

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

M E N D H A R T A H S I L

OF THE

P O O N C H S T A T E,

BY

LIEUTENANT R. H. CHENEVIX-TRENCH,

Settlement Officer, Poonch.

WITH A NOTE THEREON BY

MR. E. G. COLVIN, I. C. S.,

Resident in Kashmir.

1904.

L a h o r e :

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS,
Sole Contractors for Printing to the Punjab Government.

1904.

INDEX

Section.	Contents.	Page.
	Note on the Report by Mr E. G. Colvin, I. C. S., Resident in Kashmir ...	1-5
CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.		
1	Situation and boundaries	7
2	Area	<i>ib.</i>
3	Roads and communications	<i>ib.</i>
4	Markets and trade	<i>ib.</i>
5	Rivers and irrigation	9
6	Rainfall and climate	10
7	Classes of land	<i>ib.</i>
8	Formation of assessment circles	12
9	Application of revenue rates	13
10	Population	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER II.—REVENUE HISTORY.		
11	General survey	14
12	Collection and distribution of revenue	15
13	Existing inequality of assessment	17
14	Mutarfa	19
15	Miscellaneous cesses	20
16	Arrears of revenue	<i>ib.</i>
17	Method of dealing with arrears	21
18	Jagirs	22
CHAPTER III.—TIRNI.		
19	Present system explained	23
20	Existing exemptions from tirni	24
21	Future exemptions	26
22	Proposed system of tirni collection in future	27
23	Dhokiana	28
24	Proposed tirni assessment	<i>ib.</i>
CHAPTER IV.—FORESTS.		
25	Descriptive	30
26	Demarcation of forests	<i>ib.</i>
27	Shikargarhs and rakhs	31
CHAPTER V.—GENERAL STATISTICS AND LAND TENURE.		
28	System and results of measurements	32
29	Land tenure	34
30	Size of holdings	35
31	Mortgages and sales	36
32	Live stock	<i>ib.</i>
33	Miscellaneous sources of income	37
CHAPTER VI.—CROPS AND CULTIVATION.		
34	Crop statistics	37
35	Irrigated crops	<i>ib.</i>
36	Unirrigated crops	38
37	Damage by pigs	39
CHAPTER VII.—PRODUCE ESTIMATE.		
38	Prices	39
39	Crop experiments	41
40	Cash rents*	42
41	Kind rents	<i>ib.</i>
42	Menials' dues	<i>ib.</i>
43	Produce estimate	<i>ib.</i>

Section.	Contents.	Page.
CHAPTER VIII.—PROPOSED RATES AND FUTURE REVENUE.		
44	Proposed revenue rates	44
45	Sooran I	45
46	„ II	<i>ib.</i>
47	„ III	46
48	Mendhar Nawal I	<i>ib.</i>
49	„ „ II	47
50	„ Pahari I	<i>ib.</i>
51	„ „ II	48
52	General results	<i>ib.</i>
53	Registers and maps	50
CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
54	Lambardars	51
55	Cesses	<i>ib.</i>
56	Tahsil establishment	52
57	Instalments of revenue	<i>ib.</i>
58	Term and cost of settlement	<i>ib.</i>
APPENDICES.		
APPENDIX A.	—List of trees found in the Mendhar Tahsil	ii
Do. B.	—List of villages by assessment circles	iii
Do. C.	—Contents of Registers A, B, C and D	iv—v
Do. D.	—(Statement No. I.) Showing the deduction of the half net assets share for each class of soil in each circle.	vi
Do. E.	—(Do. II) Crop experiments	vii—viii
Do. F.	—(Do. V). Produce estimate	x—xv
Do. G.	—Glossary of local or vernacular terms used in report	xvi
Do. H.	—Map of tahsil showing village boundaries.	
Do. J.	— Ditto the classification of villages.	
REGISTER A.	—Showing the past and present Revenue paid by every village in the Mendhar Tahsil by Circles.	xviii—xxiii
Do. B.	—Showing the Tirni and grazing taxes of the Mendhar Tahsil by Circles.	xxvi—xxxii
Do. C.	—Land classification and the calculation of the Land Revenue at rates for every village of the Mendhar Tahsil, shown by Circles.	xxviii—xl
Do. D.	—General results of the Revenue Settlement of Sambat 1960-61 for every village in the Mendhar Tahsil, shown by Circles.	xlvi—li

Note by Mr. E. G. Colvin, I. C. S., on the Assessment Report of the Mendhar Tahsil of Poonch.

The present report deals with the second tahsil which has come under assessment out of the four tahsils in Poonch. I may mention that the Assessment Report of the third tahsil, Sadhnuti, should be ready within a few months, while measurement has recently begun in the fourth and last tahsil.

2. The report is fuller than that of the Haveli Tahsil, and it goes much more deeply into the important subject of Tirni. The Settlement Officer has adopted my suggestion of dividing into zones the villages which stretch

* Paragraph 9. Application of revenue rates.

from the valley to the tops of the neighbouring hills.* This is very necessary in some cases, for the condition existing in the higher altitudes are so entirely different from those prevailing in the lower lands that no amount of ingenuity in the Bâchh distribution can really equalise the incidence of the revenue. The arrangement will no doubt tend to bring into greater prominence the inequalities of the present incidence, and will not be popular with those who hold the best lands, but there can be no doubt of its intrinsic fairness.

The produce estimate is based on prices which are well within the current prices that have prevailed during recent years, and on rates of yield which appear reasonable. It is remarkable how slightly prices in Poonch have been affected by the high rates, which have in the last two or three years been current in Kashmir, but this is due to the land-locked nature of the country. When communications have been opened up to the Punjab by the new road which is projected through Lachman Pattan to Pindi, it is probable that there will be an appreciable rise in prices in Poonch, but the distance and the difficulty of carriage to Punjab markets will always prevent any large increase.

The produce estimate brings out the total value of the produce of the tahsil at Rs. 3,25,664, and the revenue which it is proposed to impose, apart from pachotra and patwâri cess, is Rs. 72,080. The proportion is thus almost the same as was proposed for the Haveli Tahsil, *viz.*, two-ninths of the gross produce. So far as the produce estimate can be relied on, the result appears to be fair.

Turning to the proposed rates on the different circles, Chapter VIII, there is no doubt that the Mendhar, Nawal I circle, is the best in the tahsil, and that its former revenue was comparatively light. The Settlement Officer has rightly increased the assessment here, while lowering it in the other circles, especially in Sooran II and III, where the previous assessment was undoubtedly much too high, being 33·6 and 54·9, respectively, above half-net assets. The figures for half-net assets are based, as Mr. Trench points out, on somewhat slender foundations, but if a comparison be made with the value of the total produce for these two circles, the figures for which are probably not much below the actuals, the results show that the present revenue is in one case 32·5 per cent. and in the other 39 per cent. of that value. The statement below shows conveniently the levelling tendency of the new proposed assessment; the percentage in circles varying only from 19·7 to 26·1 instead of from 18·8 to 39 in the former assessment.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Circle.	Total value of gross produce.	Former land revenue.	Proposed land revenue.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.
Sooran I	39,258	10,616	9,710	27	24·7
Do. II	27,098	8,795	6,800	32·5	26·1
Do. III	4,003	1,560	1,040	39	26
Mendhar Nawal I	1,43,175	26,860	28,150	18·8	19·7
Do. do. II	14,171	3,591	3,250	25·3	22·9
Do. Pahâri I	83,618	19,556	19,680	23·4	23·5
Do. do. II	16,913	3,444	3,450	20·4	20·4
Total	3,28,234	74,422	72,080	22·7	22·

The total land-revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer is Rs. 72,080, a decrease of Rs. 2,342 or 3·1 per cent. on the former land-revenue. In considering whether the Settlement Officer is justified in proposing a decrease rather than an increase of revenue, it is necessary to review the previous fiscal history of the tahsil and the rates prevailing in adjacent parts of the country. Chapter II of Mr. Trench's report shows that between Sambat 1916 and Sambat 1959, *i.e.*, in a period of forty-one years, the revenue, including cesses, rose from Rs. 29,489 to Rs. 99,855; that is to say, it was more than trebled. There is no doubt that during this period there has been a great extension of cultivation, due probably to the effect of Pax Britannica, but after making every allowance for this, there can be no doubt that the heavy increase is due in great measure to the oppressive Thikadári system which prevailed for many years. The people of this tahsil are not difficult to manage, yet the authorities have not been able to collect the revenue. Large arrears have accrued, the greater part before there was any suggestion of a regular settlement. This certainly points to the conclusion that the former revenue was unduly high.

