

# ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF

## ZANSKAR ILAKA.

IN THE

## LADAKH DISTRICT

BY

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PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

ALLAHABAD

1909

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# ASSESSMENT REPORT OF ZANSKAR ILAKA OF TAHSIL KARGIL.

## INTRODUCTION.

The Zanskar *ilaka* formed part of the Padar Sub-Division up to the year Sambat 1958, when it was transferred to Tahsil Kargil. The Settlement operations in Baltistan had come to an end in Sambat 1958, and hence Zanskar *ilaka* could not be settled along with Kargil. Opportunity has been taken of Settlement operations in Ladakh to settle this *ilaka*. A rough girdawari was made in Sambat 1963, and measurements were taken in hand in Sambat 1964, and concluded in Assuj last. The general description, climate, tenures, etc., were discussed, to some extent, in the Preliminary Report and it was originally intended to write a combined assessment report for Ladakh and Zanskar, but the idea was given up for reasons given in the introduction to the assessment report of Ladakh.

## CHAPTER I.

### DESCRIPTIVE.

#### I. BOUNDARIES AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Zanskar is surrounded on all sides by mountain ridges and ravines, which occupy by far the greater part of its area and separate it on the north and east from eastern Ladakh and Rupsho, on the south from Lahol, Pungi and Padar *ilakas*, and on the west from Soru *ilaka* of Tahsil Kargil. The inhabited region is nearly all included in the valleys of two streams Tot and Nunak, and off the river Zanskar they make by their union. These two streams come, one from the north-east, the other from the south-west, and uniting below Padam they flow away together to the north-east. The villages are situated along both banks of Zanskar river and its two tributaries.

A map is attached showing the boundaries of the *ilaka*, its natural divisions, rivers and villages. The mean length and breadth of the tract are about 59 and 23 miles, respectively, and the total area about 1,357 square miles. But this area includes the vast mountain ridges and ravines, and the area measured at the present Settlement comes to 9,199 acres or about 14 square miles only, of which the cultivated area is 3,217 acres or about 5 square miles.

The following four natural divisions are locally known :—

Nunak and Tot named after the two tributaries along which the *ilakas* are situated, the central group of villages called Yung Khur below the junction of the two tributaries, and the small group of villages from Tungrin Takan to Karsha called Changas. The present number of villages, according to tahsil papers

is 51, of these eight have no existence and the remaining 43 are small groups of hamlets. The villages are close to each other and too small to be treated as separate estates for administrative purposes. I made enquiries on the spot last year and the number of villages was fixed at 25, in consultation with Lambardars and Zamindars concerned.

## 2.—ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.

All the villages of Zanskar are situated in one valley, and have more or less a general likeness as regards kind of soil, climate, irrigation and character of the cultivators. Hence, it seems unnecessary to split up this small valley into different assessment circles, and I propose to treat the whole tract as one circle. The central villages near the junction of the Tot and Nunak rivers, and especially those on the left bank of the Zanskar river from Rantak Shah to Karsha, are comparatively low and of better capacity, as compared with the villages situated near the sources of the two streams. But these variations have been noted in the Haisiat Dehi notes and borne in mind in village assessments. All the villages are *yak-fashi* and suffer more or less from long winters, untimely snowfall and severe cold. Generally speaking, the villages are better than those placed in the fourth class in Tahsil Ladakh, but slightly inferior to third class villages of Kargil and Ladakh Tahsils. A detailed report on the subject was submitted to the Settlement Commissioner in my letter No. 207 dated 16th February last, and the proposal to treat the valley as one circle was approved by the Settlement Commissioner in his telegram No. 922, dated 11th March 1909.

## 3.—CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

The classes of soil sanctioned for Ladakh and discussed in paragraph 25 of my preliminary report have been adopted for Zanskar, as classification of soils locally known by the Zamindars is the same in both tracts. The classes of cultivated land are briefly given below:—

- I. Mazhing ; sacred field of each assami well manured, and attended with religious rites.
- II. Barzhing ; comparatively near the village site and well manured.
- III. Thazhing ; comparatively distant and insufficiently manured.
- IV. Chhas ; vegetable plots near the houses.
- V. Sasik ; (or Satchik) poor soil left fallow in certain years.
- VI. Ulthang ; land growing ul-grass.

## 4. RAINFALL AND CLIMATE.

The climate of Zanskar was noticed in paragraph 6 of the Preliminary Report. The climate is very cold and dry. Winter is very long and all approaches to Zanskar are closed for over 6 months in the year. Owing to the proximity to the mid-Himalaya range, Zanskar receives more snow-fall than Ladakh. Snow-storms are more frequent and snow falls as early as Assuj or Katak, thus causing damage to the crops in certain years. The height of the villages varies from 11,500 to 13,700 feet above the sea. This will show that the villages are not higher than those of upper Ladakh and Rupsho, but long winters, strong current of cold winds and frequent and unexpected snowfall are the special drawbacks of Zanskar.

## 5.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRADE.

Leaving aside the difficult and often dangerous pathways, the following routes lead to Zaskar:—

- I. From Kargil to Zaskar *via* Soru.
- II. From Rupsho to Zaskar *via* Lingti.
- III. From Leh to Zaskar along the Zaskar river. This route is impracticable except in winter when the river water gets frozen. In summer the traveller has to make a long detour by Lamauru and traverse about 15 stages. A small trade is carried on with the following *ilakas*:—

Salt is taken in exchange for barley from Rupsho and bartered with rice, butter, skins, etc., in Padar and Pungi, and with barley, pattu, and a little cash in Soru. Besides the above trade in salt, ponies, donkeys, sheep, and goats are sold to traders from Lohal for cash which assists the Zamindars in payment of their revenue.

## 6.—POPULATION.

A close relationship exists between Ladakhis and Zaskaris in race, religion, speech, and character. The population of Zaskar consists mostly of Buddhists, with a sprinkling of Mussalmans from Kashmir and Baltistan. The cultivators are simple and frugal in their habits and have not tasted the luxuries in dress and dwelling enjoyed by some of the Ladakhis. They are, however, fairly well off and their Jinsi debts are usually much smaller than those owed by the Ladakhis.

The census figures of 1891 and 1901 are not available for Zaskar, the census returns of which are included in those of the Padar Sub-Division. In 1875, Mr. Drew roughly estimated the population at 2,500 souls, but this was an underestimate. In jamabandi of Sambat 1958, the population is put at 4,682 souls, but it is not known how the census was taken. Probably, the returns were roughly prepared by a patwari. The census taken at the present settlement gives a population of 4,441 souls or 888 per square mile cultivated, which is slightly below the average of Ladakh. The distribution of the population is shown by the following table. As in Ladakh, no tribes are known and the distinction is one of creed only.

