experiments	...	...	...	...	...	634	432	241	...	...
		As stated by zamin-dars.	{	{ 150 300	{	{ 200 280	{ 150 240	{ 300 400	{ 200 290	{ 80 120	{ 50 90	{
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 410	{	{ 387 410	{ 333 284	{ 420 310	{ 293 276	{ 207 172	{ 147 166	{ Kotli and Nowshehra average tahsil.
		Assumed here	...	300	...	280	220	400	300	160	110	...

Hail Nahri.—Area under maize amounts to 12 and 1 ghumaons in Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari Circles respectively, and uniform rates of yield have been assumed for both, in as much as the capacity of soil and the situation of lands are similar.

Nahri.—Areas of this class under maize are 15, 6, 1 and 2 ghumaons in Lab-i-nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. The Upper Pahari Circle having very little depth of earth over the substratum in the village of Kanthol, lower rates of yield have been assumed. Uniform rates have been assumed for the other three Circles with a slight difference for Lower Pahari.

Hail Abi.—2, 11, and 1 ghumaons are under maize in this class of soil in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari and Upper Pahari Circles respectively. Rates assumed for the first and second are uniform and higher for the Upper Pahari, where steep areas cannot retain moisture on account of the water flowing out.

Abi.—Areas of this class under maize amount to 23, 58, 9 and 1 ghumaons in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. Fields of the first three Circles being similar in regard to capacity to clear themselves of water, uniform rates of yield have been proposed. The Barfani fields easily clear themselves of such water and this explains higher rates of outturn than for any of the other three Circles.

Sailab-Jabbar.—Jabbar areas under maize work out at 17, 1 and 3 ghumaons in the first, second and fourth Circles respectively. Lands in the first and fourth Circles retain moisture and lower the produce, whereas lands of the Lower Pahari Circle easily clear themselves of water which explains higher rates than for the other two Circles.

Hail Barani.—The statistics show that maize covers 5,487; 11,058; 6,374 and 4,792 ghumaons in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. The Barfani Circle is yak-fasli, and generally gets snow whereunder the cultivation lies for the most part of the year, which increases the fertility of soil. The yield is highest in Barfani

Circle and next to it comes the Lab-i-Nalajat. Wheat or barley follows maize in this circle and this reduces the productive power of the fields. Then come the Lower Pahari and Upper Pahari Circles descending in order of productiveness. Want of rains in these Circles at the time of ripening reduces the outturn, as has been noticed in the last three years.

Wheat.—The produce of this crop decreases according as cold in villages increases. Hilly villages suffering from snow and hail grow very little wheat. But it is generally grown in villages, which are to some extent a little too cold to admit of the growth of this crop where it is injured by *Jhola*, hail and wild beasts. The average outturn of this staple is, therefore, naturally far inferior to that grown in the tahsils south of the one being dealt with.

In irrigated and manured areas wheat is generally followed by rice and maize respectively. But in villages getting snow where maize is sown in Besakh, no wheat is grown, as the time of harvesting wheat is late, and the growing of the following kharif crops is seriously delayed. Following are the percentages of this staple :—

Details.		Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Barfani.
Percentage	Crops grown ...	26.2	34.8	19.6	1
	Cultivation ...	33.4	46.9	22.1	2

The table subjoined gives the rates of yield assumed per *ghumaon* in *seers* :—

No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	SOILS.								REMARKS.	
			Irrigated.				Satah Jabbar.	Unirrigated.				
			Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	By crop experiments	...	257	...	245	133	299	226	112	...	Nowshehra Kotli.
		As stated by zamindars.	{ 200 240	{ 160 180	{ 170 200	{ 100 160	{ 80 140	{ 160 200	{ 120 160	{ 80 110	{ 60 100	
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 240	{ 240 300	{ 100 240	{ 180 210	{ 230 250	{ 200 210	{ 150 150	{ 100 100	
		Assumed here	...	260	230	230	190	140	210	185	120		100
2	LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	...	158	...	206	...	278	232	123	...	Ditto.
		As stated by zamindars.	{ 200 240	{ 160 180	{ 170 200	{ 100 160	{ 80 140	{ 160 200	{ 120 160	{ 80 110	{ 60 100	
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 240	{ 240 300	{ 200 240	{ 180 210	{ 230 250	{ 200 210	{ 150 150	{ 100 100	
		Assumed here	...	200	230	230	190	150	180	160	120		90
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	305	170	223	...	Ditto.
		As stated by zamindars.	{	{ 140 170	{ 150 190	{ 100 150	{	{ 160 200	{ 100 160	{ 80 100	{ 60 100	
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{ ... 240	{ 230 ...	{ 200 240	{	{ 200 200	{ 165 180	{ 140 140	{ 100 80	
		Assumed here	210	210	180	...	200	165	115		90
4	BARFANI.	By crop experiments	276	Ditto.
		As stated by zamindars.	{	{	{	{ 100 160	{	{ 160 190	{ 100 160	{ 80 100	{ 60 80	
		Assumed in other tahsils.	{	{	{	{ 210 210	{	{ 227 237	{ 195 215	{ 163 155	{ 113 ...	
		Assumed here	...	...	...	160	...	200	160	100	90

Hail Nahri, Nahri, Hail Abi and Abi.—Wheat goes on decreasing according as cold goes on increasing, and this is the reason why I have assumed higher rates of yield for the first two circles than for the last two.

Sailab-Jabbar.—The Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari Circles have 33 and 6 ghumaons respectively under wheat. The Lower Pahari areas being more elevated give higher rates

of yield than Lab-i-Nalajat ones which on account of great moisture are not well suited to the growth of this crop.

Hail Barani.—3,767 ; 8,956 ; 26,633 and 59 ghumaons are under wheat in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. The rates of yield are highest in the Lab-i-Nalajat consequent upon good soil and retention of moisture. I have assumed uniform rates for Upper Pahari and Barfani though lower than those for Lab-i-Nalajat, on account of effects of cold. The crop experiments do not show any appreciable difference in the produce of land in the Lower Pahari and Barfani. But local experience has shown that manured areas of Lower Pahari are not very much suited to wheat. This explains lowest rates of outturn for this Circle.

Warhal I.—Crop experiments give uniform results for the first two circles. The moist climate of Lab-i-Nalajat is beneficial and accounts for higher rates than those for the Lower Pahari. Following the results of crop experiments and having regard to the fact that cold is detrimental to the growth of wheat, I have assumed the rates of yield.

Warhal II.—Crop experiments show that the Upper Pahari Circle gives the highest produce in this class of soil, but this is due to comparatively level and productive fields having been selected. The lands in the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle are moist and have thick layers of earth, they are decidedly superior. In assuming rates the productiveness and liabilities to effects of cold have been borne in mind.

Rakkar.—No crop experiments have been conducted in this class. Other remarks made in regard to Warhal II apply with equal force here as well.

Warhal I.—3,795 ; 6,055 ; 5,262 and 3,844 ghumaons are under this crop in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. The Lab-i-Nalajat Circle has sufficient layer of earth and retains moisture on account of proximity to streamlets. The Warhal of this Circle stands first. Next comes that of Barfani which is steep in parts and has sandstones in places, but owing to snowfall the produce nearly equals that of the first Circle. The earth layer in the Lower Pahari Circle is comparatively shallow, and want of rains renders the outturn, of fields facing the south, low. Last of all is the Upper Pahari which owing to steep and stony fields gives lower rates of yield.

Warhal II.—702 ; 979 ; 665 and 882 ghumaons are covered by this crop in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. Lands in the Lab-i-Nalajat retain moisture on account of proximity to streamlets and thick layers of earth. The Barfani Circle too on account of snowfall does not lay behind. Uniform rates have been assumed for both of them. The Lower Pahari being superior to Upper Pahari, rates of yield proportionate to their productives have been prepared.

Rakkar.—Maize covers 7 ; 22 ; 13 and 22 ghumaons in this class. Remarks made in regard to Warhal II apply equally here with the exception that lower rates for Barfani than for Lab-i-Nalajat have been assumed, owing to the lands in the latter being steep and stony.

Areas covered by Goji, produced only in the Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari, being only 33 ghumaons, do not call for any remarks. Rates assumed for wheat have been adopted for this staple as well.

Barley.—This crop is more sensitive than wheat with regard to its power of withstanding the effects of cold. Barley sown in Assuj, after maize has been cut, promises a good outturn, but it does not yield a good produce if sown in Katik, on account of late harvesting of the maize crop and this is the reason why *jau* is not grown in fields wherefrom maize is not cut by the end of Bhadun. The table subjoined gives the rates of yield for barley in seers per *ghumaon* :—

No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	Soils.								REMARKS.		
			Irrigated.				Sailab Jabbar.	Unirrigated.					
			Hail Nabri.	Nabri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.	
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	By crop experiments	270	...	331	Nowshera Kotli.	
		As stated by zamindars.	200	160	170	100	80	200	160	80	60		
			240	180	200	160	140	240	180	100	80		
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	360	300	250	250	350	200	125
			...	...	380	...	330	270	330	200	...
	Assumed here	...	280	240	260	240	180	240	200	100	80		
2	LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	325	288	Nowshera Kotli.	
		As stated by zamindars.	As in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle.										
		Assumed in other tahsils.	Do. do.										
		Assumed here	...	240	260	240	180	240	200	100	80		
			...	240	260	240	180	240	200	100	80		
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	268	181	...	Nowshera Kotli.	
		As stated by zamindars.	...	150	...	80	...	200	160	80	...		
			...	170	...	150	...	240	170	120	...		
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	280	...	220	340	180	180
			...	280	...	...	...	220	320	180	...
	Assumed here	240	...	240	...	230	190	100	80		
4	BARANI.	By crop experiments	231	Nowshera Kotli.	
		As stated by zamindars.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
	Assumed here	220	180	90	60		

Sarshaf.—This staple is not grown in large quantities. About one-third of it is utilised as fodder and as *sag*. The *sarshaf* plant here is thinner and weaker than that of the adjoining tahsils, and this accounts for the low rate of outturn. The number of experiments conducted on this crop being small, the results of the crop experiments cannot be closely followed. *Alsi* (linseed) being only one *ghumaon* has been included in *sarshaf*. The table below gives the rates of yield assumed in seers per *ghumaon* for this staple :—

No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	SOILS.								REMARKS.	
			Irrigated.				Sailab Jabbar.	Unirrigated.				
			Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	By crop experiments	186	Maidani Now-shehra. Maidani Gharbi Kotli.
		As stated by zamin-dars.	...	...	...	80	...	80	80	40	...
			...	...	...	100	...	120	100	50	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	60	...
		Assumed here	100	...	120	100	50	...	
2	LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	Nowshehra Maidani.
		As stated by zamin-dars	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	40	...
			...	...	...	100	100	120	100	50	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
		Assumed here	100	...	120	100	50	...	
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	136	Nowshehra Pahari. Kotli Pahari.
		As stated by zamin-dars.	...	...	...	80	...	100	80	40	...
			...	...	...	100	...	140	100	50	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	60	...
		Assumed here	100	...	120	100	50	...	
4	BARFANI.	By crop experiments	141	136	
		As stated by zamin-dars.	...	...	...	...	...	120	80	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assumed here	140	120	

Pulses.—Mash, Moth, Mung, etc., are grown in small quantities. They yield very low outturn when sown in fields from which subterranean water oozes out, or when there are excessive rains through whose moisture the leaves grow abnormally large, and badly influences the produce. The produce does not vary in the Circles. Subjoined is a table, which embodies the rates of yield assumed for pulses in seers per *ghumaon*.

Assessment Circle.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	SOILS.								REMARKS.	
			Irrigated.				Sailab Jabbar.	Unirrigated.				
			Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.		Rakkar.
1&2	LAB-I-NALAJAT AND LOWER PAHARI.	By crop experiments	104	63	...	Maidani Now-shehra. Maidani Ghar-bi Kotli.
		As stated by zamindars	{ ...	80 100 }	...	80	80 {	100 120 }	80	{ 40 50 }	40	
		Assumed in other tahsils	{ ...	...	...	180	160	160	160	100	60
		Assumed here ...	...	180 90	...	180 90	160 90	160 120	160 90	100 50	60 40
3	UPPER PAHARI.	By crop experiments.	
		As stated by zamindars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assumed here ...	...	...	...	90	...	120	90	50	40
4	BARFANI.	By crop experiments	
		As stated by zamindars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assumed in other tahsils.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assumed here ...	...	...	...	...	...	120	90	50	...

Miscellaneous Crops.—Miscellaneous crops (*Sewal, Chalodra, Kangni, Til, Kulth, Drubb, Karain, Massar and Mattar*) covering very insignificant areas, do not deserve any special notice, and have not consequently been experimented upon. They grow in scattered areas here and there : rates of yield for such crops have been assumed in the table subjoined, after taking into consideration the statements of *zamindars* and rates assumed for these crops in tahsils adjoining :—

Crops.	LAB-I-NALAJAT.										LOWER PAHARI.						UPPER PAHARI.						BARFANI.						Details.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Soils.										Soils.						Soils.						Soils.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Nahri.		Abi.		Hail Barani		War-hal I.		War-hal II.		Rak-kar.		Sailab		Abi.		Hail Barani		War-hal I.		War-hal II.		Rak-kar.		Abi.		Hail Barani			War-hal I.		War-hal II.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Chalodra.	...	{	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	

Note.—Bajra covering one *ghumaon* has been included in Kulth.

Zabti produce.—*Zabti* crops are not grown in any large quantities here and no experiments have been made on them. The small areas covered by *Zabti* crops like cotton, vegetables, spices, &c., are scattered all over the tahsil and the annual value per ghumaon of each of the *Zabti* staples has been assumed after comparison with other tahsils, and statements of *Zamindars* coupled with my local knowledge of the tahsil.

The area covered by cotton amounts to 541 ; 1,572 and 115 ghumaons in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari and Upper Pahari respectively. The annual value per ghumaon of cotton has been assumed at Rs. 8 in Kotli, whereas that here has been assumed at Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari and Upper Pahari respectively in proportion to the plants being liable to cold which is injurious to them.

Sugarcane (Ponda) covers only four ghumaons and is far inferior to that grown in the Punjab. No rates have been assumed for sugarcane in Kotli and Nowshehra. After taking everything into consideration, I would value the annual yield of this crop at Rs. 12 per ghumaon.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco amounts to 83 ; 119 ; 39 and 1 ghumaons in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively. The values per ghumaon have been assumed as Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 respectively.

Hemp (San).—Very inferior hemp is produced here, and according to its quality, I would, assume Rs. 8 per ghumaon for the Lower Pahari and Rs. 7 each for the Lab-i-Nalajat and Upper Pahari.

Poppy (Post).—The growing of poppy is not practised. The average value for it is Rs. 12 per ghumaon as assumed in Kotli, but here I would assume the value of each ghumaon under it at Rs. 10 in the Upper Pahari and Lab-i-Nalajat Circles.

Vegetables and Spices.—They are not generally grown here, and a very important asset is neglected. The Barfani Circle is singularly unsuitable for and poor in them. The Kotli Report shows that Rs. 12 per ghumaon have been assumed for them, but I would assume Rs. 12 for each of the first three Circles, and Rs. 10 for the last one.

Fruit.—No attention is given to fruit growing, the area under fruits being 3 ghumaons only. Fruits like plantain, apricot, pear, &c., are grown and are generally consumed locally. I would assume Rs. 6 per ghumaon, the values assumed in Kotli being Rs. 8.

PART V.—PRICES.

60. As already pointed out no such papers of the former summary Settlements exist as might enable us to ascertain the prices assumed in those Settlements. Enquiries instituted for the express purpose during the currency of the present Settlement operations form, therefore, the data on which I have assumed the prices for the various staples for working out the assets share.

61. Properly speaking no markets in the proper acceptation of the term exist, in order to serve as centres of trade for exporting grain to the *Mandis* of Gujrat, Jhelum and Sialkot, and thereby to healthily influence the agricultural classes in finding a ready market for their surplus grains. The attention of the revenue authorities has never been directed to this important point. In future anything done in this behalf is sure to bring about prosperity to the people and enhancement of revenue due to rise of prices to the State Government in its train.

62. Petty *Sahukars*, as described in paragraph 47 above, residing in Thanna. Rampur Bahis of *Sahukars*. Rajauri, Rajnagar, &c., carry on transactions with the zamindars of their own villages, or with those of the adjoining as well, if the money-lender is popular and of good resources. They do not enter their accounts in the form of regular account-books, but in that of (*Surh*) memorandum. So far as enquiries into their *Bahis* go, such entries are made either carelessly or arbitrarily, the *Bahis* having never been submitted to any strict examination with a view to test their correctness. The rates at which the several grains are sold by them are generally entered, although the prices at which they themselves purchase are also sometimes noted. Prices obtaining in such markets cannot be held to apply uniformly to all quarters of the tahsil, inasmuch as rates obtaining in places adjoining the roads cannot with equity be applicable to retired places, cost of carriage wherefrom to centres of trade is prohibitively high.

With a view, however, to arrive at a rough estimate of prices the *Bahis* of *Sahukars*, plying their trade in Thanna Mandi, Rampur, Chingas, Sialni, Barmandal and Rajnagar have been carefully examined for the last 30 years commencing 1930. But in 1940, a so-called summary Settlement having been made, the average of the last two decades commencing 1942 have been struck. Going further deeper into the question the accounts of *Sahukars* residing in villages where higher prices than elsewhere prevail, have been scrutinised in order to ascertain what prices the agriculturists fetch for their grains. Grains shown as sold at one

maund per rupee would not properly fetch them so high prices as will be seen from the explanation given below :—

First.—

				Mds.	Rs.
Maize	...	...	...	99	at 77 or at 52 seers.
Rice	...	...	...	95	at 74 or at 50 „
Wheat	...	...	...	6	at 8 or at 48 „

The cost of carriage at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per maund, and *Bodh minai* (extra grain always exceeding when the produce is being weighed) at one seer per maund of maize and wheat, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per maund for rice has to be defrayed by the agricultural classes). This when added to the above would give us the following results :—

Grain.	Seers.	Cost of carriage, Seers	Bodh Minai, Seers.	Total Seers.
Maize	52	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice	50	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	55
Wheat	48	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

Secondly.—

If the entry in the *Bahi* is made to the effect that maize and wheat have been charged at 40 and 32 seers to the rupee respectively, the poor zamindars have in reality to pay interest for their loans to which grains are commuted, and for the sum of Rs. 2, roughly speaking, Rs. 2 more should be considered as composed of interest. The zamindars have thus to give 80 seers of maize and 64 of wheat.

This applies to places adjoining centres of trade and gives an estimate of the difficulties which have to be over-ridden by people living in remote places, when they have to carry their produce to market. The zamindars have to give corn on exceptionally low prices in exchange for exports from the Punjab. But such arbitrary prices, fixed as they are, by the sweet will of the *Sahukars*, can never be ascertained from any books. As a general rule the zamindars do not sell their grain on cash payment, but they have to commute the same to amounts borrowed and interest thereon, and this accounts for the lowness of prices. Discussions with intelligent agriculturists have been made on this point; but their accounts having never been committed to regular account-books, can never lay claim to absolute correctness. The general fluctuations of prices according to the statements of zamindars from 1952 to 1962 will be found in Statement No. VI.

63. The bazar rates fixed as they are by the shop-keepers of Rampur Rajaouri proper are naturally high, in as much as the cost of carriage and difficulty of attainment have to be allowed for. But such prices affecting only the traders of Rampur Rajaouri, and not the general agricultural classes, do not commend themselves as deserving of any special place in discussion.

64. The rates of harvest prices published in the State Gazette under orders of the Revenue Members date back only to Sambat 1957, and being prevalent only in certain centres, cannot be held to apply to the whole of the tahsil. Among the appendices is given an average struck from the *minima* and *maxima* of such prices.

65. Footpaths dignified by the name of road and available for pack traffic (passable with the greatest difficulty during rainy season, on account of land-slips), have been dealt with in para. 45 above. The number of mules, donkeys and camels is not so large as to enable traders to get sufficient transport for export of grains, while owing to the exorbitant rates of freightage charged by *Markhans* their ponies, though numerous, do not in any way supply the long-felt want, and cannot be considered as much facilitating the supply of transport.

The introduction of a railway, even if contemplated, cannot be expected to do any good to the tahsil, except in the eastern portion, and it is premature to think that prices will have a tendency to appreciably rise in the future.

66. The prices obtaining in the Punjab, Kashmir and Puncbh do not attract traders to export grain unless prices there rule high. In ordinary seasons no crop, except good rice, are exported. The cost of carriage involved in export is detailed below to give a clear insight into the matter.

From Rampur Rajaouri to					Mileage.	Carriage per maund.	Per coolie.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nowshehra	...	...	...	...	22	0 8 0	0 4 0
Mendhar (Poonchh)	...	...	...	...	28	0 10 0	0 5 0
Kotli	...	...	...	...	36	0 12 0	0 6 0

Budhal and Thanna are at a distance of 40 and 34 miles respectively from Nowshehra.

Prices of staples discussed with regard to cost of carriage. 67. The prices assumed in seers per rupee in the adjoining talisils are given below :—

Crop.							Nowshehra.	Kotli.	Mendhar (Poonchh).
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	45	40
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	36
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	30	27

The cost of carriage explained in the last foregoing paragraph when commuted to grain would give the following results :—

Crop.			Detail.			Nowshehra.	Kotli.	Mendhar.
Maize	...	...	Cost of carriage	...	...	23	33½	25
			Total	...	...	69	78½	65
Rice	...	...	Cost of carriage	...	...	17½	22½	27
			Total	...	...	52½	57½	63
Wheat	...	...	Cost of carriage	...	...	16½	17½	16½
			Total	...	...	49½	52½	43½

The average prices arrived at from other sources do not compare favourably when placed side by side with averages of prices as obtained after allowing for the cost of carriage, which is the real state of things.

68. So far as enquiries into the fluctuations of prices are concerned, it goes without saying that there has never been a tendency of steady and constant rise and fall of prices. rise of prices consequent upon scarcity of grains in exceptionally dry or unfavourable years, when prices rose temporarily. As explained above, neither permanent measures effecting a rise of prices have been taken in hand, nor is there any likelihood of securing a constant rise in prices. To go more closely into details the prices obtaining during years previous to 1940 have been examined, which show that prices have never fallen lower than those obtaining in 1941-1942 on account of export duty having been remitted by the State in that year. Examining, however, the average of prices ruling 1942-1951 and 1952-1962 excluding years of droughts, we see that the prices of our main staples, except that of wheat which shows a rise of 14 per cent, have been stationary so to speak. But the general rise of prices, if we take all the crops as a whole, amounts to about 11 per cent, although this percentage would fall considerably if mathematically examined more closely.

From the above it follows clearly that the enhancement of revenue to be proposed, based only upon rise of prices, would have been a hardship had not other causes fortunately combined to justify an increase of revenue.

69. Taking everything into consideration and guarding against erring on the side of leniency or severity, I have thought it advisable to arrive at average prices by taking $\frac{2}{3}$ of prices ruling in 1942 to 1962 plus $\frac{1}{6}$ of the average obtained by taking the minima and maxima of prices stated by zamindars, coupled with $\frac{1}{6}$ of the prices obtained by allowing for cost of carriage. A little higher or lower prices than those explained above will, of course, be assumed in case of staples giving sufficient reasons for divergence, supplemented by my local knowledge of the staples.

Subjoined is a table giving the prices as arrived after the method just mentioned, as well as those assumed in the adjoining tahsils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crop.	RESULTS OF ENQUIRIES.							ASSUMED IN OTHER TAHSILS.			Assumed here.
	Average of past years.		Average as stated by zamindars.		Average as obtained after allowing for cost of carriages.		Total of columns 3, 5 and 7.	Nowshehra.	Kotli.	Mendhar.	
	Total.	₹.	Total.	₹.	Total.	₹.					
Maize	47	31	56	9	70	12	52	46	45	40	51
Dhan	37	25	47	8	54	9	42	35	35	36	42
Mash	20	13	23	4	45	8	25	30	30	23	25
Moth											
Mung											
Rawan	39	26	43	7	45	8	41	30	30	23	35
Sesame	14	9	17	3	28	5	17	20	20	13	17
Kulth	...	..	42	...	...	...	...	40	40	}	40
Bajra	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35		
Wheat	32	21	36	6	43	8	35	33	30	27	33
Goji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	42
Barley	52	35	55	9	89	15	59	60	55	50	58
Sarshaf	21	14	24	4	35	6	24	20	20	24	22
Drubb	32	21	34	6	...	...	...	35	35	...	34
Karain											
Chalodra	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	20	20	-	22
Kangni											
China											
Masar	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	35	35	22	30
Mattar											

NOTE.—Half or more taken as one, other fractions omitted.

Maize.—Viewing the price of this staple in the light of arguments adduced in para. 60, coupled with the difficulty of communication and the distances of villages from centre of trade, it will be seen that the price of this favourite food of the tahsil has been 60 seers a rupee in 1959 and 1962, and 50 seers in the years intervening. I have made a slight modification in the result arrived at when assuming prices of this crop. The lowness of prices, as compared with the prices assumed in the adjoining tahsils, is based upon the cost of carriage and difficulty of getting transport.

Rice.—Next to maize come rice which are roughly divided into—

- (a) finer varieties which are sold,
and (b) coarse varieties chiefly consumed locally and sold only in emergent cases which must naturally sell cheaper than former ones by their $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

The price of this staple has, therefore, been assumed at 42 seers to the rupee after taking all the points connected therewith into account. The cost of carriage here again plays a prominent part in lowering the price of the staple, as compared with the adjoining tahsils.

Moth and Mash.—Higher prices for pulses have been assumed here than in Nowshehra and Kotli. They are not produced in large quantities and the question of supply and demand explains the high prices.

Rawan.—Produced in small quantity, does not call for any remarks.

Wheat.—The lowness of prices assumed for wheat in comparison with Kotli and Mendhar Tahsils is accounted for by the cost of carriage and the difficulty in finding a ready market, and an examination of the *Sahukars'* books shows that price of wheat in retired places has been pitched too low. Lower prices here than in the adjoining tahsils have thus been assumed in this case.

PART VI.—REVENUE RATES.

70. Before discussing the subject of revenue rates, it is essentially necessary to dwell upon the deductions made in respect of menials' dues, and the inevitable losses which the zamindars have to sustain on account of ravages of wild beasts, and the agricultural calamities which are detailed below :—

Menials' dues.—The *Tarkhan*, *Lohar*, *Chamar* and the *Jogi* are strictly agricultural *Kamins* and their dues have to be allowed for when working out the owner's share. Their dues are the same as those described in para. 98 of the Kotli Report and they are *2, 3, 3 and 3 per cent in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively.

Thalla.—When the corn is being threshed some corn is left in the *Ghundis*, which are generally intermixed with dust. The *thalla* goes to the tenants which must be allowed for at 1*, 2, 2, and 2 per cent in the four Circles respectively.

Ravages of wild beasts, which it is difficult for the zamindars to avert, have already been dealt with in great detail in para. 58 above, as one zamindar holding lands in scattered areas cannot provide sufficient number of men to watch over the cultivation.

Entry of *Kharaba* in village papers.

71. The entries of *Kharaba* made in the villages papers are totally unreliable on the following grounds :—

- (a) No regular *Shajras* (maps) and *Khasras Girdawari* existed previous to the commencement of measurements.
- (b) The measurements extended over three years and regular *Girdawaris* were conducted only of such villages as had been measured, those of unmeasured ones being made by means of *Chittas* as already described, and this must naturally have been a rough estimate of the areas.
- (c) Major portion of the *Girdawaris* was done by the candidates and Patwaris who had not yet gained a thorough insight into the work. The trained candidates and Patwaris enter only such of the areas under *Kharaba* as have totally failed, partial failures not being noted as such. Rotation of crops being unknown and the growing of mixed crops being uncommon, Patwaris enter the crops without carefully walking through and through the fields. The amount of *Kharaba* is thus ignored as they do not see what portion has failed in spite of strict supervision.
- (d) The establishment having been deputed to Nowshehra for compiling the *Jama-handis*, the candidates and Patwaris had to be commissioned to make the *Girdawaris* under the supervision of a reduced number of Munsarims.
- and (e) It has generally been noticed that the whole of areas sown, even in cases when much havoc have been wrought by hail and wild beasts as in Phaliana, Targain, Dalhauri, &c., have been shown to have been fully harvested.

The percentage of *Kharaba* worked out at 3; 4·8; 4 and 2·8 in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles respectively seem very low when viewed in the light of arguments just adduced.

There is no doubt of it that damages of wild beasts are not so largely dreaded in Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari, where jungles are comparatively fewer, but the havoc worked by wild beasts in the Barfani and Upper Pahari Circles is great.

Some of the Warhal I areas which are supposed to give one harvest annually are left *Khali* throughout the year. Such *Khali* areas require mention in addition to Warhal II and Rakkar which are *Yak-fusli Do-sala* and *Yak-fusli Seh-sala* respectively. The summary below embodies the percentage of *Khali* on total cultivation :—

Total Tehsil	...	...	...	8
<i>Yak-fusli Do-sala</i>†	...	...	...	4·2
Do. <i>Seh-sala</i>†	...	...	...	...
Warhal I	...	...	...	3·6

Local experience shows that such areas are left *Khali* on account of cultivators' inability to sufficiently guard their fields removed from their habitations and situated near jungles against the inroads of wild beasts.

* The Lab-i-Nalajat yielding high produce on account of superior productiveness, percentage of allowance for menial dues and *thalla* is lower in that than in any other Circle.

† i.e., Warhal II and Rakkar.

Deductions in respect of *Kharaba* and ravages of wild beasts are estimated to amount to 10; 17; 15 and 21 in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani respectively. In addition to these about one-third of the produce of *sarshaf* in the Barfani Circle is generally utilised as fodder for milch cows and buffaloes in rigid winter months. Taking into consideration, however, all the heads under which deductions have to be made, the figures would stand at 13; 22; 20 and 26 in the first, second, third and fourth Circle respectively. These facts have been taken into consideration in assuming the rates of yield for the different Circles.