A comparison of the rates proposed with those prevailing in neighbouring tracts points to the same conclusion. The statement below compares rates which have been adopted in the assessment of the Kotli Tahsil of Jammu and in the Muzaffarabad settlement and in the Haveli Tahsil of Poonch with those now proposed for Mendhar. The letters K., M. and H. stand for Kotli, Muzaffarabad and Haveli-Mendhar, respectively, while the note attached shows, so far as I can ascertain it, the relative characteristics of the soil classification of each tahsil. It will be seen that the rates proposed for the better circles in Mendhar are all-round much higher than those in Kotli or Muzaffarabad. This was to be expected, for it is no doubt the case that the better portions of the Mendhar valley are superior to any lands found generally in Kotli or Muzaffarabad. But this applies rather to Hotar land than to Haili or Miani, and in regard to Hotar land it is evident that the Settlement Officer has adopted rates which, on the average, are greatly in excess of those in the other two tahsils, and only lower than the Haveli rates. This divergence from Haveli rates is only right in view of the greater distance of the Mendhar circles from a large market. On the whole, I consider that the rates adopted by the Settlement Officer for Mendhar are reasonable and quite as high as could safely be taken, especially when it is considered that the theoretical basis of the assessment is half-net assets. I should be most unwilling to agree to any increase in the rates proposed, and I am of opinion that they may be sanctioned *en bloc*.

Tahsil.	Circle.	(K.)		Hail (K.)	(K.)		(K.)		(K.)		(K.)	
		Gora Hail	Lapára kh.		Chaitar ábi	Hotar	Maira I	Maira II	Taki (M).	Rakkar (H).	Rakkar (K.)	Kalsi (H).
		(M.)	(H.)		(M.)	(M.)	(H.)	(M.)	(H.)			
KOTLI.	Dhára	3 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Maidán Gharbi	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Pahári ... ..	...	2 4 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Maidán Sharki	3 6 0	2 8 0	...	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Paráti ... ..	...	2 6 0	...	1 1 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Tridi Dhár ... ..	...	2 2 0	...	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
MUZAFFARABAD.	Nawal Dopatta, Muzaffarabad	2 10 0	...	4 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sangar do. do.	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawal Lachrat Khawári	2 10 0	...	4 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sangar do.	2 8 0	...	2 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. Khawári	2 8 0	...	2 12 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassanábád Gojra	2 8 0	...	3 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawal Chakar	2 8 0	...	3 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sangar do.	2 2 0	...	2 12 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tahsil.	Circle.	Gora Hail (K). Lapára kh. (M). Haili (H)	Hail (K)	Chaitar ábi (K). Hotar (M). Hotar I and II (H)	Maira I (K). Maira kb. (M). Miani (H).	Maira II (K). Taki (M). Rakkar (H).	Rakkar (K). Kalsi (H).
HAVELI.	Shahr Khas I	4 12 0	...	5 12 0 4 12 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 8 0
	Do. II	4 0 0	...	5 0 0 4 0 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	Outside Iláqas I	4 0 0	...	5 0 0 4 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
	Do. II	3 6 0	...	4 8 0 3 6 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
	Do. III	3 0 0	...	4 0 0 3 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
MENDHAR.	Sooran I	3 12 0	...	4 8 0 3 0 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...
	Do. II	3 6 0	...	3 4 0 2 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...
	Do. III	2 12 0	...	...	0 12 0	0 5 0	...
	Mendhar Nawal I	4 8 0	...	5 4 0 4 0 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	...
	Do. do. II	3 10 0	...	4 0 0 3 0 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	...
	Do. Pahári I	3 12 0	...	3 8 0 2 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...
	Do. do. II	3 0 0	...	2 12 0 2 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...

K.—Kotli,
M.—Muzaffarabad,
H.—Haveli and Mendhar.

1. Gora hail—Is probably a little better than Haili, as it appears to be the few Marlas close to the house on which vegetables, chilies, &c., are grown.

2. Hail—Is the same as Haili and Lapára khushi. Although different rates are given in the Kotli Report to both Gora hail and Hail, they have only one common definition (see p. 10, Nowshera Report).

3. Chetar ábi—(called Pail ábi in Nowshera)—Is irrigated rice land. In Mendhar, where all irrigated land is reserved for rice, there are two classes of Hotar, viz., Hotar I and Hotar II.

4. Maira I—(called Warhal I in Nowshera)—Is the same as the Mairakhuski of Muzaffarabad or the Miani of Mendhar.

5. Maira II—(called Warhal II in Nowshera)—Is the same as the Taki of Muzaffarabad and the Rakkar of Mendhar.

6. Rakkar—There is no land in Mendhar and appears to be none in Muzaffarabad so bad as the Rakkar of Kotli (called Thangar in Nowshera, see p. 12).

I will now deal with the points in the report which appear to call for orders.

Paragraph 14 Mutarfa.—The procedure followed in Haveli should be adhered to. But in cases like that of the non-workers, when an industry has died out, the tax should be remitted.

Paragraph 15.—All other cesses, except Tirni and Patwár, will in future be discontinued, but Malba and Chaukidári-tax may be realised and dealt with by lambardárs under the supervision of the Tahsildar.

Paragraph 16.—The question of arrears of revenue requires some comment, though it acquired a more acute form in the Sadhnuti Tahsil. The old Thikadári system had led to the accumulation of heavy arrears, which the State tried hard to realise before the settlement. Both the State and the villagers anticipated that the settlement would probably wipe out the mass of these arrears, so it was the interest of the former to take as much, and of the latter to give as little, as they could. In some cases the zamíndárs were for adding to their arrears by adopting an obstructive attitude in regard even to the payment of their current revenue. In this condition of affairs, it was necessary to take measures which would terminate the duel, and secure to the villagers

immunity from claims of ancient date and to the State a full share of the revenue due in recent years. I accordingly selected the year Sambat 1955 as a suitable year, prior to which arrears might be disregarded, there having been no serious talk about a settlement before that year, and I gave the Settlement Department certain broad principles on which to calculate the arrears accruing after that year, which might reasonably be regarded as due to the State. At the same time, the revenue being in many cases excessive, I gave directions for the calculation until the new assessment of a summary revenue which the State should collect. The result of these measures is shown in paragraph 17 of the report, and in the Mendhar Tahsil shows an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,679, which is entirely composed of arrears of recent date, which should now certainly be collected. In the Sadhnuti Tahsil, where the people have been more obstinate about paying their revenue in recent years, the amount is likely to be considerably larger.

Paragraph 18.—I am moving the Rájá to issue instructions to his jágirdárs in the sense of this paragraph.

CHAPTER III.

The importance of the subject of "Tirni" in Poonch is sufficiently seen, both from the eagerness with which lambardárs' appointments and shares therein are struggled for and also from the following figures :—

	Rs.
Total Tirni proposed in the Mendhar Tahsil	20,470
Value of exemptions from Tirni in the Mendhar Tahsil ...	12,777

As regards exemptions in future, lambardárs, jágirdárs, Hindús, Syads, Pírs and Koresbís will continue, with the consent of the Rájá, to enjoy the exemptions.

