ASSESSMENT REPORT OF 25 JAGIR ESTATES



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ASSESSMENT REPORT OF 25 JAGIR ESTATES.

Introductory.—This is a special report dealing with the assessment of land revenue of the 25 estates held so far in Jagir by Her Highness (the Dowager) Shri Maharani of Bandraliji in the Valley of Kashmir. Of the 25 villages 8 are situated in the Kulgam Tahsil of the Southern Wazarat and 17 in the Sri Partap Singhpura Tahsil of the Northern. Here it must be stated, to avoid correspondence on an apparent discrepancy that the latter number is stated as 19 in Para. 4 of the Assessment Report of Sri Partap Singhpura and Para. 4 of that of Kulgam and Para. 1 of Settlement Commissioner's Review on the former, but the correct number of villages is 17. The mistake is presumably due to twoworded names of two villages as Chitru-Dangarpura and Chhana-Nawpura. This presumption is borne out by Para. 47 of Sri Partap Singhpura Assessment Report in which Chitru-Dangarpura has been considered as two villages.

These estates were not re-assessed along with Khalsa villages in their respective Tahsils during the recent revision of Settlement. His Highness' orders to extend Settlement operations in these villages were conveyed only lately by the Private Secretary vide his D. O. No. 69, dated the 28th April 1924. The re-measurement work was commenced in the last Jeth and finished in Maghar last and the record work is now in hand.

The villages in both the Tahsils do not lie in a group in either but are so situated and scattered from one another that it is impossible to give here any account of physical feature, general description or rainfall. The respective features and descriptions for each village have been briefly given in my village inspection notes.

Tahs	il.	Assess Circ	the second se	Serial No	Hadbast No.	Name of village.
Kulgam	•••	Sailaba	•••	1	$\frac{449}{1}$	Khudwani.
,,	t: ••••	,,		2	$\frac{449}{2}$	Bagh Seklu.
>>	•••	Darmiani	•••	3	$\frac{265}{1}$	Dudarkut.
,,	•••	""	•···	4	$\frac{\overset{1}{298}}{\overset{1}{1}}$	Abalwana.
"	•••	""	•••	5	$\frac{304}{1}$	Nildura.
"	•••	**	• • •	6	$\frac{258}{1}$	Gahend.
"	• • •	,,	•••	7	$\frac{1}{268}$	Chaku.
23	•••	27	, .	8	$\frac{1}{203}$	Awahattu.
Sri Partap	Singh-	Nambal		9	86	Wadwan.
pura.) 9		10	90	Cheva.
>>		,,,	•••	11	85	Nadigam.
>7		39 39	•••	12	91	Shupri Bagh.
))))		Darmiani	Gharbi	13	155	Lassipura.

The estates belong to the following Assessment circles as sanctioned on the recent Assessment Reports of Sri Partap Singhpura and Kulgam Tahsils:—

Tahsil.		Assess Circ		Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of village.
Sri Partap pura	Singh-	Darmiani	Gharbi	14	156	Danas.
		,,	•••	15	217	Hukhlitri.
		,,,		16	2 15	Chhana-Nawpura.
"		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		17	196	Kralnewa.
,,		, ,,		18	219	Paharthan.
79	• •			19	238	Gojra.
,,		,,		20	234	Shuru.
"				21	232	Hawara.
"		"		22	231	Kalshipura.
3 9		Darmiani		23	371	Chitru-Dangarpura.
37				24	215	Thukarpura.
••		,,		25	249	Razaven.
"		**				

2. Fiscal history.—The estates under report were ordinary Khalsa villages paying revenue in kind before an estimated cash revenue was imposed on them by Dewan Badri Nath, the then Governor of Kashmir. This introduction of a summary cash Settlement was then called *Khewat* in the whole Valley of Kashmir. The Jama of *Khewat* then assessed on these estates amounted to Rs. 7,255. It could not be higher as it was fixed at a time when the country was passing through the after-math of the terrible famine of 1934. With the said new cash Jama the estates were assigned as Jagir to Her Highness (the Dowager) Shri Maharani of Bandraliji in 1937.

The operations of the first Regular Settlement which terminated in 1951 were not carried out in these estates as all the Jagirs were then held over.

The first Settlement of these estates was made and an Assessment Report written in Urdu in 1963 by Rai Sahib Lala Pindi Dass, the then Settlement Officer.

The Jama proposed by him on all the estates amounted to Rs. 12,935 including fruits, *telsiah* and mills. The current demand is Rs. 12,965, the increase of Rs. 30 being due to the subsequent annexation of some area from Khalsa villages and to the construction of new mills after Settlement.

As the demand has been realized not through Tahsil, but through a Kardar appointed by the Jagirdar, no data as to the dates and regularity or otherwise of recoveries is available. But enquiries show that recoveries have always been made smoothly and regularly, no suspensions or remissions being ever required.

The term of last Settlement had expired and the revision of these estates was, \cdot as had been proposed by the Settlement Officer, to be simultaneous with the Khalsa estates of the two Tahsils, but it could not be made during the operations in the said Tahsils for want of orders.

- 3. General Statistics.—
 - (a) Areas.—The details of the areas of the estates under report by classes of soil as recorded in this Settlement are given in Appendix No. 1. The total area is 6160 acres, of which 3895 are cultivated, of which 2923 are irrigated and 972 unirrigated. Of the irrigated area 5 acres are un-assessable

(2)

being unauthorized Nautors, from *Kahcharai* lands; which are to be converted into waste again by dispossessing the asamis. The following table compares in acres the figures of assessable area of the last Settlement with the present :---

<u></u>	rele.						C	ultivate	ed.
Taḥsil.	Assessment circle.	Detail.		Total area.	Undemarcated forests.	Uncultivated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.
ė		Last Sett.	•••	505		112	349	44	393
Kulgam.	Sailaba.	Present	•••	505		112	355	38	393
Kı	Sa Sa	Difference	•••	••••	•••		+6	-6	
	 ia	Last Sett:	•••	1125		503	512	110	622
"	Darmiani.	Present	•••	1125	•••	487	549	89	638
	Dar	Difference			S	-16	+37	-21	+16
ap ra.		Last Sett.	•••	965	183	209	662	94	756
Part shpu	Nambal.	Present	•••	962		196	701	65	766
Sri Partap Singhpura.	Nan	Difference	•••	-3	Q.I.	-13	+39	-29	+10
	·I .	Last Sett.	•••	2883	104	1252	891	636	1527
3 7	Darmiani Gharbi.	Present	•••	2894	117	1109	934	734	1668
	Dar Gb	Difference	•••	सयम +11	+13	-143	+43	+98	+141
		Last Sett.	•••	669	•••	250	370	49	419
,,	Darmia n i Sharqi.	Present	•···	669	•••	244	379	46	425
	${ m Dar}_{ m Sh}$	Difference			• •	-6	+9	-3	46
		Last Sett.	•••	6147	104	2326	2784	933	3717
	Total.	Present	•••	6155	117	2148	2918	972	3890
		Difference	••••	+8	+13	-178	+134	+39	+175

The cultivation has increased since the last Settlement by 4.6 per cent. More extension was not possible, the estates being not situated in *Kandi* or on mountain slopes, but surrounded by cultivation on all sides. The increase in irrigation has been 4.8 per cent. More was neither needed nor possible, 75 per cent. of the total cultivated area being already irrigated. This increase in irrigation, whatever it is, does not owe its origin to any improvement in the means or sources of irrigation but to the growing demand for Shali by the growing population.