72. The prevailing rents are one-fifth to half, in the tahsil, a very small area on one-fifth being held in the Upper Pahari Circle only. The summary given below gives the areas held on different *Butai* rates in all the four Circles.

Circle.					Half.	One-third.	One-fourth	One-fifth.	Total.
Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	...	...	1,324	167	481	...	1,972
Lower Pahari	...	...	...	...	616	392	651	...	1,659
Upper Pahari	...	...	...	...	152	45	402	4	601
Barfani	...	...	...	...	734	287	54	...	1,075

The percentage of area held on kind rents amounts to 9.1; 5.4; 2.9; 7.3 and 6.1 in the Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari, Barfani and total tahsil respectively. Percentage of area held on kind rents is lower here than in Kotli (7.8) and Nowshehra (9.7). Areas held on kind rents in some of the classes are too low to offer any ground for comparison. As a general rule, good areas farmed to tenants by proprietors out of their *Khudkasht* are generally held at one-third or half *Butai* rates whereas rates for Warhal II or *Nantor* lands are generally very low.

73. The percentage of proprietors' share works out at 42.5; 37; 31.9 and 44.3 in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circle respectively, according to kind rents after making allowance for deductions detailed in para. 71 above. But these figures rise to 48.5; 39; 33.9 and 45.8 respectively when the valuation of petty services exacted by proprietors from their tenants, such as making hay for one day and the like in Lab-i-Nalajat, and the claims preferred by proprietors against tenants of levy of 40 or 30 ears of maize in Lower Pahari and Upper Pahari or the Barfani Circle is added to them. Fifty per cent has been taken as the State share in respect of villages owned by zamindars. And such a high percentage one would say *prima facie* should be held to be due to the *Sirkar* in respect of such villages as are held by tenants directly under the State. But zamindars of such villages have to undergo *Malba* dues, etc., which are borne by proprietors, and are liable to have recourse to borrow from *Sahukars*, and resort to paid labour in the absence of agricultural proprietors, which tenants of zamindari villages are generally free from. Taking into consideration all these points, and following the hitherto adopted practice in respect of *Sirkari* villages in the Kashmir Province I would put down the State share at 30 per cent.

74. The table subjoined gives the value of proprietors' and State share and the rate per *ghumraon* as worked out according to the rates of yield and prices assumed in the last foregoing parts, and deductions which must necessarily be made in respect of agricultural *Kamins* and inevitable calamities that befall cultivation.

CIRCLES.	LAB-I-NALAJAT.				LOWER RAHANI.				UPPER RAHANI.				BARFANI.				TOTAL YAHSI.			
	Value of share.		Area cultivated.		Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.		Rs. a. p.		Owner's share.		State share.		Area cultivated.		Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.		Owner's share.		State share.	
	Owner's share.	State share.	Area cultivated.	Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.	Rs. a. p.	Owner's share.	State share.	Area cultivated.	Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.	Rs. a. p.	Owner's share.	State share.	Area cultivated.	Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.	Rs. a. p.	Owner's share.	State share.	Area cultivated.	Parta per ghumaon on cultivated area.	Rs. a. p.
Soils.																				
Hail Nahri	2,046	1,063	424	2 8 1	...	129	64	32	2 0 0	...	...	...	734	367	204	1 12 9	2,542	1,494	660	2 4 3
Nahri	21,207	11,029	4,779	2 4 11	...	960	482	313	1 8 4	...	117	86	8,473	4,237	2,949	1 7 0	26,638	15,865	8,127	1 15 3
Hail Abi	766	353	162	2 2 10	...	162	81	70	1 2 6	...	38	19	41	21	15	1 6 5	927	474	261	1 13 1
Abi	3,852	1,932	1,312	1 7 7	...	4,429	2,236	1,965	1 2 2	...	2,178	1,090	1,191	599	526	1 2 3	11,012	5,857	4,961	1 2 11
Sailab-Jabbar	156	78	75	1 0 8	...	13	6	16	0 6 0	...	...	...	5	2	3	0 10 8	171	86	94	0 14 8
Hail Barani	30,239	15,404	5,997	2 9 1	...	40,801	20,766	12,007	1 11 8	...	8,361	6,966	13,887	6,966	5,069	1 6 0	94,492	51,497	30,039	1 11 5
Warhal I	18,653	9,477	6,883	1 6 0	...	20,520	10,387	12,405	0 13 5	...	11,452	5,768	7,987	4,002	4,564	0 14 0	54,591	29,634	34,087	0 13 11
Warhal II	1,867	938	1,747	0 8 7	...	2,595	1,330	3,848	0 5 6	...	899	452	953	476	1,372	0 5 7	5,837	3,196	9,243	0 5 6
Raktar	35	18	108	0 2 8	...	67	35	256	0 2 1	...	12	7	17	8	60	0 2 1	122	68	578	0 1 10
Total	78,761	40,292	21,487	1 14 0	...	69,676	35,387	30,912	1 2 4	...	31,391	15,814	33,288	16,678	14,762	1 2 1	196,282	102,171	88,050	1 3 8

Taking it for granted that the whole of the tahsil is held on kind rents, the percentage of increase in the Circles as worked out according to the rates given in the table above work out as under :—

Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	...	19
Lower Pahari	...	...	...	31
Upper Pahari	...	...	...	15
Barfani	...	...	...	25
Tahsil	...	...	...	23

75. Before proceeding further on the subject, it is necessary to say a few words in regard to cash rents, and the areas held by tenants-at-will paying lump cash rents thus requires to be detailed. The table subjoined gives the area held on lump cash rents on the different classes of soils :—

Classes of soil.	LAB-I-NALAJAT.			LOWER PAHARI.			UPPER PAHARI.			BARFANI.			TAHSIL.			
	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Ghumaon.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Ghumaon.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Ghumaon.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Ghumaon.	Area.	Rent.	Incidence per Ghumaon.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Hail Nahri	...	11	46	4 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	46	4 3 0	
Nahri	...	348	1,143	3 4 7	37	100	2 11 3	7	11	1 9 2	309	532	1 11 6	701	1,786	2 8 9
Abi	...	117	249	2 2 1	170	307	2 2 9	103	105	1 0 4	49	71	1 7 2	439	732	1 10 8
Sailab-Jubbar	...	9	14	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	1 8 11	
Hail Barani	...	906	1,049	1 2 6	873	1,578	1 12 11	858	876	1 0 4	409	522	1 5 4	3,046	4,045	1 5 3
Warhal I	...	951	1,471	1 8 9	1,165	1,128	0 15 6	1,053	824	0 12 5	458	560	1 3 6	3,632	3,982	1 1 7
Warhal II	...	210	243	1 2 6	320	269	0 13 6	163	111	0 10 11	86	57	0 10 7	779	680	0 14 0
Rakkar	...	5	4	0 12 10	32	17	0 8 6	...	...	...	1	0-6-0	0 6 0	38	21	0 9 0
Total	...	2,557	4 219	1 10 5	2,597	3,399	1 4 11	2,189	1,927	0 14 1	1,312	1,742	1 5 3	8,655	11,287	1 4 0

The percentage of such areas on total cultivation works out at 11.9 ; 8.4 ; 10.5 ; 8.9 and 9.8 in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari, Barfani and total tahsil respectively. A glance at the table will show that percentage of area held on cash rents in the tahsil as a whole is by no means low, though such areas of some classes are very small, no *hail abi* area having been held on lump cash rent.

76. The famine of 1934 had more or less the same disastrous effect here as elsewhere. The revenue demand in respect of areas abandoned by fugitive tenants, who emigrated to earn a living, had to be borne by landlords, who could ill afford to bear the burden of the revenue when the lands could not be properly looked after for want of cultivators. By and by they began to attract people to cultivation by giving them lands on reduced rents in order to relieve themselves of the extra burden thrown on them, on the wise principle that something is better than nothing. This explains the low rates of cash rents charged from tenants-at-will who were, however, burdened with services exacted by landlords. Such services really form a part and parcel of cash rents, but the proprietors and tenants not taking them as such they have been distinctly noted.

Enquiries into services exacted by proprietors from their tenant-at-will have been instituted in 70 villages. Tenants of several villages contended that the proprietors also give them certain concessions or services, but this does not seem to be true. The proprietors, no doubt, render aid to such of their tenants as cannot by themselves put into a state of thorough repairs any *Kuhl* thrown out of order, or cannot build a house for themselves, but such assistance can never be classed under services claimed by tenants.

The result of enquiries into the matter have been tabulated below (such services have not been entered in the rent column of the *Khataunis*) :—

Circle.	MAIZE.					WHEAT.		Jotra Hal.	DHAN.	
	Making hay.	Cutting.	Weeding.	Thrashing.	Ears of maize.	Reaping.	Thrashing.		Lab.	Reaping.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	No.	Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.
Lab-i-Nalajat	2	1	1	1	60	1	1	3	...	...
Lower Pahari	2	1	1	1	60	...	...	3	...	...
Upper Pahari	1	1	1	...	50	...	1	2	...	1
Barfani	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1

The zamindars are called upon to render such services at a time when they have to attend to sowing and weeding, &c., their wages may thus be estimated at annas six per diem of each individual. *Jotra Hal* (a team of oxen and one ploughman) might be estimated at annas ten per diem and the price of 25 or 30 ears of maize is one anna. The proprietors have to feed their tenants engaged in making hay when they generally get good food, the cost being estimated at one anna per diem per man and nine pies when making hay and doing other kind of work, except ploughing, respectively. The value of such services after allowing for cost of food works out at Rs. 4-4-3, Rs. 3-15-0, Rs. 2-15-0 and Rs. 3-3-0 in Lab-i-Nalajat, Lower Pahari, Upper Pahari and Barfani Circle respectively. The zamindars state that these services vary according to the extent of the area on the different classes of soil. The summary below shows how the services are exacted:—

Detail.	Lab-i-Nalajat.	Lower Pahari.	Upper Pahari.	Barfani.
<i>Ghumaons.</i>				
1 to 1½	Hail Barani		Nahri.	Nahri.
1½ to 2	Hail Nahri and Nahri	Nahri.	Hail Barani.	...
2 to 3	...	Hail Barani.	Abi.	Hail Barani.
3 to 4	Abi, Warhal I.	Warhal I.	...	...
4 to 5	...	...	...	Abi.
5 to 6	Sailab-Jabbar.	...	Warhal I.	...

The table below gives the value of such services of each *ghumaon* on the different classes of soil, the cash rent and the State share at 50 per cent.

Soils.	LAB-I-NALAJAT.				LOWER PAHARI.				UPPER PAHARI.				BARFANI.			
	Proprietors' dues.			State share.	Proprietors' dues.			State share.	Proprietors' dues.			State share.	Proprietors' dues.			State share.
	Rents.	Value of service.	Total.		Rents.	Value of service.	Total.		Rents.	Value of service.	Total.		Rents.	Value of service.	Total.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hail Nahri	4 3 0	2 2 0	6 5 0	3 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nahri	3 4 7	2 2 0	5 6 7	2 11 3	2 11 3	1 15 6	4 10 9	2 5 6	1 9 2	2 0 0	3 9 2	1 12 7	1 11 6	2 2 0	3 13 6	1 14 9
Abi	2 2 1	1 1 0	3 3 1	1 9 6	2 2 9	...	2 2 9	1 1 6	1 0 4	1 0 0	2 0 4	1 0 2	1 7 2	0 10 0	2 1 2	1 0 7
Sailab-Jabbar	1 8 11	0 11 3	2 4 2	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hail Barani	1 2 6	2 13 6	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 11	1 5 0	3 1 1	1 9 0	1 0 4	1 7 6	2 7 0	1 4 0	1 5 4	1 1 0	2 6 4	1 3 3
Warhal I	1 8 9	1 1 0	2 9 9	1 5 0	0 15 6	0 15 9	1 15 3	0 15 6	0 12 5	0 8 0	1 4 7	0 10 2	1 3 6	...	1 3 6	0 9 9
Warhal II	1 2 6	...	1 2 6	0 9 3	0 13 6	...	0 13 6	0 6 9	0 10 11	...	0 10 11	0 6 0	0 10 7	...	0 10 7	0 5 3
Rakkar	0 12 10	...	0 12 10	0 6 5	0 8 6	...	0 8 6	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	0 6 0	0 3 0

These rate when compared with the soil rates given in paragraph 75 above are equal to them in certain classes of soil while slightly different in others. The difference being small, one might safely draw the conclusion that no appreciable difference is shown by estimates of cash and kind rents.

77. The revenue rates of the former Settlements cannot be ascertained. Parchas of 1920 which have been available for eight villages show that rates given therein are only *Bachh* and not revenue rates, the *Hail Nahri* being assessed at a lower rate than the *Hail Abi* and the *Hail Nahri* of the Lab-i-Nalajat lower than that of Barfani.

Chhithas Tafrig of Sambat 1930, however, of villages for which they have been traced in the office do not show the *Qismwar Jama*. They give no doubt the total revenue payable in respect of holdings as a whole without any details as to classes. Holdings comprising only one class of soil, when examined carefully give results totally different from those of others of the same class in one and the same village. They serve, therefore, no useful purpose of comparison.

RATES PROPOSED.

78. The 61 villages of this Circle lie along both the banks of the Rajauri Tawi. The total area of the Circle is 106 square miles of which 21 are cultivated. Lab-i-Nalajat Circle. Of the cultivated, irrigated, Sailab-Jabbar and unirrigated areas work out at 31.1 ; .3, and 68.6 respectively.

Of the irrigated 24.2 is Nahri and 6.9 Abi. The whole of the irrigated area cannot be considered to be of the best quality as the difference in productiveness of areas lying along the source, middle and mouth of the *Kuhls* (*vide* para. 28 above) has to be borne in mind.

Remarks made on irrigation in para. 28 above deserve notice when dwelling upon the nature of irrigated areas. The increase in cultivation after 1930 is 15.3 per cent, but how far this is correct has been explained in paragraph 26 of this Report.

Percentages of areas under main staples on cultivation are—

Wheat	...	...	...	33.4
Rice	...	...	...	30.9
Maize	...	...	...	46.8

Of the Barani area Warhal I, Warhal II and Rakkar work out at 28 ; 32 and 8.6 respectively.

Of the total cultivated area 91 and 9 per cent is held by the zamindars and Sirkar respectively. Khalsa is 92 and Jagir and Muafi 8.

Lands situate to the north of Rampur do not generally get deposits of silt, whereas those to its south and lying at the source of the *Kuhls* get some silt deposits.

The population works out at 199 and 1,007 souls per square mile of total area and total cultivation respectively ; that is to say one ghumaon of cultivated area per head, but 1.4 ghumaon per head of cultivating classes and 3.2 per holding.

The area available for expansion of cultivation (in Banjar Jadid 487 and Banjar Qadim 513 ghumaons) by *Nautar* amounts only to 4.6 per cent of cultivation and this when viewed with regard to population shows that cultivation has reached its highest limit so to say.

Thirty-eight per cent of the cultivated area is held by the Jarals who are not laborious cultivators.

It is in this Circle that large areas have been alienated, and the amount of floating debt is Rs. 96,038, and this is the reason of the *Sahukars* benefiting themselves more than the zamindars by agricultural produce. The amount of floating debt would have risen still higher if the standard of comfort of the peasantry had not been so simple. The number of live-stock per ghumaon of manured area is 4, which, but for *Sahukars* owning about half of them, would have been sufficient.

Several villages undergo difficulties in getting sufficient fuel and pasturage from out of forest areas.

The Circle contains the *Paraos* of Rampur and Chingas which have to surmount many difficulties in supplying coolies and other necessities such as fuel, grass, charpoys to officers and their followers. Villages adjoining the stages are always obliged to attend the *paraos* and husbandry is seriously interfered with, however there are some advantages accruing from proximity to roads in this Circle.

The miscellaneous assets are—

				Rs.
Service	...	...	...	10,922
Collection of Anardana	...	...	...	389
Mills	...	...	...	151
			Total	11,462

The all-round rate of the current revenue (Rs. 31,170) on cultivated area according to recent measurements works out at Re. 1-7-2 per ghumaon, while for the contiguous tahsils of Kotli and Nowshehra on the revenue demand sanctioned by the State Council is Re. 1-6-11 and Re. 1-5-0 per cent respectively.

Rates proposed :—

Hail Nahri.

			Per ghumaon.
			Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimate	...	2 8 1
	{ cash rents	...	3 2 6
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	3 8 0
	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	3 2 0

The percentage of area under this class is 2 on total cultivation. Hail Nahri of the adjoining tahsils (Kotli and Nowshehra) invariably grows wheat after maize, while such cases in the Circle under report are rare and it not unfrequently happens that the wheat crop rots through excess of rains. I would thus propose Rs. 2-8-0 (which is equal to half net assets rate) for this class of soil.

Nahri.

			Per ghumaon.
			Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimate	...	2 4 11
	{ cash rents	...	2 11 3
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	3 4 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	2 10 0

22.2 percentage of total cultivation is Nahri in this Circle.

Through excess of cold major portion of the area is *Yak-fasli* and is inferior to similar area in the tahsils of Nowshehra and Kotli, when the havoc wrought by pests and wild beasts in

this tahsil is made allowance for. I would thus propose Rs. 2-2-0 after slightly modifying the half net assets rates.

Hail Abi.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimate ...	...	2	2 10
	{ cash rents ...	...	...	...
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	3	2 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	3	8 0

Abi.

Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimate ...	...	1	7 7
	{ cash rents ...	...	1	9 6
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	2	0 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	2	10 0

The percentage of Hail Abi and Abi works out at .8 and 6.1 respectively on total cultivation. Rs. 2 and Re. 1-6 have been proposed for Hail Abi and Abi respectively on ground set forth under Nahri areas.

Sailab-Jabbar.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	1	0	8
	{ cash rents	1	2	1
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	1	4	0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	1	10	0

Only .3 per cent of total cultivation goes to this class. Heavy rains generally lower the produce. I would propose Re. 1 which approximates to the half net assets rates.

Hail Barani.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	2	9	1
	{ cash rents	2	0	0
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	2	2	0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	2	8	0

Twenty-eight per cent of total cultivation is manured which is superior to that of Nowshehra. The moist climate of streamlets prevents the wheat plants from being dried up as my last three years' experience has shown, but damage through *jhuri* and hailstone is greater here than in Kotli. Under the circumstances Rs. 2-6-0 have been proposed for this class.

Warhal I.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	1	6	0
	{ cash rents	1	5	0
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	1	0	0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	1	2	0

Of the total cultivation 32 per cent is Warhal I. The cool climate of the Circle coupled with soil of thick earth layers lends support to productiveness. The areas thus fall less than do those in tahsils which have been compared to the tahsil under report. I would therefore propose Re. 1-6-0.

Warhal II.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimate	0	8	7
	{ cash rents	0	9	3
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	0	8	0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	0	8	0

The percentage of this class on total cultivation comes to 8. The inferiority of soil in being stony and steep is counterbalanced by advantage of moist climate of the Circle.

Annas 8 per ghumaon have been proposed, which is the rate for Kotli and Nowshehra and which is nearly equal to half net assets rates.

Rakkar.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	0	2 8
	{ cash rents	...	0	6 5
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	0	4 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	0	4 0

Only 5 per cent of cultivation is Rakkar. The tahsil is decidedly inferior to its sister tahsils in regard to this class, which is borne out by 100 ghumaons of Rakkar cultivation having produced only 27 ghumaons of crops harvested on the average of three years. I would thus propose 3 annas per ghumaon.

For facility of reference revenue rates and revenue proposed are given below:—

IRRIGATED.				Sailab Jab. Bar.	UNIRRIGATED.			
Hail Nahri.	Nahri	Hail Abi	Abi.		Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Rakkar.
2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

Revenue demand.					Percentage of increase over current demand
Rs.					
Current	...	...	...	31,170	...
According to	{	half net assets	...	40,292	29.2
		revenue rates	...	38,079	21.9
As roughly estimated	...	...	...	38,000	22
According to village assessments	...	...	...	36,095	15.8

According to village assessments the all-round rate per ghumaon would fall at Re. 1-10-11 I can venture to say on the strength of my local experience that this percentage of increase is sufficient when viewed in the light of arguments adduced in this connection.

79. The major portion of the villages belonging to this Circle constitute the southerly portion of the tahsil. The total area of the Circle is 202 square miles, of which cultivated is 30. The percentage of Abpash, Lower Pahari, Sailab and Barani works out at 7.7; 1 and 92.2 respectively. The irrigation is nominal as the Nahri are only 1.1 per cent of cultivation. The figures show that increase after 1930 has been 27.6 per cent. The best of the Barani lands (Haili) are 40.1 per cent. The average areas (Warhal I), 38.8 per cent and the rest are inferior which on account of their poor productiveness do not yield the desired outturn yearly.

Only 2.6 per cent of cultivation is held in proprietorship by the Sirkar, and Khalsa and Muafi are 96 and 4 per cent respectively.

The main staples are wheat 46.9 per cent, rice 8.3 per cent and maize 58.8 per cent on total cultivation.

The population works out at 140 and 944 souls per square mile of total and cultivated areas, or in other words, 1.2 ghumaon of cultivation per head, and the average size of holding (of cultivation) is 3.6 ghumaons. The population of this Circle (when we take into consideration the margin for expansion of cultivation by break up from Banjar Qadim and Jadid which may be considered to be 15 per cent) is lower than that of the foregoing Circle. But having regard to the capacity of Khushki areas this population may be considered as sufficient.

Transfers (sales and mortgages) are nominal as pointed out in para. 40 above. The amount of floating debt, however (Rs. 1,18,566) and interest thereon which the cultivating class owe to their creditors, has a very unhealthy influence.

The number of live-stock per ghumaon of cultivation is 4, and this may be considered sufficient. The zamindars of villages where there are small forest areas experience difficulties in regard to pasturage.

The *paraos* of Sialsui, Chingas, Dhaleri, Sohana and Rajdhani are situated in this Circle and the zamindars of the *parao* village and their neighbours have to supply coolies, &c., to big Deras, which tells badly on their cultivation.

The miscellaneous sources of income (excluding that from live-stock of which about one-third belong to *Shukarsa*) are—

					Rs.
Service	...	...	...	...	18,512
Collection of Anardana	...	...	...	...	1,736
and Mills	...	...	...	...	91
			Total	...	20,339

which help the zamindars in paying off the State revenues. The current revenue is Rs. 27,190; all round rate per ghumaon of cultivation (according to recent measurements) works out at Re. 0-14-1.

Rates proposed.—Taking all these things into consideration, I would propose the following revenue rates:—

Hail Nahri.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates ...	... 2 0 0
	{ cash rents...	... ..
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	... 3 2 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	... 3 8 0

The tahsils of Kotli and Nowshehra have got good Hail Nahri areas of which 65 and 87 per cent are doubly cropped, whereas the amount of doubly cropped area here is 12·5 per cent only on account of wheat not growing satisfactorily in manured and irrigated areas on account of excess of rains. I would thus propose Rs. 2 per ghumaon for this class of soil.

Nahri.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 8 4
	{ cash rents ...	... 2 5 6
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	... 3 4 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	... 2 10 0

Only 5·8 per cent of this class here is *do-fasli*. Half net assets rates by cash rents cannot be closely followed on the ground that best lands are held on cash rents. I would thus propose Re. 1-8-0 per ghumaon (which equals the half net assets rates by produce estimates).

Hail Abi.

		Per ghumaon.
		Re. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 2 6
	{ cash rents ...	...
		No areas are held on cash rents.
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	... 3 2 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	... 3 8 0

Hail Abi of this tahsil does not yield as high rates of outturn as does that of the adjoining tahsils where *do-fasli* areas are large. The last three years' average shows that 9 per cent of Hail Abi of this tahsil is Khali, 19 per cent Kharaba and 3 per cent Traddi. I would thus propose Re. 1-4-0 per ghumaon.

Abi.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 2 2
	{ cash rents ...	... 1 1 6
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	... 2 0 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	... 2 10 0

The Abi of this tahsil is inferior to that of the other tahsils in as much as the amount of Kharaba is 7 and 3 per cent in Kharif and Rabi respectively. The amount Khali and Traddi is 9 and 74 in Kharif and Rabi respectively. Higher rates than Re. 1 20 per ghumaon can never be proposed for this class.

Sailab-Jabbar.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	0	6 0
	{ cash rents	...	No areas are held on cash rents.	
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	1	4 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	1	10 0

The Sailab area is of inferior quality of which 37.5 is Khali as borne out by the three years' average and this accounts for lowness of half net assets rates by produce estimates. I would propose Re. 0-9-0 per ghumaon on the strength of my local experience.

Hail Barani.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	2	11 8
	{ cash rents	...	1	9 0
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	2	2 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	2	8 0

The amount of do-fasli and Kharaba here is 576 and 4 per cent respectively. The amount of do-fasli and Kharaba in Nowshehra is 87 and 4 per cent. The Rabi of the tahsil is undoubtedly inferior to that of Nowshehra. I would thus propose Re. 1-10-0 per ghumaon which is nearly equal to half net assets rates.

Warhal I.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	0	13 5
	{ cash rents	...	0	15 6
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	1	0 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	1	2 0

The cold winds of the tahsil are unsuited to the growth of rabi which is inferior to that of the adjoining tahsils. I would thus propose Re. 0-12-0 per ghumaon.

Warhal II.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	0	5 6
	{ cash rents	...	0	6 9
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	0	8 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	0	8 0

Rakkur.

		Per ghumaon.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	0	2 1
	{ cash rents	...	0	4 3
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Maidani Balai)	...	0	4 0
	{ Kotli (Maidani Gharbi)	...	0	4 0

Remarks made in regard to Warhal I apply equally here. I would thus propose Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-2-0 per ghumaon of Warhal II and Rakkur respectively.

Results.

Revenue demand.					Percentage of increase over current demand.
Rs.					
Current	...	...	...	27,190	...
According to	{ half net assets	...	...	35,387	30.1
	{ revenue rates	...	...	32,890	20.6
As roughly estimated	...	...	...	33,280	21.7
According to village assessments	...	...	...	33,037	21.5

The rate on cultivation would fall at Re. 1-1-1 per ghumaon.

80. The Upper Pahari Circle lies close to the Barfani. The total area is 148 square miles of which cultivated is 21. Only 6 per cent of cultivation is irrigated of which Nahri is only 4. This Circle is the least irrigated of all the four.

Upper Pahari.

The percentage of Hail amounts 33.4 and that of Warhal I 49 (one-third of which has very shallow earth layer and 11.6 per cent is of poor quality). The rest is Warhal II and Rakkar.

Only .9 per cent is held in proprietorship by the Sirkar, Khalsa and Jagir and Muafi are 96 and 4 respectively.

Wheat, rice and maize cover 22.1, 13.8 and 58.9 per cent of the total cultivated area of this Circle.

The population is 157 and 755 souls per square mile of total and cultivated areas; the cultivated area works out at 2.9 ghumaons per head of cultivators and the size of holding at 4.6 ghumaons.

The amount of Banjar Jadid 1,127 and Banjar Qadim 12,413 ghumaons might well convey a false impression that margin for expansion of cultivation is great; but I can say on the strength of my local knowledge that only 12 per cent can be broken to cultivation. The population is not so dense as that in the first two circles. The Khushki areas with regard to cultivation have reached their zenith.

Thakkars own 50.3 per cent of the area who are laborious cultivators and lead simple lives.

Transfers are nominal, but the amount of floating debt Rs. 60,740 shows that much of agricultural produce has to be commuted to interest on the debts by zamindars.

The number of live-stock per ghumaon of cultivation is 4.7. But sloping and steep at the areas generally are, the manure is swept off by rains, whereby the peasantry cannot avail themselves of Hail as do those of the first two circles. I should not omit to mention here that the number of live-stock belonging to *Sahukars* is lower here than in the other Circles.

Damage done by wild beasts has to be taken into consideration over and above that caused by pests, &c.

This Circle possesses only one *parao* village which is generally less frequented than other *paraos*, and this Circle is comparatively free from troubles, the zamindars have to undergo in passing *deras*. There are practically no roads and the zamindars have to dispose of their agricultural produce at extremely cheap rates to local *Sahukars*.

The miscellaneous sources of income are—

					Rs.
Service	...	...	...	...	13,940
Pomegranate seed	...	...	...	...	1,472
Mills	...	...	...	...	20
Total					15,432 per annum.

The all-round rate per ghumaon of the current revenue on cultivation as arrived at by recent measurements works out at Re. 0-9-11 as compared with that of Nowshehra Re. 1-5-0 and Kotli Re. 1-8-11 sanctioned by the State Council.

Rates proposed :—

Irrigated.

		Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by	{ Produce estimates	... 1 5 9	1 5 8	0 15 1
	{ Cash rents	... 1 12 7	...	1 0 2
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari)	.. 2 6 0	2 6 0	2 2 0
	{ Kotli Pahari	... ..	...	2 10 0

Reasons adduced in proposing revenue rates for irrigated areas of the Lower Pahari Circle apply to *abpash* here. I would thus propose Re. 1-4-0 per ghumaon of Nahri and Hail Abi and Re. 0-15-0 for Abi.

Barani.

		Hail.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Rakkar.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Half net assets rates by	{ Produce estimates ...	1 3 2	0 9 0	0 3 2	0 0 9	Percentage of harvests in three years.
	{ Cash rents ...	1 4 0	0 10 2	0 10 11	...	
Sanctioned revenue rates.	{ Nowshehra Pahari ...	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	Warhal II 62·7.
	{ Kotli Pahari ...	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	
Rates proposed	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	Rakkar 14·3.

Remarks as to areas made in Lower Pahari might be recalled here.

Results :—

Revenue demand.					Percentage of increase over current demand.
				Rs.	
Current	...	...	...	12,957	...
According to	{ half net assets	...	...	15,814	22·
	{ revenue rates	...	...	15,535	19·9
As roughly estimated	...	...	...	15,947	23·
According to village assessments	...	...	...	16,060	24·

The rate on cultivation would fall at Re. 0-12-4 per ghumaon.