As regards the other tribal exemptions mentioned, I see no reason why these should be continued to the sons or successors of the present múáfidárs, nor do I see any objection to a policy of gradually reducing the tribal exemptions to the classes first mentioned above.

Miscellaneous exemptions may be treated as in Haveli, and Ikrari exemptions may be discontinued, unless covered by an Irshad. The Panj Serañ villages may be exempted from Tirni as before.

The proposal to fix a lump sum for Tirni on each village is my suggestion, and I believe it will be advantageous and save labour. It should be distributed on the permanent residents every fourth year, when the quadrennial Jamabandis are prepared. No person should under any circumstances pay more than Rs. 3-8 for a buffalo or Re. 1-12 for a cow.

Paragraph 23.—Dhokiána as a State tax will, with the consent of the Rájá, be abolished as in the Haveli Tahsil.

Paragraph 24.—The Tirni proposed by the Settlement Officer is approved. The incidence is higher than that sanctioned for every buffalo and milch-cow in Haveli, but when exemptions have been examined it will probably approximate to the Haveli rate. The principles which the Settlement Officer has followed in determining the Tirni to be assessed on a village are in my opinion quite sound.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Radcliffe was recently deputed from Kashmír to consider forest questions in Poonch, and his report and proposals will be separately dealt with. The demarcation of forest areas does not present such difficult problems in the Mendhar Tahsil as in the Sadhnuti Tahsil, where during the last ten years cultivation has been extended into extensive areas under forest trees. In the Mendhar Tahsil, the only question of importance is the treatment of "Kap" lands. It has been decided to exclude these in demarcation, and this can be done without difficulty. Cultivation of Kap lands, free of assessment until next settlement, should be permitted with the previous sanction of the Revenue authorities, who would consult the Forest Department and only decline permission if it appears that objectionable deforestation will result.

Paragraph 29.—The remarks of the Settlement Officer in regard to the absence of any claim to the Milkiyat right in Mendhar are interesting. I am aware of no difference in the revenue history of the two tahsils of Mendhar and Sadhnuti which makes this claim more sustainable in one tahsil than in the other.

CHAPTER IX.

The number of lambardárs should be gradually reduced, in villages where there are too many, on the principles which have been already approved. The objectionable system of taking Nazrána from lambardárs, which has led to so much difficulty, should be discontinued for appointments in the future. The arrangements in regard to Panjotra and the Patwár cess should be the same as have been already approved for the Haveli Tahsil, though there is no objection to the latter being taken at half-an-anna in the rupee instead of at 3 per cent.

Paragraph 56.—I am moving the Rája of Poonch to revise the pay of the Tahsil establishment.

Paragraphs 57 and 58.—The instalments of revenue proposed by the Settlement Officer are agreed to by the Rája and are hereby approved. The term of the settlement and the apportionment of cost will be governed by the orders already passed in the case of Haveli Tahsil. Mr. Chenevix-Trench has worked indefatigably and has dealt with the assessment statistics very well; and he has been ably supported as before by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Pandit Sarup Narain.

2nd May 1904.



E. G. COLVIN,
Resident in Kashmir.



सत्यमेव जयते

ASSESSMENT REPORT

OF THE

MENDHAR TAHSIL OF POONCH.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

1. Mendhar is the smallest of the four tahsils of Poonch. The main Situation and boundaries. Pír Panjal range from Tatakuti, its highest peak, to the Darhal pass, separates it on the east from Kashmír. A long irregular spur of the same range running west forms its southern boundary, on the further side of which lie Thakiala Parao and the Rajaori and Kotli Tahsils of Bhimber. The Sadhnuti Tahsil closes it on the west and the Haveli Tahsil on the north. Were it not for the two villages, Tai and Mendhol, which lie on its right bank, the Poonch river would constitute the western boundary.

From the Pír Panjal pass in the east to Mendhol in the west the length of the tahsil is 35 miles; its breadth varies from 8 to 15. The tahsil is divided by nature into two divisions, the Sooran valley in the east and the Mendhar valley in the west. Regarded from a revenue standpoint the latter is the more important of the two, though the catch-water area of the Sooran valley is considerably the larger.

2. The total area of the tahsil is 372 square miles. The whole of the Area. Mendhar valley has been measured, but in Sooran a large block of high mountains situated at the head of the valley has not been touched. It contains no villages and, except during the summer months when the people drive their flocks and herds there for grazing, is quite uninhabited. The area of this unmeasured portion is 112 square miles. It has been obtained by enlarging the four miles to an inch survey map and can only be said to be approximately correct.

3. The tahsil, like the rest of Poonch, is singularly badly off in Roads and communications. this respect. There are no metalled or cart-roads whatever. What roads exist are mere country tracks and mountain paths fit for pack transport only. In former days the most important of these was that from Poonch over the Pír Panjal into Kashmír; this follows the Sooran valley, a branch track from Rajaori over the Rattan Pír, which joins the above between Baffiaz and Bahramgala, is still a good deal used by travellers and traffic from Rajaori to Kashmír. Other by-roads through the Bhimber and Niladheri Gallis connect the Mendhar valley with Rajaori and Thakiala Parao, but are not much used.

The crying need of the tahsil is an improvement in its communications with the Punjab. This will be remedied to a great extent by the construction of the road from Poonch to Ráwalpindi *via* Lachman Pattan and Kahuta, which will skirt the tahsil and will shortly be commenced. It is doubtful whether it will benefit Mendhar so much as a road to Jhelum through Kotli, Chowmook, and Mírpur would. Though slightly longer this route does not present the same difficulties as the alternative one by Lachman Pattan and would have the further advantage of tapping the above mentioned towns on the way. The present road is execrable; it is washed away after heavy rain, and is at any time difficult for horses and ponies. If a road through Kotli to the Punjab is made, a branch one can easily be constructed up the Mendhar valley, bifurcating at its head in one direction through the Bhimber Galli into Rajaori and in the other direction into Sooran.

4. The two principal markets of the tahsil are at Sehra at its western Markets and trade. end and at Baffiaz in the Sooran valley. A good deal of traffic in grain centres round Dharmsál, a village in the Mendhar valley, but nowhere save in the two former villages is anything

approaching a bazaar to be found. I have been furnished by Khoja Abdullaja, the Contractor of the State Customs, with the following import and export statistics. They show the amount of trade entering or leaving the tahsil by the main routes of Bahramgala, Sehra, and over the Rattan Pir to or from Rajaori and beyond. They take no account of the export of Ghi and other commodities from Sooran *via* Poonch town and Lachman Pathan to Rawalpindi, nor do they show what percentage of the imports merely passed through the tahsil on their way to Haveli and elsewhere.

IMPORTS FOR 1903.

1	2	3	4	5
Nature of articles or goods.	Through Sehra and Chajla.	Through Harni and Bafiaz.	Through Bahramgala.	Total imports in maunds.
Salt	25	103	3,602	3,730
Gur	243	890	4	1,137
Tobacco	1,821	64	23	1,908
Soap	16	58	24	98
Drapery and haberdashery	1,877	16	45	1,438
Iron	132	6	6	144
Gram	150	26	...	176
Másh (pulse)	436	6	...	442
Wheat	730	34	...	764
Maize	38	...	5,398	5,436
Turmeric ... ..	...	32	...	32
Gunpowder	13	...	...	13
Cotton	56	...	...	56
Poppy-heads	50	...	...	50
Miscellaneous	249	5	...	254

The large amount of maize mostly came from Rajaori and went straight through into Kashmir. Only a little of it was destined for the Panj Serai and other Sooran villages.