- There is a patch of undemarcated forest in each of the villages of Channa-Nawpura and Gojra which was utilized by the Jagirdar. The entry is Khalsa and both will be henceforth controlled by the Revenue Department along with other such patches in these Tahsils.
- (b) Population.—The total population of the estates under report was 5498 at the census of 1911 and 6009 at that of 1921. The increase was ordinary.
- The total of the enumerations taken in this Settlement is 5656. The decrease since 1921 may be partly due to the last Cholera epidemic and partly to the fact that Settlement enumerations taken on different dates and hours cannot attain the accuracy of a census which is done simultaneously and systematically. The whole population of these estates is rural consisting of Kashmiri Moslems with a few Pandits in 7 estates, who hold only 163 acres or 4.2 per cent. of the total cultivation.
- (c) Size of holdings.—80.5 per cent. of land is cultivated by Khudkasht asamis and the rest by kashtkars. The average size of holding as will be seen from the following table works out considerably smaller for these estates than the averages deduced for the concerned Tahsils in the recent Assessment Reports. The bright side of the smallness of holding is that for the present labour is exough for land which is cultivated carefully and attentively. The dark side is that in due course of time, if the population grows on, while there is no further scope for extension of cultivation, the produce will not remain sufficient.

Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Detail. सन्यमेव जयने	Holdings.	Cultivation in acres.	Average per holding in acres.
Kulgam	Sailaba {	Total	215	393	1.8
		Khudkasht	160	351	2.3
	Darmiani.	Total	443	638	1.4
M ••• Dai		Khudkasht	297	487	1.2
Sri Partap	Need	Total	671	766	1.1
Singhpura.	Nambal {	Khudkasht	357	568	1.6
	Darmiani	Total	1296	1668	1.3
? }	Gharbi. (Khudkasht	896	1381	1.2
	Darmiani	Total	430	425	10
)) •••	Sharqi. {	Khudkasht	301	847	1.1
Allen and a second second second		Total	3055	3890	1.3
	Total $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Total} & \dots & \left\{ \end{array} \right. \right\}$	Khudkasht	2011	3134	1.6

(d) Micellancous income and Unsecured debt.-Dehwar sums have been stated in the village inspection notes and taken into such consideration as they deserved in the assessment proposals. The total income of all the estates has been estimated at Rs. 27,548 and the unsecured debts have been stated to be Rs. 32,439. These figures cannot be accepted as accurate. The debts are stated by Zamindars themselves and are not without exaggeration, and the income is esti-mated by Karkuns by mere arithmetical calculation. In the Sri Partap Singhpura Assessment Report, the Settlement Officer has assumed Rs. 9, per cow, as income and so the Karkuns have applied this rate on all existing cows. But all cows are not always milch cows. Villagers do not sell milk but generally consume it domestically. The villages under report are generally so situated that they cannot derive such income. The real sources of extra income worth considering are silk rearing and carrying on pack ponies by Zamindars which, however, are not appreciable in these estates.

4 Fruit trees —In the revised Settlement of 1962, the fruit trees in the Valley of Kashmir were assessed separately from land. The people began to fell down the trees that gave no or a poor outturn, and this procedure becoming general, orders from His Highness were obtained in 1912, corresponding to Sambat 1969, that—

- (1) no assessment should be imposed at next Settlement on scattered fruit trees, and
- (2) the land included in orchards should be assessed at the rates prevailing in neighbouring lands (order No. 245, dated the 30th April 1912).

In pursuance to these orders no separate assessment was imposed on fruit trees in the recent Settlement. The same procedure has been followed for the estates under report, orchards being assessed at soil rates and scattered trees left out. It is, however, optional to the Zamindars to bring any scattered trees under bachh if they wish to do so.

5. Kah Krisham.—There is no Kah Krisham in the estates under report.

6. Bedzar.—In Sri Partap Singhpura the first Tahsil that came under the recent revised Settlement, the Settlement Officer proposed (ude Para. 58) a special rate of assessment for Bedzars, varying from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3 per acre. But the subsequent Settlement Officers gaining further knowledge of, and insight into, the matter realized that the willows were mostly used domestically as fuel and fodder, and should not be assessed. Bedzars, I think, can rightly be, and have been, assessed to revenue in such villages of Khas Tahsil and Sri Partap Singhpura as are near or surrounding Srinagar and can sell the surplus wood easily in the city. In short in all the Valley Tahsils except Sri Partap Singhpura Khas and a few villages within the radius of 5 miles of the Anantnag town, Bedzars have been left out. I propose to follow the same procedure for the estates under report, 8 of which are situated in Kulgam where Bedzars have no assessment in the whole Tahsil. The 17 estates in. Sri-Partap Singhpura are so situated, far from Srinagar, river ghats and markets, that they cannot sell the wood. Besides, all of these estates, being non-concessionists in forest privileges, and thus unable to extract fuel from forests, have to depend upon their willows. For the said reasons I have not proposed any assessment on Bedzars and they are small, the total area under them in all the 25 estates being 166 acros. 7. Bhang.—There is an area of 2 acres under *Bhang* in one village Khudwani only. Having enquired from the Inspector of Customs and Excise it has been found that a sum of Rs. 16 is realized by the Excise Department from this village; which is eventually refunded to the Jagirdar. According to the sanctioned rate, Rs. 2-10-0, per acre of *Bhang* assessment (vide Para. 59 of Kulgam Report), the assessment leviable is only Rs. 5-4-0 which should in future be recovered from this village by Tahsildar as is done in other villages of Kulgam, Awantipura and Anantnag, giving book credit to the Excise Department. The sum of Rs. 16 is not based on any statistics but only on *dastur*.

8. Abandoned cultivation — It has been already ruled that where any area exceeding two acres is left out of cultivation, the *asami* should be given option of—

- (1) relinquishing the land so that it may be entered as Khalsa, or of
- (2) retaining such land at the full cultivated rates.

Such an area of 3 acres of Labru soil in the village of Paharthan only has been noticed, which has been fully assessed, as the *asamis* retained it willingly.