CREED.			POPULATION.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Buddhists	...	...	1,492	1,330	1,477	4,299
Mussalmans	...	...	43	38	55	136
Others	...	...	6	...	...	6
Total	...	...	1,541	1,368	1,532	4,441

## CHAPTER II.

## POLITICAL AND REVENUE HISTORY.

## 7. POLITICAL HISTORY.

No records are available to supply the necessary data for a continuous history of Zanskar. The *ilaka* formed a dependency of the Ladakh kingdom for many centuries in the past. According to the Ladakh Chronicles, the first vassal Chief of Zanskar was Lde tsugjon, the youngest son of Nyima jan (about 1000 A. D.) who received the southern provinces of the kingdom, of which Zanskar, Lahol and Spiti are best known. Henceforth Zanskar was governed by petty chiefs belonging to the Ladakh dynasty. During the weak rule of Tsepat Namgyal, the last King of Ladakh (about 1790, A. D. 1841), Zanskar was overrun by the people of Kulu and Lahol, who laid waste the castle of Spadum (Padam) and the central district. One year later, a Mandi and Waran army (from Kishtwar) devastated upper Zanskar and burnt the villages with fire. This will show that the Ladakh King had lost all prestige in Zanskar before the conquest of Ladakh by Wazir Zorawar Singh who marched to Zanskar without any opposition in 1835 A. D., when the Chief of that place promised to pay a tax of Rs. 3-8 for each house. About 11 years later, a little rebellion broke out in Zanskar but it was promptly repressed by Mehta Basti Ram.

## 8. REVENUE HISTORY.

Little is known about the revenue history of Zanskar before the conquest. But a tax of Rs. 3-8 per house, promised by the Chief of Zanskar, may be taken as a rough standard of assessment accepted at the time. Probably, the taxes were taken in kind as in Ladakh. I have consulted all available records and registers bearing on the revenue history of Zanskar since the conquest; but the data supplied by these records are not sufficient to present a continuous history of the alterations made in the revenue demand from time to time. The missing links are stated to be due to the fire at Jammu in Sambat 1955. The original assessment of Mehta Basti Ram is not known, and the first available demand is of Sambat 1913, which amounted to Rs. 2,887-5. This demand was based on the number of houses and a rough estimate of the area possessed by each Zamindar. A further increase of Rs. 10 in Rasum was taken in Sambat 1915. No further changes are traceable up to the year Sambat 1928, but it appears from statements of the Zamindars and some references in the records, that the above demand was increased to about Rs. 3,600 some time before Sambat 1924, when remission of Rs. 1,200 was given on a representation of the Zamindars. I gather from the statement of Zamindars that the remission was given on account of famine, but it has since remained in force, though no reduction has been shown in the registers of Daftar-i-Dewani. Out of the sum thus remitted, Lambardari fees have, however, been realized and thus the actual remission amounted to about Rs. 1,000. The demand was revised in Sambat 1928, and again in Sambat 1935, when assessment was placed on the newly founded villages of Sri Ranbirpura, Partab Singhpura, Ram Singhpura, Amar Singhpura, Shibpura, Jagatpura, Kirpapura and Anandpura. These villages never came into existence, but certain waste areas were brought under cultivation and the increased demand has since been realized. The demand of Sambat 1935 was further revised in Sambat 1945, when some increase was taken in revenue proper, and patwar fund was first levied.

This demand has remained in force till now, though some increase has since been taken and items of kind and miscellaneous revenue merged into revenue proper. The following table shows the alterations in demand for the years Sambat 1913, 1928, 1935, 1945 and 1965 according to Amal-i-Daftar. The remission of Rs. 1,200 is included in these figures, and hence the actual collections of Sambat 1928 and subsequent years fall short of these figures by Rs. 1,000. Lambardari fees amounting to about Rs. 200, have always been realized, though not shown in the *bahi*, up to Sambat 1945.





Years.	Number of houses.	Number of ploughs.	OTHER COLLECTIONS.										Revenue on land.	Revenue on mills.	Lambardari.	Rasum.	Nazar.	Siwai.	Milk and sheep.	Pattu.	Patwar fund.	Nazar-i-Mundat.	Mulikana.	Sarafana.	In lieu of kind revenue.	TOTAL.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	yards.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sambat 1913	585	195	2,483 5 0	...	...	150	60	40	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,887 5 0
Sambat 1923	588	361	2,816 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	42 14 0	18 8 3	25 7 3	402 11 9	3,306 5 3
Sambat 1935	588	361	2,981 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	42 14 0	18 8 3	25 7 3	402 11 9	3,470 13 3
Sambat 1945	607	347	3,107 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	85 5	...	...	...	498 9 6	3,691 5 0
Sambat 1965	...	252	3,607 4 0	17 12 0	162 12 0	...	...	...	...	92 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 7	...	...	...	...	3,680 3 0

The actual current demand as shown by the kistbandi is—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Revenue proper	...	...	...	...	2,532	8	0
Patwar fund	...	...	...	...	92	7	0
Lambardari fees	...	...	...	...	162	12	0

Thus the Amal-i-daftar entries show an excess of Rs. 1,092-8-0 over the kistbandi figures, which is chiefly due to the remissions not being shown in the Daftar accounts. The actual current demand may, therefore, be taken at revenue proper Rs. 2,532-8-0, Siwai Rs. 255-3. It may, however, be mentioned that these figures relate merely to the Khalsa demand and no records exist of the assigned revenue, which works out at the existing rates to Rs. 647-3-0. Thus, the total current demand may be assumed as follows:—

Revenue proper						Sawai.
Khalsa	...	2,532	8	0	...	255 3 0
Assigned	...	647	3	0	...	0 0 0
Total	...	3,179	11	0	...	255 3 0

#### 9. AREAS.

The current demand has been easily paid and there are no arrears of land revenue.

### CHAPTER III.

#### AREAS.

##### 10. EXISTING RECORDS.

No regular survey of the *ilaka* was made before the commencement of the present operations. A rough jamabandi of the *ilaka* has been prepared since Sambat 1954 in which the cultivated area is put down at 2,506 acres, but it is hardly worth while to discuss these figures as the entries seem to have been based on rough estimates of a patwari made at some girdawari without actual measurements.