This percentage of increase is sufficient when full allowance is made for reasons stated above.

81. This Circle extends from east to west in the northerly portion of the tahsil, total area of which is 118 square miles, of which 15 square miles are cultivated : 25 per cent of cultivation is irrigated and of which 21·35 is Nahri.

Of the Barani areas 34·3 is manured and is of good fertility. Warhal I is 31 of which one-third is poor on account of steep land and sloping fields, and the rest, Warhal II, 9·3 per cent and Rakkar 4 per cent, are very poor.

·6 ; 24·3 and 64·6 per cent of the cultivated area in this Circle has been utilised, during the last three years, for harvesting wheat, rice and maize respectively, and the remainder (10·5 per cent) for other miscellaneous crops.

Area held in proprietorship by the Sirkar is ·6 per cent only and Khalsa and Jagir and Maufi amount to 97 and 3 per cent respectively.

Cultivation lies under snow for the greater part of the year.

The increase in cultivated area after 1930 is 80·3 per cent.

Every square mile of total area and cultivation gives a population of 143 and 1,126 souls respectively. Cultivated area per head of cultivator and per holding works out at 1·1 and 2·6 ghumaons respectively, which shows that population is sufficiently high.

The amount of Banjar Jadid (398 ghumaons) and Banjar Qadim (3,168) though by no means low gives only a margin of 7 per cent for *Nautor* as pointed out in paragraph 30 above.

The number of live-stock per ghumaon of Hail is 4·7. But the lands cannot fully avail themselves of their manure on account of its being swept off the sloping fields by heavy rains. There is sufficient pasturage for live-stock, but the intense cold of winter makes them lean. The zamindars spend about four months during the year in their summer resorts (called Dhoks), in the *Margs* or in Poonchh. The amount of manure should thus be reduced to two-thirds thereof.

Sales and mortgages are nominal, but the amount (Rs. 96,916) of debts which are outstanding against zamindars, and interest thereon has a very bad effect on the peasantry.

56 per cent is held by Thakkars and 11 per cent by Gujjars both of whom are laborious cultivators and lead very simple lives.

The *paraos* of Rajnagar and Thanna lie in this Circle, and the people have to undergo along with their neighbouring villages, the same hardships as those of other *paraos*.

Damage caused by Jhuri, Jhola and wild beasts are greater here than in any of the other three Circles.

Miscellaneous assets of the people are Rs. 4,266 per annum (service Rs. 3,342, anaradana Rs. 859 and mills, Rs. 65). Some of the poorer zamindars go out to Rawalpindi, &c, to work on wages during the hot weather season.

The all-round rate per ghumaon of cultivation as worked out on the current revenue is Re. 0-13-8.

Rates proposed :—

Hail Nahri.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by ...	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 12 9
	{ cash rents ...	... ..
		No areas are held on cash rents.
Sanctioned revenue rates, Nowshehra (Pahari) ...	...	.. 2 6 0

Coarse varieties of Jhub and Ranjhi are generally produced here. The excessive cold of the Circle prevents the zamindars from growing valuable varieties, and cold blasts and *garra*, at the time of ripening, destroy much of the produce. I would thus propose Re. 1-12-0 per ghumaon.

Nahri.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by ...	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 7 0
	{ cash rents ...	... 1 14 9
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari) ...	... 2 6 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari) ...	... 2 10 0

On reasons adduced for Hail Nahri above I would propose Re. 1-4-0 per ghumaon.

Hail Abi.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by ...	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 6 5
	{ cash rents ...	... ..
Sanctioned revenue rates, Nowshehra (Pahari) ...	...	... 2 6 0

Abi.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by ..	{ produce estimates ...	... 1 2 3
	{ cash rents ...	... 1 0 7
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari) ...	... 2 2 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari) ...	... 2 10 0

No Hail Abi area is held on cash rents. The three years average shows that the percentage of Khali in Hail Abi and Abi is 13 and 6 respectively. Abi areas are governed by reasons set forth under Hail Nahri. I would thus propose Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1 per ghumaon for the Hail Abi and Abi respectively.

Sailab Jabbar.

		Per ghumaon.
		Rs. a. p.
Half net assets rates by ...	{ produce estimates ...	... 0 10 8
	{ cash rents ...	... ..
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari) ...	... 1 2 2
	{ Kotli (Pahari) ...	... 1 10 0

Sailab area of the Circle is inferior and amounts to 3 ghumaons only. I would thus propose Re. 0-9-0 per ghumaon.

Hail Barani.

			Per ghumaon.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	...	1	6 0
	{ cash rents	...	...	1	3 2
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari)	...	...	2	0 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari)	...	...	2	4 0

The manured areas of the tahsils adjoining invariably yield rabi in addition to kharif, whereas this Circle yields only kharif. Rabi if grown in exceptional cases yields very low produce through excess of cold I would thus propose Re. 1-6-0 per ghumaon.

Warhal I.

			Per ghumaon.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	...	0	14 0
	{ cash rents	...	...	0	9 9
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari)	...	...	0	12 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari)	...	...	1	0 0

The Warhal areas are sloping and are similiar in situation and liability to cold like Hail ones. Re. 0-12-0 per ghumaon is thus proposed.

Warhal II.

			Per ghumaon.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	...	0	5 7
	{ cash rents	...	...	0	5 3
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari)	...	...	0	8 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari)	...	...	0	8 0

Rakkar.

			Per ghumaon.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Half net assets rates by	{ produce estimates	...	...	0	2 1
	{ cash rents	...	...	0	3 0
Sanctioned revenue rates	{ Nowshehra (Pahari)	...	...	0	4 0
	{ Kotli (Pahari)	...	...	0	4 0

The areas here are steep and terraced and do not produce Rabi through intensity of cold. I would thus propose Re. 0-5-0 and Re. 0-2-0 per ghumaon of Warhal II and Rakkar respectively.

Results:—

Revenue demand.					Percentage of increase over current demand.
Current	...	...	Rs.	12,633	...
According to	{ half net assets	...	...	16,678	32
	{ revenue rates	...	...	15,419	22
As roughly estimated	...	...	...	14,975	18.5
According to village assessments	...	...	...	15,405	21.9

The assessment proposed though lower than the half net assets revenue is yet approximately equal to that at revenue rates. We are therefore fully justified in proposing the assessment. The rate on cultivation would fall at Rs. 1-0-8 per ghumaon.

82. The total increase over current revenue according to village assessment is Rs. 16,647 or 19.8 per cent. Although it is out of place to have regard to the cesses when discussing increase of revenue as a matter of principle, yet one should not omit to mention that the cesses levied at present are 5.9 per cent of revenue, whereas those proposed to be taken in future amount to Rs. (9.12) or 9.8 per cent, *e.g.*, a further increase of 3.9 per cent which has under all circumstances to be paid by the agricultural classes.

PART VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

83. The proposals made in the foregoing Chapters give a new assessment of Rs. 1,00,597 against a gross *jama* of 83,950 for the whole tahsil as the table subjoined will show. The increase is Rs. 16,647 or 19·8 per cent. Increase to revenue. The rate on cultivation would fall at Re. 1-2-3 a ghumaon as compared with the present rate of Re. 0-15-3 per ghumaon.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial number.	Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	REVENUE.				Increase of proposed revenue over current.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE BY—		
			Current.	By half net assets rates.	By revenue rates.	Proposed.		Half net assets rates.	Revenue rates.	Proposed revenue.
1	Lab-i-Nalajat ...	61	31,170	40,292	38,079	36,035	4,925	29·2	21·9	15·8
2	Lower Pahari ...	127	27,190	35,387	32,890	33,037	5,847	30·1	20·6	21·5
3	Upper Pahari ...	39	12,957	15,814	15,535	16,060	3,103	22·	19·9	24·
4	Barfani ...	39	12,633	16,678	15,419	15,405	2,772	32·	22·	21·9
	Total Tahsil ...	266	83,950	1,08,171	1,01,923	1,00,597	16,647	28·8	23·8	19·8

The percentage of increase will rise considerably by the addition of cesses at increased rates to the revenue proper. These assessments have been proposed after full consideration of the various phases of assessment and the true condition of the agricultural classes who are to bear the incidence. To go still higher would be burdening the zamindars.

84. The total number of mills in the tahsil is 393 of which 31 are out of order. The amount of annual revenue realized from them is Rs. 327. The large number of mills is worked on the small streams more generally for domestic use than for profit, where water-power is not sufficiently available except during the rainy season. The income of such mills has been duly taken into consideration in village assessment. There are, however, 9 mills in Rajauri Khas which work on profit for about 9 months during the year and get a good deal of corn to grind.

Following the procedure adopted in separately assessing the 11 mills of Kasba Pain, Nowshehra, I would propose to assess each of the mills cited above at Rs. 4 per annum: the explanation of income from each mill is the same as that explained in para. 63 of the Assessment Report of the Nowshehra Tahsil.

85. The following cesses are being levied at present over and above the revenue :—

					Rs.
(I) Lambardari	...	...	...	@	3 0 per cent.
(II) Patwar cess	...	...	...	@	3 2 „
(III) School cess	...	...	...	@	0 8 „

I would propose the following rates for cesses to be charged over and above the revenue demand :—

					Rs.
(I) Lambardari	...	...	...	@	5 0 per cent.
(II) Patwar cess	...	...	...	@	4 4 „
(III) School cess	...	...	...	@	0 8 „

86. In former times no rules were observed in appointing lambardars. Influential zamindars got a *Saropa* as a mark of honour from the *Sirkar*, and were invested with the power of realising the revenue from their cultivators and of paying it into the tahsil. Files of lambardari for each village have been prepared, and the appointment of suitable lambardars effected on a proper footing. In order to bring the status of lambardars here on a footing of equality with that of those in other settled tahsils of the Province, I would raise the lambardari cess to Rs. 5 per cent all through.

87. Rupees 3-2-0 per cent is the sanctioned rate of Patwar cess, but the amount at present collected under this head gives a percentage of 2·6 of the current revenue demand. The present number of Patwar Circles is too low when compared with the heavy work the patwaris have to discharge in their high Circles coupled with the intensity of work in connection with *Kahcharai*. To ensure the services of efficient men their scale of pay requires to be raised. With a view to keep the village papers correct and up to date I would raise the number of patwaris to 35. The average number of fields per patwari would work out at 4,742, which appears rather high in a hilly tahsil where cultivation is scattered. I would have proposed a further increase in the number of Patwaris, but the Patwar cess at Rs. 4-4-0 hardly covers their pay and contingencies. The scale of revenue establishment for the tahsil is given below :—

Designation.	Number.	Rate of monthly pay for each.	
		Rs.	a.
Patwaris	9	12	0
Do.	18	10	0
Do.	8	8	0
Paid Umedwar	2	6	0
Office Kanungo	1	30	0
Girdawar Kanungos	2	25	0
Do. do.	2	20	0
Kanungos' Chaprassi	4	5	0

88. The road cess formerly levied at Re. 0-8-0 per cent was abolished under State Council Resolution No. 32 of 11902, and the responsibility of their upkeep was placed on the shoulders of villagers, through or along whose villages the so-called roads pass. I have already said what this procedure has resulted in. I believe the matter is receiving the attention of the higher authorities, and it will not be long before orders are passed in this respect.

89. The creation of Zails and appointment of Zaildars seem called for in this tahsil. With a view to secure the supervision of impecunious Lambardars. Zaildars. early collection of revenue, and speedy execution of orders that may from time to time be issued, I would propose to appoint men of intelligence and resources, who can be returned as fully representing the agricultural classes; the cost of their remuneration being borne by the State as has already, I presume, been decided.

90. The appointment of Zaildars is new to the tahsil, and their number being limited I would recommend to give Safed-Poshi Inams at Rs. 50 per annum to two and Rs. 30 to three of such of the leading zamindars as pass for honest and loyal subjects of the State and have rendered most useful service to the Settlement Department during the currency of the Settlement operations. These Inams will be considered as personal honours extended to the grantee, who may be held liable to lose them should he happen to disqualify himself for some misconduct. Regular files will, if my proposal is sanctioned, be submitted for orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

91. Malkana in respect of villages whose proprietary rights have been vested with the Sirkar, but whose number in the tahsil is by no means large, will be levied according to the rate of Malkana to be levied in villages held in proprietary rights by *zamindars*. Some of the Sirkari villages have been leased to *Mustajirs* who will have to sever their connections on the announcement of the new Jama, and I propose to submit later on reports regarding the disposal of these estates by auction, with a view that the highest bidder who gets them is sure, on seeing his rights secured, to try his best to improve the status of his estate.

92. I have already pointed out under area that the tahsil does not admit of any appreciable extension of cultivation and that values are not likely to rise on account of the land-locked condition of the tahsil where roads are unsuitable and cost of carriage great. A longer term than fifteen years would have been suitable, but as long terms are not sanctioned, I would propose to fix the term of Settlement at 15 years.

93. The revenue should, I propose, be collected in one instalment each harvest in equal shares in the Lower Pahari and in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third in kharif and rabi respectively in the other three Circles. The kharif crops are generally consumed, but the rabi ones are utilised to meet the revenue demand. The time fixed for collection of revenue is too early and the zamindars have no course but to borrow from *Sahukars* who charge exorbitant rates of interest. In order to realise revenue from zamindars at a time when they are in funds and can well pay without being required to borrow, I would propose that the Kharif instalment should run from 15th Maghat to 15th Poh and the Rabi one from 15th Jeth to end of Har.

94. The new assessment should, I am of opinion, take effect from the Kharif of the next Hindi year.
Introduction of new as-
essment.

95. In order to defray expenses from common funds, the Lambardars are in the habit of levying Malba to some extent. With a view to exercise a check on the Lambardars dishonestly profiting by levy of *Malba*. I would propose that tahsildars may in future be required to certify expenses, uncertified expenses not being passed under this head which should in no case exceed the rates sanctioned under State Revenue Circular No. 21, dated 13th Sawan 1950.

96. It is my pleasant duty to commend once more to the higher authorities the excellent services rendered to the Settlement Department by my Assistant
Notice of Officers. Pandit Ram Dhan. His vast experience of, and thorough insight into, revenue work have been of great use. His proved integrity, strength of character and popularity are well known. He has given me considerable help in the compilation of the report. He will, I trust, be able to discharge well the duties of Settlement Officer should there be any chance of trying him as such.

I cannot close the report without making mention of the valuable services rendered in the settlement of the tahsil by Pandit Uday Chaud, M.A., Settlement Tahsildar. He is a young man of admitted abilities and efficiency. His strict honesty and force of character have made him popular throughout the tahsil. He has supervised hard and well to bring the measurement to a speedy close in order to enable me to write the Assessment Report in time. His enquiries in the files have been thorough and his partials searching. He is the first native of the state to obtain the Degree of Master of Arts, and he well deserves promotion on the occurrence of a vacancy. Lalla Mathra Das remained tahsildar during the major portion of the time when the settlement operations were in progress in the tahsil. His knowledge and experience of settlement work were fully availed of by his promptly attending to do the settlement work required of him.

FATEH CHAND SAWHNY,
Settlement Officer.



SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS MADE IN THE REPORT.

	Para.
1. A general dissemination of the State Forest Laws	10
2. Remission of the sums charged as ground rent in respect of shops in Phaliana and Dhaleri	22
3. Write off of outstanding arrears	25
4. Repairing Kubls through Halla-sheri	28
5. Veterinary help to people	38
6. Inequality of grazing fees taxation	39
7. Entrusting certain roads to the charge of Public Works Department and erection of a bridge over Rajouri Tawi near Rampur Dak Hungalow	43
8. Opening of a Branch Post Office at Rajnagar	44
9. Opening of an Hospital at Dharmisal	46
10. Opening of a School at Mangalnar and removal of School from Chingas to Thanna	47
11. Rates of yield assumed	59
12. Assumed prices	69
13. Revenue rates proposed ... ..	...78, 79, 80 & 81
14. Revenue demand proposed	83
15. Assessments on mills	84
16. Cesses proposed	85
17. Rate of Lambardari cess	86
18. Do. Patwar cess and scale of revenue establishment	87
19. Appointment and remuneration of Zaildars	89
20. Appointment and remuneration of Safed-Posh Inamkhars	90
21. Malkana in respect of the villages held in proprietorship by the State	91
22. Term of Settlement	92
23. Instalments	93
24. Introduction of the new assessment	94
25. Supervision and levy of Malba	95

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS USED IN THE REPORT.

A.

Abi and Abpash	...	Irrigated.
Alsi	...	Linseed.
Anardana	...	Pomegranate seed.
Arak	...	Grazing grounds enclosed on all sides
Asmani	...	Unreal.

B.

Bachh	...	Distribution of revenue over holding.
Bahi	...	The Sahukar's account-book.
Bailana	...	Tax levied on bullocks
Bakkarwal	...	Foreign shepherds.
Bandi	...	Cattle-shed.
Banjar	...	Culturable waste land.
Barani	...	Dependent on rains.
Barfani	...	Snowy.
Batai	...	Share of produce taken as rent.
Basmati	...	A variety of rice.
Bazar	...	Market.
Begar	...	Forced labour.

C.

Chardiwari	...	Four walls of the house.
Chashma	...	Spring.
Chilki	...	State coin equal to 10 annas Imperial.
Chithha	...	Memoranda.
Chithha Tafriq	...	Statement showing area held by and revenue due from each asami.

D.

Dabbal	...	British Rupee.
Dera	...	Camp.
Dhar	...	Range of mountains.
Dharmarth	...	Land given free of revenue for religious purposes.
Dhinklis	...	Dip wells.
Dhok	...	Grazing grounds for summer season.
Do-fasli	...	Doubly-cropped area.

F.

Faryad	...	Complaint.
Farzi baqi	...	Unreal arrears.

G.

Gana	...	Unculturable waste.
Ghair Mumkin	...	Share of produce taken as rent.
Ghalla-Batai	...	Clarified butter.
Ghee	...	A standard of measurement.
Ghumaon	...	Thrashed ears of maize with nominal grains left.
Ghundi	...	Crop inspection.
Girdawari	...	

H.

Hail	...	...	Manure.
Halla-sheri	...	...	Combined village labour.
Hoi Bhoi	...	...	Whatever would be realised as fair and equitable was appropriated.

I.

Ilaqa	...	...	Tract.
Inam	...	...	A grant of cash or of land held rent-free.
Islam	...	...	Mohammedanism.

J.

Jagir	...	...	A grant of revenue.
Jama	...	...	Revenue.
Jamabandi	..	...	Record of rights.
Jau	...	...	Barley.
Jhola	...	...	Unfavourable wind.
Jhubb	...	...	A variety of rice.
Jhuri	...	...	Cold blasts.
Jogi	...	...	Village mendicant.
Jotra Hal	...	...	Plough with a team of oxen.

K.

Kahcharai	...	..	Grazing dues.
Kamin	...	...	Menials.
Kamiana	...	...	Dues charged for menials.
Katirana	...	...	Mule tax.
Kasht	...	...	Cultivation.
Kassi	...	...	Streamlet.
Khali	...	...	Fallow.
Khāli	...	...	Oil-cakes.
Khalsa	...	...	Revenue credited to the State.
Kharaba	...	...	Portion of crop which has failed.
Khushki	...	...	Unirrigated.
{ Khasra { Khasra-i-Paimaish		}	Field register.
Khatauni	...	...	Holding slip.
Khudkasht	...	...	Cultivated by owner himself.
Kuhl	...	...	Irrigation channel.

L.

Lab-i-Nalajat	...	...	On the banks of streams.
Lambardar	...	...	Village headman.
Lambardari	...	...	Dues of do.
Lohar	...	...	Blacksmith.
Loi	...	...	A kind of blanket.

M.

Malba	...	...	Funds out of which common village expenses are defrayed.
Mandi	...	...	Market.
Mang	...	...	Rice-fields.
Marg	...	...	Grazing grounds on hills.
Markban	...	...	Pony owners.
Malkana	...	...	Sums due in respect of proprietary rights.
Milkiyat	...	...	Proprietorship.

Mohtamim-i-kbewat	...	Officer in charge of measurements and record of rights.
Muafi	...	A revenue-free assignment.
Mullah	...	Mohammedan priest.

N.

Nabri	...	Irrigated from canals.
Nala	...	Streamlet.
Nautor	...	Newly broken up.
Nazar	...	Present.
Nazool	...	State property.
Nikah	...	Marriage.

P.

Pabbi	...	Hillock.
Pahari	...	Hilly.
Pahredar	...	Watchman.
Pail	...	Rice-producing fields.
Parat	...	Wooden basket (tray).
Path	...	A standard of weight.
Patwari	...	Village accountant.
Peh	...	Wooden instrument used for separating corn and grain.
Pir	...	Mountain.

Q.

Qismwar Jama	...	Revenue by kinds of soil.
Qist-bandi	...	Register of instalments.

R.

Raj	...	Kingdom.
Raja	...	Ruling Chief.
Ranjhi	...	A variety of rice.
Do. Bansal	...	Ditto.
Rin	...	A tree.

S.

Safed-Posh	...	Gentleman.
Sag	...	Vegetable
Sahukar	...	Money-lender.
Sayer	...	A cess levied in lieu of presents on some festival.
Shajra	...	Map.
Shali	...	Unhusked rice.
Sirkar	...	State.
Siropa	...	Robe of honour.
Sukhdas	...	A variety of rice.
Supli	...	A standard of weight = 32 Paths.
Surh	...	Memoranda.

T.

Tanka	...	A unit of measurement (16 Kanals).
Tarkhan	...	Carpenter.
Thalla	...	Grains intermixed indiscriminately with dust
Thanedar	...	Officer in charge of fort
Tikka	...	Heir-apparent.
Tola	...	A unit of weight.

U.

Umbhaoo ... Land which oozes.

W.

Wazir ... Minister.

Wazir-i-Wazarat ... District Officer.

Y.

Yak-fasli-do-sala ... Yielding single harvest in two years.

Do. seh-sala ... Yielding single harvest in three years.

Z.

Zabti ... Crops in respect of which Batai cannot be effected.

Zaildar ... A rural notable in a circle.

Zamindar ... Agriculturist.



Statement No. I.—Milan Raqba, Tahsil Rampur, Rajauri.

Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Total area.	Jungles Saker.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Remarks.
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							

Statement No. II.—Showing Average Return of Crops of the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil for the three Rabi Harvests (1960—1962). (Ghumans).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	Details.	Crops.												Total of crops harvested.	Barabha.	Total area grown on.	Subtract area doubly cropped in the harvest.	Remainder on which crops were grown.	Tradl and Khail.	Total area cultivated.	REMARKS.
				Wheat.	Gojl.	Barley.	Sarahal.	Drub Karain.	Massar mattar.	Linseed.	Tobacco.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Poppy.									
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	61	Hail Nahri	19	3	1	3	5	6	...	34	...	34	...	34	390	424		
			Nahri	634	23	5	4	8	...	677	690	690	4,089	4,779						
			Hail Abi	33	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	36	37	125	1,312				
			Abi	134	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	147	147	1,165	1,312	
			Sailab-Jabbar	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	44	31	75	
			Hail Barani	3,767	15	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,611	4,740	1,257	5,987	
			Warhal I	2,241	9	336	190	4	3	...	...	...	2,788	2,883	4,000	6,883				
			Warhal II	208	3	64	21	1	...	...	...	...	397	437	1,310	1,747			
			Rakkar	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	99	103	
Total	7,176	33	872	566	5	7	83	22	26	1	8,791	9,021	9,021	12,466	21,487								
2	LOWKE PAHARI.	127	Hail Nahri	9	1	3	4	...	4	...	4	28	32		
			Nahri	35	...	1	39	39	61	70	313						
			Hail Abi	8	9	9						
			Abi	386	2	50	2	1	1	...	...	...	445	496	1,469	1,965				
			Sailab-Jabbar	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	16	
			Hail Barani	8,956	23	532	192	11	7	111	13	19	9,865	10,131	1,876	12,007							
			Warhal I	4,660	33	562	74	60	9	6	1	2	5,407	5,710	6,995	12,405							
			Warhal II	445	2	128	6	24	1	1	...	...	607	690	3,158	3,848					
			Rakkar	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	241	256	
Total	14,511	61	1,278	275	98	18	119	14	21	...	16,397	17,102	17,102	13,810	30,912								
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Nahri	13	...	1	14	...	14	...	14	72	86		
			Hail Abi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	14	
			Abi	108	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	153	161	997	1,158		
			Hail Barani	2,638	...	437	566	5	7	26	8	1	3,030	3,870	3,096	6,966							
			Warhal I	1,586	...	353	218	8	6	5	...	...	2,178	2,401	7,831	10,235					
			Warhal II	266	...	65	26	5	3	...	...	...	369	413	1,863	2,276				
			Rakkar	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	151	154	
			Total	4,611	...	900	811	18	16	31	8	13	1	6,409	6,864	6,864	14,025	20,889					

Statement No. II.—Showing Average Return of Crops of the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil for the three Rabi Harvests (1960—1962)—[contd.] (Ghumnaous)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Number of villages.	Details	CROPS.											Total of crops harvested.	Khataba.	Total area grown on.	Subtract area doubly cropped in the harvest.	Remainder on which crops were grown.	Tradit and Khali.	Total area cultivated.	REMARKS.
4	BARANI.	39	Hail Nahri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	201	
			Nahri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,949	2,949	
			Hail Abi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	
			Abi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	525	
			Sailab-Jabbar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
			Hail Barani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,541	4,541	
			Warhal I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,490	4,490	
			Warhal II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,365	1,365	
			Rakkar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	59	
			Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	10	612	..	612	14,150	14,702	
5	TAHSIL.	266	Hail Nahri	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	..	38	..	38	..	38	622	660	
			Nahri	682	4	27	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	..	730	13	743	..	743	7,384	8,127	
			Hail Abi	43	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	1	48	..	48	213	261	
			Abi	629	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	59	805	..	805	4,156	4,961	
			Sailab-Jabbar	39	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	2	52	..	52	42	94	
			Hail Barani	15,415	38	1,444	1,524	16	18	..	208	35	35	..	18,736	534	19,270	..	19,270	10,769	30,039	
			Warhal I	8,519	42	1,261	513	72	18	..	14	1	6	..	10,446	622	11,068	..	11,068	23,019	34,087	
			Warhal II	1,024	5	259	53	30	4	..	..	..	4	..	1,390	167	1,547	..	1,547	7,691	9,243	
			Rakkar	22	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	28	..	28	550	578	
			Total	26,401	94	3,110	2,095	121	41	2	233	45	60	2	32,199	1,400	33,599	..	33,599	54,451	88,050	

Statement No. III.—Showing Average Return of Crops of the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil for the three Kharif Harvests (1960—1962). (Ghumanao.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	Crops.														Total of crops har-vested.	Kharaba.	Total area grown on.	Sub tract area doubly cropped in the harvest	Remainder on which crops were grown.	Traditi and Khali.	Total area culti-vated.	REMARKS.
			Rice.	Maize.	Mash. Mung.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Til.	Sawal-Kangul.	Tobacco.	Kulth.	Hemp.	Fruits.	Bajra.								
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	Hail Nahri	392	12	9	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	410	3	413	...	413	11	424	
		Nahri	4,528	15	...	10	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,568	65	4,633	...	4,633	146	4,779	
		Hail Abi	151	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2	156	...	156	6	162	
		Abi	1,073	23	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	112	1,232	...	1,232	80	1,312	
		Sailab-Jabbar	10	17	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	42	...	42	33	75	
		Hail Barani	40	5,487	28	24	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,608	82	5,690	...	5,690	307	5,997	
		Warhal I	445	3,795	255	389	...	1	6	17	4	...	4	18	...	...	4,934	196	5,130	...	5,130	1,753	6,883	
2	LOWER PAHARI.	Warhal II	10	702	83	89	...	1	...	16	8	...	9	4	...	...	922	75	937	...	937	750	1,747	
		Rakkar	1	7	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	3	23	...	23	85	108	
		Total	6,650	10,060	390	541	4	3	31	39	13	...	14	29	1	...	17,775	541	18,316	...	18,316	3,171	21,487	
		Hail Nahri	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	32	
		Nahri	285	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1	293	...	293	20	313	
		Hail Abi	43	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	13	68	...	68	2	70	
		Abi	1,495	58	26	55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1,642	145	1,787	...	1,787	178	1,965	
3	UPPER PAHARI.	Sailab-Jabbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hail Barani	26	11,058	88	89	...	3	47	6	23	...	4	5	...	...	11,349	184	11,533	...	11,533	474	12,007	
		Warhal I	659	6,055	551	997	...	2	4	77	51	...	21	36	...	...	8,454	437	8,891	...	8,891	3,514	12,405	
		Warhal II	31	979	172	414	...	...	1	44	15	...	24	10	...	...	1,691	192	1,883	...	1,883	1,465	3,348	
		Rakkar	...	22	6	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	48	2	50	...	50	206	255	
		Total	2,570	18,191	844	1,572	...	3	52	127	92	...	51	59	...	4	23,565	974	24,539	...	24,539	6,373	30,912	
		Hail Nahri	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	3	86	...	86	...	86	
3	UPPER PAHARI.	Nahri	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	
		Hail Abi	972	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	...	1,041	...	1,041	117	1,158	
		Abi	23	6,374	32	9	...	1	...	4	20	7	...	...	...	...	6,519	94	6,613	...	6,613	...	6,613	
		Hail Barani	1,778	5,262	246	87	...	5	3	67	43	...	...	...	...	...	7,516	386	7,902	...	7,902	2,393	10,295	
		Warhal I	28	665	113	18	...	...	...	24	26	1	...	23	...	...	852	130	1,021	...	1,021	1,255	2,276	
		Warhal II	...	13	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	...	21	133	154	
		Rakkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,896	12,325	398	115	...	8	50	98	90	8	2	29	1	1	16,021	677	16,698	...	16,698	4,191	20,889			