9. Telsiah.—This is a tax on walnut trees, as *Telsiah* (oil) is derived from walnuts. Separate assessment on walnut trees has been maintained in the recent Settlement. The table below compares the number of walnut trees in these estates as recorded at present and at the last Settlement:—

Tahsil.	Assessment cir	rcle.	Last Sct- tlement-	Present.
Kulgam	Sailaba	•••	10	64
,,	Darmiani	•••	24	116
Sri Partap Singhpura	Nambal	•••	1	13
31	Darmiani Gha	rbi,	204	277
,,	" Sharqi	•••	128	142
	Total	• • •	367	612

The increase seems due partly to our correct and careful enumeration and partly to the growing up of trees that were young at the last Settlement.

The rate of *Telsiah* sanctioned for all the circles in which the estates under report situate, is 0-10-0, per tree, which has been applied and gives an assessment of Rs. 382-8-0 against Rs. 263 current.

A sum of Rs. 175 was levied or apricots in the last Settlem ent, which has been abandoned, vide Durbar orders No. 245, dated the April 1912.

10. Water mills — Separate rates are already sanctioned for four classes of water mills which have been followed. The following table

Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Detail.	Ist class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	Total.
	ſ	Last Settlement	•••	•••	r	•••	1
Wulan	Sailaba {	No.	•••	1		•••	1
Kulgam {	Sailaba {	Present Rate Rs.	•••	8			•••
	l	Jama. Rs		8			8
ſ	ſ	Last Settlement.			•••	1	1
		ſ No.			••••		1
<	{ Dermiani {	Present { Rate Rs.			6		•••
l		Jama. Rs			6	•••	6
1	ſ	Last Settlement.		· ·	1	8	4
		ſ No.			6	1	7
Sri Partap { Singhpura.	Darmiani Gharbi.	Present. Rate Rs.			Б	2	•••
l		Jama Rs		•••	3 0	2	32
ſ	ſ	Last Settlement.		} 			•••
		सन्यमेव (न No.	1	1	•••		2
", … {	Darmiani { Sharqi.	Present { Rate Rs.	12	8		•••	•••
l		Jama Rs.	12	8			20
	[Last Settlement.			2	4	6
	Total	No.	1	2	2	1	11
		Present { Jama.	12	16	36	2	66

will compare the number of water mills at present with	that	at	the	last
Settlement and will give the new Jama and rates :				

The new Jama according to the sanctioned rates comes to Rs. 66 against Rs. 37 current. There is no water mill in the Nambal villages of the Sri Partap Singhpura.

11. Land assessment.—As these villages were remnants from the two Tahsils recently settled, it was decided after discussion with the Settlement Commissioner that elaborate crop experiments and enquiry into produce estimates, ronts and prices etc. were unnecessary to be made particularly for these estates. Nor was it possible, there being only one Extra Settlement Tahsildar, for all the estates scattered so far and wide None below him could be lawfully entrusted with the work of experiments. In prices too there has been no rise since the recent assessment. It has been stabilised for Srinagar, but the tendency in the country has been generally one of decline. I have thought it enough to adopt two guides for assessment -

- (1) the sanctioned revenue rates of the respective circles;
- (2) the Partas of the most closely corresponding and adjacent village for each estate.

At the commencement of our operations I had asked the Extra, Settlement Tahsildar carefully to enquire, observe and choose for each estate one of its surrounding Khalsa villages as similar to the estate in question in all respects. This was faithfully done and I found in my village inspections that the names, and partas of corresponding villages had been duly recorded. Among others I discussed this point at length with Zamindars of each estate during my inspections. Mostly the Zamindars after debate agreed to the choice made by us and where there was reason on the side of the Zamindars, their suggestion was accepted. Now that the estates are being resumed in Khalsa, it is all the more justified that they should, as nearly as reasonable, have the same burden and come on the same level with their neighbours. I inspected each and every village and made up my mind about its assessment in the very village before I left it, when everything about the estate was not only fresh in my mind but before my eyes which I could again turn to any point for review.

I am of opinion that the last Jama having been light enough, the Settlement has worked well. For an estate here and there my proposal will appear somewhat like a leap against the current demand but it is not reasonable that an estate should still be assessed lightly because it, was lightly assessed in the past. The village-war distribution had been uneven in some cases.

ASSESSMENT BY CIRCLES.

12. Sailaba (Kulgam) — Two villages only fall in this circle, one of which Khudwani is the largest of all the estates under report and the other the smallest. Khudwani, situated on the right bank of river Vesho, has been one of the principal ghats. Both the villages are favourably situated as regards markets and communications. Inundation has become more remote. The floods of 1964 and 1966 which affected a part of this Sailaba circle seems not to have touched these two villages as can be deduced from the fact that no remission or suspension was given to them. Of the total cultivated area of 393 acres, 355 are irrigated. Applying the circle revenue rates viz :=

Soils.	Abi I.	Abi II.	Abi III.	Wari.	Maidani.
					
Rates Rs.	Б/7	4/1	3/8	3/5	2/8

the Jama will be Rs. 1978 and applying the corresponding village *partas* it will be Rs. 1,998. The total of what I have proposed for each estate comes to Rs. 2,040 against the current demand of Rs. 1,616. For details my-inspection potes and Appendix II may be seen.

13. Darmiani (Kulgam).—Six of the estates under report belong to this circle, in which there has been an increase of 16 acres in cultivation, and 37 acres in irrigation. Of the total cultivated 638 acres, 549 are irrigated. The sanctioned revenue rates for the circle :—

Soils.	$\operatorname{Abi} \mathbf{I}$	Abi II.	Abi III.	Maidani	Labru.
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Rates Rs.	6/6	4/13	3/10	2/8	2/-

give an assessment of Rs. 3,521 and the corresponding village partas give Rs. 3,454. I propose Rs. 3,350, against Rs. 2,486, current. The estates of this circle are a little poorer than their neighbouring Darmiani estates in as-much-as they are mostly situated on such spots of the Karewa as are fully open to cold blasts, and some of them are *Paiab* too. Only one village (Awahattu) lies in the moist basin of the Nalla and all the rest are situated on Karewas of stiff clay.

14. Nambal (Sri Partap Singhpura) — Four of the estates are situated, in a group, in this circle, which are not strictly speaking Nambal, but being surrounded by swamps and Nambal villages they can not be classed with any other circle. They are on a level higher than the adjacent Nambals. Of the total cultivated 766 acres, 701 are irrigated. Only 74 acres or 9 per cent. of the cultivated area is truly Nambal. The advantage of the higher level is greatly discounted by the scarcity of irrigation as the villages are all *Paiab* and fare badly in this respect.