##### 11. PRESENT RETURNS.

A Milan Rakba statement is attached as statement No. I, showing area figures as returned at the present Settlement. It will be noticed that a small area of 25 acres only is under Bodzar and Sufedzar, which is due to the high altitude and cold climate of the valley. Naskar area, which is returned at 47 acres, is reserved for grazing purposes. The culturable waste is about 39 per cent of the total area, and supplies grazing to some extent, but many banjar plots are bare of vegetation for want of water-supply. The cultivated area is only 3,217 acres or 35 per cent of the total area measured. The details of the cultivated area are shown by the following table:—

Mazhing.	Barzhing.	Thazhing.	Ohlas.	Sasik.	Ulthang.	TOTAL.
182	1,974	225	4	56	776	3,217
5.6	61.4	7	1	1.8	24.1	100

It will be seen that about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the cultivated area is Barzhing, while Tharzhing is only about 7 per cent, which is due to the fact that Zamindars of Zanskar usually confine their labours to the well manured plots which they can properly manage during the short open season, and are not very keen, like the Ladakhis, to extend cultivation to the distant and stony plots higher up in the Nullahs. The percentage of the Ulthang area in Zanskar largely exceeds that of Ladakh, which is probably due to a large number of ponies, sheep, and goats being kept by the Zamindars. No fruit trees are grown and hence no area is returned as bagh.

## 12. EXTENSION IN CULTIVATION.

No figures are available to show extension in cultivation in the past, but from the statement of the Zamindars it appears that the area brought under cultivation during the last two or three decades is insignificant. There are large plots of land to which irrigation can be extended by a little energy and combined effort on the part of the Zamindars, but they seem to be contented with their present possessions and are not very anxious about extension of cultivation.

## CHAPTER IV.

### CROPS.

## 13. RECENT HARVESTS.

Settlement operations commenced in the Zanskar *ilaka* in the autumn of Sambat 1963. Three crops have since been observed, of which the Rabi of Sambat 1963 was below average, as much damage was done by worms. The crop of Sambat 1964 was fairly good and may be considered rather above average, though a slight damage was done to the *Matar* crops by worms. A bumper crop was raised in Sambat 1965, which was a lucky year for the whole district. Ill damage has been done by severe cold or untimely snowfall during the three years under review.

## 14. AVERAGE CROPPING.

Crop returns have only been prepared for Sambat 1964-1965, as correct area figures were not available in Sambat 1963 when a rough girdawari was carried out to ascertain the condition of the cropping. Measurements were not completed in Sambat 1964, and hence the girdawari of all the villages could not be completed in that year. The crop entries for 1964 were, therefore, made in the remaining villages after enquiries on the spot, on the completion of measurements in the following year. Thus, complete crop returns are available for the years Sambat 1964 and Sambat 1965 only, and the average cropped area of these two years has been adopted for the purpose of produce estimate; jinswar statement is appended, as statement No. II, which gives the necessary data regarding the crops. The following table shows the average cropped area under each staple.

Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Matar.	Ul.	Others.	Total harvested.
479	1,462	6	285	776	71	3,079
16	48	...	9	25	2	100

The average area sown is 3,087 acres out of a total cultivation of 3,217 or about 96 per cent. This shows a pretty careful cultivation. There is a difference of 5 acres only in the cropped areas of 1964 and 1965 and variations in cropping are generally insignificant. As mentioned elsewhere, the whole valley is *yak-fasli*, and giram is the principal crop and chief article of food.

#### 15.—*KHARABA*.

The average *kharaba* is only 8 acres or about 26 per cent. This will show that the amount of *kharaba* recorded at the present Settlement is insignificant, which is partly due to the years Sambat 1964 and 1965 being above average, and partly to the usual want of care on the part of the karkuns to allow full *kharaba* deduction. In my opinion, failure of crops in Zanskar may be taken at 5 per cent or so, but as my proposed demand is much below the half net assets assessment, it seems needless to work out hypothetical deductions under this head.

#### 16.—SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION.

The system of cultivation is practically the same as that followed in Ladakh and noticed at some length in paragraph 18 of the Ladakh assessment report. The working season in Zanskar is of very short duration, and the Zamindars have to carry on a hard struggle to clear deep layers of snow in time for sowing by spreading earth over the snow, burning fires along the field ridges and various other devices. Ploughing is only done twice, once after gathering the harvest and again immediately before sowing the seed. Need for watering is felt soon after the sowing, but it is intentionally avoided as water freezes on account of cold and injures the young plants. No weeding is done but sufficient manure is supplied to every field. The struggle against snow begins in Baisakh, but, in spite of all efforts, sowings are delayed till Jaith. The harvest is usually gathered in before the end of Assuj.

### CHAPTER V.

#### CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY AND RENTS.

##### 17.—CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY.

An abstract of cultivating occupancy is attached, as statement No. III. It will be noticed that about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total cultivated area is held by self cultivating assamis, of the rest about  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths is held by *kasthkars mustakil*, and the remainder by tenants at will who hold 50 acres only. The area held by tenants at will paying batai rents is only 4 acres.

The average area per assami holding is 4.2 acres. If big holdings owned by gunpas etc., were eliminated, the average area held by an ordinary assami would be slightly reduced. The size of an average assami holding slightly exceeds the Ladakh standard. The average area per khatauni holding is 3.2 acres.

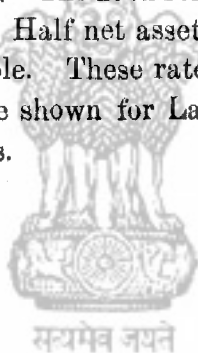
The tenures prevailing in Zanskar and tenancy rules proposed for the *ilaka*, were discussed in paragraph 29 of my preliminary report. As in Ladakh, the father retires in old age and the eldest son succeeds to the holding and shares his wife and property with the younger brothers, who have no separate status

among Buddhists. Assami right has been given to all landholders in accordance with the tenancy rules alluded to. The proprietary right is vested in the Darbar, as in Ladakh and Baltistan. The entries of Malikana in the previous assessments show that the right has been exercised since the conquest.

#### 18 —RENTS.

A reference to the statement No. III, will show that the area held by tenants at will paying at half batai rate is only 4 acres, which is insignificant, and hence no useful deductions can be drawn from the prevailing batai rents. The common form of rents is a fixed amount of grain for the entire tenancy. Such rents are paid on 33 acres. Fixed cash rents are paid on 18 acres, of which 5 acres are held by tenants at will and 13 acres by *Kashtkars Mustakil*. The distinction between *Kashtkars Mustakil* and Ghair-Mustakil is however nominal, and does not materially affect the amount of rent paid by such tenants.