Statement No. III.—Showing Average Return of Crops of the *dampur Rajauri Tahsil* for the three *Kharif* Harvests (1960—1962)—[contd.] (Ghumans)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Details.	Crops.															Total of crops harvested.	Kharaba.	Total area grown on.	Sub tract area doubly cropped in the harvest.	Remainder on which crops were grown.	Tradit and Khali.	Total area culti- vated.	REMARKS.
			Rice.	Maize.	Mash, Mung.	Cotton.	Sugarcane	Vegetable.	Spices.	Til.	Sawal-Kangul.	Tobacco.	Kulth.	Hemp.	Fruits.	Bajra.									
4	BARRANI.	Hail Nahri	202	2	202	2	204	204	..	15	240
		Nahri	2,762	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,764	170	2,934	..	..	2,934	2	2,949
		Hail Abi	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	..	..	13	18	526
		Abi	491	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492	16	508	..	..	508	3	536
		Sailab-Jabbar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	4,856	..	..	4,856	213	5,069
		Hail Barani	1	4,792	5	..	..	6	10	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	4,819	140	4,117	..	..	4,117	447	4,564
		Warhal I	114	3,844	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3,977	57	951	..	..	951	421	1,372
5	TARSI.	Warhal II	..	862	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	894	1	23	..	..	23	37	60
		Rakkar	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3,583	9,546	27	..	..	6	13	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	13,186	423	13,609	..	..	13,609	1,153	14,762
		Hail Nahri	625	13	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	5	649	..	..	649	11	680
		Nahri	7,657	24	9	11	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,707	239	7,946	..	..	7,946	181	8,127
		Hail Abi	220	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	15	251	..	..	251	10	261
		Abi	4,031	91	37	70	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	4,232	326	4,568	..	..	4,568	393	4,961
5	TARSI.	Sailab-Jabbar	10	21	3	9	..	..	1	1	47	8	4	10	3	..	44	3	47	..	..	47	47	94
		Hail Barani	90	27	153	122	9	11	125	11	161	100	1	27	77	..	28,265	397	28,692	..	..	28,692	1,347	30,039
		Warhal I	2,996	18,856	1,086	1,473	..	6	16	161	100	1	33	20	..	3	24,811	1,159	26,040	..	..	26,040	8,047	34,087
		Warhal II	69	3,228	376	521	..	1	1	84	53	1	3	2	..	2	4,359	463	4,852	..	..	4,852	4,391	9,243
		Rakkar	1	64	15	19	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	2	..	..	109	8	117	..	..	117	461	578
		Total	15,699	50,122	1,659	2,228	4	20	146	264	204	9	67	117	3	5	70,547	2,615	73,162	..	..	73,162	14,888	88,050

Statement No. IV.—Crop Experiments, Rabi, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Crops.	Soils.	No. of experiments.	AREA.		TOTAL YIELD.				YIELD PER GHUMAON.				REMARKS.
					Kanals.	Mails.	Grain.		Bhusa.		Grain.		Bhusa.		
							Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	Wheat.	Nahri ...	7	99	13	80	8	105	3	6	17	8	17	
2			Abi ...	3	27	1	20	28	29	28	6	5	8	31	
3			Sailab-Jabbar ...	1	6	12	2	30	5	10	3	13	6	15	
4			Hail Barani ...	21	244	21	228	29	334	12	7	19	7	27	
5			Warhal I ...	13	134	19	95	19	162	13	5	26	9	25	
6			Warhal II ...	3	57	7	20	2	34	4	2	32	4	30	
7		Barley.	Hail Barani ...	4	28	19	29	39	37	32	8	11	10	18	
8			Abi ...	1	5	...	4	9	4	25	6	30	7	16	
9		Sarshaf.	Hail Barani ...	2	19	...	11	3	...	...	4	26	...	...
10	LOWER PAHARI.	Wheat.	Nahri ..	1	8	2	4	...	5	31	3	38	5	28	
11			Abi .	2	19	18	12	33	16	20	5	6	6	25	
12			Hail Barani ..	30	376	12	326	26	541	25	6	38	11	20	
13			Warhal I ...	10	102	12	74	16	118	31	5	32	9	10	
14			Warhal II ...	2	17	15	6	34	13	19	3	3	6	3	
15		Barley.	Hail Barani ...	2	16	...	16	10	18	10	8	5	9	5	
16			Warhal I ...	3	34	3	30	30	27	19	7	8	6	17	
17	UPPER PAHARI.	Wheat.	Hail Barani ..	14	164	5	156	19	257	8	7	25	12	21	
18			Warhal I ...	6	68	13	31	5	41	1	4	10	5	24	
19			Warhal II ...	1	10	2	7	7	12	25	5	23	10	...	
20		Barley.	Warhal I ...	1	8	5	6	37	12	5	6	28	11	30	
21			Warhal II ...	1	6	4	3	20	5	19	4	21	7	2	
22		Sarshaf.	Hail Barani ...	1	10	...	4	10	10	...	3	16	8	...	
23	BARFANI.	Wheat	Hail Barani ..	1	12	...	10	14	14	14	6	36	9	23	
24		Barley.	Hail Barani ..	1	7	...	5	2	8	...	5	31	9	6	
25		Sarshaf.	Hail Barani ...	9	119	...	52	24	59	21	3	21	4	...	
26			Warhal I ...	1	24	...	10	9	20	...	3	16	6	27	

Statement No. V.—Crop Experiments, Kharif, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	Crops.	Soils.	Number of experiments	AREA.		TOTAL YIELD.				YIELD PER GHUMAON.				REMARKS.
					Kanals.	Maulas.	Grain.		Bhusa.		Grain.		Bhusa.		
							Maulas.	Seers.	Maulas.	Seers.	Maulas.	Seers.	Maulas.	Seers.	
1	LAB-T. NALAJAT.	Rice.	Nahri ...	24	455	...	677	13	756	29	11	36	13	12	
2			Abi ...	3	28	10	40	36	37	...	11	19	10	15	
3			Warhal I ...	2	25	18	17	18	21	10	5	16	6	23	
4		Maize.	Hail Barani ...	11	151	8	226	22	366	7	11	39	19	14	
5			Warhal I ...	3	28	...	36	11	67	38	10	15	19	17	
6			Warhal II ...	3	34	11	29	13	47	1	6	32	10	35	
7		Mash.	Warhal I ...	2	30	10	9	37	7	18	2	24	1	38	
8			Warhal II ...	2	42	6	9	9	22	10	1	30	4	8	
9		Moth.	Warhal II ...	1	4	5	...	30	1	32	1	16	3	15	
10	LOWER PAHARI.	Rice.	Nahri ...	1	12	10	9	39	20	27	6	15	13	9	
11			Abi ...	6	73	6	65	37	88	2	7	8	9	24	
12			Warhal I ...	3	23	17	20	29	31	23	6	38	10	24	
13		Maize.	Hail Barani ...	10	146	16	206	32	304	2	11	11	16	23	
14			Warhal I ...	2	20	7	16	20	34	9	6	19	13	18	
15			Warhal II ...	3	43	5	19	30	58	9	3	26	10	31	
16		Mash.	Warhal I ...	1	15	8	2	22	4	24	1	13	2	16	
17	UPPER PAHARI.	Rice.	Warhal I ...	1	9	...	6	...	12	...	5	13	10	27	
18		Maize.	Hail Barani ...	3	74	16	78	25	66	1	8	16	7	2	
19			Warhal I ...	3	32	5	20	10	26	20	5	1	6	23	
20			Warhal II ...	1	10	...	4	...	5	10	3	8	4	8	
21	BARFANI.	Rice.	Nahri ...	5	102	9	181	16	192	24	14	7	15	2	
22			Abi ...	2	21	15	29	8	31	27	10	30	11	26	
23		Maize.	Hail Barani ...	8	105	19	210	...	427	27	15	34	32	11	
24			Warhal I ...	2	15	14	21	7	39	32	10	32	20	11	
25			Warhal II ...	1	4	...	3	2	5	...	6	4	10	...	

Statement No. VI.—Showing Prices in seers per rupee in the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil.

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
Year.	HARVEST RATES FROM BOOKS OF TRADERS.									BAZAR RATES.						RATES RECORDED IN GAZETTE.								
	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Drubb.	Maize.	Rice un-husked.	Mash.	Rawan.	Til.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Rice.	Mash.		Wheat.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Drubb.	Maize.	Rice un-husked.	Mash.	Til.	Cotton.
1929	41	72	27	19	51	49	22	...	12															
1930	36	66	26	40	51	48	25	38	19															
1931	37	69	24	30	56	50	30	60	24															
1932	51	81	29	50	58	53	24	60	20															
1933	59	88	34	60	62	53	25	80	20															
1934	Famine years.																							
1935																								
1936	17	27	19	15	39	30	24	25	16															
1937	27	49	21	25	54	39	24	40	16															
1938	47	73	22	40	85	56	30	120	23															
1939	50	84	31	50	86	60	30	80	20															
1940	67	119	35	80	98	61	36	90	20															
Total	432	728	268	409	640	499	270	593	190															
Average	43	73	27	41	64	50	27	66	19															
1941	71	112	33	70	103	68	28	105	20															
1942	67	112	28	70	72	53	23	55	...															
1943	35	68	26	40	52	36	23	45	17															
1944	30	53	18	5	47	32	21	30	18															
1945	26	52	20	25	35	32	22	30	16															
1946	35	54	19	30	53	35	22	60	20															
1947	22	41	18	20	46	34	24	...	13															
1948	22	41	21	20	30	30	19	35	13															
1949	Famine year.																							
1950	27	43	22	30	35	34	22	40	16	19	30	22	11											
1951	27	44	21	27	30	31	19	20	13	19	26	19	13											
Total	362	620	226	357	503	385	223	420	146															
Average	36	62	23	36	50	38	22	47	16															
1952	24	41	19	25	32	31	19	20	14	17	25	21	13											
1953	Famine year.																							
1954	26	32	18	23	43	33	17	25	13	17	27	22	11											
1955	33	44	20	30	53	40	18	40	16	25	37	36	12											
1956	Famine year																							
1957	23	37	18	30	39	33	18	30	14	15	19	21	11											
1958	33	49	20	33	49	37	18	40	14	26	33	33	13											
1959	24	37	17	20	49	33	18	40	13	18	29	33	15											
1960	27	45	18	30	45	34	18	40	16	26	40	36	13½	11										
1961	30	45	18	30	41	34	17	40	12	24	40	31½	13½	12										
1962	29	45	18	30	47	39	19	40	13	22½	39½	29½	13½	12½										
Total	249	375	166	251	393	314	162	315	125	228½	350½	303½	139½	35½	Minimum	25	32	17	24	38	29	16	12	9
Average	28	42	18	28	44	35	18	35	14	21	32	29	13	12	Maximum	31	49	24	30	49	43	27	13	15

Statement No. VII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Rabi, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Serial No	Assessment Ctr. etc.	No. of villages	Details.	HAIL NAHRI					NAHRI.					HAIL ABI.							
				Wheat.	Barley.	Tobacco	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.	Wheat.	Goil.	Barley.	Tobacco.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Spices.	Total.	
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	61	Area ghumaon)	19	1	3	5	6	34	634	3	23	5	4	8	667	33	2	1	36	
			Yield per ghumaon	260	280	11	12	12	...	230	230	240	11	12	12	...	230	260	12	...	
			Total yield	4,940	280	...	...	...	...	145,820	690	5,520	...	...	...	...	7,590	520	...	...
			Rate per Re.	33	58	...	...	...	...	33	42	58	55	48	...	...	33	58	...	...
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area	149 11	4 13	33 0	60 0	72 0	319 8	4,418 12	16 6	95 3	55 0	48 0	96 0	4,729 5	230 0	8 15	12 0	250 15	
			Yield per ghumaon	9	...	...	...	...	9	35	1	3	...	...	...	39	8	1	...	9
			Total yield	260	...	...	...	...	...	230	230	240	...	...	12	...	230	260	12	...
			Value	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	8,050	230	720	...	...	...	...	1,840	260	...	...
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area	70 14	...	...	...	...	70 14	243 15	5 7	12 7	...	...	...	261 13	55 12	4 8	...	60 4
			Yield per ghumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	2
			Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	240	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...
			Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,730	...	240	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...
4	BARANI.	39	Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Yield per ghumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 12	...	4 2	...	...	...	86 14	12 12	...	...	...
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area	28	1	3	5	6	43	682	4	27	5	4	8	730	43	3	1	47	
			Yield per ghumaon	260
			Total yield	7,280	280	...	...	...	...	156,000	920	6,485	...	...	...	...	98,500	780	...	...
			Value	220 9	4 13	33 0	60 0	72 0	390 6	4,745 7	23 13	111 12	55 0	48 0	96 0	5,074 0	298 8	13 7	12 0	823 15	

Statement No. VII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Rabi, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri—(continued.)

1	2	3	4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Serial No.	Assessment Ctr.	No. of villages.	Particulars	ABI.									SAILAB-JABBAR.				HAIL BARANI.			
				Wheat.	Gojl.	Barley.	Sarshat.	Drubb Ka- rain.	Maaur Mat- tar.	Linseed.	Tobacco.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Total.	Wheat.	Gojl.	Barley.	Sarshat.	Drubb Ka- rain.
1	LAB-I-NALAMAT.	61	Area (ghumaon) Yield per ghumaon Total yield Rate per Re. Value	134 190 23,460 33 771 8	3 190 570 42 13 9	8 240 1,920 58 33 2	1 100 100 22 4 9	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1 11 11 0	147 833 12	33 140 4,620 33 110 0	9 180 1,620 58 27 15	42 167 15	3,767 210 791,070 33 23,971 13	15 210 3,150 42 75 0	427 210 102,480 58 1,766 14	354 120 42,480 22 1,930 14	.. .. .. 34 ..
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area Yield per ghumaon Total yield Value	386 190 73,340 2,222 7	2 190 380 9 1	50 240 12,000 206 14	2 100 200 9 1	2 80 160 4 11	1 80 160 2 11	1 100 100 4 9	1 12 .. 12 0	445 2,971 6	6 150 900 27 4	1 180 180 3 2	8 34 15	8,956 180 1,612,080 48,850 14	23 180 4,140 98 9	532 240 127,680 2,201 6	192 120 23,040 1,047 4	11 110 1,210 35 9
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area Yield per ghumaon Total yield Value	108 160 19,440 589 1	.. .. .. ..	44 240 1,560 182 1	1 100 100 4 9	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	153 775 11	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	2,633 200 526,600 15,957 9	.. .. .. ..	437 230 100,510 1,732 15	566 120 67,920 3,087 4	5 10 500 14 11
4	BARANI.	39	Area Yield per ghumaon Total yield Value	1 160 160 4 13	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	1 4 13	........	........	........	........	........	........	........	........
5	TARAIL.	266	Area Yield per ghumaon Total yield Value	629 .. 118,400 3,587 13	5 .. 950 22 10	102 .. 24,450 422 1	4 .. 400 18 3	2 .. 160 4 11	1 .. 80 2 11	1 100 .. 4 9	2 23 0	746 4,085 10	39 .. 5,520 167 4	10 Taramira 1 .. 31 1 Taramira 4 9	5 202 14	15,415 .. 2,941,530 89,137 13	34 .. 7,290 173 9	1,444 .. 341,230 5,883 4	1,524 .. 191,120 8,687 3	16 .. 1,710 50 4

Statement No. VII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Rabi, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri—(continued).

1	2	3	4	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Serial No.	Assessment Cir- cle.	No. of Villages.	Details.	WARHAI I.																
				Masur Mat- tar.	Linseed.	Tobacco.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Poppy.	Total.	Wheat.	Goji.	Barley.	Sarshaf.	Drubb Ka- rain.	Masur Mat- tar.	Tobacco.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.
1	LAB-I-NALAYAT.	61	Area (ghumaon)	4	...	71	13	9	1	4,661	2,241	9	336	190	4	3	3	...	2	2,788
			Yield per ghumaon	100	...	11	13	12	10	...	185	185	200	100	100	80	11	...	12	...
			Total yield	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	414,585	1,665	67,200	19,000	400	240	...	...	...	...
			Rate per Re. ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	42	58	22	34	30	...	...	...	...
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area	13	5	781	0	108	0	28,812	12,563	39	1,158	863	11	8	33	0	24	14,701
			Yield per ghumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area	7	...	1	111	19	...	9,865	4,000	33	562	74	60	9	6	...	3	5,407
			Yield per ghumaon	180	...	12	12	12	...	...	160	160	200	100	80	80	12	12	12	...
			Total yield	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	745,690	5,230	112,400	7,400	4,800	720	...	...	...	...
			Value	42	0	5	1,332	0	...	53,697	25,693	15	1,937	336	6	24	0	...	36	25,267
4	BARANI.	39	Area	7	...	26	8	7	1	3,690	1,586	...	353	218	8	6	5	...	2	2,178
			Yield per ghumaon	100	...	10	12	12	10	...	165	...	190	100	80	80	10	...	12	...
			Total yield	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	261,690	...	67,000	21,500	640	480	...	...	...	...
			Value	23	5	260	0	84	0	1,265	7,930	...	1,156	990	15	16	0	...	24	10,186
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area	...	...	...	1	...	...	520	32	...	10	31	...	...	...	...	...	73
			Yield per ghumaon	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	160	...	180	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,120	...	1,800	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	...	...	...	10	...	...	3,171	155	...	31	169	1	...	...	...	...	355
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area	18	1	208	35	35	2	18,736	8,519	42	1,361	513	72	18	14	...	7	10,446
			Yield per ghumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	2,360	120	...	...	...	...	...	1,426,895	6,945	218,470	61,920	5,840	1,140	...	...	...	...
			Value	78	10	5	2,373	0	20	1,07,247	43,242	4	165	2,360	0	48	0	...	81	50,510

Statement No. VII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Rabi, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
Serial No.	Assessment Ctr.	No. of villages.	Details.	WARHAL II.										RAKKAR.				REMARKS.	
				Wheat.	Goji.	Harley.	Sarabai.	Drubb Ka- rain.	Meaur Mat- tar.	Tobacco.	Spices.	Total.	Wheat.	Harley.	Drubb Ka- rain.	Total.			
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	61	Area (ghumaon)	308	3	64	21	1	...	...	...	397	7	2	...	9	8,791	
			Yield per ghumaon	120	120	100	50	50	...	...	...	100	80	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	36,960	360	6,400	1,050	50	...	...	...	700	160	...	...	...	...
			Rate per Re. ...	33	42	58	22	34	...	...	...	33	58	...	...	...	...
2	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	127	Area	445	2	128	6	24	1	1	...	607	11	1	1	13	16,401		
			Yield per ghumaon	120	120	100	50	50	50	12	...	90	80	40	...	...	...
			Total yield	53,400	240	12,800	300	1,200	50	...	...	990	80	40	...	...	...
			Value	1,618 3	5 11	220 11	13 10	35 5	1 11	12 0	...	1,907 3	30 0	1 6	1 3	32 9	84,103 3		
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area	266	...	65	26	5	3	...	4	369	3	...	...	3	6,409	
			Yield per ghumaon	115	...	100	50	50	50	12	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	30,590	...	6,500	1,300	250	150	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	927 0	...	112 1	59 1	7 6	5 0	...	48	1,158 8	8 3	...	...	8 3	33,493 14	
4	BARVANI.	39	Area	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	602	
			Yield per ghumaon	100	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
			Total yield	500	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	15 2	...	...	4 9	...	...	...	...	19 11	2 12	...	...	2 12	3,553 15	
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area	1,024	5	259	55	30	4	1	4	1,380	22	4	...	26	32,203		
			Yield per ghumaon	
			Total yield	121,450	600	25,700	2,750	1,500	200	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...
			Value	3,680 5	14 4	443 1	125 0	44 2	6 11	12 0	48 0	4,373 7	62 2	4 2	1 3	67 7	1,72,279 2		

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Kharif, Tahsil Rampur Rajauri.

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
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Details.	HAIL NAHRI.										HAIL AM.											
				Rice.	Maize.	Mash, Mung.	Cotton	Sugarcane.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Mash.	Til.	Cotton.	Sugarcane.	Hemp.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Cotton.	Total.
1	LARI-NALAYAT.	61	Area (ghumraon)...	392	12	..	1	3	1	1	410	4,528	15	9	1	10	1	1	..	3	4,568	151	2	1	154
			Yield per ghumaon.	470	320	..	7	12	12	12	..	420	300	90	90	7	12	7	..	12	..	390	300	7	..
			Total yield	184,240	3,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901,760	4,500	810	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,890	600	..	..
			Rate per rupee	42	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	51	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	51	..	..
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Value	4,386 11	75-4	..	7-0	36-0	12-0	12-0	4,528-15	45,290-0	88-4	32-6	5-5	70-0	12-0	7-0	..	36-	45,530-15	1,402 2	11-12	7-0	1,450-14
			Area	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	285	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	292	43	11	1	55
			Yield per ghumaon.	470	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	300	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	390	300	8	..
			Total yield	14,570	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	119,700	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,770	3,300	..	..
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Value	346 14	6-4	..	..	..	..	..	353-2	2,850-0	35-5	..	..	8-0	..	..	..	..	2,893-5	399-4	61-11	8-0	471-15
			Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	13	1	..	14
			Yield per ghumaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	310	..	..
			Total yield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,390	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,005	310	..	..
4	BARPARI.	39	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	771-3	5-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776-14	119-2	6-1	..	125 3
			Area	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	2,762	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,764	13	..	..	13
			Yield per ghumaon	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	..	..	..
			Total yield	90,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,049,580	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,005	..	..	..
5	TARHIL.	266	Value	2,164-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,164-5	24,059-8	11-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,001-4	119-2	..	..	119-2
			Area	625	13	..	1	3	1	1	644	7,657	24	9	1	11	1	1	1	3	7,707	220	14	2	236
			Total yield	289,710	4,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,103,410	7,190	8 0	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,800	4,210	..	..
			Value	6,897-14	81-8	..	7-0	36-0	12-0	12-0	7,046-6	73,890-11	141-0	32-6	5-5	78-	12-0	7-0	..	36-0	74 202-6	2,039-10	82-8	15-0	2,137-2

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Kharif, Tahsil Rampur Rojauri—(continued).

1	2	3	4	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Serial No.	Assessment Circle	No. of villages.	Details.	ABT.																
				SAILAB JABBAR.															HAIL BARANI.	
				Rice.	Maize	Mash, Raungi.	Til.	Cotton.	(Chaul) old & new.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Til.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Mash.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Mash, Raungi.
1	LAR-I-NALAJAT.	61	Area (ghumaon) Yield per ghu- maon. Total yield Rate per rupee ... Value	1,073 315 337,995 42 8,047-8	23 250 5,750 51 112-12	Mash 6 Raungi 2 Mash 25 Raungi 35 Mash 21-10 Raungi 5-2	8 90 90 17 5-5	15 7 105 0	... ... ... 22 ...	1,120 8,207 5	10 220 2,200 42 52-6	17 220 3,740 51 73-5	1 90 90 17 5-5	9 7 63-0	... ... ... ... ...	2 50 180 25 7-3	39 201-3	40 300 12,000 42 135-11	5 487 360 2,139,930 51 41,959-7	Mash 22 Raungi 6 Mash 25 Raungi 35 Mash 105-9 Raungi 20-9
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area Yield per ghu- maon. Total yield Value	1,495 315 470,925 11,212-8	58 230 14,500 234-5	26 90 2,340 93-10	Hemp 7 8 ... 56-0	55 8 ... 440-0	1 50 50 2-4	1,642 12,058-11	... 250 250 ...	1 250 250 4-14	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1 50 90 3-10	2 8-8	26 280 7,280 173-5	11,058 360 3,980,880 78,056-7	Mash 70 Raungi 18 Mash 10,560 Raungi 336 Raungi 61-11
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area Yield per ghu- maon. Total yield Value	972 310 301,320 7,174-4	9 250 2,250 44-1	Mash 2 Raungi 1 Mash 7-3 Raungi 2-9	3 90 270 ...	... 12 6 ... 12-0 12-0	... 50 50 2-4	988 7,254-5	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	23 290 6,670 158-13	6,371 310 1,975,940 38,743-15	Mash 28 Raungi 4 Mash 134-6 Raungi 13-11
4	BARANI.	59	Area Yield per ghu- maon. Total yield Value	491 300 147,300 3,507-2	1 2-0 280 5-8	...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	492 3,512-10	... ... ... ...	3 220 660 12-15	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	3 12-15	1 290 290 6-14	4,792 400 1,916,800 37,584-5	Raungi 1 Mash 4 Mash 124 Raungi 29 Mash 19 3 Raungi 3-7
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area Total yield Value	4,031 1,257,540 29,941-6	91 22,780 ...	37 3,330 ...	Hemp 7 Til 90 ...	70	2 100 ...	4,242	10 2,500 ...	21 4,650 ...	1 90 ...	9 ... ...	... 270 ...	3	44	90 26,240 ...	27,711 10,013,550 ...	Mash 124 Raungi 29 Mash 124 Raungi 29 Mash 595-2 Raungi 99-6

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Produce Estimate for *Kharif Tahsil Rampur Rajauri*—(continued).

Serial No.	Assessment Circle	No. of villages.	Details	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
				HAIL BARANI.										WARHALAL.							
				Til.	Cotton	Hemp.	Sewal Kangri Chhalodra	Kulch.	Tobacco.	Vegetable.	Spices	Fruits.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Mash.	Til.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Sewal Kangri Chhalodra	Kulch.
1	LAB-I-NALAJAT.	61	Area (ghumaon) ..	1	24	5	...	...	...	1	21	1	5,608	445	3,795	Mash 247 Raungi 8	17	359	18	4	4
			Yield per ghumaon ..	100	7	7	...	...	...	12	12	8	...	240	315	...	80	7	7	50	80
			Total yield ..	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,000	1,195,425	22,950	1,360	...	...	320	320
			Rate per rupee ..	17	...	...	22	40	...	...	...	...	...	42	51	...	17	...	...	22	40
			Value ..	5-14	168-0	35-0	...	...	...	12-0	252-0	8-0	42,852-2	2,119-1	23,439-11	Mash 889-3 Raungi 20-9	80-0	2,723-0	126-0	14-9	8-0
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area ..	6	89	5	23	4	...	3	47	...	11,349	659	6,035	Mash 531 Raungi 20	77	997	36	51	21
			Yield per ghumaon ..	100	8	8	100	100	...	12	12	...	...	180	240	...	80	8	8	80	80
			Total yield ..	600	...	...	2,300	400	...	...	...	...	...	118,620	1,453,200	49,590	6,160	...	...	4,080	1,680
			Value ..	35-5	712-0	40-0	104-9	10-0	...	35-0	501-0	...	80,129-5	2,844-4	28,494-2	Mash 1,911-10 Raungi 51-7	762-5	7,976	288	185-7	42-0
3	UPPER PAHARI	39	Area ..	4	9	3	20	...	7	2	44	1	6,519	1,778	5,262	Mash 226 Raungi 20	67	87	23	43	2
			Yield per ghumaon ..	100	6	7	100	...	10	12	12	8	...	195	210	...	80	6	7	80	80
			Total yield ..	400	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,710	110,520	20,340	5,360	...	...	3,440	160
			Value ..	23-9	54-0	21-0	50-15	...	70	24-0	528-0	8-0	39,870-5	8,255-0	21,667-1	Mash 813-10 Raungi 51-7	313-5	522	161	156-6	4-0
4	BARANI.	39	Area ..	...	...	...	3	...	1	6	10	1	4,810	114	3,844	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Yield per ghumaon ..	...	...	...	100	...	9	10	10	8	...	190	300	...	...	...	...	80	...
			Total yield ..	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,660	1,153,200	1,260	...	...	...	160	...
			Value ..	...	...	...	13-10	...	9-0	60-0	101-0	8-0	37,801-7	515-11	22,611-12	Mash 43-3 Raungi 5-2	...	...	...	7-4	...
5	TAHSIL	265	Area ..	11	122	13	46	4	8	12	122	3	28,295	2,996	18,956	1,016	161	1,473	77	100	27
			Yield per ghumaon ..	100	...	...	4,600	400	...	...	...	...	...	5,75,990	4,90,845	91,440	12,880	...	...	8,000	2,160
			Total yield ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Value ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				64-12	934-0	96-0	29-2	10-0	79-0	132-0	1,444-0	24-0	2,00,656-3	13,714-0	96,212-10	Mash 3,671-10 Raungi 128-2	757-10	11,221	575	363-10	54-0

Statement No. VIII.—Showing Produce Estimate for Kharif, Tahsil Rampur Rajaouri—(continued).