I do not consider that the area occupied by Shikargahs and Rakhs is by any means excessive. With the demarcation of forests and the village record there will be no room for extension.

The imports in column 2 came through Kotli from Jammu territory and the Punjab; those in column 3 through Rajaori from Jammu, and those in column 4 from Rajaori and Kashmir. Exports are shown below.

EXPORTS FOR 1903.

1 Nature of goods or articles.	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Through Sehra and Chajla.		Through Harni and Bafiaz.		Through Bahramgala.		Total Exports.									
	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.	Maunds.	No.
Ghi	338	...	66	...	108	...	572	...								
Violets	35	...	17	...		...	52	...								
Buffaloes		131		162		23										316
Bull buffaloes		19		29		6										54
Bullocks		38		123		8										169
Sheep and goats		12		5		390										407
Raw hides		1,696		90		75										1,861
Sernais		4,194		171												4,365
Sarshaf	130	...	5	...		...										135
Rice	141	...	4	...		...										145
Anardana	27	...	...	...		...										27
Walnuts	1,150	...	4	...	12	...	1,166	...								...
Oil ... ..		...	29	...		...										29
Wool	72	...	...	...		...										72

The two great obstacles to trade and the development of the State are the want of good roads and the export tax levied on all goods leaving the country. The removal of the latter cannot fail to stimulate trade and benefit the people. At present the Lachman Pattan route is more favoured than that of Kotli owing to the double duty which all goods coming from the Punjab to Poonch *via* Kotli and Sehra have to pay. They are taxed by the Jammu and Kashmir State on crossing the Jhelum and again on entering Poonch territory at Sehra. These disabilities might possibly be removed by the mutual agreement of the Kashmir Darbar and Poonch if it is ever decided to improve this road and develop the trade along it. Except in salt there is but little traffic now-a-days over the Pir Panjal. Nearly all the cattle which leave the tahsil go by Lachman Pattan. There is no object in driving them *via* Jhelum, for their market is in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The Ghi also is mostly sent to the same places, owing, it is said, to the fact that the Poonch Ghi does not keep well. For this reason it commands a readier market there than at Jhelum or Gujrat where the people object to it if at all turned, and where the people produce excellent Ghi themselves.

5. The two rivers of the tahsil are known after the districts they pass through, Sooran and Mendhar. Like all those of mountainous countries they are very liable to sudden floods. Rivers and irrigation. Two or three days of rain changes them from sluggish streams, fordable everywhere, into impassable torrents sweeping down rocks and boulders and washing away the fields which fringe their banks. Every year several lives are lost, in particular near Poonch town, through men attempting to cross the river at such times. The Sooran river has the greater volume of the two for numerous side streams contribute to its waters, and it is also swollen in summer by the melted snow off the high mountains enclosing the valley. The latter is so narrow that the river cannot be much used for irrigation purposes until it enters the Haveli Tahsil where it is called the Poonch river. A good deal of timber is floated down it from Bafiaz and round Bahramgala. The Mendhar valley, especially at its head, is much more open, and consequently a comparatively large proportion of the cultivation can be irrigated. Here but little snow falls on the surrounding hills and the water-supply is in many villages insufficient for the irrigated area.

The people go to great pains in levelling and terracing their fields wherever it is possible to bring water on to them from hillside springs or

streams The larger water-courses are maintained by the joint labour of the whole village, and the smaller ones by the individuals whose land they irrigate There are several villages where large areas might be brought under irrigation by the construction of short canals; these are beyond the power of the villagers themselves since they require a certain amount of skilled labour and supervision. Now that a trained Engineer has been entertained by the State his services might with advantage be utilized in that direction.

6. Except in the villages situated towards its lower end the elevation of the Sooran valley secures it a climate which is temperate in summer and very cold in winter. Mendhar lies lower and heat in some of the villages round Sehra during the hot weather rivals that of the Punjab. In winter, however, it is delightful. There are no means of ascertaining the rainfall of the tahsil, for the only rain-gauge in the State is at the hospital in Poonch town. I reproduce its inclusive records from the Haveli Tahsil Assessment Report for 1896—1903.

Month.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.
January	5.86	9.07	2.28	.36	6.10	7.63	...	6.71	4.75
February	5.04	1.53	6.2	7.05	4.93	4.14	...	1.35	3.78
March	2.89	6.32	1.88	2.53	4.16	2.77	5.27	8.61	4.30
April	1.43	3.73	.44	2.39	6.0	3.09	6.36	1.35	3.1
May	1.46	3.57	2.76	1.3	4.28	7.94	2.41	4.77	3.56
June	5.25	2.88	1.34	4.4	2.38	1.94	6.81	2.43	3.43
July	10.24	8.73	10.23	8.89	12.77	5.95	9.9	9.07	9.47
August	9.41	20.29	13.54	8.91	17.07	19.02	9.29	8.64	13.27
September	6.22	2.29	4.51	2.32	8.01	4.83	5.08	8.77	5.25
October	2.41	...	...	1.01	1.51	.94	2.11	1.43	1.18
November	2.05	...	...	.53	..	...	1.43	0.39	.55
December	1.55	1.18	2.19	.63	5.88	...	.25	1.60	1.66
Total annual rainfall ...	53.81	59.59	45.37	40.32	73.09	58.25	48.91	55.12	54.30

More rain falls in Sooran than in Mendhar, but in neither valley is a season of drought much to be feared; as a rule the rainfall is both regular and opportune. There is probably little difference between the rainfall of the Shahr Khas Ilāka of Haveli and that of Mendhar.

7. The cultivated area has been classified in the measurement papers as follows:—

Classes of land.

Abi I or Hotar I.—Irrigated land with a permanent water-supply producing good rice crops. It is sometimes Dofasli but not necessarily so, for the zamindārs frequently prefer to take only a kharif crop off their best rice fields.

Abi II or Hotar II.—Land similar to Hotar I, but with an uncertain or insufficient water-supply, producing in consequence poorer crops than Hotar I. It is sometimes sown for wheat in Rabi. Rice lands of either class are rarely manured.

Haili.—Unirrigated land regularly manured; fields immediately adjacent to the homestead usually fall into this class. It is Dofasli in all but the coldest villages, producing a maize crop in kharif and wheat or Sarsbaf in most cases in rabi.

Miáni.—Unirrigated and unmanured land. A Rabi crop can only be taken off it in the best villages. In Sooran it produces maize and in Mendhar maize or cotton.

Rakhar.—Land similar but inferior to Miani, stony and sloping and generally situated on the hillside at some distance from the cultivator's house.

In Hotar I have also been included the few acres of irrigated garden land, whether fruit or vegetable, which the tahsil contains. It is easy to go wrong over the classification of the irrigated area. It depends on the water-supply and not on the variety of rice produced, whether it is recorded as Hotar I or Hotar II. In many cases a glance at the ground will show at once if sufficient water is available, but in others the classification cannot be correctly made without a personal knowledge of the fields in question: this is only acquired by repeated visits to the village during the rice season. The quality of the rice is taken into account when determining the assessment of each village, and can be further allowed for in Bachh if necessary.