As in Ladakh, the rents paid to Gunpas are generally lenient, as the tenants were originally assamis who made over their lands to the Gunpas on payment of a light rent. The following table shows the fixed cash and kind rents paid by both classes of tenants on each soil. The kind rents have been converted to cash at the rate of 26 seers per rupee. Half net assets rates have also been worked out and shown in the following table. These rates are not of much value, but they are more consistent than those shown for Ladakh and can be used as side lights in fixing half net assets rates.



[illegible]

19.—*KAMIN* DUES.

As in Ladakh, the Zamindars are their own *kamins*. Payments under this head are only made to the blacksmith. The average rate is one khal or 12 seers per assami holding but, as in Ladakh, various perquisites are invariably paid to Lamas of the different gunpas. They cannot be regarded as agricultural *kamins*, but Zamindars pin their faith on the Lamas having some control over the elements, and make these payments from the common heap to ward off all calamities. Such payments amount at least to 6 seers, and the total expenditure under this head may be put down at 18 seers per holding. Percentage of *kamin* dues has been worked out in the following table :—

Produce per acre.	Average cultivated area per holding.	Produce per holding.	Average <i>kamins</i> dues per holding.	Percentage of <i>kamin</i> dues.
Seers.	Acre.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
283	3.2	906	18	2



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## 20.—LIVE-STOCK

## DETAILS.

DETAILS.																				
Number of houses.	YAK.						ZO OR HYBRID OF YAK AND LANTO.						LANTO OR COMMON OX.						REMARKS.	
	Yak.		Dimo.		Zo.		Zomo.		Total.		Lanto.		Balang.		Total.	Pony.	Donkey.	Sheep and goat.		Ploughs.
	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.								
1,028	556	153	1,023	398	217	159	850	157	1,383	69	61	897	141	1,108	870	456	13,341	252	Female Yak is called Dimo. Female Zo is called Zomo. Female Lanto is called Balang.	



The number of cattle, pony, sheep and goats per plough much exceeds the average of Ladakh. The Zanskari ponies are well known, and much income is made by their sale in the adjoining Government and State territories. There are good pastures along the higher Nullahs and the two tributaries of the Zanskar river, which supply abundant grazing.

#### 21.—TREES.

There are no fruit trees in this *ilaka*. The number of unfruitful trees is also very small, and these are generally of a stunted growth which is due to the high altitude, severe snowfall and long winters. No trees can be grown in some of the higher villages. The number of trees is shown in the following table :—

WILLOWS.		POPLARS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.	Full grown.	Young.
647	3,521	1,945	8,210	...	51	2,592	11,782

#### 22.—MISCELLANEOUS INCOME.

The Zanskar *ilaka* being free from *res*, little income is made by carrying, though some profit is derived from the salt trade alluded to in paragraph 5. Sale of live-stock and especially of ponies, is the principal source of miscellaneous income. Enquiries have been made in each village regarding miscellaneous assets which are embodied in the following table. There being no trade posts in Zanskar, actual figures are not available and the entries are based merely on the verbal information gathered from the villages.

	Head.				Amount.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
1. Sale of cattle	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
2. Sale of ponies	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
3. Sale of sheep	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
4. Sale of Butter	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
5. Sale of pattu	...	...	..	...	200	0	0
6. Wages of labour in the Government territories				...	1,200	0	0
7. Profit from salt trade		...	...	...	400	0	0
				Total	...	6,550	0 0

#### 23.—TRANSFERS.

No figures are available under this head, but common form of transfers is by *razamandi* to near relations or gifts to Gunpas. My remarks in paragraph 36 of Ladakh report regarding gifts to gunpas are equally applicable to Zanskar and the orders passed on that report should be followed here in future.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### RATES OF YIELD.

#### 24.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

Eighty-eight crop experiments were conducted in Zanskar in the course of measurement operations of which 86 were accepted. Only four experiments

could be made in Sambat 1964. This number being quite insufficient, instructions were given to conduct a large number of experiments in Sambat 1965, when 84 experiments were made with proper care. These experiments give more consistent results than those obtained in Ladakh, which is due to some extent to the cultivated area in Zaskar being of a more uniform character. As the crop of Sambat 1965 was above the average, the results of these experiments cannot be strictly followed, but they will be useful guides in assuming rates of outturn.

#### 25.—ASSUMED RATES OF OUTTURN.

The following statement compares the assumed rates of outturn with those adopted for Kargil, Ladakh, Spiti and Lahol :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of <i>ilaka</i> .	Assessment circle.	Soil.	Wheat	Giram.	Barley.	Matar.	REMARKS
Kargil	3rd	Maljing	340	320	340	320	Same rates for all soils. Do. Do.
Ladakh	3rd	Mazhing	350	380	350	100	
	4th	Barzhing	230	260	230	100	
	Total		580	640	580	200	
	Average		290	320	290	100	
Lahol			300	320		420	
Spiti			212	270		180	
Zaskar	By crop experiment.	Barzhing	535	622			
	Assumed	Barzhing	300	320	300	100	
Kargil	3rd	Dass	340	320	340	320	
Ladakh	3rd	Thazhing	280	305	280	100	
	4th	Do.	185	215	185	100	
	Total	Do.	465	520	465	200	
	Average	Do.	233	260	233	100	
Zaskar	By crop experiments.	Thazhing	497	475		248	
	Assumed	Thazhing	250	265	250	100	
Kargil	3rd	Brak					
Ladakh	3rd	Sasik	230	250	230	80	
	4th	Do.	155	180	155	80	
	Total	Do.	385	430	385	160	
	Average	Do.	193	215	193	80	
Zaskar	By crop experiments.	Sasik					
	Assumed	Sasik	200	215			

## 26.—GIRAM.

As in Ladakh, giram is by far the most important crop and occupies 48 per cent. of the total cropped area.

In point of capacity, the Zanskar villages are midway between the third and fourth class villages of Ladakh. As discussed in the Ladakh report, the Kargil rates cannot be strictly followed. Similarly, the Lahol and Spiti rates are not of much value as no crop experiments were conducted and the estimates were based merely on the statement of Zamindars, who cannot understand the method of obtaining average outturn and whose varying standard of *khal* makes it difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Enquiries were made in Zanskar from Zamindars who could not give differential rates of outturn for different soils and crops, but roughly stated the average outturn of important crops at the following rates :—

Details.				Outturn in Khals.	Outturn in Seers.
Good villages	...	...	...	3½	420
Average villages	...	...	...	2½	300
Poor villages	...	...	...	2	240

In assuming my rates I have followed the lines fully discussed in Chapter V of the Ladakh report

The assumed rates of giram are about the average of third and fourth class villages of Ladakh, with the exception that this average has been slightly exceeded in case of Thazhing, which is comparatively of a better quality in Zanskar. As in Ladakh, Mazhing and Barzhing are considered of equal quality. The crop experiments give a little better outturn for Mazhing, but, considering the expenses connected with the sacred Mazhing fields, a uniform rate has been assumed for both the classes.