1	2	3	4	WARHAI I.					WARHAI II.					72	73	74	75
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No. of Villages.	Details.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Mash.	Til.	Cotton.	Bemp.	Kangni.	Kulth.	Vegetable.	Spices.	Total.
1	LAR-I-NALAYAT.	61	Area (ghumaon) ... Yield per ghumaon. Total yield ... Rate per rupee ... Value ...	1 12 ... 40 12 0	6 12 72 0	4,334 29,504-1	10 120 1,200 42 28-9	702 160 112,320 51 2,202-6	Mash 82 Raungi 1 ... Mash 25 Raungi 35 Mash 164 Raungi 1-7	16 50 800 17 47-1	80 7 623-0	4 7 28-0	8 50 400 Kangni 22 Chalodra 22 Bajra 40 12-3	9 50 450 40 11-4	1 12 ... Bajra 40 12-0	...	922 3,135-14
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area ... Yield per ghumaon. Total yield ... Value ...	3 80 240 6-0	4 12 ... 48-0	8,454 42,189-3	31 125 3,875 92-4	979 135 132,165 2,591-7	Mash 166 Raungi 6 ... Mash 332 Raungi 8-9	44 50 2,200 129-7	411 8 ... 3,312-0	10 8 ... 80-0	Chalodra 15 Bajra 1 Chalodra 50 Bajra 50 Chalodra 750 Bajra 50 Chalodra 34-1 Bajra 1-4	24 50 1,200 30-0	...	1 12 ... 12-0	1,691 6,623-0
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area ... Yield per ghumaon. Total yield ... Value ...	5 12 ... 60-0	3 12 ... 36-0	7,516 32,011-13	58 120 3,360 80-0	635 120 79,500 1,764-11	Mash 107 Raungi 6 ... Mash 14 Raungi 8-9	24 50 1,200 70-9	18 6 ... 108-0	6 7 ... 42-0	26 50 1,300 59-1	Tobacco 1 10 ... 10-0	Bajra 1 8 80 2-0	...	882 2,158-14
4	BARANI.	39	Area ... Yield per ghumaon. Total yield ... Value ...	Garden 1 8 ... 8-0	2 10 ... 20-0	3,977 23,211-0	...	882 160 141,120 2,767-2	8 50 400 16	...	...	...	4 50 200 9-1	...	...	...	894 2,792-3
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area ... Total yield ... Value ...	Bajra 3 Garden 1 ... Bajra 240 Bajra 6 Garden 8-72	15 176	24,881 1,26,946-1	69 8,435 ... 200-13	3,228 465,405 ... 9,125-10	376 18,800 ... Mash 726 Raungi 18-9	84 4,200 ... 247-1	521 4,043-0	20 150-0	54 1,150 ... 120-6	Kulth 33 Tobacco 1 Kulth 650 Tobacco 1	Bajra 1 Bajra 130 ... 41-4 V. 12-0	1 12-0	4,380 14,709-15

Statement No. VIII—Showing Produce Estimate for Kharif, Tahsil Rampur Rajaori—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
Serial No.	Assessment Circle	No. of villages.	Details.	Rice.	Maize.	Mash.	Til.	(otton.	Hemp.	Kuth.	Chalodra.	Total.	Total Kharif.	Total Rabi.	Total of both the harvests.	REMARKS.
1	LAB-I-MATAJAT.	61	Area 'ghumaon	1	7	5	2	3	1	1	...	20	17,775	8,791	26,566	
			Yield per ghumaon	80	120	40	40	7	7	40	...	...	...	...	186,559 8	
			Total yield	80	840	200	80	...	...	40	...	...	135,531 6	51,128 2	{ State share 40,292	
			Rate per rupee...	42	51	25	17	...	...	40 Raungi 35	22	...	...	...	...
			Value	1-14	16-8	8-0	4-11	21-0	7-0	1-0	...	60-1	...	...	...
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	Area	...	22	6	...	15	1	2	2	48	23,565	16,101	39,662	
			Yield per ghumaon.	...	100	40	...	8	8	40	40	...	...	...	2,99,007 9	
			Total yield	...	2,200	240	...	...	...	80	80	...	1,44,948 6	84,103 3	{ State share 35,387	
			Value	...	43-2	9-9	...	124-0	8-0	2-0	3-10	186-5	...	...	...
				
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Area	...	13	3	Raungi 1	1	...	Raungi 1	...	19	16,021	6,449	22,430	
			Yield per ghumaon.	...	90	40	40	6	...	40	...	...	...	...	{ 1,15,757 4 State share	
			Total yield	...	1,170	120	40	...	...	40	...	...	82,263 6	33,493 14	{ State share 15,814	
			Value	...	22-15	4-13	1-2	6-0	...	1-2	...	36-0	...	...	...
				
4	BARJARI.	39	Area	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13,186	602	13,788	
			Yield per ghumaon.	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 98,219 4 State share	
			Total yield	...	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,655 5	3,553 15	{ State share 16,678	
			Value	...	47-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	47-7	...	...	...
				
5	TAHSIL.	266	Area	1	64	15	3	19	2	...	2	109	70,547	32,203	1,02,750	
			Total yield	80	6,630	600	120	...	...	120	80	...	...	...	{ 6,29,682 9 State share	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,57,403 7	1,72,279 2	{ State share 1,08,171	
			Value	1-14	130-0	22-6	4-11 Raungi 1-2	147 0	15-0	3 Raungi 1-2	3-10	3 9 13	...	...	...
				

Statement No. IX.—Showing Live-stock and Population, &c, in the Rampur Rajauri Tahsil.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	PLOUGHS.			MILLS.			POPULATION.										Remarks.
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Year.	22,900	162	23,008	12,296	1,255	23,043	5,379	831	299	24	14	17,478	26,249	132,938	10,945	8	Average cultivated land per plough.	Working.	Out of work.	Revenue.	Census of 1901.	Male.	Female.	Kashtkar.	Male.	Female.	Ghair Kashtkar.	Total.	No. of houses.				
1	Lab-i-Nalajet.	19	1962	4,920	34	4,612	2,132	239	4,411	884	387	75	11	8	3,237	4,598	25,548	2,289	9		109	9	151	21,140	8,071	7,033	399	353	15,856	2,896						
2	Lower Pahari.	127	1962	8,906	126	9,399	4,602	478	7,887	1,785	187	11	6	6	3,884	12,637	49,814	4,845	6		104	4	91	28,329	13,771	11,774	111	94	25,750	4,898						
3	Upper Pahari.	68	1962	6,137	...	6,063	3,817	334	5,333	1,439	126	10	5	...	3,633	5,940	32,757	2,274	9		74	13	20	15,867	6,956	6,220	16	9	13,201	2,379						
4	Barani.	68	1961	2,937	2	2,914	1,845	204	5,412	1,271	131	203	2	...	6,824	3,074	24,819	1,537	10		85	5	65	16,886	7,145	6,069	808	243	13,765	2,123						
5	Tahsil.	292	1962	42,900	162	23,008	12,296	1,255	23,043	5,379	831	299	24	14	17,478	26,249	132,938	10,945	8		362	31	327	82,222	35,943	31,096	894	699	68,572	12,296						

Statement No. X.—Cultivating Occupancy, Tahsil Raipur Rajauri.

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	28		
	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Details.	Area cultivated by owners.	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at a nominal rent.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an additional in cash.	Total.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without an additional in cash.	Total.	Total of area cultivated by tenants paying rents.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce.	At fixed rents.	Total.	Total of area cultivated by tenants paying rents.	Total cultivated.	REMARKS.		
1	LAB-I-NA-PAHARI.	61	No. of Khatas Irrigated Unirrigated	1,342 1,055 3,420	286 102 283	2,581 3,107 5,776	597 704 1,785	78 63 177	3,256 3,878 7,738	38 14 108	893 476 2,081	836 552 1,180	1,773 1,042 3,369	5,029 4,920 11,107	67 58 155	11 5 22	78 43 177	454 433 678	255 91 363	125 27 136	2 1 3	836 552 1,180	914 615 1,367	6,657 6,677 14,810		
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	No. of Khatas Irrigated Unirrigated	2,199 905 8,587	260 20 416	3,480 759 13,533	551 320 1,773	129 39 234	4,159 1,118 15,540	104 8 322	1,234 207 2,340	661 122 1,277	1,998 337 3,976	6,157 1,455 19,529	48 29 102	60 5 92	21 5 41	129 39 235	162 56 429	341 46 508	151 29 326	2 .. 1	656 121 1,264	785 160 1,499	8,616 2,380 28,532	
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	No. of Khatas Irrigated Unirrigated	1,352 696 8,073	99 5 162	981 291 4,776	983 111 3,858	75 7 162	2,040 408 8,796	46 11 117	691 115 2,079	297 28 494	1,034 149 2,690	3,074 537 11,306	13 .. 41	56 6 108	4 1 9	2 .. 4	75 7 102	52 20 91	228 7 281	17 1 32	.. .. ..	597 28 404	372 35 566	4,525 1,258 19,631		
4	BARPANI.	39	No. of Khatas Irrigated Unirrigated	2,097 1,748 4,539	258 105 296	920 722 2,275	1,066 522 2,090	190 33 355	2,176 1,277 4,630	162 45 214	689 358 954	402 161 525	1,253 54 1,633	3,429 1,841 6,323	157 32 265	9 1 25	9 .. 65	24	190 33 355	312 131 306	19 8 20	72 22 200	.. .. ..	402 161 526	592 194 881	5,784 3,694 11,068		
5	TAHSIL.	266	No. of Khatas Irrigated Unirrigated	6,990 5,004 24,619	903 332 1,067	7,961 4,878 26,369	3,196 1,467 9,416	472 142 928	11,631 6,681 36,704	350 78 761	3,513 1,151 7,544	2,195 863 3,386	6,038 2,092 11,651	17,689 8,773 48,355	285 119 563	136 17 247	49 6 115	2 .. 4	472 142 929	979 646 1,504	843 152 1,172	365 69 694	4 1 4	2,191 862 3,374	2,663 1,004 4,303	25,582 14,009 74,041			

Statement No. XI.—Showing Rents (cash and kind).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Soils.	CASH RENTS.				Dues of menials before appraise-ment.	KIND RENTS.		REMARKS.
				Detail of rents	Area.	Rents.	Rate per ghu- maon.		Grain.	Bhusa.	
1	LAB-1-NALAJAT.	61	Hail Nahri ...	Qisam-war.	11	Rs. a. p. 46 0 0	4 3 0	Lohar, Tarkhan 14 to 18 seers Jogi 2 seers.	1, 1, 1 and 1/2	...	
			Nahri ...		348	1,143 0 0	3 4 7				
			Abi ...		117	249 0 0	2 2 1				
			Sailab-Jabbar...		9	14 0 0	1 8 11				
			Hail Barani ...		906	1,049 0 0	1 2 6				
			Warhal I ...		951	1,471 0 0	1 8 9				
			Warhal II ...		210	243 0 0	1 2 6				
			Rakkar ...		5	4 0 0	0 12 10				
			Total ...		2,557	4,219 0 0	1 10 5				
2	LOWER 'AHARI.	127	Nahri ...	"	37	100 0 0	2 11 3	Do. ...	Do.	...	
			Abi ...		170	307 0 0	2 2 9				
			Hail Barani ...		873	1,578 0 0	1 12 11				
			Warhal I ...		1,165	1,128 0 0	0 15 6				
			Warhal II ...		320	269 0 0	0 13 6				
			Rakkar ...		32	17 0 0	0 8 6				
			Total ...		2,597	3,399 0 0	1 4 11				
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	Nahri ...	"	7	11 0 0	1 9 2	Do. ...	Do.	...	
			Abi ...		103	105 0 0	1 0 4				
			Hail Barani ...		858	876 0 0	1 0 4				
			Warhal I ...		1,053	824 0 0	0 12 5				
			Warhal II ...		163	111 0 0	0 10 11				
			Total ...		2,189	1,927 0 0	0 14 1				
4	BARFANI.	39	Nahri ...	"	309	532 0 0	1 11 6	Do. ...	Do.	...	
			Abi ...		49	71 0 0	1 7 2				
			Hail Barani ...		409	522 0 0	1 5 4				
			Warhal I ...		458	559 10 0	1 3 6				
			Warhal II ...		86	57 0 0	0 10 7				
			Rakkar ...		1	0 6 0	0 6 0				
			Total ...		1,312	1,742 0 0	1 5 3				
5	TAHSIL.	266	Hail Nahri ...	"	11	46 0 0	4 3 0	Do. ...	Do.	...	
			Nahri ...		701	1,786 0 0	2 8 9				
			Abi ...		439	732 0 0	1 10 8				
			Sailab-Jabbar...		9	14 0 0	1 8 11				
			Hail Barani ...		3,046	4,045 0 0	1 5 3				
			Warhal I ...		3,632	3,982 10 0	1 1 7				
			Warhal II ...		779	680 0 0	0 14 0				
			Rakkar ...		38	21 6 0	0 9 0				
			Total ...		8,655	11,287 0 0	1 4 1				

Statement No. XII.—Showing proprietors in the Rampur Tahsil (figures given

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Assessment Circle.	No of villages.	Details.	Durbar.	Brahmin.	Domal.	Gujar.	Joral.	Thakkar.	Jat.	Manyal.	Dhati.	Malik.
1	LAR-I-NALAJAR.	61	No. of khewats ...	59	76	...	67	166	128	2	37	...	1
			No. of proprietors ...	...	178	...	209	359	147	5	118	...	9
			Total ...	59,467	8,084	...	3,845	22,934	5,282	539	3,201	...	563
			Area {										
			Cultivated ...	1,925	3,603	...	1,602	8,209	2,488	393	1,674	...	180
			Revenue ...	4,262	5,125	...	1,891	14,259	2,737	573	1,982	...	225
2	LOWER PAHARI.	127	No. of khewats ...	121	258	77	238	307	264	19	196	...	...
			No. of proprietors ...	...	417	189	427	665	381	52	427	...	...
			Total ...	135,959	11,491	10,674	10,023	7,482	12,420	1,300	8,033	...	...
			Area {										
			Cultivated ...	817	4,796	3,641	4,340	3,973	5,518	611	3,549	...	...
			Revenue ...	1,150	4,707	2,185	4,750	3,737	4,737	630	3,523	...	...
3	UPPER PAHARI.	39	No. of khewats ...	38	115	120	10	15	641	...	...	39	...
			No. of proprietors ...	...	232	292	30	44	1,224	...	...	151	...
			Total ...	94,372	4,134	6,695	1,787	1,693	31,099	...	...	3,720	...
			Area {										
			Cultivated ...	182	1,446	3,379	428	1,001	10,521	...	...	1,168	...
			Revenue ...	99	1,233	1,768	322	514	8,990	...	...	376	...
4	BARFANI.	39	No. of khewats ...	36	55	...	189	...	437	...	...	...	393
			No. of proprietors ...	...	104	...	234	...	712	...	...	...	396
			Total ...	72,374 + 14,000 = 86,327	1,702	...	5,078	...	20,193	...	...	...	4,007
			Area {										
			Cultivated ...	85	928	...	1,956	...	8,297	...	...	...	2,558
			Revenue ...	44	1,825	...	1,588	...	6,991	...	...	...	2,187
5	TAHSIL.	286	No. of khewats ...	254	504	197	504	488	1,470	21	233	39	304
			No. of proprietors ...	...	961	481	900	1,068	2,464	57	545	151	405
			Total ...	362,125 + 14,000 = 376,125	25,411	17,369	20,733	32,109	68,994	1,839	11,234	3,720	4,570
			Area {										
			Cultivated ...	3,009	10,771	7,020	8,326	13,183	25,824	1,004	5,223	1,168	2,688
			Revenue ...	5,555	12,890	3,953	8,551	18,510	23,455	1,203	5,505	376	2,412

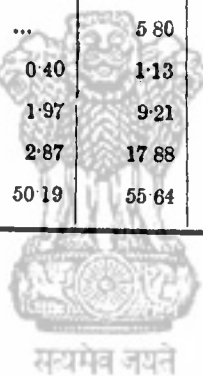
below are in Ghumaons).

Statement No. XIII.—Showing tenants in the Rampur Tahsil.

15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sayyad.	Khokhar.	Other sau.	Digar.	Total.	Remarks.	Brahmin.	Gujar.	Jaral.	Kashmiri.	Basilti.	Thakkar.	Jat.	Other sau.	Digar.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	1	14	24	575		402	705	221	128	101	114	221	311	1,192	3,455	
...	1	18	40	1,084		383	1,143	295	130	118	123	332	404	1,288	4,216	
...	1,069	723	1,444	107,151		1,592	5,816	1,149	451	633	506	1,745	1,152	5,201	18,304	
...	247	423	793	21,487		1,128	3,188	759	315	505	384	1,105	791	3,737	11,912	
...	264	541	1,009	32,868		2,208	4,173	1,490	607	660	666	1,982	1,818	7,193	20,822	
5	...	88	70	1,643		710	1,248	176	49	428	201	155	332	1,106	4,495	
12	...	110	137	2,847		881	2,083	230	68	540	273	194	530	1,537	6,356	
416	...	4,273	2,330	204,301		3,849	9,501	783	307	2,491	1,056	1,222	2,320	6,868	23,356	
209	...	2,369	1,089	30,912		2,110	5,461	522	200	1,656	662	808	1,512	4,115	17,046	
70	...	2,637	1,231	29,377		2,666	6,421	6,046	225	1,906	729	916	1,443	5,354	20,306	
...	24	43	9	1,054		365	338	29	40	71	336	62	305	542	2,088	
...	94	105	20	2,192		611	439	41	49	96	579	83	543	646	3,127	
...	1,254	4,717	416	149,887		2,590	3,256	225	316	515	1,581	582	2,783	4,917	16,193	
...	641	1,953	170	20,889		1,481	1,547	124	184	342	1,097	434	1,893	2,286	9,358	
...	234	993	100	14,629		1,377	1,091	101	141	227	1,021	217	1,413	1,893	7,481	
8	...	18	70	1,206		114	640	34	363	60	...	...	253	973	2,437	
17	...	24	164	1,651		165	915	390	425	78	...	...	294	1,217	3,133	
55	...	333	1,572	105,267 + 14,000 = 119,267		336	3,526	76	1,150	245	...	...	594	3,183	9,110	
32	...	172	736	14,761		240	2,150	56	795	146	...	...	466	2,216	6,099	
41	...	138	378	13,192		403	1,956	58	1,210	200	...	...	686	2,737	7,250	
13	25	163	173	4,478		1,591	2,991	460	580	660	651	438	1,201	3,903	12,475	
29	95	257	361	7,774		2,019	4,580	625	672	832	975	609	1,771	4,728	16,832	
411	2,323	10,046	5,632	566,606 + 14,000 = 580,606		8,367	22,099	2,212	2,222	3,914	3,503	3,549	6,858	19,269	71,993	
241	883	4,917	2,798	68,050		4,959	12,316	1,461	1,491	2,649	2,143	2,347	4,662	12,384	44,445	
111	598	4,329	2,718	90,066		6,654	13,641	2,295	2,183	3,013	2,416	3,115	5,360	17,112	55,359	

*Statement No. XIV.—Showing Monthly Rainfall in Rampur Rajauri Tahsil of the
Riasi District.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Month.	Years.						REMARKS.
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
	S. 1957.	S. 1958.	S. 1959.	S. 1960.	S. 1961.	S. 1962.	
April ...	Not recorded	1.74	4.73	...	...	2.9	
May ...	Do.	4.68	2.52	...	0.0	3.6	
June ...	1.39	0.90	11.95	...	3.08	9.2	
July ...	18.02	15.61	4.88	11.84	20.76	16.86	
August ...	14.38	20.62	9.41	8.94	1.80	18.46	
September ...	9.30	3.77	4.27	11.17	0.50	0.14	
Total Kharif ...	43.09	47.32	37.76	31.95	26.94	51.16	
October ...	...	0.50	1.21	2.0	...		
November ...	...	...	0.53	...	3.5		
December ...	4.81	...	...	1.6	3.55		
January ...	7.63	...	5.80	5.60	5.06		
February ...	2.19	0.40	1.13	0.89	10.28		
March ...	3.09	1.97	9.21	7.58	7.74		
Total Rabi ...	17.72	2.87	17.88	17.67	30.11		
Total year ...	60.81	50.19	55.64	49.62	57.05		



Statement No. XV.—Abstract of Revenue Rates, Rampur Rajauri Tahsil.

			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
3	2	1	Detail.	Total area.	Uncultivated.				Irrigated.				Unirrigated.				Cultivated.				Revenue.				27	28	29		
					Unculturable.	Baujar Jadid.	Baujar Qadim.	Arak.	Total.	Hail Nabri.	Nabri.	Hail Abl.	Abl.	Total.	Sallab Jabbar.	Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Bakkar.	Total.	Total cultivated.	Half net assets.	of S. 1929.	of S. 1940.				Current.	Average recovered.
61	LAB-I-SALATAP	61	Area ...	107,151	68,120	499	8,994	8,051	85,664	424	4,779	162	1,312	6,577	75	5,997	6,853	1,747	106	14,735	21,457	40,292	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	38,093	38,093	
			Rate per Rs. Ghuman.	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	...	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jama ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,060	10,155	6,034	0 0	1,804	13,343	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	LAB-II-SALATAP	127	Area ...	294,301	150,672	1,117	10,441	11,060	173,398	32	313	70	1,965	2,380	16	12,007	12,405	3,445	256	28,516	30,912	35,357	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	38,037	38,037	
			Rate per Rs. Ghuman.	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...	0 9 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jama ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	64	469	8 0	87	2,210	10 0	2,431	10 0	9	19,511	9,301	12 0	1,202	30,040	32,890	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
9	LAB-III-SALATAP	9	Area ...	140,887	105,874	1,127	12,423	9,581	123,996	...	86	14	1,158	1,258	...	6,966	10,245	2,275	154	19,631	20,859	15,814	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	16,080	16,080	
			Rate per Rs. Ghuman.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	...	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jama ... Rs.	107	8 0	17	1,085	10 0	1,210	10 0	711	4 0	19	14,324	15,535	1 0
29	LAB-IV-SALATAP	29	Area ...	119,267	96,528	388	3,168	4,411	104,505	204	2,949	15	526	3,564	3	5,099	4,554	1,372	60	11,065	14,702	16,078	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	15,115	15,115	
			Rate per Rs. Ghuman.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	...	0 9 0	1 6 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jama ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	0 0	3,486	4 0	18	12 0	526	0 0	4,588	0 0	15,418	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
266	LAB-V-SALATAP	266	Area ...	580,606	421,194	3,201	35,016	33,145	492,556	689	8,127	261	4,951	14,009	94	30,039	34,067	9,243	578	73,947	88,050	1,867	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	100,687	100,687	
			Rate per Rs. Ghuman.
			Jama ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491	0 0	14,418	10	447	12 0	5,626	4 0	21,973	10 0	101,863	4 0	...	...	...	...	...

MAP

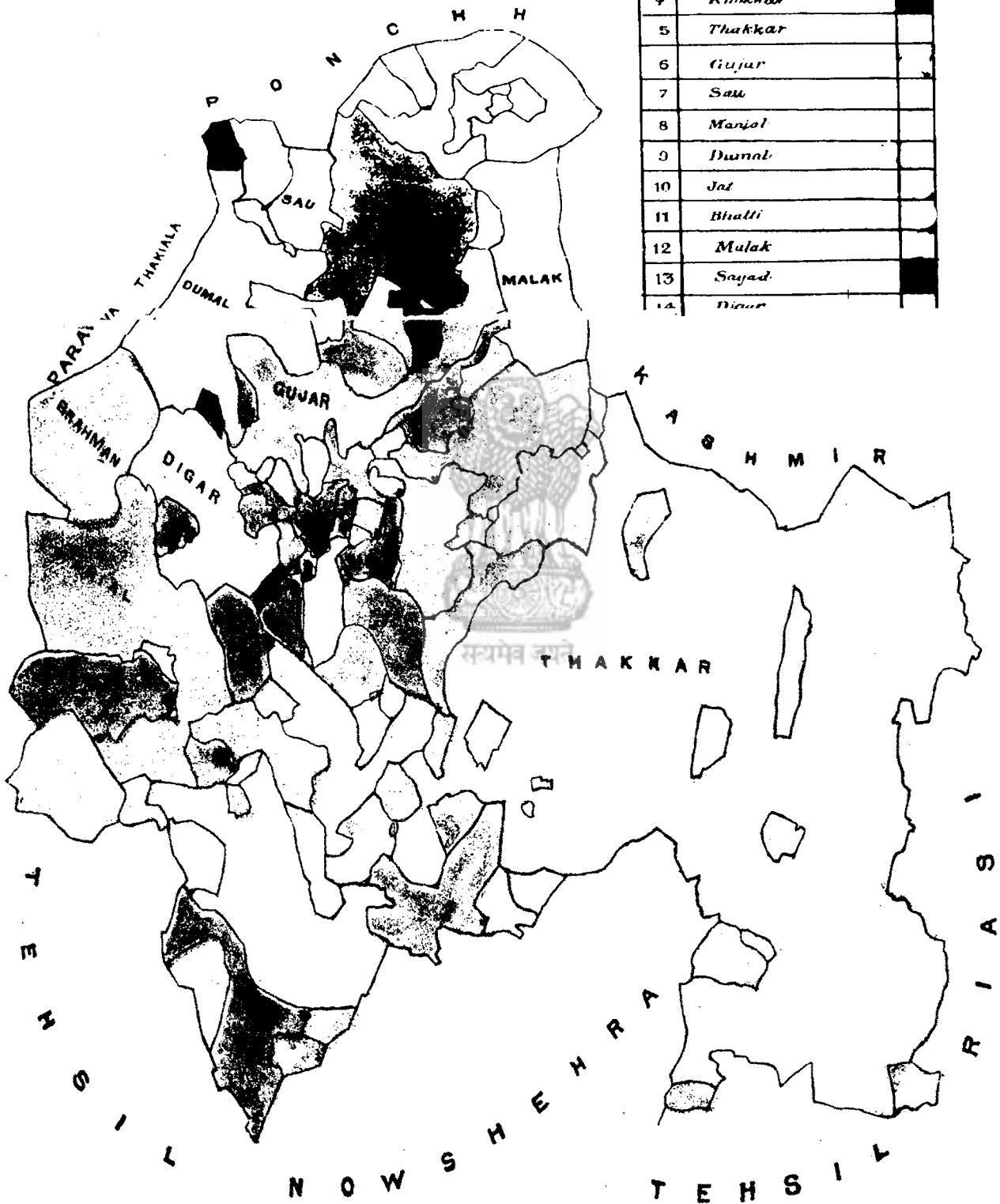
Showing Distribution of Tribes of the

TEHSIL RAMPUR RAJAURI

Scale 4 Miles

REFERENCES

No	Tribe	Colour
1	Harbar	
2	Jarab	
3	Brahman	
4	Khokhar	
5	Thakkar	
6	Gujar	
7	Sau	
8	Marjol	
9	Dumal	
10	Jal	
11	Bhatti	
12	Mulak	
13	Sayad	
14	Digar	



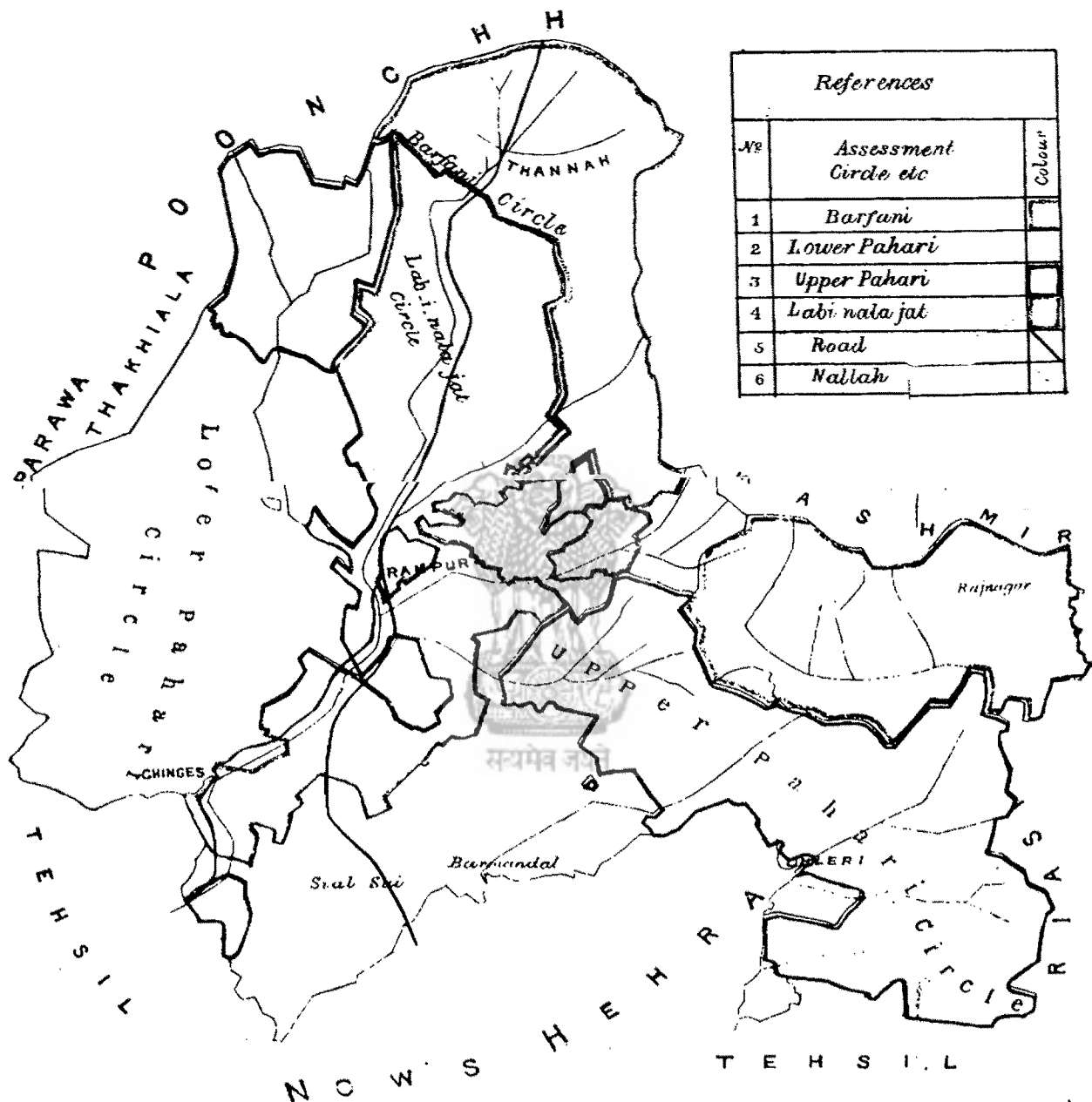
MAP

of

TEHSIL RAMPUR RAJAURI

Assessment Circles

Scale 4 Miles-1



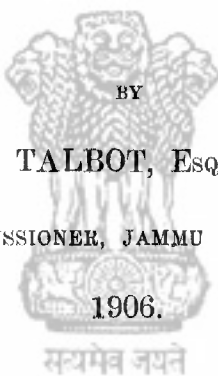
REVIEW OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

RAJAURI (RAMPUR) TAHSIL

OF THE

RIASI DISTRICT



BY

W. S. TALBOT, Esq., I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

1906.