The only guides in estimating the Haili area of a zamíndár's holding are the crops the land produces, the general appearance of the soil, the statement of the cultivator, and the number of cattle owned by him. Of these guides the first three are indefinite or untrustworthy and of little assistance. They leave too much to the judgment of men on small salaries, as Shajrakashes and Munserims. It has been found necessary, in order to secure some uniformity in the classification of Haili, to fix a standard based on the amount of land which can be manured by one animal. It has been assumed that a buffalo can manure three, and a bullock or cow two, Kanals in a year. I do not think this is too much to allow. To be on the safe side no account has been taken of sheep or goats or of young stock of any kind. It does not follow that the manured portion of a man's holding has been computed by rigidly applying the above standard to the number of his animals; it simply marks the maximum area which may be recorded in every case as Haili, and guards against any great over-estimation of such. There are many occasions for deviating below this; a man may cultivate fifty Kanals and own enough cattle to manure as much or even more, but half his land may be situated a mile away from his house and never get a basketful of manure throughout the year. Again his fields may be at so steep a slope that the surface soil is washed down after any heavy rain. Possibly for five months in the year his cattle are all away at the Dhoks. For these and other reasons it will generally be found that the Haili area entered in a zamíndár's name is considerably below the maximum brought out by a calculation on his cattle.

The uncultivated land has been classified as follows:—

Kap Mumkin.—Culturable but uncultivated land from which grass is cut.

Kap Gair Mumkin.—Land similar to the above but unculturable.

Chiran Mumkin.—Culturable grazing land.

Chiran Ghair Mumkin.—Unculturable grazing land.

Ghair Mumkin.—Unculturable land other than Káp Ghairmumkin, Chiran Ghairmumkin, or Bannar Kap; it being always shown whether it is road, river bed, jungle, burial grounds, buildings, &c.

Bannar Kap.—Field boundaries and the retaining walls and slopes of terraced or hillside cultivation. This is also Ghairmumkin, but has been kept as a separate class. Grass is cut off it.

Rakhs and Shikargáhs.—Strictly preserved game forests and State grass lands.

Kap of both kinds generally comprises the private hay-fields of the Assamis. On the other hand, the greater portion of the Chiran area is Khalsa and forms the common grazing land. A man is not barred from proving his exclusive rights over Chiran, and thus getting it recorded in his name, for the reason that it is grazing land and not Kap. It requires a Shajrakash

of some experience to work out correctly what allowance should be made for the Bannar Kap in a holding. There may be four or five Bannars in one field, each of varying height and degree of slope. In the hilly villages as much as one-third of the area of a field is often Bannar Kap.

8. For purposes of assessment seven circles have been formed. The natural characteristics of the two valleys, Mendhar and Sooran, indicate these at once as the primary divisions. The population of the latter valley is essentially a pastoral one.

Formation of assessment circles.

In the majority of the villages the produce of the soil barely suffices for the food of the inhabitants who depend entirely on the profits derived from their flocks and herds to meet the revenue. Nearly all the cultivation is hilly, and except in the lowlying villages produces no Rabi crop. Snow falls all over the valley in winter and in some villages remains on the ground for months. The rice grown on the irrigated lands is of coarse quality, the commonest kinds being Bansal and Gharra, which sell at little more than maize.

In Mendhar the conditions are very different. Here, too, their cattle form a most important asset of the wealth of the people, but they do not constitute their all in all as is the case in Sooran. Except in the hilly villages the people are as much agricultural as pastoral. The valley is warmer than Sooran, a considerable amount of the cultivation is level, and the proportion of Dofasli land is large. Snow falls only in the highest villages and disappears in these after a few days. The better varieties of rice, such as Basmati and Shahbegum, are grown in nearly all the Nawal villages. The people have a ready market for their surplus grain in Poonch city, Sehra, Rajaori, and Kotli.

Sooran contains thirty-one villages. These vary in productiveness to a great extent according to their elevation. They have therefore been divided into three circles, called Sooran I, Sooran II, Sooran III. As the villages are all hilly there is no object in adding the word Pahari to each circle. In Sooran I, which contains thirteen villages, I have placed the most fertile ones of the valley; they are situated at an elevation of 4,000—5,000 feet. Their Haili area produces a rabi crop of Sarshaf and wheat sometimes follows rice on their irrigated lands. Sooran II contains twelve villages. This circle is higher and colder than Sooran I, most of its villages lying up the side valleys. The irrigated area, which is small, produces a very inferior class of rice, while on the unmanured Knushki lands no crop except maize can be grown. The Haili cultivation alone is Dofasli and even on this a rabi crop may be said to be the exception not the rule. The Panj Serai villages and Sailan, six in all, comprise Sooran III. These are situated at an elevation of 6,000—7,500 feet and are for months on end under snow. Their soil produces little else but maize and turnips.

The forty-four villages of the Mendhar valley have been divided into four circles, namely Mendhar-Nawal I, Mendhar-Nawal II, Mendhar-Pahari I, and Mendhar-Pahari II. The Nawal circles contain the warm open villages, lying in the bed of the valley, between 2,500 and 3,500 feet above sea-level. The distinguishing points of Mendhar-Nawal I are the superior classes of rice produced, the level nature of its cultivated area, the abundance of water available, the general excellence of the crops, and the amount of Dofasli cropping on the unirrigated lands. Mendhar-Nawal II is a very small circle; it contains only three villages, which are at the lower end of the valley. They are the hottest in the tahsil; their soil is stony and arid and they suffer badly if their rainfall is at all below the average. In other respects they do not differ from the better Nawal villages.

Mendhar-Pahari I and Mendhar-Pahari II are hilly circles. The fifteen villages of the former circle have an elevation of approximately 3,500—4,500 feet. Their irrigated area is poor compared to that of the Nawal classes and their Miani lands are generally Ekfasli. The remaining eight villages form the Mendhar-Pahari II circle. Their elevation varies from 4,500 to 6,200 feet. Most of them are subject to snow, but it does not lie more than a few days. A Rabi crop of Sarshaf is sometimes produced on the Haili area but otherwise

their cultivation is Ekfasi. The Kharif crop consists of maize on the unirrigated, and a coarse stump of rice on the irrigated lands. The Pahari villages are more fortunate than those of the Nawal circles in the extent and quality of their grazing grounds; this, however, does not affect their revenue rates since it has been taken into consideration in determining the Tirni assessment of each.

9. A Statement (B) has been attached to this report showing the Application of revenue rates. villages of each circle. Not every village is of course homogeneous. In one, half the cultivation may be of Nawal I Circle, and the remainder of Mendhar-Pahari I. In another, three-quarters may be of Sooran I and the rest of Sooran II. All such villages have been divided into zones; the area of each zone has been separately calculated and the rates of their respective circles applied in working out the revenue of the whole village at rates. This helps to minimize the chance of an error in assessment. For statistical and other purposes, such as the comparison of the proposed with the present revenue, a village cannot be sub-divided but has to be treated in entirety. Each has therefore been placed in that circle to which it as a whole most approximates. It is possible that in Bâchh the villagers may wish to make more minute distinctions; where their proposals are not unreasonable they will be allowed to do so. Although they do not affect its class, the proximity of a village to a Parao station, or the number of Shikargarhs it encloses, are considerations which it is impossible to overlook when fixing its future assessment.

10. The population of Sooran is formed almost entirely of Gujars. There are a few families of Khojahs and Brahmins in the lower villages and some Lohars live in those localities where iron mines were at one time worked. Kashmiri Markobâns, who ply their trade on the Pir Panjal road, are fairly common in the Panj Serai villages. In the Mendhar Valley a great variety of tribes are found everywhere. Dullis and Gujars form a strong minority, but in addition to these there are Maliks, Thakials, Brahmins, Minhas, Mangrals, Pathans, Sayads, Janjuas, Awâns, Moghuls, and other tribes living together in nearly every village.

The population of the tahsil in 1901, when the last Census was made, numbered—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,793
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,392

or a total of 52,185 souls. The Census of 1891 brought out a total of 65,023, but in this the population of Thakiala Parao is included and cannot be separated. The population of both tracts combined, namely Mendhar and Thakiala Parao, rose from 65,023 in 1891 to 71,241 in 1901; an increase of 9.6 per cent. in ten years.