## 27.—WHEAT.

Wheat is grown in all the villages excepting those situated near the sources of the two tributaries of Zanskar river. The area under wheat is 16 per cent of the total cropping and the average outturn is below that of the third class villages of Ladakh, but much better than that of fourth class villages. This conclusion is supported by the results of crop experiments.

## 28.—BARLEY.

Little barley is sown in Zanskar, as the crop is not hardy enough to stand the strong winds, which are so common here. It is only grown to a very small extent in one or two central villages. The area under this crop is only 6 acres and it was not worth while to include it in produce estimates, but the various statistics have now been prepared and an alteration in jinswar and produce estimates seems unnecessary at this stage. The average outturn of wheat has been assumed for barley as in Ladakh.

29.—*MATAR*.

The average under this crop is about 9 per cent of the total cropped area. The actual average outturn of *Matar* may be taken at about 200 seers per acre, but about half of this crop is used as fodder, and also the crop is much liable to damage by worms. It does not require manure and hence the outturn is about the same in all soils. The rates assumed for third and fourth class villages of Ladakh have, therefore, been followed without any alteration.

## 30.—FODDER.

Ul is the fodder crop here, as in Ladakh and Baltistan. The area under Ul is 776 acres or about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cropped area. Assessment has been placed on this crop in Baltistan and Ladakh Settlements, and a rate of about two annas per acre has been placed on Ulthang in Zanskar at the request of the Zamindars. But Ul is a purely fodder crop which supplies grazing in summer and is stored in winter to meet the requirements of ponies and cattle, and no income whatever is made by sale of Ul grass in Zanskar. As I propose to place a light grazing tax on sheep, goat and ponies, and as the fodder consumed by agricultural cattle is usually excluded from assessment, I see no justification to assess this crop. But I would note here that it is a substantial concession to let off this important crop and, considering the large area under Ul and extensive pastures, there is every reason to take grazing fees proposed in paragraph 38.

## 31.—OTHER CROPS.

Other crops occupy 71 acres or about 2 per cent of the total cropping, as per detail below :—

				Acre.
Trumba	...	...	...	59
Vegetables	...	...	...	9
Sarshul	...	...	...	3
Total				71

Trumba is a very important crop here and is only grown in the central villages. It is much liable to damage by strong winds and often fails to mature in years of early snowfall. It is not worth while to show separate rates of outturn for these crops and, following the lines adopted in Ladakh Report, I take the produce of other crops at Rs. 3 per acre.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## PRODUCE ESTIMATES.

## 32.—PRICES.

The prices assumed by me for the purpose of produce estimates were reported to the Settlement Commissioner and approved by him in his telegram No. 836 dated 6th March last. Owing to the isolated position of the valley, the grain traffic in Zanskar is still in a primitive condition. Cash transactions are rare, and grain is chiefly bartered with wool, salt, pattu etc. No records of cash rate are available but my local enquiries showed that a cash rate of 24 seers and an advance rate of 32 seers per rupee has prevailed for all important staples

during the last 10 years or so, the ratio of cash and advance transactions being about 3 to 1. Hence, following the lines laid down by Settlement Commissioner in the revised Settlement of Kashmir, I get an average rate of  $\frac{(24 \times 3) + 32}{4}$  or 26 seers per rupee. Wheat fetches better price along the Treaty Road, but Zaskar having no connection with this road sends no grain to Kargil or any other market and all the important staples wheat, giram, barley and peas are of equal value to Zamindars. I therefore propose a uniform rate of 26 seers per rupee for the above crops. It is unnecessary to give prices in rupees per maund, as the difficulty pointed out in para. 35 of the Settlement Manual does not arise in working out average prices for Zaskar.

### 33.—STATE SHARE.

As shown in paragraph 19, a deduction of 2 per cent has been allowed on account of the *Kamin* dues. The landlord's share, therefore, comes to 49 per cent and the State share to  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the gross produce. Appendix A is attached, showing usual details of the gross produce and the value of the State share or half net assets assessment.

### 34.—HALF NET ASSETS RATES.

Taking now the half assets assessments as given by the produce estimates for each class of soil, and dividing it by the cultivated area of each class, we get the half assets soil rates which are shown in the following table :—

Classes of soil.				Cultivated area.	Half assets assessment.	Half assets rates.
					Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Mazhing and Barzhing	...	...	...	2,156	5,534 15 8	2 9 1
Thazhing	...	...	...	225	442 1 8	1 15 5
Chhas	...	...	...	4	2 15 0	0 11 9
Sasik	...	...	...	56	22 11 11	0 6 6
Total				2,441	6,002 12 3	2 7 0

## CHAPTER IX.

### ASSESSMENTS.

#### 35.—CURRENT DEMAND.

The general conditions and necessary statistics have been discussed in the foregoing chapters and need not be repeated here. The current khalsa demand is Rs. 2,532-8-0 excluding cesses, which amount to Rs. 255-3-0.

The amount of assigned revenue has never been determined, but at the existing rates it comes to Rs. 647-3 and hence the total current revenue proper may be assumed at Rs. 3,180.

## 36. HALF ASSETS ESTIMATE AND PROPOSED REVENUE RATES.

As shown in paragraph 34, the half assets assessment comes to Rs. 6,002-12-3 which is in excess of the current demand by 89 per cent. From the above it is clear that a large enhancement can be taken in Zanskar, but considering the isolated position, the high altitude, cold climate and other drawbacks of the valley, it is undesirable to take a very large increase all at once. The people are accustomed to a lenient treatment and will find it difficult to pay a full demand in bad years. Bearing these considerations in mind, I have taken a moderate increase in village assessments, which have been prepared after very careful consideration and full discussion with the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Settlement Tahsildar. The village assessments amount to Rs. 3,940 and give an increase of about 24 per cent over the current demand. But as discussed in paragraph 38 of Report, I propose to take a grazing fee of Rs. 318, which will raise the percentage of increase to 30·5 over the current khalsa demand.