ALLAHABAD

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1906.

REVIEW OF THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

RAJAURI (RAMPUR) TAHSIL

OF THE

RIASI DISTRICT

BY

W. S. TALBOT, Esq., I.C.S.,

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

1906.

सत्यमेव जयते

ALLAHABAD

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1906.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
1.	General Description	1
2.	Rainfall and climate	1
3.	Assessment Circles	1
4.	Previous Settlements	2
5.	Working of present Settlement	2
6.	Classification of soils	2
7.	Distribution of soils	3
8.	Increase of cultivation	3
9.	Population	3
10.	Holdings	4
11.	Live stock	4
12.	Kahcharai questions	4
13.	Land transfers and debt	4
14.	Communications and markets	5
15.	State service	5
16.	Crop statistics	5
17.	System of cultivation	6
18.	Crop failures	6
19.	Crop experiments and yields	7
20.	Prices	8
21.	Rise in prices	9
22.	Deductions from gross produce	9
23.	Kind-rents and share of State in gross produce	9
24.	Half net assets rates by produce estimate	9
25.	Half net assets rates by cash rents	9
26.	Revenue rates proposed	10
27.	Assessment of Lab-i-Nalajat Circle	10
28.	Assessment of Lower Pahari Circle	11
29.	Assessment of Upper Pahari Circle	11
30.	Assessment of Barfani Circle	12
31.	Summary of Assessment proposals	12
32.	Assessment of water mills	12
33.	Cesses	12
34.	Zaildars	13
35.	Term of Settlement. Instalments. Introduction of new demand	13
36.	Miscellaneous proposals	13
37.	Notice of officers	13
38.	List of matters requiring orders	14

Assessment Report of the Rajauri (Rampur) Tahsil of Riasi District.

1. This report deals with the old Rampur Tahsil, without the villages added to the south in 1960 on the abolition of the Nowshera Tahsil. The tract takes its name from the ancient town of Rajauri (Rajapuri), re-named Rampur on its conquest by the Dogras; but the old name is still in general use. The area dealt with is about 574 square miles divided into 266 estates. It is part of the Riasi Wazarat.

General Description. Report, paras. 1-6 & 10.

The map with the report shows the boundaries of the tract; on the north-west it reaches the watershed of the Pir Panjal range, extending up to the conspicuous Takiar peak (15,304 feet); on the rest of the northern boundary, though the hills are of considerable height, an intruding arm of Poonch territory divides them from the main range.

Apart from the Budhil *ilaga* to north-west, the tahsil consists of a series of long narrow nullahs draining into the wider and more open valley of the Rajauri Tawi, a hill stream of some volume which intersects the tract from north to south: a comparatively small area to the south-west, consisting of similar ravines, drains direct into the Minawar Tawi. The steep hills which shut in the side valleys are of no great height, usually between 4,000 or 4,500 feet, but in the east rise higher, culminating in the Chorusirra peak (7,807) feet, and running yet higher to the north. Rajauri itself in the central valley is about 3,100 feet above sea level, and except in the north the villages mostly lie between 2,500 and 3,500 feet, generally with cultivation terraced on the dividing ridges almost to their summits.

In the north the Thanna *ilaga* and Darhal lie at about 5,000 feet and over, and together with Budhil make up the "snowy tract" or *Chakla Barfani*: the 16 villages which constitute the Budhil *ilaga* are divided from the rest of the tahsil by the considerable range of hills joining the Chorusirra peak to the Pir Panjal, and are drained by the Ans river, which falls into Chenab above Riasi: these villages lie between 5,000 and 6,000 feet with cultivation extending still higher in places.

The tract is on the whole well wooded; fine *chil* forests are common in the south and west; elsewhere the hillsides are thickly overgrown with *ilex*, usually stunted, or with scrub jungle of different kinds, but the southern slopes are usually bare of trees, though they often carry a good growth of *bahekar*, *sanatha*, wild olive, or thorny bushes of various kinds. In the high nullahs behind the villages on the northern boundary the forests assimilate to those around the valley of Kashmir. In the villages trees are rather scarce and fruit trees unimportant: walnuts grow in the colder villages but are not numerous.

2. The rainfall registered at Rajauri for the last five years amounts to an average of 57 inches compared with 31 and 32½ inches at Kotli and Nowshera, the nearest rain-gauge station to west and south. The difference is not really so great, as the five years taken here were rainy years, while those taken in Kotli and Nowshera were comparatively dry years; but the rainfall here is no doubt heavier.

Rainfall and climate. Report, paras. 7-9.

Amidst a confusion of hills and ravines, such as this tahsil consists of, the rainfall must vary considerably from place to place, but the main point is certain, that the rain is nearly always sufficient and is less likely to fail in the kharif, the most important harvest, than in the rabi. The rainfall of Chet is peculiarly important, the character of both harvests depending a good deal on its being sufficient. The only serious drought on record is that of 1934; the accounts of that year differ, but it seems that one rabi crop was a total failure through drought, and there was no moisture for kharif sowings, the heavy autumn rains coming too late to be useful.

The climate of the central rice growing tract is proverbially feverish in the autumn, otherwise the country is healthy.

3. The division of this tract into Assessment Circles seemed at first somewhat difficult, but in the arrangement now proposed by the Settlement Officer a satisfactory solution has been found.

Assessment Circle. Report paras. 11-15.

Their milder configuration and somewhat superior cultivation, with the special importance of the rice crop, marked out for separate treatment the villages near the Rajauri Tawi, and in the lower parts of some of the tributary nullahs: they have been made a separate circle under the somewhat clumsy title of *Lab-i-Nulājāt*. The high-lying villages of the Thanna Darhal and Budhil *ilagas* have also very properly been placed in a separate circle, called *Barfani*, as in most of these villages the snow lies long in winter this circle has practically only one harvest, the kharif.

The rest of the tahsil remained ; and it was here that some difficulty was felt : it has been met by disregarding minor differences, and by dividing the villages simply between *Upper Pahari* and *Lower Pahari*, names which explain themselves. In the latter both harvests do fairly well ; in the former the rabi crop is less successful and less important. In such an arrangement continuity of boundaries was impossible, and each of these two Pahari Circles consists of several distinct blocks.

The whole arrangement of Assessment Circles is at once simple and effective, and should be approved. In a few instances villages have been placed in circles to which I should not have assigned them myself, but the distribution of these estates near the line of division is very much a matter of individual opinion, and I have not made any alterations.

Report, paras.
16—24.

4. A brief account of the fiscal history of the tahsil is given in the report. The following table gives the total demand at the different summary Settlements, as far it can be ascertained (rupees Imperial throughout) :—

Circle.	DEMAND AS FIXED IN			Current Demand.
	1920 (L. Bhagwan Das).	1930 (L. Ram Chand).	1940 (Wazir Pannu).	
Lab-i-Nalajat	28,754	30,360	31,170
Lower Pahari	23,067	26,513	27,190
Upper Pahari	11,399	12,390	12,957
Barfani	11,227	10,777	12,633
Tahsil	46,529	74,447	79,987	83,950

The current demand shown is that obtained by deducting from the amount shown in the qistbandi certain sums detailed in para. 22 of the report.

In this connection orders are required sanctioning the remission of (a) Rs. 6 realised as ground rent in the villages of Dhaleri and Phaliana ; (b) Rs. 262 *Kamiana*, a tax remitted in tahsils recently settled ; (c) the assessment of Rs. 350 on imaginary land ; and (d) the demand of Rs. 2 on land transferred to Poonch.

Report, paras.
23—25.

5. The present Settlement seems to have worked well on the whole. The arrears outstanding are only Rs. 1,116-12-5, of which Rs. 734-10-5 should be written off as proposed by Diwan Fattah Chand. It would clearly be unfair to insist on the realisations of the arrears in Sanghpur due to the failure of its irrigation channel. This village accounts for Rs. 713-7-6 out of the total proposed for remission.

Items amounting to Rs. 382-2-0 can be realised without difficulty.

Classifications of soils.

6. To avoid reference to other reports it will be convenient to give a brief description of the classification of land adopted.

The irrigated land is divided into *Nahri*, of which the irrigation is certain and assured ; and *abi*, of which this is not the case. Both these classes are again divided into manured (*Hail Nahri* and *Hail abi*), and unmanured (*Nahri* and *abi*).

Of the dry soils, *Sailab Jabbar* is the watery land, and is not an important class. *Hail Barani* is the dry manured land, the back-bone of the cultivation ; *Warhal I* is the ordinary fair unmanured land, and *Warhal II* is similar but inferior, usually producing only one crop in two years. Lastly *rakkar* includes the very worst land, which produces a crop about once in three years.

The classification is somewhat needlessly minute for assessment purposes, though not for the *bachh* : it is difficult to reduce the divisions of the irrigated land without disregarding material differences ; but a division into *Nahri* and *Abi* simply would have answered the purposes of an Assessment Report well enough ; *Sailab Jabbar* might very well have been included in *Warhal I* ; while *Rakkar* is a small class not always readily distinguished from *Warhal II*, and the two might have formed one class for assessment.

There is no need, however, to make any alteration now ; but while maintaining all the present classes in the measurement papers, I would observe only the simple distinctions between *Nahri*, *Abi*, *Hail*, *Warhal I* and *Warhal II*, in future Assessment Reports.

Distribution of soils.

7. The following table shows the distribution of the cultivated area between the different classes :—

Report,
paras.
28-31.

Circle.	PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL AREA OF			PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED OF									
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Total cultivated and culturable.	Irrigated.					Unirrigated.				
				Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail abi.	Abi.	Total irrigated.	Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Rakkar.	Total unirrigated.
Lab-i-Nalajat ...	20.1	16.3	36.4	1.9	22.2	0.7	6.1	31.	27.9	32.0	8.1	.5	68.5
Lower Pahari ...	15.1	11.1	26.2	.1	1.	.2	6.3	7.6	38.9	40.1	12.4	.8	92.2
Upper Pahari ...	13.9	15.4	29.3	...	.4	.1	5.5	6.	33.3	49.	10.9	.7	93.9
Barfani ...	12.3	6.7	19.	1.4	19.9	.1	3.6	25.	34.3	30.9	9.3	.4	74.9
Total ...	15.2	12.2	27.4	.8	9.2	.3	5.6	15.9	34.1	38.7	10.5	.6	83.9

Two-fifths of the irrigation, it will be observed, is classed as *abi*, that of which the water supply always fails in dry seasons : usually, however, it holds out until the rains come; but such land must be a source of considerable anxiety to those who hold it.

No appreciable extension of irrigation by new *kuhls* appears to be possible. As the Settlement Officer remarks, the Tahsildar should consider it an important part of his duties to see that those existing are maintained in good repair, and are reconstructed where they break.

The high percentage of the land returned as manured calls for comment : it amounts to no less than 35.2 per cent of the total, if manured irrigated land is included. This might be thought excessive by those unacquainted with these hilly tracts, but I do not think it really is too high. The connection between good cultivation and manuring is here very close indeed : on the unirrigated soil a proper supply of manure is almost as important as timely rainfall, and the probability is that our returns under-estimate the area manured.

Report, par
29.

8. The increase in cultivation since 1930 worked out in para. 26 of the report is quite unreliable. That there has been some real increase is certain, and probably the figures are so far correct that they show a moderate extension of cultivation in the lower circles, and a large extension in the upper ones; but the records of 1928 were not very accurate at their best, and judging from the stories one frequently hears, I believe there was often collusion between the Settlement officials and the zamindars to reduce the areas returned.

Report, par
26.

After discussing the matter fully with the officers of the Settlement and with leading zamindars, I think I may safely estimate that the real increase has been practically *nil* in the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle, 10 per cent in the Lower Pahari, and 25 per cent in the Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles.

9. The population is dense, amounting to 948 per square mile cultivated (against 846 in Kotli), according to the census figures of 1901, and the area figures as now ascertained. The variations between the different circles are not important. There are no statistics showing whether population is at present increasing; but the increase, if any, is probably very slow.

Report,
paras.
32-34.

The figures in the margin show the relative importance of the principal agricultural tribes.

Tribe.	Cultivated area in <i>ghumaons</i> held—	
	As owner	As tenants.
Thakkars ...	26,800	2,100
Gujars ...	8,300	12,400
Brahmans ...	10,800	5,000
Jarals ...	13,200	1,500
Dumals ...	7,000	not given
Manials ...	5,200	Do.

good cultivators. The Dumals and Manials resemble them.

The Thakkars who are particularly strong in the Upper Pahari and Barfani Circles, and who hold almost solidly the south-eastern third of the tahsil are Hindus of somewhat second rate status; they are rather poor cultivators. The Gujars come next, though they hold chiefly as tenants; thick-headed, but industrious, they rank high as cultivators, and are the best in the tahsil, though here as elsewhere their cattle are their first consideration. Next are the Brahmans, who are fair cultivators, ranking between the Gujars and the Thakkars from this point of view. The Jarals, the former ruling race, are fourth; they are improvident and wanting in thrift and are not

On the whole the tahsil is not fortunate in its holders, who are below the average as agriculturists.

The proprietary classes seem to be as a rule fairly well off, but that is not the case with the tenants, who are engaged in a perpetual struggle to make both ends meet. This is a fact to be borne in mind, as the tenants pay a large proportion of the land revenue.

Report, para.
36.

10. The proprietary holdings are fairly large on paper with an average of 19·7 *ghumaons* or 12½ acres; but the figures are swelled in many cases by the existence of large holdings in the joint possession of several families, and they also include the sub-holdings of occupancy tenants. The area actually held by proprietors after making these deductions is not on the average much more than that held by the tenants, viz., from 2 to 4 *ghumaons*; but the true average is a little higher as the same men often hold in different villages and figure more than once in the returns.

The owners hold just one-third of the cultivation, and occupancy tenants about half. Of the remaining one-sixth the bulk is held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents, and less than 5 per cent of the land is held by tenants-at-will paying rents in kind. The revenue rates deduced from the produce estimate therefore rest on a very narrow basis.

The Settlement Officer's conclusions on the subject of holdings are not very clearly worded, but I understand his view is that considering the labour of defending the crops from the depredations of wild beasts, holdings are rather large than small. Holdings are, it is true, large enough on the whole, having regard to the labour they require; and I have heard no particular complaint about their being too small. The majority would not, however, I believe, (in spite of some export of food grains), be sufficiently large to support their holders without the income derived from live-stock and other sources.

Report,
paras.
37-38.

11. The particulars regarding cattle given in the first statement in para. 37 of the report would have been clearer if stated for a given area in all cases, e.g., per square mile cultivated, (or per thousand *ghumaons*, practically the same thing). The superiority of this tahsil to those recently settled as regard number of live-stock is beyond doubt, and is chiefly in buffaloes and sheep, especially the former.

No attempt has been made to calculate the income from live-stock; such estimates are mere guess work, and the income, whatever it may be, is separately taxed, (the *kahcharai* demand amounting to about Rs. 42,000), and should not be considered in fixing the land revenue demand.

Grazing is ample in most parts of the tract.

At the end of para. 38 the Settlement Officer very properly remarks on the want of veterinary aid. In a tract where cattle are of such importance, it does not seem right that no veterinary officer should be provided by the State, and the appointment of an additional veterinary assistant is strongly recommended.

Report, para.
39.

12. Though the grazing in Rampur is certainly superior to that in Nowshera, the *kahcharai* rates should not be fixed in such a way that villages on one side of an artificial boundary pay at rates 150 per cent higher than villages with exactly similar grazing resources on the other side of the line. Such inequalities in the assessment should be corrected when the Settlement Officer assesses the grazing demand of the villages, if that demand is fixed, as is so eagerly desired by the people. It is hoped that the recommendations made last year on this subject and regarding the special treatment of the *hakarwals*, and endorsed by the Committee, which met recently at Jammu, will before long be sanctioned by the Darbar.

The question of transit dues in Poonch has been taken up separately, and I understand that a reference has been, or will be, made to the Raja of Poonch on the subject.

Report, para.
40-42.

13. Except in Lab-i-Nalajat Circle where they amount to 11½ per cent of the cultivation, transfers of land are so far unimportant; and of the tahsil totals of 1·7 per cent sold and 2·8 per cent mortgaged, less than a third has gone to *Sahukars*. The prices realised, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12 per acre for sales and mortgages respectively are very low, and it seems hardly possible to regard them as competition prices; in fact I have come across cases in the course of my village inspections in which large areas have been sold for nominal amounts by way of *bai bil wafa*. In my No. 2,078, dated 8th July 1905, to Revenue Minister, I recommended the prohibition of such transactions in future, but no orders have yet been received. Personally I should welcome a far more comprehensive measure restricting land alienations, but I believe this method of saving the people from their own ignorance and improvidence would not commend itself to the Darbar: there are parts of the State, however (notably the Mirpur tahsil), where the old cultivating tribes are being rapidly ousted by the *Sahukars*.

Unsecured debts are difficult to ascertain accurately. They are returned at Rs. 3,72,250, the average per *ghumaon* cultivated in each circle being as shown in the margin. The figures do not look very serious, but an average debt of over Rs. 4 per *ghumaon* or about Rs. 6-8-0 per acre, in a tract of this nature is not inconsiderable. A large proportion of the people, especially the tenants, are poverty-stricken and have nothing to fall back upon if things go wrong.

14. Communications are such as might be expected in a country of the kind described, except that the main road from Nowshera to Thanna up the central valley would be expected to be a good deal better than it is. In rainy weather the numerous streams are a serious obstacle; they are not pleasant to cross at any time, their beds being usually composed of large boulders. The central Tawi is often dangerous, and fatal accidents in crossing it occur every year. I drew attention last year to the great want of a bridge at Rajauri, but no action has followed and none can be expected at present in view of the many demands on the State resources. An effort is, however, being made to raise the sum needed by public subscription.

Report,
paras.
6, 43 to 45.

Of the few main roads, which themselves leave much to be desired, communications are by hill paths, seldom easy though nowhere actually dangerous. Budhil is cut off by snow from the rest of the tahsil, as far as pony transport is concerned, for the greater part of the winter.

Several high passes* communicate with Kashmir during the summer months, the Pir Panjal route being used for pony traffic. The question of the road cess (para. 43 of report) has, I believe, been separately decided. The addition to the postal conveniences of a Post Office at Rajnagar, as suggested by the Settlement Officer, would be a useful measure and is recommended.

The principal market is at Rajauri, with smaller ones at Thanna and Rajnagar. There is a fairly large export of rice, wheat, *ghi* and hides, the principal imports being piece-goods, sugar, salt, &c. In marketing their produce the zamindars are almost entirely in the hands of their *Sahukars*, a fact which materially affects the prices obtained by them. Maize is the staple food, and is not sold by the zamindars if they can avoid doing so.

15. The gross income of this tahsil from service in the State or elsewhere is still fairly considerable, being nearly equal to half the proposed revenue demand, and it is widely distributed; but the income from this source is now much less than it used to be, the field for employment having contracted. The posts held are almost without exception quite small ones.

Report,
paras. 49.

16. The crop returns on which the produce estimate is based are those of the six harvests rabi 1960 to kharif 1962. This has been rendered possible by the system of rough *girdawaris* (where the survey has not yet been made), subsequently corrected according to the measurement papers. The results are not reliable, and the totals are substantially correct only as regards the area sown, not as regards the crops matured. To assess a tahsil on the crop returns of a single year is objectionable, but I question whether anything is gained by adding further returns when the latter are quite unreliable, as regards the distinction between crops sown and crops matured. Of the six harvests taken four were good, one average and one below average, so that on the whole the period has been one of good crops, a fact which (even if the crop statistics were correct) should be remembered in considering the produce estimates.

Report,
paras. 50-52.

In the absence of earlier statistics the Settlement Officer has done well in giving some particulars of the harvests of the last ten years; they show that the kharif is generally fairly good (though the rice crop is rather precarious), while the rabi is decidedly uncertain.

It is interesting to compare the harvests here with those of one of the nearest Punjab districts, for the cycle of bad years which began in 1952:—

Year.	Character of harvests.	
	In Rampur.	In Northern Punjab.
1952	above average	bad
1953	below average	bad
1954	below average	average
1955	good	very bad
1956	poor; no fodder scarcity	severe scarcity and fodder famine
1957	below average	good
1958	fairly good	bad

The comparative security of Rampur from drought is obvious; it is rather in the years of excessive rainfall that the crops suffer. Serious distress owing to drought has only occurred once, in 1934, within the memory of the present generation; the drought of 1956 was felt to some extent, but there was no scarcity of fodder.

Report
para. 56.

17. The main difference between this tahsil and those nearer the plains is that crop yields are rather lower all round, and that as one goes higher the rabi harvest becomes later and the kharif (both sowing and harvesting) earlier, until a point is reached, in parts of the Upper Pahari Circle and in the Barfani tract, where a kharif crop cannot follow a rabi in the same year even on manured land. The result is seen in the figures shown in the margin.

Circle.	Percentage of crop grown in kharif.	Total rabi.	Percentage of crops harvested on total cultivation.
Lab-i-Nalajat	85.2	41.9	123.6
Lower Pahari	79.4	55.3	129.2
Upper Pahari	79.9	32.8	107.3
Barfani	92.9	4.1	93.4
Tahsil	83.1	38.2	116.7

It is shown in para. 53 that 100 *ghumaons* of cultivation produced on the average $116\frac{1}{2}$ *ghumaons* of crops matured, but this is an exaggeration, as crop failures have not been adequately recorded. This subject is discussed in para. 18 below.

The principal crops are maize 47 per cent, wheat 25 per cent, and rice $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Maize is by far the most important crop in all circles.

In the irrigated soils rice is the all-important crop; in the three lower circles about one-eighth of the irrigated land bears a crop of wheat, which in the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle is mostly on land which has also borne a kharif; but in the other circles (in Upper Pahari wholly so), wheat, ~~where grown on irrigated land, is the only crop of the year.~~ Rice, ~~except that on unirrigated~~ land, is all grown on the nursery system; it is seldom manured.

Maize grows fairly well on Warhal I, but the yield is very much below that of the manured land; one is often told in the villages (though the statement is not intended to be taken literally) that maize will not grow without manure. Maize, like all other crops in this tract, is sown broadcast.

As far as circumstances permit both maize and wheat are taken year after year on the manured land in the lower circles; in Lab-i-Nalajat and Lower Pahari the double-cropped *hail* area is about two-thirds; it falls below half in the Upper Pahari, and practically vanishes in the Barfani tract. Almost every *ghumaon* of hail is cropped in the kharif.

On Warhal I also there is a certain amount of double-cropping in the two lowest circles but ordinarily only one crop per annum is aimed at, and that crop is in two cases out of three the kharif, usually maize, which is practically the sole crop on this soil in the Barfani *ilaga*; elsewhere a large area of Warhal I is cropped with wheat, and the area under cotton and rice is not inconsiderable; dry rice is particularly common in the Upper Pahari Circle. The other soils are comparatively unimportant.

The amount of seed used is said to be—rice 12 seers per *ghumaon*, maize 20 seers per *ghumaon* and wheat 16 seers. Only two ploughings are usually given, except on the irrigated rice land which gets three: the land cannot stand more. Another point of interest is the frequent occurrence of *umbhau* land, which becomes water-logged after rainy weather, a circumstance damaging to the wheat and fatal to the maize. The existence of steep sloping untterraced land in the higher villages only, towards Thanna for instance, and its marked absence elsewhere, is ascribed to the deeper soil of the former, but probably climate has something to do with it; such sloping land is considered good for maize.

No manure is known except dung; the people even go to the trouble of clearing the land of maize stubble and other decaying vegetable matter instead of letting it rot on the field.

The absence of high class crops will not be overlooked; even the rice is of coarse varieties in most parts.

Report,
paras. 57—58.

18. The damage done to crops by wild beasts is very great, and they are also liable to injury from the various causes detailed by the Settlement Officer. The *kharaba* recorded, amounting to 4 per cent. only, is certainly much too low. It will be seen from para. 71 of the report that the following allowances have been made on this account in the produce estimate, which, when the *kharaba* actually recorded is added, certainly appear at first very liberal: the deductions are as below:—

		Allowed by the Settlement Officer.	Recorded at Girdawari.	Total.
Lab-i-Nalajat	...	10 per cent.	3 per cent.	13 per cent.
Lower Pahari	...	17 „	5 „	22 „
Upper Pahari	...	15 „	4 „	19 „
Barfani	...	21 „	3 „	24 „

The very great difference between the percentages of *kharaba* assumed and those recorded at the crop inspections requires more detailed notice than it has received in the report. It is well known how difficult it is, even where all the circumstances are favourable to accuracy, to get *kharaba* properly recorded. Part of the difference may be ascribed to this cause and to the fact that the supervision of the *girdawari* has not received as much attention as it deserved, a point on which I have remarked on the periodical business returns. The main reason for the discrepancy is, however, the manner in which the *girdawari* has been carried out; until a village is measured there are of course no maps to go on, and the crop record is of a very rough character, failing conspicuously in the record of *kharaba*. In a good many instances also it could not be carried out at the proper time, and the entries merely represent the result of subsequent enquiries as to the crops grown in each field, which would naturally be recorded as matured.

It is difficult to say exactly for how many out of the six harvests dealt with in the returns, this rough kind of *girdawari* was in use; but on the average it would not be less than four, and in the villages last measured it was in force up to the end.

Another very important consideration, perhaps the most important, is that in these hilly tracts the character of a crop may change very greatly after the *girdawari* is made; it is not possible to carry out the *girdawari* everywhere at the precise moment when the crops are ready for cutting but have not yet been cut: and it is precisely at the time when the crops are approaching maturity that they are most liable to be stricken by cold winds or other atmospheric influences, or to be destroyed by wild animals, the result being that a crop which at *girdawari* seemed well up to the average may yield practically nothing. This defect is one which it is almost impossible to remedy, except by the employment of an enormous establishment. It exists in all circles but to a greater degree in the higher tracts than elsewhere.

A final observation to make is that the last two harvests, those for which the returns are comparatively accurate, were much above the average, the rabi of 1962 being good, and the kharif the best for many years.

Taking all these points into consideration, I am not prepared to say that the *kharaba* deductions allowed by the Settlement Officer are excessive; but I think there is no doubt that they are adequate. I should have been inclined myself to put the percentage of *kharaba* in the Upper Pahari Circle at least as high as in the Lower Pahari; the Settlement Officer took into account the greater damage by wild animals in the latter, and the fact that the maize is more liable there to be injured by excessive rains, but in some other respects crop damage is greater in the Upper Pahari villages, and what was thought sufficient for the latter might have sufficed also for the former.

Before quitting this subject, I may say that I have issued instructions with a view to the careful entry of *kharaba* in future at the rough *girdawari*s before measurements; if this is not found practicable these *girdawari*s should be treated in future as a record of areas sown merely. Arrangements will also be made to conduct a very careful supplementary crop inspection in a small number of selected villages immediately before each crop is harvested in order to ascertain to what extent crops fail after being correctly recorded as matured at the ordinary *girdawari*.

19. Under the instructions issued by my predecessor a few years ago, crop experiments are now of a more useful character than was formerly the case, and latterly most of them have been conducted by officers of or above the rank of Naib-Tahsildar. Nevertheless the results have to be taken with the usual reservations, and I agree with Diwan Fattah Chand that they cannot be followed at all closely in assuming rates of yield.

Report, para.
54

The following statement shows the more important rates of outturn assumed, the figures in italics representing the results of the crop experiments:—

Circle.	RICE.			MAIZE.			WHEAT.		
	Nahri.	Abi.	Warhal I.	Hail.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Hail.	Warhal I.	Warha II.
Lab-i-Nalajat ...	476	459	216	479	415	272	299	226	112
	420	315	200	390	315	160	210	185	120
Lower Pahari ...	255	288	278	451	259	146	278	232	123
	420	315	180	380	240	135	180	160	120
Upper Pahari ...	...	...	213	336	201	128	305	170	223
	395	310	195	310	210	120	200	165	115
Barfani ...	567	430	...	634	432	244	276	160	100
	380	300	190	400	300	160	203	...	...

(NOTE.—The upper figures in italics are the results of the crop experiments, and those in roman are the rates assumed.)

These are the yields per local *ghumaon* ; to obtain the yields per acre, they should be multiplied by 1.58.

I question whether the rates assumed discriminate sufficiently between the different circles ; I have never seen a kharif crop on the ground here, but judging from the stubble the rice and maize of the colder parts of the tahsil are much better than elsewhere. What the people themselves say is briefly that there is not much difference in the yield of rice, soil for soil, in the different tracts, if the water-supply is ample. It may look better in the higher tracts, but is there subject to much damage from hail and winds.* The same remarks apply to maize, except that the yield of this crop is well known to be poor in Upper Pahari Circle, where the soil is often shallow and poor, unable to withstand either drought or prolonged wet, and the manure is apt to be carried away by heavy rains. The people also say that maize does not yield well in the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle, but this I consider is incorrect. The maize in the Barfani Circle is said to be the best as there is always good moisture for timely sowings. The yield of wheat falls off as cold increases ; but the difference is not very great. It is in general poor.

It is of little use to ask the people to state actual average yields, but I discussed the respective yields of different crops and soils with a large assemblage of zamindars during my



21. The traders' books probably give a fairly correct idea of the relative prices at different periods ; and they show the following averages :—

Report,
para. 68.

Period.	Average prices in seers per rupee.		
	Maize.	Rice.	Wheat.
1929—1940 ...	64	50	43
1941—1951 ...	50	38	36
1952—1962 ...	44	35	28

Though with considerable temporary fluctuations, prices have clearly shown a steady general tendency to rise ; as stated by the Settlement Officer, the rise comparing the second and third periods is about 11½ per cent. Comparing the last period with the first, however, the rise seems on the above figures to be hardly less than 45 per cent, but of course it would be quite unsafe to assume an actual rise of anything like this magnitude.