The circle rates :--Soils. Abi I. Abi I. Abi II. Abi III. Wari. Maidaní. $\overline{\text{Rates Rs.}}$ $\overline{5/8}$ $\overline{4/4}$ $\overline{4/4}$ $\overline{4/3}$ $\overline{3/-}$ $\overline{3/-}$

give a Jama of Rs. 3,633/- and the corresponding village "partas give Rs. 3,674/. My dehwar proposals amount to Rs. 3,120 against Rs. 2,066 current.

15. Darmiani Gharbi (Sri Partap Singhpura).—There are 10 villages in this circle. The past Jama on them has been remarkably low except in Shuru village. There has been an increase of 141 acres in cultivation and 43 acres in irrigation. Of the total cultivated area 1668 acres, 934 are irrigated. The villages are situated on highlands seamed with ravines and are only a little below the average standard of the circle.

The Revenue rates :-- सवामेन नयने

Soils.	Abi I.	Abi II.	Abi III.	Wari.	Labru.
Rates Rs .	6/-	4/12	3/8	2/12	$\frac{1}{2/2}$

give a Jama of Rs. 7,027 and the corresponding village partas Rs. 7,023. I propose Rs. 6,615 against Rs. 4,229 current.

16. Darmiani Sharqi (Sri Partap Singhpura) — From the estates under report 3 are included in this circle. Of the total cultivated area of 425 acres, 379 are irrigated. There has been since the last Settlement an increase of 6 acres in cultivation and 9 acres in irrigation. There was no more scope. Nautor was prohibited too. The villages are well situated and represent the middle standard of the circle they belong to.

The Revenue rates :---

Soils.	Abi I.	Abi II.	Abi III.	Maidani.	Labru.
		•			
Rates Rs.	7/8	5/8	4/-	2/14	2/6

give a Jama of Rs. 2,841 and the corresponding village *partas* Rs. 2,904 The total of what I have proposed for each estate comes to Rs. 2,770 against Rs. 2,000 current.

17. Kahcharai revenue.—A detailed Dehwar list is attached as Appendix III. There are two sets of figures of the live stock enumeration available. I had included these estates in the general operations of live stock census of 1980. The figures of census are the most accurate, as the enumeration was made under special arrangements and strong supervision. Another is the enumeration made by our staff during Settlement operations in this year, which cannot be so accurate, but it cannot be rejected as unreliable. Investigations in the villages have led me to believe that there has been considerable mortality in most of the estates and the results obtained by our staff are not generally incorrect.

I have taken into consideration for each estate, the current demand, the demand that would work out on the census figures and the demand according to the present enumeration. Considering all these along with my enquiries on the spot in the estates, I have proposed my new assessment for each estate as put down in column No. 20 of the said list. The fluctuating demand on goats will be over and above the said proposals and will vary according to the biennial enumerations to be taken by Revenue Officers in future.

A concession of $12^{1}/_{2}$ per cent. has been sanctioned in the general assessment of Kahcharai for the whole Valley which I have followed generally except in those estates where even the current demand was reduced by the incorporation of the concession or where some collusion between Karkun and villagers was suspected.

The total current demand of Kahcharai is Rs. 369 permanent. According to the census figures of 1980 it would amount to Rs. 736 and according to the Settlement enumeration of this year to Rs. 469 (concession given). The total of what I have proposed for each estate as permanent Kahcharai amounts to Rs. 510-8-0 which means an increase of 38 per cent. on the current demand.

The revenue on goats this year is Rs 56-14-0 which need not be counted here, being fluctuating to be revised in the following year by biennial enumeration.

सत्यमेव जयते

18. Financial Results — The current land revenue demand of all 25 estate is Rs. 12,397. My proposals amount to Rs. 17,895 land revenue which gives an increase of 44.3 per cent. The total proposed assessment under all heads *i. e.* land revenue, *Telsiah*, mills, *Bhang* and *Kahcharai* comes to Rs. 1,865-10-0 against the total current demand of Rs. 13,834 giving an increase of Rs. 5,531-10-0 or 41 per cent.

The table below will show the details :---

24		lucrense per 2. 2. cent Colrus: 10 and 18.	28	35	41 60	50	48	36	46	41
23		Net increase Colnis. I() and Colnis. I() and I.ucrease per cent Colris. I0. cent Colris. I0. and 18. cent Colris. I0.	478/4	906 ⁻ 8	1.378 12	1,474 10	2,294,8	783,12	4,152,14	5.531/10
23	ĥ	a a a server server server server ber a server ber a server ber a server ber a server	8 63	96	61 8	90	ۍ ج	35	46	42
21	INCREASE	Vet increase Colms, 8 and 16 Colms, 8 and 16 Increase por- cent Colms: 8 and 16 and 16	453/4	2) 8) 8) 8)	1,251/12	1.047/2	2,242,8	748/12	4.038/6	5,390,2
20			13	di co		0? ?		38	49	4 35
19		Net increase Colme: 4, 5 and 11 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	414	in S	1.265	01,040	61 61	761	4140'14	5,405
18		bas 31 entrates letoT 17.	2.171.4	9.48 <u>9</u> /8	6,653 12	3,204,10	7,043,8	2,963/12	13,211/14	18,865,10
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13		Bhang.	4.0		1	:	:	:	:	5,4
11		Land revenue.	2.040	3,350	5,390	3,120	6,615	2.770	12,505	17,895
10		Total Colmu: 8 4 9.	1,693	2,582	4,275	2,130	4,749	2,180	9,059	13,334
6		Kahcharai.	53	52	105	67	165	50	264	369
80	CURRENT DEMAND	.74 : smloD IntoT	1,6 40	2,530	4,170 105	2,081	4,584 165	2,130	8,795264	12,965 369
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5		.efiur a	10	13	23	14	47	6	<u></u>	63
4		Land revenue.	1,616	2,486	4,102	2,006	4,229	2,000	8,295	12,397
8		.scgnIliv 10.0N	61	9	- xo	4	10	က	1	52
GZ		Assessment circle.	Sailab s	'n	Total	Nambal	😴) Gharbi	Darqi	Total	GRAND TCIAL
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19. Cesses.--Cesses will be as already sanctioned at Rs. 12 1/2 per cent on land, *telsiah*, watermills and *Bhang* revenues and at Rs. 6-4-0 per cent on *Kahcharau*. Deducting Lambardari Rs. 5 per cent. from the former and Rs. 3-2-0 per cent, from the latter, the recoverable cess on the new demand will be Rs. 1,377 on revenue under all heads and Rs. 16 on *Kahcharai*, against the current Rs. 973 and Rs. 9, respectively, an increase of Rs. 411 in both.

Or an interim enquiry from Revenue Member through Governor Kashmir, an estimate of new Jama with recoverable cesses at Rs. 19,869 plus Rs. 131 for rounding, total Rs. 20,000 was wired. Now it actually comes to Rs. 20,259.

20. Miscellanecus. -- Malikana at 0-1-0, per rupce is considered to be included in the revenue.

There is no land held in *Muafi* in these estates.