My proposed assessment on land is below the half assets demand by 34·3 per cent. Reducing proportionately the half net assets rates, I obtain my proposed assessment and revenue rates which are shown in the following table :—

Soil.	Cultivated area in acres.	Half assets rates proportionately reduced.	Rates assumed.	Assessment by revenue rates.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mazhing and Barzhing ...	2156	1 11 0	1 11 0	3,638 4 0
Thazhing ...	225	1 4 8	1 4 0	281 4 0
Chhas ...	4	0 7 9	0 8 0	2 0 0
Sasik ...	56	0 4 3	0 5 0	17 8 0
Total ...	...	...	...	3,939 0 0

## 37. REMARKS ON ASSESSMENT AND RATES PROPOSED.

Information bearing on the above rates is collected in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil.	Half assets rates.	Rates assumed.	Rates assumed for Ladakh, 4th class including cesses.	SANCTIONED REVENUE RATES FOR		
				Soil.	Skardu, 4th class.	Kargil 3rd class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mazhing and Barzhing.	2 9 1	1 11 0	2 6 0	Maljing ...	2 6 0	2 6 0
				Barsud ...	2 2 0	2 2 0
Thazhing ...	1 15 5	1 4 0	1 10 0	Dass ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Chhas ...	0 11 9	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Sasik ...	0 6 6	0 5 0	0 8 0	Brak ...	1 0 0	1 0 0

No detailed discussion of the proposed rates is necessary as these are based on well considered half assets rates, which fully bring out the relative capacity of each soil. The rate for Chhas is much lower than that of Thazhing and is not apparently proportionate to the produce of this soil, but vegetables grown on the Chhas plots are seldom allowed to mature, and are generally used for home consumption. Hence the proposed rate is suitable. Sasik is the poorest soil, which is left fallow for years, and hence a very small outturn is given by produce estimates. The Zamindars have also placed a proportionately low rate on this soil in *bachh*. My proposed rates for Barzhing and Thazhing are also supported by the half assets rates deduced from the rent data. But the rent rates for Chhas and Sasik have been worked out on a small area and are not of much value.

The *bruk* of Baltistan is much superior to Sasik as it includes all classes of soil on a high plateau. The proposed rate for Thazhing is higher than the corresponding soil Dass, while the Barzhing and Mazhing rate is much lower than that of Maljing and Barsud of Baltistan. But in my opinion the difference between the produce of these soils is not so marked as shown by the Baltistan rates, which were not deduced from produce estimates. As reported elsewhere, Zanskar villages are inferior to third class villages of Ladakh, but better than the fourth class. The proposed rates are, however, lower than those proposed for fourth class villages of Ladakh, even when allowance is made for the cesses which are included in the Ladakh rates. It is also apparent that the proposed rates for important soils are much lower than the Baltistan rates. This lenient treatment is partly due to the fact, already explained, that the current assessment is very low and a large enhancement cannot be taken at one time, and partly to the special drawbacks of this valley. It is, however, clear from the half assets rates that the proposed rates are very lenient and a further increase can fairly be taken in the next revision of Settlement.

I would further examine my proposed assessment in the light of the rates adopted in the adjoining Government *ilakas* of Spiti and Lahol. I have not seen these *ilakas* but, on secondhand information, I believe that Spiti is slightly inferior and Lahol somewhat superior to Zanskar in productive capacity. Revenue rates for different soils were not worked out on the usual lines in assessment reports of these two *ilakas*, but rough all-round rates are shown below :—

				Rs. a. p.	
Lahol	...	...	...	1 12 0	Per acre.
Spiti	...	...	...	1 7 9	Do.
Zanskar	...	...	...	1 9 10	Do.

It will be seen that the Zanskar rates compare better with those of Spiti and Lahol, and considering the isolated position of Zanskar, these two *ilakas* furnish a more fitting comparison than Baltistan and Ladakh. This comparison will show that my proposed rates are not much below the mark, and the resultant assessment may be considered fair.

## CHAPTER X.

## MISCELLANEOUS ASSESSMENTS.

## 38.—GRAZING FEES.

It appears from the history of State Settlements that the Durbar has always insisted on levying grazing fees in view of the grazing facilities and pastoral assets of the country. As mentioned in paragraph 20, there are extensive grazing grounds in Zanskar, a large number of ponies, cattle and sheep is reared by the villagers and a substantial income is made by sale of the live-stock. Under the circumstances, the State is clearly entitled to take grazing fees, and I propose, therefore, to place a light assessment on grazing.

Grazing fees have not hitherto been taken in the usual form, but by looking up the old *bahis*, I find that the assessment of Sambat 1913 includes 54 sheep and Rs. 100 worth of milk. Again, the *bahi* of 1935 shows that a pony was annually taken as *nazar*. These items are not repeated in the subsequent *bahis*, which is probably due to the fact that miscellaneous items were merged in revenue proper in Sambat 1945.

I do not propose to levy grazing fees on agricultural cattle, and would let off bullocks, Zos and Yaks, male and female.

Income made from carrying is very small in Zanskar, and hence a light tax of 4 annas per head on ponies would seem suitable. The Ladakh rate of six pies per head for sheep and goats could fairly be applied to Zanskar. But at these rates, the grazing fees would amount to Rs. 635-10-6, which cannot be taken at one time in addition to the proposed increase in revenue proper without causing serious hardship to the villagers.

I propose, therefore, to assess grazing fees at half the above rates, which will give Rs. 318 (omitting fractions) as per detail below:—

	No.	Rate.			Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ponies ... ..	870	0	2	0	108	12	0
Sheep and Goats ... ..	13,381	0	0	3	209	1	3
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	317	13	3

Out of this sum, Rs. 300-15-0 is due from the *khalsa assamis* and the remainder from jagirdars and muafidars. The question of exempting the *gunpas* and jagirdars from payment of *kah-charai* fees will be discussed, according to the merits of each case, in the muafi files, which will be separately submitted for orders.

I would further propose that the *kah-charai* demand may be permanently fixed for the term of Settlement, as it is not worth while to subject the Zamindars of this distant and small valley to unnecessary harrassment by annual enumeration of the live-stock.



## 39.—MILLS.

The total number of mills is 220. No assessment on mills is shown in the kishtbandi, but a jamabandi of Sambat 1956-57 shows Rs. 17-12-0 as assessment on 71 mills. The entry has not been repeated in subsequent records, but local enquiries show that the amount is still collected. The omission in the kishtbandi is due to the miscellaneous items having been merged in land revenue.

The mills in Zanskar are used by the villagers for domestic purposes and, considering the enhancement taken in land revenue and *kah-charai* fees, I think it unnecessary to place a separate tax on mills.