Description.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Total.
Agriculturists	43,705	1,197	44,902
Non-agriculturists	1,538	118	1,656
Total Tahsil	45,243	1,315	46,558

The above shows the population of the Tahsil at the time of measurement as recorded in the village papers. I do not think the people have really decreased since the last Census, but attribute the apparent fall in numbers to the carelessness of the village measurers. The incidence of population to the square mile of cultivation is 1,035, or, taking the figures of the last Census, 1,134. In Haveli the incidence per square mile was at settlement 1,364.

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE HISTORY.

11. The year Sambat 1916 is a convenient one at which to commence a short account of the revenue history of the Tahsil.
General survey. At that date the country had been for about twenty years under the rule of the present Dogra dynasty and had thoroughly settled down. Up to Sambat 1916 a few villages only had been farmed to contractors; in the very large majority the revenue was collected by Lambardars much in the same way as it is at present, with this difference that part of it was paid in cash and part in kind. The earliest revenue record I have seen is a Tahsil register of Sambat 1916, in which the total revenue due for that year from each village is shown; the bulk of it was paid in cash but a considerable proportion was paid in the shape of grain, shoes, Ghi, goats, and other curious items. During the ensuing ten years, however, the practice of selling the revenue contract of the villages became so general that in Sambat 1949 only nineteen remained which had not fallen into the hands of Thekadars. The ones which escaped their clutches are known as Lambardari villages as distinguished from the others, called Theka villages. Once a village became Theka it continued so until the abolition of the contract system in Sambat 1949.

In Theka villages the State did not interfere in the amount of revenue a contractor screwed out of the cultivators; as long as he paid the sum stipulated in his contract into the Treasury he was allowed to do practically what he liked with his village. On the lapse of his contract it was either renewed in his name or handed over to another of his kind, who left his mark on it by a fresh increase of revenue. The only limit to the exactions of a Thekadar was that dictated by his own interests; if he pressed the cultivators too hardly they would abscond, but experience taught him how far he might safely go and his demands rarely fell short of it. The only good result which the Thekadars left behind them was the great increase in the cultivation of the tahsil which took place under their rule; they brought settlers from the Punjab and elsewhere at a time when the population was thin and the land required labour, and did much to replace the nomadic and pastoral tribes of the country by others of a more agricultural character.

In Lambardari villages the custom has been for the State to settle them periodically for a fixed term of years. On such occasions a Patta was granted to every village nominating its Lambardars, detailing the revenue they would have to collect, and stating the period it was to remain in force. A general renewal of Pattas appears to have been made in Sambat 1916; these lasted in the few villages which were not farmed in the interim to contractors until Sambat 1927, when fresh ones were granted settling them up to Sambat 1938. The Pattas of the latter year were for twenty years, that is, up to the end of Sambat 1957, but as the present regular settlement had commenced before they lapsed they have not been replaced by others.

In Sambat 1949 the contracts of all the Theka villages, except of a few where they lingered on for three or four years, were abolished. Beyond being released from the numerous irregular exactions and tyrannies of their former masters the people benefitted little by the change, since the State proceeded to collect the same revenue from them as the Thekadars had been taking. They did not at once appoint Lambardars for this purpose but realized it direct through Tahsil Chaprasis, Patwaris, and other officials. This is known as the Amáni period. It did not last for long, for between Sambat 1950 and Sambat 1953 all Theka villages were brought into line with those of the Lambardari class, by the grant of Pattas settling them up to the end of Sambat 1957, and by the appointment of Lambardars to collect the revenue. These Pattas, like those given in Sambat 1938 to the Lambardari villages, have not been renewed.

The grant or renewal of a Patta to a village has always been accompanied by an increase in its revenue. In some cases the conditions of a Patta have been broken by an increase being imposed before the period for which it was granted expired. Such questionable action on the part of the State has been rare; it is always excused on the plea that the amount of new cultivation taken up by the villagers justified the step. Where this has not been done

the revenue of any land broken up during the term of a Patta appears to have been one of the numerous perquisites of the Lambardars. It certainly never reached the State. The amount of the increase placed on a village on the lapse of its Patta has usually been a matter of agreement between the Lambardars and the State; if the new revenue they engaged to collect was considered satisfactory they were re-nominated Lambardars; if not, other men were found to succeed them. But whether appointed for the first time to, or confirmed in, the post, it has been the custom for a Lambardar to pay a substantial sum as Nazrana for the position. As much as a thousand rupees has frequently been paid for the appointment. This was not given for the comparatively insignificant sum represented by the Panjotra but for the exemption from Tirni which every Lambardar enjoys, and for the many irregular sources of profit which have up to date been open to them. The custom of taking Nazrana has nothing to recommend it; it has been decided that it will not in future attach to the appointment of Lambardars.

12. On the occasion of an increase in the revenue of a Lambardari village, which as has been shown generally coincided with the grant of a new Patta, the Tahsildar supplied the Lambardars with a demand statement, known as an Assamiwara, on which to collect the revised revenue. The Assamiwaras at each settlement were transcribed into a large register, one copy of which was kept in the Tahsil and the original sent to the record room of the Diwani Daftar in Poonch. The method followed in the past as regards the distribution of the revenue is best explained by showing what details these Tahsil registers contained. No register of Sambat 1927 is forthcoming; if it was ever prepared it has since been lost. That of Sambat 1938 gives the following particulars of every holding:—

Column 1.—Serial number.	
” 2.—Village number.	
” 3.—Name and parentage of the Assami.	
” 4.—Total revenue of Sambat 1938.	
” 5.—” ” of Sambat 1937.	
” 6.—Khushki revenue.	} Detail of Sambat 1937 revenue.
” 7.—Abi revenue.	
” 8.—Shakshumari.	
” 9.—Mutarfa.	
” 10.—Abwab.	
” 11.—Increase of Sambat 1938.	

The total of columns 5 and 11 equalled column 4. In the above it is not shown how the increase of Sambat 1938 was spread, that is whether on the land revenue, Shakshumari, or Mutarfa, but it is clear from a comparison of this register with the Assamiwaras issued in Sambat 1958 that the Shakshumari of Sambat 1937, shown in column 8, continued unchanged, and that only the actual land revenue bore the increase. Though the total Shakshumari of a village thus remained the same the amount paid by each Assami fluctuated in a rough and ready way, as is explained in the chapter on Tirni, with the number of his cattle.

The register of Sambat 1950, which contains the Assamiwaras in use by the contractors up to Sambat 1949, is as follows:—

Column 1.—Serial number.	
” 2.—Name and parentage of Assami.	
” 3.—Total revenue of Sambat 1949.	
” 4.—Arrears of Sambat 1949.	
” 5.—Total Khewat of Sambat 1950.	
” 6.—” ” of Sambat 1949.	
” 7.—Increase of Sambat 1950.	
” 8.—Abi revenue.	} Detail of Sambat 1949 revenue.
” 9.—Khushki revenue.	
” 10.—Shakshumari.	
” 11.—Mutarfa.	
” 12.—Khane Shumari.	
” 13.—Total revenue of Sambat 1949.	
” 14.—Rabi instalment.	
” 15.—Kharif instalment.	