Instalments will be the same as are fixed for the whole Valley.

There have been four Patwaris in these estates. By their resumption in *Khalsa* it is possible to reduce the number to three and the matter is being dealt with separately. The Girdawar who was also *Kardar* has been relieved with Chaprasis and Rakhas and ordered to report to the Governor.

There seems no need of making any proposal about Zaildars. The estates should be annexed with adjacent Zails. For the involved revision of Patwar and Zaildari circles, detailed proposals can be submitted separately.

The term of Settlement should begin from *Rabi* 1983, before which sanction to the proposals cannot be expected. It should last till the next revision of assessment in the two concerned Tabsils falls due. Thus no definite term of years is necessary to be proposed for these estates.

By their resumption in *Khalsa*, the villages will probably be liable to *Mujawaza* along with other *Khalsa* estates from which they have been immune so far.

21. Cost of Settlement.—The staff employed on the work consists of one Extra Settlement Tahsildar, 4 Munsarins and 12 Shajrakashes besides, one Girdawar and 4 Patwaris already employed by Jagirdar. Rs. 560 were spent in the last year on preliminary operations. This year's expenditure including pay, travelling allowance and contingencies up to the end of Poh calculates at Rs. 4,790. The record work is proceeding, and the *bachh* work must await sanction. Supposing the termination of work by end of Chet, the future expenditure till then will be about Rs. 1,500. Thus the total cost is estimated not to exceed Rs. 6,850. It may be lower if it becomes possible to disband some Karkuns before Chet. However, this cost can nearly be recouped by the proposed increase of one year, which is Rs. 5,532 in revenue and Rs. 411 in cesses, total Rs. 5,948 The above will show that this has been the cheapest Settlement, and this, I cannot refrain from acknowledging, is entirely due to the able guidance of our new Settlement Commissioner who has introduced here and taught us many excellent methods against protraction of operations.

22. Notice of Officers. - L. Amir Chand and the staff to whom this special work was entrasted have worked well and hard and deserve credit.

SYED HUSAIN.

KHAN SAHIB, Sctllement Officer Kashmir.

15th February 1926.



24			Кетатка.												
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Settlement Commissioner's Review on the Assessment Report of seventeen villages in the Sri Partapsinghpura Tahsil and eight villages in the Kulgam Tahsil formerly held in Jagir by Her Highness the Dowager Shri Maharani of Bandraliji.

1. Orders were passed on the assessment reports of Sri Partapsingh-Introduction Para. 1 of report. pura and Kulgam Tahsils in 1919 and 1922, respectively; but the reports and orders did not apply to the twenty five villages which now come under report as they were then held in Jagir and orders for revision of Settlement and assessment were not issued till 1924; in 1924 no settlement staff was available for this work which, however, was put in hand in May 1925; it is a matter for congratulation that the Settlement Officer has been able to complete his report and propose individual village assessments within nine months of the initiation of operations.

During the currency of the operations the Jagir has been commuted vide, Revenue Members endorsement No. P. 887, dated 5th January 1926, and the villages are now ordinary "Khalsa" villages under the usual Tahsil administration.

These villages do not form a compact tract but lie scattered through five different assessment circles as fixed in the recent settlements, it is, therefore, impossible to collate statistics of any use in determining yields, prices and produce estimates for the villages as a group; moreover, such statistics as could be collected would be of little reliability in view of the fact that the villages have been exempt from systematic revenue record work. The Settlements of the two Tahsils concerned have taken place so recently that the orders passed concerning revenue rates and all the data leading up to their determination can conveniently be applied to these villages whilst their acceptance will result in the assessment being at the same standard as that in the main portions of the Tahsils which is highly desirable and will avoid complications next time that the Tahsils come under revision of settlement.

The problem of assessment, therefore, narrows itself down to framing individual village demands based on the rates and principles already adopted in the neighbourhood; the assessment report repeats many points which have been decided for the two Tabsils and suggests the application of such decisions to these particular villages, the suggestion is so reasonable that I need not mention such points at length in this review which may be reduced to a very brief note.

2. Physically these villages have no common features distinguish-Bpecial Features Paras. 1 ing them from surrounding estates, such individual and 2 of report. differences that exist have been mentioned in the Settlement Officer's detailed village inspection notes, which I have read with interest and which have been very carefully recorded and reveal that much intelligent consideration has been given to the assessment problems of each individual estate.

Historically the villages are differentiated from their neighbours by the different revenue treatment they have received; no regular settlement was carried out in 1951 and it was not till 1963, just after revision of settlement in the main parts of the Tahsil, that they were first settled on regular lines. This review, therefore, deals with the first revised settlement which follows shortly after the second revised settlement in the surrounding country, and should be designed to bring the villages into line with their neighbours so that future revenue and settlement administration need not treat them as a separate unit. One result of the Jagir administration not mentioned in the report but which appears worthy of notice is that general orders regarding prohibition of "*nautor*" were never applied and "*asami*" rights have been granted to all persons who have been allowed to retain possession of land broken up by them from waste. There are thus at present no tenantsat-will cultivating State land on rent during the pleasure of the Darbar.

3. Apart from the figures for area there is little to be gained by <u>Miscellaneous Statistics</u> analysis of the statistics embodied in paragraph 3 of <u>Para. 3 of report.</u> the report, they are of a nature intended to throw light on assessment problems, if considered for a large homogeneous tract. they assist in the determination of assessment guides, if considered for individual villages they indicate modifications to be made when applying such guides. But compiled for a chance collection of scattered villages in a number of dissimilar tracts they cannot throw any light on assessment.

The figures for area show an increase of only 173 acres or 4'6 per cent. in cultivation, and this in spite of the fact that there has been no effective prohibition on the breaking up of waste land. That this increase has been accompanied by a decrease of 178 acres in waste land is proof that it is a real increase and not a mere difference caused by revision of measurement and area calculation. An increase of nearly 5 per cent., though small, is by no means negligible and in itself gives justification for an increase in demand; it will, however, be seen from latter paragraphs that the former standard of assessment was so light that the suitable increase in demand is bound to be so great that the proportion of it due to extension of cultivation will be inconsiderable.

4. The assessment on fruit trees, as pointed out in paragraph 4 of Assessment of Land Revenue Proper. Paras 4 & 11 to 16 of the report. The report, is now to be absorbed in the land revenue proper, and the former assessment thereon should, therefore, be added to the former land revenue demand when comparing it with the proposals for re-assessment.

As pointed out in Para. 1 of this review, the re-assessment now in hand is merely the fixation of individual village demands with previously sanctioned circle revenue rates as guides. In the ordinary way this is done throughout a Tahsil by one officer who relies entirely on his village inspections to guide him in assessing villages above or below the circle rates; so long as this is the case no further check is necessary, but if different villages are inspected by different officers the resulting assessments may be at different standards according to differences in their personal methods and in their conceptions of the "average" village which merits assessment at circle rates.