## 40.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The financial effect of the proposed assessments is shown by the following table:—

Details.		Current.	Proposed.	Increase in rupees.	Percentage of increase.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khalsa.	Land revenue proper ...	2 532 8 0	3,060 12 0	528 4 0	20.9
	Sawai ...	255 3 0	275 6 0	20 3 0	7.9
	Grazing fees ...	.....	300 15 0	300 15 0	.....
Assigned.	Land revenue proper ...	647 3 0	878 4 0	231 1 0	35.7
	Sawai ...	.....	79 3 0	79 3 0	.....
	Grazing fees ...	.....	17 0 0	17 0 0	.....
Total.	Land revenue proper ...	3,179 11 0	3,939 0 0	759 5 0	23.9
	Sawai ...	255 3 0	354 9 0	99 6 0	10.7
	Grazing fees ...	.....	318 0 0	318 0 0	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...		3,434 14 0	4,611 9 0	1,176 11 0	34.3

The above will show that the total increase in khalsa demand including grazing fees and cesses comes to Rs. 849-6-0 or 30.5 per cent.

## 41.—ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.

The necessary particulars about assignments of land revenue are shown by the following table:—

Jagir.	AREA.		REVENUE PROPER.	
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Current.	Proposed.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Muafi jagir ...	323	213	338 7 0	463 5 0
Muafi ...	331	324	308 12 0	414 15 0
Total ...	654	537	647 3 0	878 4 0

There are only two jagirs. The muafis are held by *gunpas* which are under the spiritual guidance of Kushak-Bakola. The *gunpas* are as important a factor in Zanskar as in Ladakh and, in addition to the muafi area given above, they hold 170 acres of khalsa land, of which 42 acres is cultivated. Separate files will be submitted for orders, regarding each muafi and jagir.

## CHAPTER XI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### 42.—CESSES.

A Lambardari cess at 5 per cent and Patwar cess, at 4 per cent, per have been sanctioned for Tahsil Kargil. The same cesses at the same rates should be collected from the khalsa assamis and assignees of land revenue in Zanskar.

#### 43.—PATWAR AGENCY.

Only one patwari will be required for this tract, who will be paid at the rate recently sanctioned for Tahsil Kargil.

#### 44.—ZAILDAR.

One Zaildar should be appointed for the *ilaka*. A separate file shall be shortly submitted recommending the appointment of a suitable man.

#### 45.—INSTALMENTS

The present instalments are :—

- I. 1st to end of Sawan.
- II. 1st to end of Katik.

These instalments are suitable and require no alteration, as the road to Kargil is closed for about 7 months in the year from Maghar to Har.

#### 46.—MALIKANA.

Malikana should be considered as merged in the land revenue and no additional collections need be made under this head from the Khalsa assamis. Malikana due from the muafis, which are all of a religious character, may be remitted as an act of charity on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The question of malikana payable by the jagirdars, will be discussed in the Jagir files.

#### 47. KAR-BEGAR.

Begar files have been prepared on the lines discussed in paragraph 70 of the Ladakh Report. Formal permission is requested to issue exemption certificates. These certificates should be issued by the Settlement Officer and not by the Wazir, as the detailed enquiries on the spot cannot be made through the limited revenue agency, and the work has been done in Zanskar as well as in Ladakh by the Settlement officials.

48. *Res* SYSTEM.

Zanskar valley is at a distance of eight stages from the Treaty Road on the Kargil side, and has hitherto been exempted from *Res*. But transport is supplied to European visitors and officers visiting the valley by a well recognized system devised by the Zamindars, of dividing the indent for transport into four equal parts; each of the four *ilakas* mentioned in paragraph 1 being responsible to supply its share. No alteration is required in this system at present, but, as the transport requirements of the the Treaty Road are daily increasing, I intend to reconsider the *Res* arrangements of Zanskar in connection with revision of the *Res* system of Tahsil Kargil to see whether it is possible to strengthen transport of the Soru *ilaka* by throwing a little *Res* burden on Zanskar.

## 49. COLLECTIONS IN KIND.

It was suggested to me by some local officers that Zanskar may be made to contribute its share of the grain requirements of the Treaty Road, but I think it will be very hard on the Zamindars, in the present state of the communications, to bring grain to the Treaty Road. Moreover, a rough calculation of average produce and total consumption of grain shows that the produce is barely sufficient to meet the local requirements. The produce estimates give a total yield of 15,787 maunds per annum while the food expenditure alone amounts to 26,460 maunds, at the rate of 24 seers per month for an adult and 12 seers for a child. It may also be inferred from this calculation that the produce estimates have been cautiously framed.

Some provision has, however, to be made to meet the requirements of the Assistant Thanedar and half a dozen sepoy attached to the Zanskar fort. The requirements of this party amount only to about 50 maunds of grain, with some sheep, butter and firewood. It seems unnecessary to collect these supplies in the form of revenue in kind, which will require maintenance of regular accounts in future, and it will be enough to fix the amount of these requirements and the rates at which these will be supplied. The Zamindars of the neighbouring villages are willing to supply these requirements at fixed rates. A separate file has been prepared and a detailed report will shortly be submitted on the subject.

## 50. TERM OF SETTLEMENT.

I should like to recommend a long term Settlement for this *ilaka*, but the next revision of Settlement can only be conveniently arranged along with revision of Settlement in Kargil. The term of Settlement in Zanskar should, therefore, be concurrent with the term of the revised Settlement which may hereafter be fixed for Tahsil Kargil.

As the next instalment of revenue will become due after two months, and orders on this report cannot be expected so soon, the new assessments should take effect in the year Sambat 1967.

## 51. NOTICE OF OFFICIALS.

Sardar Thakar Singh, Assistant Settlement Officer and Pandit Anant Ram, Settlement Tahsildar, have continued to do good work and maintained a high standard of diligence and uprightness. They have checked measurements very carefully, and given material assistance in all matters connected with assessment. Pandit Gopal Sher, Settlement Naib Tahsildar, who was in charge of the Zanskar party, has also worked hard and deserves credit for the expedition and care with which the measurements were concluded.