The increase shown in column 7 was never really imposed, for throughout the Amāni period during which this register remained in force the State

collected the same revenue as the ousted contractors had been doing. Where any increase has been shown against a holding a corresponding deduction is always found in column 10 on the ground that some of his cattle had died. When the Theka villages received their Pattas some time between Sambat 1950 and Sambat 1953 and their Jamas came under revision, it was necessary to draw up a fresh Assamiwara for each. The register of Sambat 1954 which is in the form below shows how these were prepared—

Column	1.—Serial number.	
"	2.—Name of village, Vand, and Lambardar.	
"	3.—Name of Assami.	
"	4.—Khudkasht or name of Kashkar.	
"	5.—Source of irrigation.	
"	6.—Name of abi lands.	
"	7.—Name of khushki lands.	
"	8.—Revenue on abi.	} Abi.
"	9.—Increase.	
"	10.—Total.	
"	11.—Revenue on Khushki.	} Khushki.
"	12.—Increase.	
"	13.—Total.	
"	14.—Shakshumari.	} Shakshumari.
"	15.—Increase.	
"	16.—Total.	
"	17.—Miscellaneous Cesses.	} Cesses.
"	18.—Increase.	
"	19.—Total.	
"	20.—Total revenue of Sambat 1950-53.	
"	21.—Total increase.	
"	22.—Total revenue of Sambat 1954.	
"	23.—Rabi instalment.	
"	24.—Kharif instalment.	

Columns 15 and 18 were left blank as the increase was only placed, as in Sambat 1938, on the land revenue. In some villages the number of cattle on which the Shakshumari was calculated was shown, but it has not been done everywhere.

The Assamiwaras which replaced those of Sambat 1938 and Sambat 1954 contain the following details. They were prepared in Sambat 1958.

Column	1.—Serial number.	
"	2.—Name and parentage of Assami.	
"	3.—Khushki revenue.	} Detail of Sambat 1957 revenue.
"	4.—Abi revenue.	
"	5.—Shakshumari.	
"	6.—Mutarfa.	
"	7.—Total revenue of Sambat 1957.	
"	8.—Increase in land revenue.		} Detail of Sambat 1958 increase.
"	9.—Increase in Tirni.	
"	10.—Increase in Mutarfa.	
"	11.—Total increase of Sambat 1958.	
"	12.—Total revenue of Sambat 1958.	

From this it is seen that the item Abwáb, or miscellaneous Cesses, had dropped out. Where Khane Shumari was taken in any village an additional column was made to include it. The register of Sambat 1958 is not so full as the Assamiwaras are, for it only gives the resultant new revenue under the heads of Khushki, Abi, Shakshumari, Mutarfa, and Khane Shumari without showing how it was obtained. In the above year not only the land revenue but the Tirni and Mutarfa were also increased; the addition imposed was nowhere heavy and, as has already been mentioned, was not made the occasion of a renewal of the existing Pattas.

The Mendhar Tahsil, unlike Sadhnuti, has never been measured. Khewats or Khataunis have, however, twice been distributed to the Assamis; once in Sambat 1938 to those villages which were settled in that year, and on the second occasion to a few of the villages which were settled in Sambat 1954. The Khewats of Sambat 1938 are very meagre. They only show the name of the Assami, the total revenue due from him, and the instalments in which it was to be paid. Those of Sambat 1954 give more detail; there are printed slips,

signed by the Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar, and bear the Tahsil seal. They are in the following form :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Serial number.	Village, Vand and Lambardar.	Name and parentage of Assami.	Name of Kashkar or Khudkasht.	Source of irrigation.	Names of fields.	Detail of revenue.				Total revenue.	Rabi and Kharif instalments.
						Land revenue.	Shakhumari.	Khane Shumari.	Mutarfa.		

Date, signature of Tahsildar, and Tahsil seal.

These registers, Assamiwaras and Khataunis, constitute the Tahsil revenue records. There are no arrangements for recording new cultivation, alluvion and diluvion, changes in occupancy rights, or for the simplest duties of a regular revenue establishment.

13. The actual preparation of Assamiwaras in Lambardari villages has been done by the Tahsildar in conjunction with the Lambardars. There is a very noticeable difference in the manner in which increases of revenue have been bached in the Sadhnuti and Mendhar Tahsils. In most villages of the former Tahsil it has been the custom whenever the Jama of a village came under revision to raise the revenue on each holding in the same proportion as the total Jama was increased. Thus in the event of the revenue of a village rising from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, each Assami would pay 50 per cent. more on his former revenue. The democratic nature and independent character of the Soodans probably forced such a course on their Lambardars. In Mendhar, on the other hand, the Lambardars have been permitted to distribute the revenue at every Settlement very much as they liked, with the natural result that they generally contrived to assess their own holdings and those of their relations extremely lightly, and to throw the increase on the other villagers. The revenue authorities knew little and cared less about the internal distribution of the village Jamas; it paid them to draw up Assamiwaras to suit the Lambardars and other influential men and to abstain from interference. In Theka villages the unfairness of the Bachh is equally conspicuous; in these it is especially common to find Purdesis, that is, cultivators whom the contractors settled down on the land, treated more favourably than other Assamis whose families have lived in the village for generations. There is no reason to make any distinction between them in future though it may have been necessary twenty or thirty years ago.

The absence of any proper revenue system has thus led to an incredible inequality of assessment in every village. If the future Bachh is to be an impartial one, as indeed it must be, it is inevitable that the revenue paid by many individuals will be trebled and even quadrupled at settlement, even though no increase may be made in the Jama of their respective villages. For this reason the richer and more powerful classes look forward to the announcement of the new revenue with dismay, and could hardly be expected to do otherwise. In Gohlad, a village which is renowned for the superior class of rice produced there, the Lambardars hold the best of the Abi lands and pay about Re. 1 per acre on them; the settlement rates will be between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5. The two Lambardars of Jagal, a lightly assessed village of which the revenue will be increased, pay Rs. 14 each on their holdings; if the existing Jama was fairly bached each would be paying over Rs. 60. Such examples might be multiplied indefinitely, but these will suffice to show why the settlement is not welcomed by many classes.

There is also a great disparity in the relative assessment of the villages. The most lightly assessed are generally those which have never been farmed to a contractor. It is not uncommon to find a village paying an all-round rate of Rs. 5 per acre while an adjoining one, similar in the quality of its lands and in other respects, pays only Re. 1-8 or Rs. 2. In Mankot, which has the reputation of being the best village of the Mendhar Valley, the all-round incidence is about Re. 1-12 although it was for many years in the hands of a contractor. In Poshiana, the most distant village of the Tahsil, lying at an elevation of about 8,000 feet close under the Pir Panjal pass, the incidence per acre is Rs. 11-11; its lands only produce maize and turnips. The villagers' explanation of the crushing revenue they pay is a curious one. In the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh the inhabitants of the five villages known as the Panj Serai, of which Poshiana is one, used to receive annually 500 Suplies of rice, half from Poonch and half from Kashmir, in return for keeping the bridges and roads in order between Bahramgala and the Pir Panjal; they were also allowed two annas in the rupee of all tolls paid by merchants using the road. In an evil moment two of the villages, Poshiana and Dogri, represented to the Maharaja that they should be allowed half the rice and half the profits derived from the tolls instead of their proper share, namely, two-fifths. They pleaded the poverty of their lands and the small extent of their cultivation in support of their claim. Their petition was acceded to, but very shortly afterwards they were made to pay half the total revenue of the five villages on the ground that they were enjoying half the concessions granted to them. These concessions have long since vanished; the prosperity of the people, due to their position on the main route of former days into Kashmir, has also passed away; the only things left to them is their revenue, augmented periodically as time went on, which they have continued to pay.