The present Settlement Officer did not carry out the assessment work in Sri Partapsinghpura and Kulgam, and hence he not only had to consider the general guide given by circle rates but he also had to endeavour to follow the same differential treatment which was followed by former assessing officers. He has done this by considering the rates which are now in force in similar and adjoining villages to those now coming under re-assessment; in doing so he has taken the opinions of his Tahsildar and of the land holders as a check against his own choice of "similar" villages. From his inspection notes I am satisfied that he has paid especial attention to this check, and I do not think that any better one was open for adoption.

The report arranges the new proposals according to assessment circles each of which is dealt with separately in paragraphs 12 to 16; the villages are so few and so scattered that there is no ground for assuming that every one is typical of, or even similar to, the circle in which it happens to lie. Hence I think it better to consider individual assessments in this review without attempting to group them by circles.

No.	Villages.	Present demand.	id at circle	Demand at rates in similar adja- cent villages.	Proposed demand.	se per cent.	ion demand cle rates.
-	· 	Presen	Demand rates.	Demand in sim cent vil	Propos	Increase	Variation at circle
	Tahsil Kulgam. Circle Sailaba-						
1 2	Khudwani Bagh Seklu	1588 38	1936 42	1950 49	2000 40	26 5	3 —5
	Tahsil Kulgam. Circle Darmia ni—		•				
3 4 5 6 7 8	Dudar Kut Abalwana Nildura Gahend Chaku Awahattu	336 533 377 396 268 589	433 663 606 523 487 809	391 639 597 512 455 85 9	400 650 550 500 450 800	19 22 46 26 68 36	$ \begin{array}{c c}8 \\2 \\9 \\4 \\8 \\1 \end{array} $
	Tahsil Sri Partapsinghpura. Circle Nambal—						
9 10 11 12	Wadwan Cheva Nadigam Shupri Bagh	1200 456 364 60	2194 851 481 107	2163 849 542 120	1850 680 500 90	54 49 37 50	-16 -20 4 -16
	Tahsîl Srî Partapsinghpura. Circle Darmîani Gharbi—			1			
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Lassipura Danas Hukhlitri Chhana Naupora Kralnewa Paharthan Gojra Shuru Hawara Kalshipura	910	653 354 1275 522 652 626 871 557 77 1040	745 364 1282 445 618 655 839 641 471 962	700 300 1275 400 550 560 800 600 480 950	68 136 68 155 143 76 15 13 27 41	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \\ -15 \\ 0 \\ -23 \\ -16 \\ -14 \\ -8 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ -9 \\ \end{array} $
	Tahsîl Srí Partapsinghpura. Circle Darmiani Sharqi—					}	
23 24 25	Chitru Dangarpura Thukarpura Razaven	791 153 1065	952 217 1672	1054 201 1649	-950 220 1600	20 44 50	0 1 -4
	Total	12490	19000	19052	17895	43	-6

The following figures are taken from the Revenue Rate Register and indicate the main features in the Settlement Officer's proposals for each village :--

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This statement shows that the Settlement Officer has gone somewhat below the total demand indicated by revenue rates, although the recent assessments of similar villages do not indicate that this is necessary; but the aggregate of the village assessments cannot be considered without reference to individual figures, from these it is at once evident that in some cases a demand based on circle rates obtaining in adjacent villages whilst being fair enough would involve such a large increase as to be impracticable; it is evident that from a consideration of the increase involved the Settlement Officer has in some cases proposed assessment below rates even though similar adjoining villages are not assessed below The principle is sound, a very large increase even though justifirates. able theoretically causes great hardship and is often the cause of village disintegration and sooner or later may result in a necessity arising for remissions and even for permanent reduction. As regards the villages Danas, Chhana Naupura and Kralnewa, I am of opinion that the principle should have been applied more strictly than has been done in the proposals; I cannot think that an increase of over 100 per cent. can be imposed without hardship and risk of danger to agricultural stability. No doubt these three villages would not be assessed above the general standard if the proposals were accepted, but it is not wise to insist on conformation to standard at a first revised settlement; unevenness of assessment must be remedied gradually and too much should not be attempted at one stroke. It is true that in the recent re-assessments in the Kashmir Valley the demand of a few villages has been more than doubled, but in my opinion this was not wise and should not be relied upon as a precedent. I, therefore, think that the proposals as regards these three villages should be modified as follows:

Danas	813	'Rs.	255
Chhana Naupura	893 ···	,,	315
Kralnewa	<i>89</i>	••	455

It being recognised that these assessments are light but that it is wise to leave them so for another period of settlement.

In several cases it will be noticed that the proposals are below both the demand indicated by circle rates and by rates in similar villages even where they do not involve a very great increase; in some of these cases the explanation can be found in the inspection notes from which it appears that in all cases it was not possible to find a neighbouring village of truly similar character. I have been through those notes with care and on the whole I think the proposals have been made with admirable discrimination; I, however, think that in the following cases the notes and village statistics scarcely justify assessment so far below rates as is proposed, and suggest the demands shown below :as being more suitable:

Village.		Demand pro- posed by Settlement Officer.	Demand sug- gested by me.
Nildura		550	580
Gahend	•••	500	520
Awahattu		800	830
Wadwan	•••	1850	1900
Cheva		680	750
Shupri Bagh	•••	90	100
Gojra		800	840
Chitru Dangarpura	•••	950	1000
		•••••	
		6220	6520

My modifications, therefore, entail a decrease of Rs. 225 in three villages and an increase of Rs. 300 in eight villages, and result in a proposed total of Rs. 17,970 as against Rs. 17,895. proposed by the Settlement Officer.

In order to illustrate the reasons for the modification I suggest I have had to discuss individual assessments, but sanction of Higher Authority is only required to the total of Rs, 17,970.

5. No "Kah Krisham" is found in these villages and the Settle-Miscellaneous Assersments. Taras 5. 6. 7, 8. 9 & 10 of report. pura Tahsil. He proposed to assess 'Bhang', Abandoned Cultivation, Walnut Trees and Water Mills according to the principles and rates already adopted in the Tahsils in which the villages lie. No comment from me is necessary, the points are rightly mentioned in the report but there can be no question of departing from orders already enforced in the neighbourhood.

6. Appendix No. III, cannot be printed along with the report Fixed Kahcharai demand, being too bulky and of no permanent interest. Fara 17 of report.

The following figures extracted from it refer to the whole tract of twenty five villages, and in it similar figures are given for every village.