## 52. SUMMARY OF MATTERS REQUIRING ORDERS.

An abstract statement of matters requiring orders is appended below in tabular form :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Number of para. of Report.	Proposals of the Settlement Officer.	Para. of Review.	Opinion of Settlement Commissioner.	Opinion of Revenue Minister.	Opinion of Chief Minister.	Order of His Highness.
1	2	Proposes to treat the valley as one circle	3	Agrees. ...			
2	3	Proposes to adopt for Zaskar, classification of soil followed in Ladakh.	4	This classification has been approved by Settlement Commissioner.			
3	19	Proposes deduction of <i>Kamin</i> dues at 2 per cent.	...	See serial No. 7 below			
4	23	Proposes orders passed on Ladakh Report regarding future transfers in favour of Gujjar, may be held applicable in Zaskar.	15	Agrees that such transfers should be watched, as in Ladakh.			
5	25	Discusses assumed rates of outturn	16	The rates proposed are moderate but may be accepted.			
6	32	Discusses prices assumed	17	Agrees to an all-round rate of 26 seers per rupee as suitable.			
7	33	Proposes to take 24½ per cent as State share.	12 & 18	See remarks in paras. 12 and 18 of Review			
8	34	Gives half assets soil rates	18 & 19	See paras. 18 and 19 of Review			
9	36	Gives proposed assessments and revenue rates.	22 & 23	See paras. 22 and 23 of Review			
10	38	Proposes rates of grazing fee and recommends that the demand may be fixed for the term of Settlement.	21	Recommends that the proposed rates be doubled. Agrees to latter part of proposal.			
11	39	Considers mills as used merely for domestic purposes and proposes to exempt them from assessment.	24	Agrees ...			

## Abstract statement of points requiring orders—(continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Number of para. of Report.	Proposals of the Settlement Officer.	Para. of Review.	Opinion of Settlement Commissioner.	Opinion of Revenue Minister.	Opinion of Chief Minister.	Order of His Highness.
12	40	Gives financial results showing a total increase in khatasa demand including <i>Kah-charai</i> and cesses at Rs. 849-6-0 or 30.5 per cent.	20	See para. 20 of Review ...			
13	42	Proposes that a lambaradari cess at 5 per cent and patwar cess at 4 per cent may be sanctioned as in Tahsil Kargil.	26	Agrees. Assignees to pay cesses, but any special cases may be reported.			
14	43	Proposes to have one patwari for the <i>ilaka</i> .	22	Agrees. There is one patwari already, who is sufficient.			
15	44	Proposes to appoint one <i>Zaildar</i> for the <i>ilaka</i> .	28	Agrees ...			
16	45	Suggests that no alteration should be made in the instalments now in force.	29	Agrees ...			
17	46	Recommends that malikana be considered as merged in land revenue and that no malikana be recovered from muafidars.	27	Agrees ...			
18	47	Solicits authority to issue exemption certificates in connection with exemption from <i>Kar-bezar</i> .	30	Considers it immaterial whether such certificates are signed by the Settlement officer as such, or as wazir.			
19	49	Recommends that no kind revenue should be taken and proposes arrangements to meet the requirements of the fort.	31	Agrees ...			
20	50	Proposes that term of Settlement should be concurrent with that fixed hereafter for revised Settlement of Kargil and that the new jamas be enforced in Sambat 1967.	29	Agrees ...			
			5	Suggests provision of a small sum for improvement of Zanskar-Kargil route.			
			32	Notice of Officers ...			

KUSHI MUHAMMAD,  
Settlement Officer, Ladakh.

STATEMENT No. I—Milan Rakba of Zanskar *ilaka*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Detail.	UNCULTIVATED.							CULTIVATED.							REMARKS.
	Total area.	Unculturable.	Banjar Qadim.	Banjar Qadim Naskor.	Banjar Qadim Redzar and Sutaidazar.	Banjar Jadid.	Total.	Mazhing.	Barzhing.	Thazhing.	Chluas.	Sasik.	Uthhang.	Total.	
Khalsa ...	8,008	2,153	3,237	37	17	1	5,445	155	1,513	187	2	36	670	2,563	
Muafi ...	1,191	160	359	10	8	...	537	27	461	38	2	20	106	654	
Total ...	9,199	2,313	3,596	47	25	1	5,982	182	1,974	225	4	56	776	3,217	

STATEMENT No. II—Jinswar of Zanskar

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Soil.	Details.	CROPS.							Total failed ( <i>kharaba</i> ).	Total area sown.	Taraddadi and khali.	Total culti- vated.	REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Giram.	Barley.	Matar.	UL.	Others.	Total ma- tured.					
MAZHING	S. 1964	33	125	...	12	...	9	179	3	182	...	182	
	S. 1965	41	117	3	14	...	7	182	...	182	...	182	
	Average	37	121	2	13	...	8	181	1	182	...	182	
BARZHING	S. 1964	357	1,230	4	268	...	47	1,906	7	1,913	61	1,974	
	S. 1965	443	1,172	5	246	...	50	1,916	3	1,919	55	1,974	
	Average	400	1,201	4	257	...	49	1,911	5	1,916	58	1,974	
THAZHING	S. 1964	41	1,5	...	12	...	7	195	2	197	28	225	
	S. 1965	39	127	...	17	...	12	195	2	197	28	225	
	Average	40	131	...	15	...	9	195	2	197	28	225	
CHHAS.	S. 1964	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	
	S. 1965	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	
	Average	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	
SASIK	S. 1964	...	10	...	...	...	2	12	...	12	44	56	
	S. 1965	3	7	...	...	...	1	11	...	11	45	56	
	Average	2	9	...	...	...	1	12	...	12	44	56	
UITHANG	S. 1964	...	...	...	...	776	...	776	...	776	...	776	
	S. 1965	...	...	...	...	776	...	776	...	776	...	776	
	Average	...	...	...	...	776	...	776	...	776	...	776	
TOTAL	S. 1964	431	1,500	4	292	776	69	3,072	12	3,084	133	3,217	
	S. 1965	526	1,423	8	277	776	74	3,084	5	3,089	128	3,217	
	Average	479	1,462	6	285	776	71	3,079	8	3,087	130	3,217	

STATEMENT No. III.—Abstract of cultivating occupancy of Zauskar ilaka.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Details.	Total cultivated area.	Area cultivated by assamis.	Area cultivated by tenants paying nominal or no rents.	AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.						Total held by tenants paying rents.	DETAILS OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH RENTS ARE PAID BY TENANTS AT WILL.								
				Mustakil.			Ghair Mustakil.				Kind.						Cash.		
				Paying at Revenue rates with or without Malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without mulikana.	Paying at Revenue rates with or without malikana.	Paying other cash rents.	Paying in kind with or without mulikana.		Detail.	Zabti rents.	½ produce or more.	Less than half.	By fixed amounts of produce.	Total area under rents in kind.	Total paying at revenue rates with or without mulikana.	Total paying other cash rents.	Total cash rents paid on area entered in column (18).
Holdings	...	633	6	1	8	299	2	6	57	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area	3,217	2,787	...	6	13	361	8	5	37	430	...	...	4	...	33	37	8	5	11 0 0



# MAP OF ZANSKAR



Scale, 16 miles = 1 inch.