22. The Settlement Officer makes the following deductions from the gross produce as given by the rates of yield and prices assumed by him :—

Report,
paras. 70-71.

Percentage of gross produce deducted on account of				
Circle.	Menials' dues.	Thalla.	Kharaba.	Total.
Lab-i-Nalajat ...	2	1	10	13
Lower Pahari ...	3	2	17	22
Upper Pahari ...	3	2	15	20
Barfani ...	3	2	21	26

I accept the estimates for menials' dues and *Thalla* ; the latter represents the grain purposely left in sweeping together the heap on the threshing floor, for menials and beggars to profit by. The *kharaba* deductions, which are certainly sufficient, have been discussed in an earlier paragraph.

The Settlement Officer has stated that one-third of the *sarshaf* in the Barfani Circle is used as fodder, but has made no deduction on this account ; I calculate that the deduction if made would be almost exactly 1 per cent, but the allowances already made may be held to cover this item.

23. The proportion of the cultivation held on *batai* is only 6 per cent for the whole tract and goes as low as 2.9 per cent in the Upper Pahari Circle ; the proportion of the divisible produce which the proprietors take on these small areas is correctly worked out in para. 73, but to the percentages deducted from the rent statistics the Settlement Officer makes some additions for miscellaneous services taken by the proprietors, the details of the calculation not being given. The result is shown in the marginal statement. The share of the State of course is taken to be half that of the proprietor.

Report,
paras. 72-73.

Circle.	Percentage of divisible produce taken by proprietor.		
	Actuals as worked out.	Additions for services.	Total share of proprietor.
Lab-i-Nalajat	42.5	6.0	48.5
Lower Pahari	37.0	2.0	39.0
Upper Pahari	31.9	2.0	33.9
Barfani ...	44.3	1.5	45.8

24. On the above data, the half assets rates given in para. 74 are worked out. The half assets assessment which they give is, I think, a moderate estimate of the theoretical demand. The rates of yield are fair, the assumed prices certainly rather low, and the *kharaba* deductions at least adequate. On the other hand the share of the gross produce assumed as the right of the State is rather high, in the Lab-i-Nalajat and Barfani Circles especially. On the whole the calculation is fair, but no doubt cautious, as indeed it ought to be.

Report,
para. 74.

The rates deducted from cash rents, on the other hand, are quite as high as the statistics admit.

25. The area under cash rents is important in all circles, and amounts to nearly 10 per cent of the cultivation of the whole tahsil. The cash rents half assets rates are carefully worked out in the report and call for no criticism. The Settlement Officer has rightly added to the actual cash rents recorded the estimated value of miscellaneous services rendered by the tenants, though I think his estimate rather high : if so the half assets rates deduced are also somewhat high, but against this may be set the probability that the area leased on cash rents is scarcely up to the average.

Report,
paras. 75-76.

Revenue rates proposed. 26. The following table compares the two sets of half assets rates with the revenue rates proposed :—

Circle.	Rate per ghumaon.	Hail Nahri.	Nahri.	Hail Abi.	Abi.	Sailab.	Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Rakkar.
		Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
LAB-I-NALAJAT.	Half assets by produce estimate.	2 8 1	2 4 11	2 2 10	1 7 7	1 0 8	2 9 1	1 6 0	0 8 7	0 2 8
	Half assets by cash rents	3 2 6	2 11 3	...	1 9 6	1 2 1	2 0 0	1 5 0	0 9 3	0 6 5
	Revenue rates proposed.	2 8 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	2 6 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
	Revenue rates of { Kotli Maidani	3 8 0	2 10 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
	{ Nowshera Maidani Bala.	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
LOWER PAHARI.	Half assets by produce estimate.	2 0 0	1 8 4	1 2 6	1 2 2	0 6 0	1 11 8	0 13 5	0 5 6	0 2 2
	Half assets by cash rents	...	2 5 6	...	1 1 6	...	1 9 0	0 15 6	0 6 9	0 4 3
	Revenue rates proposed.	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 9 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	0 2 0
	Revenue rates of { Kotli Pahari	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
	{ Nowshera Pahari.	...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
UPPER PAHARI.	Half assets by produce estimate.	...	1 5 9	1 5 8	0 15 1	...	1 3 2	0 9 0	0 3 2	0 0 9
	Half assets by cash rents	...	1 12 7	...	1 0 2	...	1 4 0	0 10 2	0 6 0	...
	Revenue rates proposed.	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 15 0	...	1 2 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 2 0
	Revenue rates of Kotli Pahari.	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
BARFANI.	Half assets by produce estimate.	1 12 9	1 7 0	1 6 5	1 2 3	0 10 8	1 6 0	0 14 0	0 5 7	0 2 1
	Half assets by cash rents	...	1 14 9	...	1 0 7	...	1 3 2	0 9 9	0 5 3	0 3 0
	Revenue rates proposed.	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 2 0

Report,
para. 78.

27. In the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle, the revenue rates proposed follow closely the half assets rates by produce estimate: they diverge rather widely here and therefrom the cash rent half assets rates, but this was to be expected, more particularly in the case of small classes of land such as *Rakkar*. I entirely agree with the Settlement Officer in taking a very moderate rate for this soil, as it is always well to deal tenderly with land on the margin of cultivation. Comparing the rates proposed with those of Kotli and Nowshera, the proposals for the irrigated soils here may seem low, but in both tahsils referred to the irrigated area was small, and cannot justly be compared with the large areas which form so important a feature of the cultivation of the Lab-i-Nalajat Circle, where too the climate is somewhat different, and double cropping of the irrigated land is very rare. On the other hand the important *Warhal I* rate assumed here is much higher than the corresponding rates in recently settled tahsils, and in spite of what the Settlement Officer says on the subject I doubt whether there is any very great superiority in this soil here to justify the difference. The rate proposed is, however, supported by the half assets rates.

The assessment yielded by the revenue rates proposed is Rs. 38,079, 22 per cent in excess of the current demand and about 94½ per cent of a fairly estimated half assets demand. The assessment actually proposed by the Settlement Officer is, however, only Rs. 36,095, or an enhancement of 16 per cent, raised to 23 per cent when the increased rates of cesses referred to in para. 33 below are taken into account. It would certainly not be prudent to take a large increase in a circle, where, notwithstanding some advantages of climate and situation, the degree of prosperity is not high, transfers are comparatively serious, population is dense, miscellaneous resources small, and cultivation has almost reached its limit: in fact cultivation has probably hardly increased at all since the Settlement of 1928 was made. It may be added that in parts of the circle grazing is scarce, and the burden of *begar* heavy, while it must not be supposed that the circle is exempt from the injury done by wild animals.

I have carefully considered the village assessments, and find it possible to take a little more revenue than the Settlement Officer has proposed. At the same time a little re-adjustment of his proposed revenue rates is necessary in order that they may agree more closely with the actual assessments. I would reduce the *Hail Barani* rate, therefore, from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-4-0, a change justified by the half assets cash rent rate though not by the half assets produce estimate rate: as indicated above, I regard the *Warhal I* rate as being rather high, and would reduce it by one anna to Re. 1-5-0. These alterations give a revenue rates assessment of Rs. 36,900, and the actual demand I propose is Rs. 36,475, or about 1 per cent below rates.

This is an enhancement of 17 per cent or, adding cesses, 24 per cent.

28. In the Lower Pahari Circle again the revenue rates proposed (except that for *Suilab Jabbar*, which class is quite unimportant, and need not have been given a separate rate), agree well with the half assets rates by the produce estimates, and in most cases also with the rates deduced from cash rents. The circle does not correspond exactly with any of those previously settled; as regards the irrigation the difference is well illustrated by the figures quoted by the Settlement Officer; only 12½ per cent of the *Hail Nahri* here is *dofasli*, for instance, against 65 per cent in the corresponding circle of Kotli and 87 per cent in Nowshera.

Report,
para, 79.

The *Hail Barani* rate of Re. 1-10-0 per *ghumaon* looks rather low compared with rates assumed elsewhere, but the difference is largely accounted for by the smaller area double-cropped here; the reasons assigned for the lower rates on the other unirrigated soils are sufficient.

The assessment by the proposed revenue rates is Rs. 32,890 and the Settlement Officer expects to take an actual demand of Rs. 33,037, an enhancement of 21½ per cent, rising to 29½ per cent when cesses are included. This is about 93¼ per cent of the half assets demand. The circle is not a bad one on the whole, but it has some disadvantages, and is very unevenly assessed at present, which makes a large enhancement difficult to distribute. I have made a few alterations in the village *jamias* proposed, resulting in a proposed demand of Rs. 32,757, a little less than is proposed by the Settlement Officer, but almost exactly the demand according to his revenue rates. This is the most that I can recommend the Darbar to take from the Circle.

29. The irrigation is not of much importance in the small Upper Pahari Circle, and I pass over the rates proposed with the remark that they seem rather low. The *Hail Barani* rate strikes me as being decidedly low, being somewhat less than both the half assets rates, and just half of the rate assumed in the Kotli Pahari Circle. There the double-cropping is 59 per cent and here it is 45 per cent, and the Kotli Circle is, I believe, generally superior; I have not seen it myself, but although there may be a considerable difference between the two circles, I find it difficult to believe that it is so great as to justify a difference of 100 per cent in the *Hail* rates. Much the same remarks apply, though with less force, to the *Warhal I* rate proposed here. The *Warhal II* and *Rakkar* rates may pass, though considerably in excess of the half assets rates by the produce estimate, the proposed rate on *Rakkar* being 166 per cent higher than the half assets rate; the explanation probably is that *Rakkar* in this circle happened to be little cropped in the years observed, as may easily happen in the case of land which is only expected to yield a crop once in every three or four years.

Report,
para, 80.

The assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer is Rs. 16,060, an enhancement of 24 per cent, or with cesses 31½ per cent, a large increase and one not wholly justified by the half assets calculation. As I have stated elsewhere I consider that calculation cautious in all circles, but it does not seem to be more so in the Upper Pahari Circle than in the others. It was, however, my intention originally to disregard the half assets standard to some extent, and to raise the revenue rates on *Hail* and *Warhal I*, for my feeling about the proposed demand on this circle as a whole is that it is decidedly light; but on going into the village assessments I find it impossible to assess a larger demand than is proposed by the Settlement Officer; indeed my village *jamias* bring out a total a trifle lower than his, though the net difference is quite trifling. The principal difficulty is the extraordinary unevenness of the present demand; as it is the demand has been doubled, (with cesses much more than doubled), in a number of estates, and they are still lightly assessed, though I cannot take more from them; others are already paying quite as much as they should pay.

Cultivation has increased considerably, probably by not less than 25 per cent, and there is scope for still further development, but the increase has been very unevenly distributed. I may say further that the circle contains a large amount of inferior land, shallow and incapable of resisting either drought or prolonged wet. It is an inferior circle, and although it remains leniently assessed as a whole, I can say with confidence that no larger enhancement should be taken.

Report,
para. 81.

30. The Barfani Circle is unlike all those that have come under Settlement hitherto and comparisons with rates assumed elsewhere would be useless. Assessment of Barfani Circle. The revenue rates are a little lower all round than the half assets rates (produce estimate), which I consider particularly low in this circle, owing to the large deductions on account of *kharaba*, which seems also to have received some consideration in the estimated yields; I have, however, seen too little of the circle, or rather too little of its harvests, to be confident that my judgment is correct on this point; and the Settlement Officer is thoroughly convinced that the allowances he has made are only fair. The circle is a remote one, has only one harvest, and that undoubtedly precarious, and has to be treated with caution. Though cultivation has certainly increased considerably since last Settlement, I am not inclined to suggest a larger enhancement than the Settlement Officer proposes; he would take Rs. 15,405, almost exactly the assessment by his revenue rates, and $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the estimated half assets demand. This assessment is, I think, low, but it involves the fairly substantial enhancement of 22 per cent (or 29 per cent including cesses) which in the circumstances of the circle is in my judgment quite enough.

My village assessments bring out a total of Rs. 15,235 which is the demand proposed for sanction.

Report,
paras. 82-83.

Summary of assessment proposals. 31. The above proposals are summed up in the following table:—

Circle,	Current revenue.	Proposed revenue.	INCREASE PER CENT ON PRESENT DEMAND.	
			Land revenue only.	Revenue and cesses.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Lab-i-Nalajat	31,170	36,475	17	24
Lower Pahari	27,190	32,757	$20\frac{1}{2}$	28
Upper Pahari	12,957	16,035	24	$31\frac{1}{2}$
Barfani	12,633	15,235	$20\frac{1}{2}$	28
Total	83,950	1,00,502	$19\frac{1}{2}$	27

I have confidence in the fairness of the assessments proposed, because they are based on the solid foundation of a most careful consideration of the village *jamas*, both by the Settlement Officer and by myself, as well as on the theoretical standards of assessment. The Settlement Officer has made very careful village inspections, and I also have seen, though in much less detail, almost every village in the tahsil. I first went through the village *jamas* proposed by the Settlement Officer with him and with his experienced Assistant, Pandit Ramdhan, referring to his village notes in all cases of doubt: I subsequently went carefully through the proposals with my own *haisiat dehi* notes and made certain alterations, which have since been discussed with the Settlement Officer and modified where necessary.

Local knowledge and careful consideration of the circumstances of each village are the best guarantee of a fair Settlement, and both have, I hope, been forthcoming in the present instance.

Report,
para. 84.

32. The proposal to assess to revenue only the nine water mills in the immediate neighbourhood of Rampur follows the precedent set in Nowshera and Kotli, and is in my opinion reasonable. I have made some enquiries about the rate proposed, viz., Rs. 4 per mill, and consider it suitable.

Report,
paras.
86-88.

Cesses.	33. The cesses realised at present are as follows:—		
		Rs.	a. p.
Lambardari	3	0	0
Patwari	2	9	6
	(Rs. 2-6-0 per cent not Rs. 3-2-0 per cent, see para. 84 of report)		
School cess	0	8	0
Total	6	1	6

Assuming that the cesses now to be taken will be the same as were recently sanctioned

* Lambardar	5 per cent	for Kashmir, viz., Rs. 12-8-0	* per cent it will be seen that this item is more than doubled, a fact which must not be forgotten in fixing the total enhancement which can be taken.
Patwar	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Education	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	
Road cess	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	
	$12\frac{1}{2}$	"	

In Kashmir it has been decided to debit the remuneration of the *zaildars* to the *patwar* fund; and also to pay therefrom the cost of the Kanungo establishment as was once done in the Punjab. In the poorer

Jammu Province, the *patwar* fund even at 4½ per cent is not rich enough to meet these items, and it is proposed therefore that this expenditure should be borne by general revenues for the present; it is not desirable to raise the rate of the cess any further to meet them. The matter should be considered for other tahsils or districts as they come under Settlement.

The reintroduction of the road cess has already been sanctioned for Kashmir and I believe for Jammu also: the working of the new arrangements for repairs, etc., will require very careful watching, otherwise failure is bound to result. To make over sums of money to Tahsildars or Overseers, to be expended at their discretion, will lead to a return to *begar* in many cases, and the last state of the zamindars will be worse than the first.

34. *Zaildars* should be appointed here as in the settled tahsils, provided that suitable men are forthcoming, a condition which can certainly not be fulfilled as regards the greater part of the tahsil; where that is the case small *safed poshi inams* may be allowed until next Settlement, when the holders may have reached a position fitting them for promotion to zaildarship. The *zaildari* system is apt to become an engine of oppression to the zamindars, but *zaildars* are too useful a factor in the administration to be rejected by that reason.

Report,
Paras.
89—90.

Term of Settlement. Instalments. Introduction of new assessments.

35. I agree with the Settlement Officer that the term of Settlement should be 15 years, and that the dates of instalments should be—

Report,
Paras.
92—94.

Kharif ... 15th Maghar to 15th Poh
Rabi ... 15th Jeth to end of Har.

I have discussed these dates with the leading zamindars, who consider them quite suitable.

The proportion of revenue payable in the kharif instalment will usually be two-thirds, except in the Lower Pahari Circle where half will generally be preferred; but no fixed rule need be laid down, and where the people wish to pay a different proportion, and their wish is not unreasonable, they should be allowed to do so. I think that some of the Lower Pahari villages will elect to pay two-thirds of their revenue in the kharif and the Barfani villages perhaps three-fourths.

If the new assessments are to be introduced from kharif 1963, orders on the report should be passed by 1st September next. It is not fair to a Settlement Officer to require him to carry out the very important *bachh* work in a hurry, as so often happens.

36. Miscellaneous matters. I agree with the Settlement Officer in his remarks about *malba*; the proposal is not a new one; the procedure in force in other settled tahsils may be adopted.

Report,
Para. 89.

Dispensaries and schools. The proposals in para. 46 regarding increased medical aid will, I am sure, have the support of the Chief Medical Officer.

Report,
Paras.
46—47.

As regards schools, there is clearly room for very great improvement in the educational facilities provided, and the proposal to establish a new school at Mangal Nar deserves the consideration of the Educational Department. I agree that there is more prospect of a school succeeding at Thanna than at Chingas. I would add after discussing the matter with officials and zamindars that there seem to be fair prospects of success for a school at Rajnagar (Budhil), where it might with great advantage be combined with a new post office, as proposed in para. 14 above. Darhal is another place where a school might be expected to prosper; and at some future time another should be opened in the neighbourhood of Saranu.

37. This is the first Assessment Report submitted by Diwan Fatteh Chand since I took charge of my present office. The report is a good one, and I think an improvement on its predecessors, but Diwan Fatteh Chand shines less as a report writer than in the more practical parts of his work. His village inspections are very careful, and the notes recording the results are excellent; his case work is very good and his decisions sound, and his management of his subordinates leaves nothing to be desired. I could scarcely wish for a better Settlement Officer.

Report,
Para. 96.

Pandit Ramdhan, the Assistant Settlement Officer, though a "lent officer," is a subject of the State; his uprightness and industry are well known, and he has a thorough experience of his work. His work as Assistant Settlement Officer has been entirely satisfactory.

Pandit Udhey Chand, M.A., has throughout the operations held the post of Settlement Tahsildar in charge of this tahsil; he has worked very hard and well, is strictly honest, and is popular with the people. It gives me the more pleasure to bring his services to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, in that Pandit Udhey Chand is a State subject, who (excepting a brief training in the Hazara Settlement) has learnt his work entirely in the State service.

SRINAGAR :

W. S. TALBOT,

Dated 5th July 1906. }

Settlement Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir State.

38. The following is a list of the matters requiring orders:—

Subject.	Para. of Report.	Para. of Review.
Assessment Circles	11—15	3
Remission of ground rent in respect of shops in Dhaleri and Phaliana, and Rs. 262, on account of Kamiana, etc. ...	22	4
Remissions of arrears	24	5
Maintenance of kuhls	28	7
Veterinary aid	38	11
Inequality of grazing taxation	39	12
A Post Office at Rajnagar	44	14
Revenue rates and demand proposed	78—81	30
Assessment on water mills	84	32
Cesses	86—88	33
Zaildars and safed poshi inams	89-90	34
Term of Settlement. Instalments. Introduction of new assessment	92-94	35
Dispensaries and schools	95, 46 & 47	36
Notice of officers	96	37



NOTE
ON THE
ASSESSMENT REPORT
OF
RAMPUR RAJOURI TAHSIL

IN
JAMMU PROVINCE,

BY
RAI BAHADUR LALA BHAWANI DAS, M. A.,
REVENUE MINISTER

to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE.

1906.



JAMMU:

Printed under the supervision of DIWAN ALIM CHAND, G. C., Supdt. "Banbir Prakash Press."—10-11-63—25.

1907.

REVENUE MINISTER'S OFFICE, KASHMIR STATE.

NOTE ON THE REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

Rampur Rajouri Tahsil of the Riasi District of the Jammu Province submitted by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. W. S. Talbot and Lala Fateh Chand, Settlement Officer, respectively.

BY

THE REVENUE MINISTER.

1. The Assessment Report by Lala Fateh Chand, Settlement Officer and the Review by the Settlement Commissioner have been drawn up on lines laid down in Punjab Circular orders and deal with the tract that was ordered to be brought under Settlement by His Highness the Maharaja in Council, in Resolution No. 17, dated 21st August 1902.

2. No preliminary report on circles and prices, &c., as is usual in the Punjab, appears to have been written; the present report deals with subjects in which orders may have been appropriately obtained before submitting the Assessment proposals. The question is being discussed with the Settlement Commissioner and the matter will be separately dealt with.

3. *Area, &c., of the Tract under Report.*—I need not repeat what has been said of the natural features and area of the tract under report. The report deals with 266 estates of the present Tehsil that consists of 336 villages. The villages attached to it from the Nowshchra Tehsil have already been settled with that Tehsil. The Tehsil is well wooded, but in the villages trees are said to be rather scarce and fruit trees unimportant though walnuts grow in colder villages, but are not very numerous. Steps should be taken to extend the cultivation of fruit trees where they would grow well.

The country is wholly mountainous. The height varies from 2,500 feet to 15,300 feet, while cultivation extends to Barfani tracts or snow peaks to a height of over 6,000 feet above sea level and even higher. The area of the tract is 574 square miles out of which 560 are said to have been measured now. Some *margs* or grazing grounds to the south of the Pir Panjal have been left unmeasured. They are uninhabited except during the summer months when people take their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats there.

4. *The rain-fall and climate.*—The rain-fall is registered at Rajouri Rajapuri, now called Rampur, which lies in the central Valley at about 3,100 feet above sea level and the average rain-fall of the year is 57 inches as compared with 31 and 32½ inches of Kotli and Nowshchra to the west and south respectively. The rain-fall of Chet is specially important as both crops depend on its being sufficient. It is never within man's memory said to have failed except in 1934 and it is said to be generally believed that the rain-fall is nearly always sufficient though it varies from place to place according to position of the hills and ravines. Snow falls in some portions of the Tehsil; it does not melt for 2 or 3 months in the higher hills, but it lies in some parts for a few days only.

The climate of the tract where rice is grown is said to be very unhealthy during the rainy months.

5. *Assessment Circles.*—The division of the tract into 4 groups of villages (irrespective of their contiguity) according to their positions in the snowy height of the hills or lower down and along the banks of streams is most simple that could be devised and may be approved.

The "*Labi Nalajat*" is the best tract and next to it come the lower Pahari upper Pahari, and Barfani in order of their importance and fertility; their names are expressive enough and they are fully described by the Settlement Officer in paras. 12 to 14 of his report.

6. *Fiscal history and Remission proposed.*—Fiscal history of the tract is given in detail by the Settlement Officer in Paras. 16 to 21 of his report. In Para. 4 of Settlement Commissioner's Review is given a statement showing the revenue demand during different periods. It has varied from Rs. 46,529 (Imperial) to Rs. 79,987; the present demand of 1961-62 after excluding miscellaneous items detailed below amounts to Rs. 83,950, besides the Lamberdars' cess of Rs. 2,761. These miscellaneous items are:—

- (1) Rs. 1,979 Kahcharai of 50 villages is included in grazing dues and is accounted for separately and does not form part of land revenue now.
- (2) Rs. 262 on account of Kamiana on weavers, &c.; may now be remitted, as has been done in other Tehsils recently settled in the Jammu Province.
- (3) Rs. 145 are ground-rent on the town of Rampur itself and will be realised as such on shops and Nazool buildings and not as land revenue.
- (4) Rs. 6 ground-rent in the villages of Phaliana and Dhaleri are proposed by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner to be remitted, as the villages are said to have been recognized as belonging to Zemindar proprietors. Separate papers in these cases should come up with the files of decisions for orders. It is not right in my opinion to dispose of such individual cases in an Assessment Report.
- (5) Rs. 350 levied in respect of Asnami areas in Bharot already remitted by His Highness in Council by Resolution No. 15, dated 11th February 1905, are shown in Kishbandi by a mistake.
- (6) Rs. 2, remitted in boundary disputes with Poonch.
- (7) Rs. 165 out of Kahcharai Muafi in villages of Dondot, Phulni, Rajnagar and Kewal.

Total Rs. 2,599, which should be remitted as recommended by Settlement Officer and Settlement Commissioner.

5. *Arrears.*—The Settlement of 1,942 has worked well; the total outstanding amounts to Rs. 1,116-12-6, of which Rs. 734-10-5 are recommended to be written off for good reasons, while Rs. 383-2-0 are in course of realisation.

6. *Classification of soils.*—The Settlement Commissioner has rightly remarked that the classification made by the Settlement Officer (very likely following the distinction made in the Nowshera Report) is needlessly minute for Assessment purposes. I would add that for Bachh purposes even the Zemindars will not go into such detailed distinctions and will probably adopt the principal soils only. But it is by no means certain. The Settlement Officers may in future Assessment Reports note only broad general classifications unless the Zemindars are keen about the minor distinctions locally recognised being observed and want to base their Bachh on such distinctions. It will not be fair to leave out any distinctions at the time of measurements if the Zemindars want to retain them, but care should be taken that Officers of superior grade personally inspect soils and get entries made in all doubtful cases and fix the soils while measurements are in progress, as they cannot go back to have soils recorded when measurements are over and Bachh work begins.

7. *Distribution of soils and Increase in cultivation.*—Increase in cultivation is given in Para. 26 of the Report as amounting to 40.9% on the cultivated area of Sambat 1930. It is partly due to the inclusion of Dharmarth villages that were not measured in 1930, but mostly due to new lands having been since broken up by the people who realised the value of their rights and who were impelled by wants to resort to reclaiming. It is noteworthy that most of the increase is found in the tracts higher up in the hills. Irrigation has increased by 15.9% most of which has taken place in the highest parts and on the banks of streamlets.

The Settlement Commissioner casts a doubt on the figures given by the Settlement Officer and thinks that practically there has been no increase in cultivation since the measurement of 1928 in the Labi Naljat circle. He, however, estimates the increase in Lower Pahari Circle @ 10% and in the Upper and Barfani Circle @ 25% (see Para. 8 of Review). There is nothing before me to discredit results arrived at by the Settlement Officer and the figures of present area may be taken to be reliable. It is quite reasonable to believe that with the increase of population and the rise in the margin of cultivation good deal of new land must have been brought under the plough. The manured area is fairly large but it is rightly said that much of the manure is washed down by heavy rainfall. There is apparently still room for increase in cultivation, as Banjar Kadim (culturable waste) varies from 20.5 in Barfani to 55.4 in Upper Pahari Circle. There is, however, no prospect of increase in irrigation, as all the available water of the various Chashmās is all used up for rice crops. The existing Kuhls, if properly managed, will, however, command greater area in some cases. The Tehsildars should see to repairs being done to them by the villagers concerned at the proper time and note if any increase of irrigation was possible. The Revenue officers when in Camp should specially attend to this work and bear in mind the remarks of Settlement Officer made by him in Para. 28 of the Report.

From correspondence in this office it appears that there is an area of 125 acres commanded by the Sangpur Kuhl. The Governor Jammu and the Settlement Officer Mirpur and Riasi Districts were of opinion that the area in question might be assessed permanently at Barani rates and the Zemindars left to repair the Kuhl themselves every year, the Abi rates being specified and charged when Tehsildar gets the work executed through "Halla Sheri." The Settlement Commissioner agreed with the above opinion but remarked that the method of assessment should be left to be decided when the Assessment Report is sent up and added that until then remissions be given when the Kuhl be not in working order. The matter has not, however, been mentioned in the Assessment Report. The Settlement Officer has since after sending up the report received proposals in the case from the local Tehsildar who is getting the Kuhl cleared up. So the matter will have to be separately reported on. The above principle, however, for assessing the land so irrigated may be sanctioned.

8. *Population, Tribes, Tenure and Holdings.*—The Thakkars occupy the greatest portion; the Gujjars come next to them and are mostly tenants. They look more to their cattle than to profits from agriculture pure and simple; Brahmans, Jarrals (the old rulers of the tract) and the Damals are next in importance. Agriculturists as a class are not said to be very hard working, but the proprietors are generally well-off and hold above one third the area themselves; occupancy tenants hold about $\frac{1}{2}$ and tenants-at-will only one-sixth.

The holdings are fairly large but the exact figures cannot be gathered from the Report, as the individuals appear in a number of holdings. Average per head of cultivated area is 1.07 acres and compares well with the neighbouring Tehsils of Kotli and Nowshetra where it was 1.2 and 1.4 respectively. Population is rather dense, being 948 souls per square mile of cultivated area against 848 of Kotli Tehsil. Most of the villages are held on a Bhayachari Tenure, as appears from Para. 35 of Settlement Officer's report.

9. *Live stock.*—The number of cattle and sheep in the Tehsil is much greater than in the neighbouring Tehsils, and there is ample grazing for them in the Forests. Income from grazing alone comes to about Rs. 42,000 yearly—being equal to about half the present Land Revenue demand. The question of fixing the demand for local cattle of Zemindars has been submitted already, but it will not be out of place if orders of His Highness are passed on the Report and the Settlement Officer authorized to fix the grazing demand for each village and include it in the revenue and leave to the villagers to make a periodical redistribution thereof according to local circumstances.

The question of Rasum realised by the Poonch authorities for cattle passing for 3 hours through their Ilaka has been settled by the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, passed on 3rd February 1906. The Foreign Minister is

in communication with the Raja Sahib of Poonch with a view to securing observance of these. The proposal to have an extra Veterinary Assistant is separately under consideration, and the Governor will be requested to arrange if one of the 3 present Veterinary Assistants of the Jammu Province cannot do all the work required. Such proposals in an Assessment Report are rather out of place and may better be reported on separately to be properly dealt with. But it is, however, not objectionable, as the Assessment Report gives a useful opportunity of bringing to notice prominently *the needs of the tract*.