	Sheep.	Pack and Teli Bul- locks.	Transport Ponies.	Other	Ponies.	Donkeys.	
Census 1980	$\frac{5114}{2433}$	3 7 34	96 113		83 24	57 34	
Census 1982	2400	39±	110	14	Rs.	ວ4 a.	
Last Settlement Demand	सत्यमेवः	नयते			411	8	6
Remitted on Shir Gujjars		•••		•••	42	8	3
Added for goats since inc	rease in	rates			145	0	0
Current Demand		• • •			514	0	3
Demand based on Census	of 1980	at full rates.			841	3	0
Demand reduced by 12 $^{1}/$	2, per ce	nt		•••	736	0	9
Demand based on Census	of 1982	at full rates,		•••	535	13	6
Demand reduced by $12^{1/2}$, per cen	ıt		•••	468	13	9
Demand proposed		•••		•••	510	8	0
Initial demand on 91 goat	s at Re.	0-10-0 per h	ead	• • •	56	14	0

The current rules regarding Kahcharai allow for departure from rates at the bachh of the fixed demand, and the fixed demand in Kashmir. Valley as a whole was sanctioned at $12^{1/2}$ per cent. below rates. In these villages the only doubt is whether the accurate returns of the general Census of 1980 should be adopted as the basis of the demand, or whether reliance should be placed on the figures obtained in 1982 for these villages separately. It is certainly true that there has been heavy mortality amongst sheep and goats since 1980 and I think the latter census forms the fairer basis, the Settlement Officer has made individual enquiries in each village and formed his own conclusions as to the existing numbers of stock, his assessments made at $12^{1/2}$ per cent. below full rates come to Rs. 510-8-0 against Rs. 468-13-9 deduced from the 1982 Census. I see no reason to differ from his conclusions and recommend Rs. 510-8-0 for sanction as the fixed demand. The fixed demand no longer includes the tax on goats which is a progressive one, this will start at the present rate of Re. 0-10-0 per head and amount to Rs. 56-14-0.

A satisfactory feature of the figures is that whereas Rs. 145, has been levied in addition to the old fixed demand since the rate on goats has been progressive, yet now the total demand on these animals will only come to Rs. 56-14-0; this shows what an enormous decrease in the number of goats has taken place recently and though much of this is due to disease it may be hoped that it has also been influenced by the designedly repressive taxation.

		Exis	stin	g	Ртор	oosed.	Increase per cent.
		Rs.	а,	p.	Rs.	a . p.	Rs.
Land revenue proper Fruits	•••	12,397 93	0	0 0	17 <u>,</u> 970	000]
Apricots Bhang	Sal	175	ŏ	ŏ	 5	40	42
Abandoned cultivation	CARE -	263	0	0	6 882	60 80) 45
Walnut trees Water Mills		37	Ŏ	Ò	66	00	40 78
Kahcharai (fixed) ,, (goats)	•••	869 145	0 0	8 0	510 56	80 140	}10
Total		13,479	0	3	18,997	80	41

The increase of 42 per cent. in true land revenue compares with 31 per cent taken in Sri Partapsinghpura and 32 per cent. in Kulgam; and this higher figure is entirely due to the light incidence of the former demand, the proposed assessment is at the same standard as in the other portions of these Tabsils.

CLAUGRENCE.

8. The Settlement Officer's proposals are in accordance with Convers. Malikana, Lustalments and term of Settlement Paras 19 and 50 of report. Converse Malikana, Lustalments others already passed as regards the rest of the Tabsils and should be accepted.

The term of settlement should end with Rabi 1995 in the Sri Partapsinghpura villages and with Rabi 1997 in the Kulgam villages, so as to expire concurrently with the settlement of the villages which were re assessed earlier.

9. One of the four patwaris may be brought under reduction, •. Patwaris Kanungos and the Settlement Officer should amend the patwar Zalidars. Para 20 of report. circles in the two Tahsils concerned and should thereafter put up proposals for revision of the boundaries of Zails. No Kanungo is required to replace the former Jagir official and after patwar circles have been fixed the existing Kanungo circles will need slight amendment, which should be devised by the Settlement Officer.

10. The Shali Stores should now be informed that these twenty Shall Collections Para 20 five villages are no longer held in Jagir and may be of report. called upon to provide "shali" on similar terms to those observed elsewhere in these two Tahsils. 11. In order to ensure the cost of this small settlement being as Cest of Settlement and Notice of Officers. Paras 21 & low as is estimated in the report it is necessary that orders be passed on the report at the next meeting of the State Council. This I hope may be possible as no points of policy are in doubt, and the orders required are mere extensions of existing orders to a few extra villages which by chance circumstances were not covered by them originally.

That this settlement should cost less than other recent settlements is largely due to the fact that all questions of principle had been decided beforehand, and work was not dissipated on fruitless enquiries and abortive proposals. The staff I think deserve the commendation bestowed upon them by the Settlement Officer though I look forward with confidance to a time when settlement operations will be carried out still more expeditiously. Khan Sahib Agha Syed Husain, has written a concise and thoughtful report, his village inspection notes are excellent and show that great care has been observed in distributing the proposed demand over villages, the few variations I have suggested in this review are trivial and I hope that this care will be repaid by the cheerful acceptance and easy working of very largely increased demand.

Dated 20th February 1926.



L. MIDDLETON, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Jammu and Kashmir State

(25)

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE MEMBER OF COUNCIL,

JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT.

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Memorandum

for orders of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in Council.

No. S. 1125, dated Jammu, the 12th March 1926.

SUBJECT:--

Assessment Report of 17 villages in Sri Partapsinghpura and 8 villages in Kulgam Tahsil formerly held in Jagir by Her Highness the Dowager Shri Maharani Bandraliji.

The Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records submits the Assessment Report of the above noted 25 villages together with his Review thereon for orders of the Darbar.

Recently under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur dated the 15th December 1925 received with the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 10569, dated 21st December 1925, these villages have been commuted into Khalsa and have been taken over under the direct control of the Governor, Kashmir, as parts of their respective Tahsils.

As these villages do not form a compact tract but lie scattered in different assessment circles it would have been a waste of labour to collect statistics again for determining yeilds, price and produce estimates. Therefore, orders passed in the Assessment of the Kulgam and Sri Partapsinghpura Tahsils have been rightly applied to these villages for determining the above noted data. No comments are, therefore, required on these details.

The assessment on land has been proposed by the Settlement Commissioner at Rs. 17,970 against Rs. 12,397 or an increase of 24% over the existing demand and including other miscellaneous assessments the total demand for these villages has been proposed at Rs. 18,997-8-0 against 13,479-0-3, the existing demand or an increase 41 per cent. This new demand is proposed to be given effect to from Rabi 1983, till the next revision of Assessment in the concerned Tahsils fall due.