10. *Land transfers and Indebtedness of Zemindars.*—The sales and the mortgages respectively are said to have been 1·7 and 2·8 % of the total cultivated area of the tract and only one third of the total sales and mortgages have gone to Sahukars and so there is no apprehension here that the lands are changing hands. The Settlement Commissioner refers to his proposals as to *Bai Bil Waja* transactions being declared illegal, but such a drastic measure was not urgently required and the matter has been dropped for the present. The Settlement Commissioner will be now informed and may refer the matter up again if necessary. The uninsured debts of owners and tenants that amount to about Rs. 6-8 per acre of cultivated area are rather considerable. The Settlement Commissioner thinks that the matter is not very serious. Debt per head is Rs. 17 in the case of Proprietors and Rs. 8 in the case of Tenants. The figures are not quite reliable but similar figures for some parts of the Punjab tell quite a different tale. The matter should be, however, watched carefully by the Local Revenue Officers.

The prices of land have not yet risen to competition rates, as there is no great demand for it there just now.

11. *Communications, Post Offices and Markets, Schools and Hospitals and the Serais.*—The Bridge on the Rajouri Tawi that was washed away in 1950 has not been rebuilt yet. The attention of the Public Works Department may be drawn to Para. 48 of the Report. The roads in a hilly country are naturally difficult to keep up ; proposals for relieving a road-cess at the rate of Re. 0-2-8 per rupee of revenue are under consideration for the Jammu Province. It has been sanctioned in the case of the newly settled Tehsils of the Kashmir Valley. This kind of work will not be done by unpaid labour any more anywhere in the territories of His Highness now.

Postal authorities will have to be addressed on the necessity of a Post Office at Rajnagar referred to in Para. 44 of the Report. If a school is started there, the Postal authorities may find it cheap to get the school teacher to do the work on a small allowance, as is done in a number of places. There are no great markets of importance in this Tehsil, but this cannot be helped. The law of demand and supply is working here as well as elsewhere and the want of market will be soon removed when communications improve. New markets are rising up here and there according to requirements the people have in each tract. The prices assumed are affected by want of good markets and so the subject has been noticed by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner. The proposal of the Settlement Officer in Paras. 46 and 47 as to the want of a Hospital at Dharmasal and a School at Angalnar and Rajnagar (Budhil) and the change of the one from Chingas to Thanna may be sent to the Departments concerned for such action as they deem fit to take.

The Settlement Officer notices that at Rajouri the Serai is being used as a Tehsil building, but that it is not quite comfortable ; a suitable building will be erected as soon as funds permit.

12. *Crop statistics.*—The subject of crops of each kind and Kharaba deductions has been fully dealt with by the Settlement Officer in Paras. 50 to 52 of the Report and by the Settlement Commissioner in Paras. 16 to 19 of the Review. The Settlement Commissioner supports the Kharaba deductions allowed by the Settlement Officer. They are apparently rather liberal but may be allowed as it is better to err in the beginning on the side of leniency than to have defective data on which to base assessment and then to show far lower revenue than the estimates at the end. He has issued instructions for the future to have the failure of crops properly recorded before final measurements. It is, however, well known that it is very difficult to record Kharaba quite correctly anywhere with even a very good staff.

13. *The rates of yield.*—The rates of yield assumed, though they do not follow exactly the result of crop experiments, are fair on the whole and may be assumed for purposes of making produce estimates. The figures assumed in some cases are not quite justified by the experiments and by the experience of the officers themselves and have been commented upon adversely by the Settlement Commissioner. He has not, however, interfered with the figures adopted by the Settlement Officer. The statement given on page 6 will show the rates of yield assumed in the tract under report as compared with other Tehsils and with those obtained by experiments on some of the important soils for the three important crops of rice, maize and wheat. No experiments appear to have been made on irrigated land for maize, as no results are noted in the Statement given in the Report and the Review. The figures given in Italics are such as have been commented upon by the Settlement Commissioner and appear to call for remarks. The opinions of local officers are to be respected, as they have been moving in the fields there. Their local knowledge is more reliable than the experiments that were admittedly conducted during the last seasons and under certain well known conditions that do not generally prevail when harvests are gathered by the Zemindars in the ordinary way.

Prices.—The fixing of prices is more or less guess work as has been remarked by the Settlement Commissioner. The Settlement Officer has assumed prices after making very liberal allowances for sale of the produce by the Zemindars to the Sahukars. He has allowed about 16 % for carriage of produce to market towns or to Sahukars. To find the prevailing prices he has taken about 30 % of the average of prices prevailing between 1942 and 1962—a period of 20 years. The prices prevailing when the last Assessment was announced in 1942 as compared with the average of the last 10 or even 5 years should have been taken as the basis on which to find the increase that may fairly be claimed on that account. The remarks of Settlement Officer in Paras. 68 and 69 of the Report are not quite clear and logical and so Settlement Commissioner has discussed the question in the Review. It is admitted that the Assessment of 1940 has worked well and the prices then prevailing as compared with prices for a period of last 10 years (1952 to 1962) show a rise of about 45 % (*vide* Settlement Commissioner's Review, Para 21). It is certainly unsafe to assume an actual rise to that extent. The prices assumed are very liberal and all necessary allowances have been given and the estimates based thereon will certainly err more on the side of leniency than otherwise and so prices assumed may be sanctioned.

The Statement given below shows prices of 1942 as compared with prices now assumed and those assumed for the neighbouring Tehsils as regards the principal crops.

Crops.	Average of prices excluding year of drought		Prevailing prices found by Settlement Officer after making allowances for cart age, &c.	Prices assumed for the area under report.	Prices assumed in the neighbouring Tehsils of		
	From 1929 to 1940.	From 1952 to 1961.			Nowshera.	Kotli.	Mindhar.
Rice ...	50	35	42	42	35	35	36
Maize ...	64	41	52	51	46	45	40
Wheat ...	43	28	35	35	33	30	37
Sarshuf ...	27	18	24	22	20	20	24
Barley ...	73	42	59	58	60	55	50

The prices have been assumed for the Tehsil as a whole and not separately for circles or groups of villages that lie far apart, but they are so low that any differences on that account will be of no moment to even the most distant part of the Tehsils.

Statement showing rates of yield in seers per ghumaon, assumed for Rampur Tahsil, as compared with those of other Tahsils and with results of experiments (Para. 13).

Circles.	RICE.				MAIZE.			WHEAT.				REMARKS.
		Nahri.	Abi.	Warhal I.	Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	Nahri.	Hail Barani.	Warhal I.	Warhal II.	
Labai Nalajaj.	Result of Experiment	476	469	216	479	415	272	257	299	226	112	Rice. Noushehra Maidani Kotli.
	Assumed in other neighbouring Tahsils	...	400	200	400 390	300 280	200 180	240	230 250	200 210	150 150	Maidani Garbi. Maize. Maidani Noushehra Maidani. Sharki Kotli. Wheat. Noushehra Kotli. Maize.
	Assumed here	420	315	200	390	315	160	230	210	185	120	Maidani Noushehra.
Lower Pahari.	Result of Experiment	255	288	278	451	259	145	158	278	232	123	Maidani Gharhi Kotli. Wheat.
	Assumed in other neighbouring Tahsils	As in	Labai Nalajaj Circle.		400 390	300 280	200 180	240	230 250	200 210	150 150	Noushehra Kotli. Maize.
	Assumed here	420	315	180	390	240	135	230	180	160	120	Maidani Gharhi Kotli. Wheat.
Upper Pahari.	Result of Experiment	...	...	213	336	201	128	.....	305	170	222	Noushehra Kotli. Maize. Pahari Kotli.
	Assumed in other neighbouring Tahsils	As in	Labai Nalajaj Circle.		380 380	270 270	180 160	240	200 200	165 180	140 140	Pahari Noushehra. Wheat.
	Assumed here	395	310	195	310	210	120	210	200	165	115	Noushehra Kotli. Maize. Kotli and Noushehra.
Barani.	Result of Experiment	567	430	...	634	432	244	.....	275	.....	.....	Average Tehsil. Wheat.
	Assumed in other neighbouring Tahsils	As in	Labai Nalajaj Circle		420 310	293 276	207 172	.....	227 237	195 215	163 155	Noushehra Kotli.
	Assumed here	380	300	190	400	300	160	.....	200	160	100	Noushehra Kotli.

Produce estimates.—After finding the rates of yield which are very moderate and assuming prices that are as low that they are never likely to prevail during the next term of Settlement, the produce estimates and the half net assets and rates reduced therefrom are very moderate and compare very well with the rates deduced from cash rents. The share of State in the Proprietary villages is 50 % of the owner's share and works out as below in each circle :—

Circles.	Average share of the proprietors.	Reduction for dues of Kamins and Kharaba failure.	Addition for services rendered to owara.	Balance of proprietor's share.	Share of State at 50 p. c. of proprietors share.	Percentage of Malkana to make up 30 p. c. in cases of State owned villages.
Labi Nalajat ...	45.5	13	6 Per cent	48.5	24.25	5.75
Lower Pahari ...	42.42	22	2 "	39	19.5	11
Upper Pahari ...	36.9	20	2 "	33.9	16.95	613.05
Barfani ...	49.3	26.3	1.5 "	45.8	22.9	7.1

The deductions on account of failure of crops shown here are besides the Kharaba already allowed in the Girdawari. Figures for the State share given in Appendix VII of the Report and in Statement given at page 34 are not quite intelligible and the results as worked out appeared to be incorrect or misleading. So following principles given by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner, an abstract of the data, on which the half net assets have been framed, is given below as furnished by Assistant Settlement Officer, Pandit Ram Dhan.



**STATEMENT SHOWING VALUE OF GROSS PRODUCE AND OWNER'S AND STATE SHARES,
RAMPUR TEHSIL.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Circle.	VALUE OF GROSS PRODUCE.			Value of proprietors share according to rent of each circle.	Add for petty services.	Total of columns 6 and 7.	Deductions for Kamin dues and Khawaba.	Balance of proprietor's shares.	DETAIL OF COLUMN 10.		Balance after deductions of Kamin dues and Khawaba from value gross produce for Sarkari villages see (column 9).	STATE SHARE.		
		In villages.		Total.						Zamindari	Sarkari.		50 per cent of Column 11.	30 per cent of Column 13.	Total.
		Zamindari.	Sarkari.													Rs.
1	Labi Nalajat ...	1,66,448	18,211	1,86,659	79,330	11,200	90,530	11,769	78,761	71,077	7,684	15,814	35,539	4,753	40,292
		...	...	...	42.5	6	...	13	...	...	...	...	50	30	
2	Lower Pahari ...	2,22,350	6,057	2,29,007	84,733	4,580	89,313	19,648	69,665	67,640	2,125	5,193	33,820	1,557	35,377
		...	...	...	37	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	50	20	
3	Upper Pahari ...	1,14,020	1,137	1,15,757	86,926	2,315	39,241	7,818	31,393	31,085	298	910	15,542	273	15,815
		...	...	...	31.9	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	50	30	
4	B rfani ...	97,571	648	98,219	42,511	1,473	44,984	11,696	33,288	33,069	219	480	16,534	144	16,678
		...	...	...	41.3	1.5	...	26	...	...	...	...	50	30	

The above represents fairly what, I believe, the Settlement Officer meant. He has not given separate figures for Zamindari and State villages. In cases of villages where State is the Proprietor, the State share has been taken at 30 % as had been done in the Kashmir Valley as the Settlement Officer says in Para 73 of his Report. The Settlement Commissioner has omitted to mention this. He appears to have been under the impression that there was no good reason for making a new departure in the matter there. The Malikana cannot be incorporated in the revenue here as has been done in the Kashmir villages. In cases where such State villages come in between others owned by Proprietors of various castes and tribes, it will not be improper to show Malikana separately and assess villages with revenue according to rates of the Assessment circle and according to their capacity and to add so much Malikana as would bring the revenue to 30 % of gross produce of the village. This rate will perhaps vary according to the share of produce that proprietors took in that neighbourhood. The Settlement Officer in Para. 91 proposes to levy Malikana at the same rates as prevail in villages held in proprietary rights by Zemindars. This is not very clear and it is not understood what rates prevail there. If no rate of Malikana is charged and Batai is taken, the Malikana at a uniform rate of 4 annas per rupee of revenue in the Labi Nalajat and Barfani circles and at 8 annas in both the Lower and Upper Pahari circles would bring the total sum as near as possible to 30 % standard of State share in such villages. This would appear from the figures given above. I would advise this method rather than the mixing up of the Malikana with revenue and taking of 30 % of gross produce as rent. It will perhaps be better if the cases of all such villages were separately dealt with regarding the rate of Malikana. There is no time now for consulting the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner at this stage; they have not discussed the matter so fully as was necessary. The Mustajar, I believe, have no right to be there permanently and the Settlement Officer's proposal on each case may be awaited on the lines he proposes in Para. 91 of the Report.

16. *The Revenue rates.*—The Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner have discussed the rates of each of the four circles in detail and they propose revenue rates of various soils that closely agree with the rates deduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ net assets by produce estimates. They compare very favourably with $\frac{1}{2}$ cash net assets, though much lower than the rates already sanctioned for the Kotli and Nowshera Tahsils. The rates as modified by the Settlement Commissioner may be sanctioned. I have not been able to go to see this Tahsil and I need not delay the submission of the Report and Settlement Commissioner's review for orders on that account, specially as the Settlement Commissioner says that he has seen nearly every village and gone over the assessments with the Settlement Officer and his Assistant, Pandit Ram Dhan. He adds that the revenue rates give nearly the same revenue as has been found by detailed village assessment, and another reason for not raising the rates is that it will be rather hard to take a higher increase than is now proposed as would appear further on.

It is urged by the Settlement Officer, who has seen the Nowshera and Kotli Tehsils as well, that the soil of same kind of land of Rampur-Rajori is inferior to that of the two said Tehsils, though there is some superior land here and hence rates of Warhal I in Labi Nalajat villages is higher than in the Kotli and Nowshera Tehsils. But the lower rates were naturally expected here in almost all the other soils.

The Settlement Commissioner gives a statement in Para. 26 of his Review showing the rates assumed as compared with the rates deduced from $\frac{1}{2}$ net assets by produce estimates and by cash net assets. He compares rates sanctioned for the Kotli and Nowshera Tehsils where similar circles were assessed before. There is no circle similar to the Barfani in any of the Tehsils already assessed.

16. *The Assessment proposals.*—The result of the assessment by applying the revenue rates is summarised below as compared with present revenue demand and State share as deduced by half net assets produce estimates.

Circle.	Current demand.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Net assets by produce estimates.	By revenue rates.	PROPOSED.		Percentage of increase in current demand.
				Settlement Officer by village assessments above rough estimates below.	Settlement Commissioner	
Labi-Nalajat	31,170	40,292	38,079	{ 36,095 38,000 }	30,475	17
Lower Pahari	27,190	25,387	32,890	{ 33,037 33,280 }	32,757	20.5
Upper Pahari	12,957	15,814	15,535	{ 16,060 15,947 }	16,635	24
Barfani	12,633	16,678	15,419	{ 15,405 14,975 }	15,235	20.5
Total of Tehsil 266 ...	83,950	1,08,171	1,01,923	1,00,597	1,00,592	19.5

I may note that, as cesses will also be almost doubled, the increase proposed is quite fair and the revenue is very lenient, though in individual villages it will be almost doubled.

17. *Water-mills*—There are only 9 water-mills near Rampur and the proposal to assess them at Rs. 4 per mill appears to be suitable and may be sanctioned.

18. *Cesses*—The cesses will be the same as recently sanctioned for the Kashmir Valley and may be sanctioned at the same rates for this Tehsil as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Lamberdars	...	5	0	0 per cent.
Patwar	...	4	4	0 ..
Road cess	...	2	8	0 ..
School cess	...	0	12	0 ..
Total	...	12	8	0 ..

I may note that the proposal to pay the Zaildar and Kanungos from general revenue has already been sent up to His Highness and I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the Patwar cess here in the Jammu Province is barely enough for the Patwari's pay and contingent expenditure.

As to number and pay of Patwaris the proposal may be submitted in due course.

19. *Zaildars*—The Settlement Commissioner is right in thinking that Sofaid Poshes may be at first nominated and when they have done some useful work for some time as such and made themselves fit for the duties of Zaildars they may be called Zaildars if suitable. The Settlement Officer's proposals given in Para. 90 be sanctioned and he may submit names in due course.

20. *The term of Settlement and dates of instalments.*—The term of Settlement may be 20 years if there be no serious objection. The Settlement Commissioner told me that he will have none. There is not much room for extension of cultivation and a beginning be made for introducing longer terms than 15 years in such Tehsils. It is admitted on all hands that frequent Settlements are not a good thing unless absolutely necessary and I need not dilate any further upon the importance of having in this case 20 year's term. It may begin from Kharif 1963.

The instalments be fixed as proposed :—

Kharif	15th Maghar to 15th Poh.
Rabbi	15th Jeth to end of Har.

The Governor ought to have been consulted about the dates. Settlement Officer's proposals as supported by the Settlement Commissioner are, however, quite suitable. The dates for the Kharif, however, are rather late for some circles. The Governor may, however, report after some experience if they are not found to suit.

The proportion of the two instalments may be left to the zemindars but should not vary from village to village. The Settlement Officer's proposals to take the revenue in equal share in the Lower Pahari circle and to take two-thirds in Kharif and one-third in Rabbi elsewhere appears to be suitable and will cause less confusion in accounts to the Tehsil establishment than if villagers are allowed to fix the proportion themselves as suggested by the Settlement Commissioner.

21. *Malba*—The proposals as to Malba are suitable and rates given in the State Revenue Circular No. 21 of Sawan 1950, be allowed with the restriction proposed.

Notice of Officers—This is the first report of Lala Fateh Chand that Mr. Talbot has had to review. He has himself inspected every village and gone over the assessment proposals with the Settlement Officer and his Review supplements and explains what Lala Fateh Chand had not clearly expressed.

I have already brought to the notice of His Highness the Maharaja the good work of Mr. Talbot in connection with the Assessment operations of the Kashmir Valley. He deserves the thanks of the Durbar for his zeal and thoroughness with which he has supervised the operations in this Tehsil of Jammu Province while seeing to the finishing off of the work of the Kashmir Valley.

Lala Fateh Chand richly deserves the praise bestowed on him by the Settlement Commissioner. Pandit Ram Dhan and Pandit Uday Chand, M.A., have been very highly spoken of both by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner and they are both State subjects and one have done their work very well indeed. They may be granted Khillats equal to one month's pay for their good work.

CAMP BARAMULA :

Dated 27th July 1906. }

BHAWANI DAS,

REVENUE MINISTER,

Jammu and Kashmir State.

NOTE

ON THE

Assessment Repor

OF THE

RAMPUR RAJAURI TAHSIL

OF THE

RIASI DISTRICT

BY

Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib,

WITH

His Highness' order thereon.



KASHMIR :

CENTRAL JAIL PRESS, SRINAGAR,

1907.

CHIEF MINISTER'S NOTE

ON

Revenue Minister's Resume of the Assessment Report of the Rampur Rajouri Tehsil and its review by the Settlement Commissioner.

1. This Tehsil is reported to be 574 square miles in area of which the assessable land as measured amounts to 88050 Ghumaons. The description of the tract as given in the Report and the review would show that its natural configuration is so forbidding that it would not admit of vast extension of cultivation like the wastes of the plain. This may, therefore, be taken to account for the smallness of the cultivated area and its low percentage as compared with some other Tehsils of the Jammu Province. The difficulty which the Settlement Officer experienced, owing to the hilly character of the Tehsil, in dividing it into blocks of the villages for assessment purposes was not unreal and I think that though the Division finally adopted was, in the nature of things, somewhat unusual, it was highly practicable having been borrowed from its natural features which, from a difference in the situation of assessable areas, made it easy to group such areas together. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner, with whom the Revenue Minister has also concurred, in accepting the assessment circles as prepared.

2 The fiscal history of the Tehsil shows a steady rise in the State revenues of every Settlement from Sambat 1902, down to the present day, and it is satisfactory to find that the current demand has been borne well by the people and has not resulted in any considerable arrears outstanding against them as indicative of their inability to bear the taxation. I feel no hesitation in recommending, for reasons stated, the sum of Rs. 734-10-3 as arrears being written off, Rs. 262 as *kamiana* and Rs. 2 as demand on land transferred to Poonch being remitted as proposed. The file of villages Phaliana and Dhaleri in respect of Rs. 6 as ground rent as suggested by the Revenue Minister be submitted separately. With regard to the ground rent on the town of Rampur, I agree with the Revenue Minister that the amount should be shown as Nazool income. As the demand on *Assami* areas in Bharat has already been remitted under Resolution of the late State Council quoted by the Revenue Minister, no remarks thereon from me seem necessary. I also agree in respect of Rs. 355 realized as *kahcharai* of villages Dandot, Jhaleri, Rajnagar and Kiwal.

3. The classification of soil, though admittedly too minute, may be taken, to greatly ensure the reliability of the data upon which the assessment proposals are made to rest, and need not therefore be disturbed. It is a different question whether in the *Báchh* the people would like such a classification to be maintained or compressed into the principal kinds of soil generally recognized in the locality. This point, however, requires no orders from the Durbar as it has to be dealt with by the Settlement Officer at the time of the distribution of the revenue demand.

4. I doubt if the irrigation, as it now obtains, may not, with a more vigilant and systematic control, be rendered more useful than at present. I would like the Revenue authorities to see that the streamlets and *Kuhls* are properly maintained and the distribution of water is regularised.

5. With regard to the area irrigated by the Sangpur *Kuhl*, I do not find sufficient data on the file to consider the propriety or otherwise of the proposed principle of assessment.

It is because the *Kuhl* is generally out of repairs or because any expenses have been incurred by the Zamindars that it is intended to permanently charge

the area commanded by it at *Barani* rates and to levy *Abi* rates whenever the *Kuhl* is put into working order. There is no statement showing how much area was once irrigated annually by the *Kuhl*, and since how long the irrigation of it has ceased. I doubt if such a method would not partake of the character of fluctuating assessments, which it would be desirable to avoid, and whether in the interests of the maintenance of *Kuhl* itself, it would be advisable to adopt it. The tendency of human nature generally is to take the easiest course likely to entail the least labour and I should not wonder if the fixing of the *Barani* rates degenerate the sense of responsibility of the cultivators of the area for the upkeep of the *Kuhl*.

6. I have nothing to remark on the Revenue Minister's views about the live stock and the grazing demand and agree with them generally. Nor does any comment appear to me necessary as regards the suggestions, advanced by the Settlement Commissioner, for the invalidation of *Ba-i-bilwafa* transaction as it has, according to the Revenue Minister, been dropped for the present. On other miscellaneous matters as detailed in the synopsis No. 7—10, I also agree with the Revenue Minister. It is true that the crop experiments as made cannot be closely followed in assuming rates of yield but comparing the figures given by the Revenue Minister and the Settlement Commissioner and having regard to the fact that the estimates of *Kharaba* have been under the circumstances explained by the Settlement Commissioner, adequate it would appear that except, perhaps in case of rice, the rates of yield assumed are clearly tempered with moderation. They may, therefore, be safely adopted without any risk of being regarded by the people as at all excessive.

Similarly the prices assumed may be regarded very fair to the Zamindars.

7. I agree in accepting the produce estimates and the calculation as to the State share of the produce as moderate and fair. The revenue rates as well as the total demand in regard to the modifications proposed by the Settlement Commissioner be sanctioned. With regard to the assessments of water-mills, the levy of cess and the appointment of *Zaildar* and *Safaidposh*, the opinion of the Settlement Commissioner has my full concurrence.

I do not think the consideration advanced by the Settlement Officer in para 92 of his report would be alone sufficient in sanctioning the term of Settlement for this Tehsil which would exceed the period generally sanctioned in other settled Tehsils of the Jammu Province. The matter should be decided on the general principle of the advisability or otherwise of long term Settlements. A number of arguments may be adduced on each side. But on the whole, I am inclined to support the Revenue Minister's proposal to fix the term at 20 years.

8. The Settlement Commissioner in his review considered it desirable that the orders on the report may be passed by the first September to enable the new assessments being introduced from *Kharif* Sambat 1963. If we had merely to rely upon this contingency we should have certainly been unable to give a start to the assessments as proposed, as the submission of papers has evidently been too long delayed. But the instalments proposed yet give us time, though not as much as was desirable for the completion of *Bachh* work, to justify the levy of the new demand from this *Kharif*.

9. With regard to the dates of instalments, although agreeing to them, I cannot help remarking that the object which is aimed at in fixing them does not appear to me to be easily attainable. Rampur Rajouri borders on the Punjab and it is difficult for the Zamindar to be able to reap his harvest and dispose of it in time for raising money without resort to money lenders to pay up the instalments. I should like, if possible, to have the dates changed to *Kharif* 1st Poh to 30th Poh and *Rabi* 15th Har to 15th Sawan. I have no remarks to offer as to amounts of instalment and agree with the Revenue Minister. I also concur with him on the *Malikana* question.

Submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur for favour of orders.

His Highness' order, dated 21st May 1907, on the Assessment Report of Rampur Rajouri Tehsil.

This Report was received in the Private Secretary's office just about the time the Offices were on the move to Jammu. Owing to some obvious discrepancies, which, it appeared, had escaped the attention both of the Settlement Commissioner and the Revenue Minister, it was necessary to have the point cleared after personal discussion with either of these Officers. This caused delay in reviewing the report upto now. While approving of the proposals generally, I have to make the following observations :—

2.—*Fiscal History.*—

1. Besides the land revenue proper, Rs. 1,979 are realised on account of *Kahcharai* of 50 villages. I agree with the Revenue Minister that this should be accounted for separately and should not form part of land revenue.

3. Rs. 145, being ground rent on the town of Rampur itself levied in respect of shops and houses, is shown as land revenue. This point does not appear to me to be clear. Are the shops State property or is it only in respect of the land under them that a ground rent is charged?

4. *Rs. 6 ground rent.*—I agree with the Revenue Minister that this should be shown separately.

5. Rs. 350, which are shown in *Kishibandi* by mistake, should be struck off. In all I agree that the total Rs. 2,599 should be remitted, as recommended by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner. As regards (2), (6) and (7) under this head, I accept the recommendations made by the Settlement Commissioner.

3. *Classification of soils.*—

I agree with the Revenue Minister. It does not appear whether there was any preliminary report; and if so, why was not that matter given sufficient attention in the beginning of the Settlement? It is hoped that the Settlement Commissioner will have issued some instructions for future guidance.

4. *Irrigation.*—

I agree with the suggestion of the Revenue Minister to impress upon the Tehsildars the necessity of seeing that repairs are properly executed to the *Kuhls* by the villagers.

Point 5 *Live Stock* (a) and (b).—

These points may better be dealt with separately while, as regards (c), orders have already been passed in this respect and they should be carried out.

Points 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 deal respectively with indebtedness of Zamindars, communication (a) Bridge (b) Roads (c) Post Office, Medical aid, Educational facilities and Serai. These points are such as do not concern directly with Assessment Reports, and such questions need not be raised and discussed in the Settlement report. They may, however, be presented to the Darbar for consideration separately. As regards the indebtedness of the Zamindars, I agree with the Revenue Minister that the matter should be watched by local officers.

11. *Crop statistics.*—I have no objection to the percentage of *Kharábá* allowed.

14 & 15. *Produce Estimates.*—The note of the Settlement Officer, Mirpur, is not very clear on this point. In para 71 of his report he says "taking into consideration, however, all the heads under which deductions have to be made, the figures would stand at 13, 22, 20 and 26 in the first, second, third and fourth circle respectively. These facts have been taken into consideration in assuming the rates of yield for the different circles." In the face of this remark the statement, showing the State share of produce (*vide* para 70 of his report), seems very misleading. It leads one to think that deductions mentioned in para 71 of his report, were allowed twice over, *viz.* first in determining the rates of yield second in determining the State share of produce. But this point has however been explained to me by the Revenue Minister, and I

think it necessary that para 71 of the Settlement Officer's Report should be re-written so as to remove this cause of apparent misunderstanding. Another point, which should have received special attention from the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner, was with respect to the villages in which the State has its proprietary right. The case of each village ought, I think, to have been dealt with separately for where the proprietary right is similar to the one recognised in the Valley of Kashmir, the State share of 30 per cent. of the gross produce would have been the reasonable share to ask for, but in villages where the proprietary right is by virtue of actual purchase or by mortgage, there seems no reason, why the State should not reasonably demand 50 per cent. after making the deductions as mentioned in para 71 of the Settlement Report. As regards the cash rents, it appears that every concession has been shown where leniency would be justified as compared with the principle of half assets. But where the cash rent showed a higher figure, as compared with the half assets, the same has been lost sight of.

17. I approve of the assessment as fixed at 1,00,502 by the Settlement Commissioner.

20. As regards *Zaildars* and *Safedposhes*, I agree with the remarks made by the Settlement Commissioner.

21. The term of Settlement should be for 15 years as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner for obvious reason, that the assessment as proposed is very lenient and should be introduced from *Rabi* 1964.

22. As regards the dates on which the instalments should be paid, such dates should be fixed in consultation with the Governor who should bear in mind the practice in the other Tehsils of the district. As regards the proportion in which the revenue should be collected, I agree with the Revenue Minister *viz*, where the people wish a different proportion than that suggested by the Settlement Officer, they may be allowed to do so.

23. As regards *malba*, I agree with the Settlement Commissioner, that the procedure in force in the other settled Tehsils be adopted.

24. As regards *Malikana*, I agree with the views expressed by the Revenue Minister.

I observe that Dewan Fattah Chand is well spoken of by the Settlement Commissioner. Generally speaking, however, I feel obliged to remark that the report under review has not been very carefully worked out by the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer has, in many places, assumed figures and formed his conclusions without showing any or sufficient justification for his doing so. I notice with pleasure the good reports about Pandit Ram Dhan and Pandit Uday Chand. But on principle, it is not desirable to grant *Khillats* in each and every case. The Durbar's special thanks are due to Mr. Talbot for his careful supervision of the Settlement Department. I am specially thankful to the Revenue Minister for his able review.