The total cost of this small settlement upto the end of Chet 1982, has been estimated by the Settlement Officer not to exceed Rs. 6,850 and I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that to ensure the cost of this settlement being as low as is estimated by the Settlement Officer necessary orders may kindly be passed on it as early as possible. No points of policy are involved in this case and the orders required are mere extension of existing orders to a few villages which were not covered by them originally owing to their being held in Jagir. I have, therefore, asked the Settlement Commissioner to give effect to the proposed Assessment in anticipation of the Darbar's sanction in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure on the Settlement establishment engaged. At the end of the enclosed synopsis of points requiring Darbar's orders I have noted my concurrence with the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner.

Necessary papers relating to this Assessment Report are sent herewith which may kindly be returned along with the orders passed on it.

Submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in Council for favour of sanction,

JANAK SINGH,

REVENUE MEMBER OF COUNCIL,

Jammu and Kashmír State.



Extract from the Proceedings of a Meeting No. 22 of Jammu and Kashmir State Council, held at Jammu, on Saturday, the 20th March 1926, at 1 P. M.

29. READ-

Revenue Department Memo. No. 1125/5, dated the 12th March 1926, stating that the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records submits the assessment report of the 25 villages (17 villages in Sri Partapsinghpura and 8 villages in Kulgam formerly held in Jagir by Her Highness the Dowager Shri Maharani Bandrali Ji) together with his Review thereon for orders of the Darbar.

Recently under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur dated the 15th December 1925 received with the Foreign Secretary's letter No. 10569, dated the 21st December 1925, these villages have been commuted into Khalsa and have been taken over under the direct control of the Governor, Kashmir, as parts of their respective Tahsils.

As these villages do not form compact tract but lie scattered in different assessment circles it would have been a waste of labour to collect statistics again for determining yield, prices and produce estimates. Therefore, orders passed in the Assessment of the Kulgam and Sri Partapsinghpura Tahsils have been rightly applied to these villages for determining the above noted data. No comments are, therefore, required on these details.

The assessment on land has been proposed by the Settlement. Commissioner at Rs. 17,970 against Rs. 12,397 or an increase of 42 per cent. over the existing demand and including other miscellaneous assessments, the total demand for these villages has been proposed at Rs. 18,997-8-0 against 13,479-0-3 the existing demand or an increase 41 %. This new demand is proposed to be given effect to from Rabi 1983 till the next revision of assessment in the concerned Tahsils falls due.

The total cost of this small settlement upto the end of Chet 1982 has been estimated by the Settlement Officer not to exceed Rs. 6,850 and the Revenue Member agrees with the Settlement Commissioner that to ensure the cost of this Settlement being as low as is estimated by the Settlement Officer necessary orders may kindly be passed on it as early as possible. No points of policy are involved in this case and the orders required are mere extension of existing orders to a few villages which were not covered by them originally owing to their being held in Jagir. The Revenue Member, therefore, asked the Settlement Commissioner to give effect to the proposed Assessment in anticipation of the Darbar's sanction in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure on the Settlement Establishment engaged.

At the end of the synopsis of points on the file requiring Darbar's orders the Revenue Member has noted his concurrence with the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner.

XX1X. Resolved-

That as recommended by the Revenue Member in concurrence with the views of the Settlement Commissioner, Council accord sanction to the Land Revenue Assessment of the 25 villages (17 in Sri Partapsinghpura and 8 in Kulgam) formerly held in Jagir by Her Highness the Dowager Shri Maharani Bandrali Ji, being fixed at Rs. 18,997-8-0 against the existing demand of Rs. 13,479-0-3 subject to revision at next assessment the newly assessed rates coming into force with effect from Rabi 1983.

Further, that the action taken by the Revenue Member in authorising the Settlement Commissioner to give effect to the proposed assessment in anticipation of sanction be also confirmed.



				(* 2	27)				
	Opinion of Settlement Com- missioner.	Agrees.	Agrees.	Agrees.	Agrees.	Proposes minor modifications leading to a demand of Rs. 17.970.			
	Para. of Settle- ment Com- missioner's Review.	Ď	D	ים בע י	ю	4			
points requiring orders.	Brief report and recommendation of the Settlement Officer.	on Bedzar but recommends the whole valley.	according to rates sanctioned y Tahsil in future, book credit attment.	382-8-0 on walnut trees against	Proposes assessment of Rs. 66-0-0 on water mills against Rs. 37 current.	land revenue of Rs. 17,895-0-0 as under :—	t. Proposed-	2,040 3,350 3,120	6,615 0 770
Synopsis of poi	nendation	essment or tion like th		Rs.	s. 66-0-0 on	net land ırrent as ur	Current.	1,616 2,486 2,486) { 4,229
Зупор	Brief report and recom	Proposes no separate assessment on Bedzar but the treatment of exemption like the whole valley	Proposes assessment of Rs. 5-4-0 accordinand recommends its recovery by Tahsi being given to the Excise Department.	Proposes an Assessment of Rs. 263 current.		Proposes assessment of net against Rs. 12,397-0-0 current	Circle.	Sailaba (Kulgam) Darmiani (Kulgam) Nambal (Sri Partapsinghpura)	Gharbi (Sri Partapsinghpura) Sharqi (Sri Partapsinghpura)
	Para. of Assess- ment Report.	9	r -	თ	10	11-16			
	Points.	Bedzar	Bhang	Telsiah	Water mills	Assessment of land.			
	Serial No.	+	ର୍	ണ ന	4	סי	,		umanon di Sona di La Sona di S

Agrees.	Agrees, Settlement Officer should be directed to take necessary action.	Agrees the term should expire with Rabi 1995 in the Sri- Partapsinghpura vil lages and Rabi 1997 in the Kulgam villages.	Agrees. The Shali Stores should be informed.	Calls attention to the careful assessment proposals of Khan Sahib Agha Syed to Husain and the excellence	monoadsm			L. MIDDLETON,	SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,	Jammu and Kashmír State.
9	0	8	10	11						
17 Proposes an assessment of Rs. 510-3-0 as permanent Kahcharai revenue against Rs. 569.	Proposes their amalgamation with adjacent Patwar and Zaildari circles with necessary re-adjustment which will be proposed on receipt of approval to the above suggestion.	Proposes the term to commence from Rabi 1983 and stand till next revision of assessment in the concerned Tahsils falls due.	Points out that the estates had so far been immune from Shali Stores Mujwaza and suggests treatment like other Khalsa estates.	Considers that credit is due to L. Amir Chand, Extra Settlement Tahsildar, and the staff employed.	Nore by Revenue Member :	Concurrs with the proposals of the Settlement Commissioner.	JANAK SINGH,	MAJOR GENERAL, RAI BAHADUR,	Revenue Member of Council,	Jammu and Kashmir State.
17	50	50	:	21						
6 Kahcharai	Distribution of estates under report.	Term of Settle- ment.	Mujwaza	Notice of Offi- cers.						
9	5	8	G	10						