The following statement shows the total revenue of the Tahsil by circles as it stood in Sambat 1959. The details have been taken from the village Assamiwaras and have been checked by figures supplied by the Diwani Daftar:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIRCLE.	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1959 REVENUE.								Total revenue for Sambat 1959.
	Land revenue.		Grazing taxes.			Mutarfa.			
	Abi.	Kanshki.	Shakshumari.	Zer-i-Chopan.	Dhokiana.	Mill revenue.	Mutarfa on artizans, &c.	Other miscellaneous cesses.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sooran I	4,299	6,317	2,046	129	230	67	123	...	13,211
„ II	1,540	7,255	4,084	148	2,871	47	104	65	16,114
„ III ... ..	...	1,560	104	...	463	2	...	...	2,129
Mendhar Nawal I	6,584	20,276	5,528	188	...	138	496	107	33,317
„ „ II	225	3,366	542	17	...	35	68	...	4,253
Mendhar Pahari I	3,444	16,112	5,428	147	...	102	252	50	25,535
„ „ II	403	3,041	1,633	45	34	1	77	42	5,276
Total Tahsil	16,495	57,927	19,365	674	3,598	392	1,120	264	99,835

The growth of the Tahsil revenue is shown by the following statement. From it it appears that between Sambat 1906 and Sambat 1959 the cash revenue was quadrupled, and since Sambat 1938 has been increased by about 60 per cent. The details of revenue for the years Sambat 1906, 1916, 1938 and 1954 are not forthcoming; for Sambat 1957 a distinction has been made between

land revenue and the other taxes, while the various items of the revenue for Sambat 1959 have already been given :—

1 TAHSIL.	2	3	4	5	6 7		8	9	10
	Sambat 1906.	Sambat 1916.	Sambat 1938.	Sambat 1954.	SAMBAT 1957.		Total of Sambat 1957.	Sambat 1959.	Revenue demand sanctioned for Sambat 1960. See "Aurears."
					Land revenue	Other taxes.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mendhar	47,767	29,489	60,261	90,157	72,170	22,095	94,265	99,835	91,986

It has not been possible to show the above by circles as in several cases villages which were inconveniently large have been sub-divided at settlement, and in others two or more have been amalgamated to form one. The revenue of Sambat 1906 has been given in Khám rupees, and for its equivalent in the present currency must be halved, a Khám rupee being about 8 annas. The revenue paid in grain for Sambat 1916 amounted to 1,872 maunds.

14. The term Mutarfa has always been applied to two cultivate taxes, namely, mill revenue and a shop-tax on remained and craftsmen. It is scarcely correct to call it in its latter form a tax on non agriculturists, since with very few description all those who contribute towards it cultivate land and pay land revenue like ordinary villagers. It amounts for the whole tahsil to Rs. 1,120. It is cases by Lohars, Tarkhans, Kasbis, Mochis, Kumhars, Nadáfs, Shálbáfs, Kumhars and by others who practise a trade of any description. The rates is to been at vary in every village; as a rule they have not been affected by any increase in the village Jumas but have remained the same during the hist thirty years or more. In some cases it is as high as Rs. 7 and in others only 8 annas. No rule or method has been followed in its collection; it is simply what each man or his predecessors have always paid. Thus in the same village one weaver may be paying Re. 1-8 and another Rs. 2-12. The average rate throughout the Tahsil is probably Rs. 2. In the present day a tax like Mutarfa is somewhat of an anachronism; it is especially undesirable in a backward country such as Poonch where handicraft of any description should be encouraged. Its collection involves a considerable amount of trouble, for men frequently petition that, as they no longer work at their profession they should not be taxed for Mutarfa; although in the past these representations have been ignored it is only reasonable that the tax in such cases be remitted in future. For these reasons I advocate the abolition of this form of Mutarfa; the loss to the State, Rs. 1,120, will not be serious. If this is not thought advisable the procedure adopted in Haveli might be followed in Mendhar. In the former Tahsil it has been ruled that the Mutarfa existing at settlement should be continued subject to a limit of Rs. 2 per house. If it is decided to drop it altogether in Mendhar a similar measure may be necessary in Haveli where the Mutarfa collected in Sambat 1960 amounted to Rs. 1,301.

At present Rs. 392 is taken in the Mendhar Tahsil as mill revenue. This is paid by both kinds of mills whether for crushing rice or for grinding flour. It is perhaps superfluous to say that no method has been followed in their assessment up to date; some pay a revenue out of all proportion to their earnings; others pay only a nominal sum; not a few pay nothing at all. A register of all mills is under preparation giving the necessary particulars from which the income of each can be approximately calculated; such as the size of the mill stones, the water power, the percentage of grain taken by the miller, the number of months the water is available, the liability to floods, the supply and outturn of grain a day, the cost of its upkeep, and its distance for the village. After determining the income of a mill the revenue the owner will pay in future will be fixed, due regard being had to its existing assessment. In every case it will be subject to a limit of one-seventh of the net profit. Although it is impossible to say what the future mill revenue will be for the Tahsil I anticipate a small increase on the amount paid at present. I have thought it best not to delay this report until the mill register is complete as that will take some weeks.

A rule has been introduced that no mill may be built without the permission of the revenue authorities; this will only be withheld where its construction is likely to interfere with irrigation or injure another mill. The rule safeguards to a certain extent the income of the existing ones.

15. An examination of old Assamiwaras and Tahsil registers reveals a number of curious cesses and Rakumát. In a few villages the Thekadars used to collect a tax called *Miscellaneous Cesses.* *Philákra* at the rate of three pies per Ghumao on all Abi lands. With the proceeds they purchased a goat which was given away to a neighbouring shrine; a somewhat inexpensive form of charity. In Sambat 1940, on the occasion of a marriage in the ruling family, a tax was levied known as *Tambol* in every village at one anna in the rupee of revenue. No pretext by which money could be raised appears to have been neglected. In Sambat 1947 a tax called *Junglát* was taken at two annas in the rupee of land revenue in return for which the Zemindars were allowed to present petitions on all forest matters, such as for obtaining wood for ploughs or building purposes, on unstamped paper instead of having to do so on an eight-anna stamp. This tax was shortly afterwards discontinued. Nothing is gained, however, by quoting further taxes of this description with the exception of *Rasad-i-Sepahian* and *Khane Shumari* they have all either been dropped or merged into the revenue. The total of the above two cesses in Sambat 1959 amounted to Rs. 264. *Rasad-i-Sepahian* is only found in Jagir villages where it is levied at the rate of four annas on every holding; it is collected to meet the expenses of entertaining Tahsil Chaprasis and similar visitors. *Khane Shumari* is paid in a few villages by persons who wish to escape from Begar. The usual rate is Rs. 3 per house.

In the Haveli Tahsil all cesses with the exception of *Mutarfa*, *Tirni*, and *Patwar*, levied over and above the revenue, have been abolished and the same course may well be followed in Mendhar. I would allow the collection of *Chowkidari* to remain a matter of purely internal arrangement for each village to settle. At present it is a village cess paid by every Assami to the village *Chowkidar* in kind at three to six seers of grain each harvest. In the same way the abolition of all miscellaneous Cesses hitherto paid to the State or to Jagirdars need not debar the creation within a village of a common fund, like the *Malba* of the Punjab, should such be found necessary in order to meet the common village expenses. It will be the duty of the *Lambardars* to account for the expenditure of the fund to the *Assamis*, and of the *Tahsildar* to exercise a check over the same.

16. As the measurement of the Tahsil approached completion the revenue authorities commenced to show great concern at the large amount of arrears outstanding in the majority of villages. Matters had previously been allowed to drift with the result that at the end of Sambat 1959 the total amount due from the whole Tahsil was Rs. 52,557. A statement supplied by the *Daftar Diwani* showed that of this sum Rs. 33,727 had accrued prior to Sambat 1955 and the balance Rs. 18,830 since that date. *Arrears of Nazrana*, *Tirni*, *Land Revenue*, *Khane Shumari*, *Talabana*, *Paujotra*, retained by *Lambardars* when their right to it was disputed, and in short all debts due to the State by *Lambardars* or *Assamis* are included in the Rs. 52,557, and not only arrears on the actual village *Jamas*, though these constitute a very large proportion of this sum. They may be said to be due to the following causes:—

- (a) The heavy over-assessment of many villages.
- (b) The absence of any proper revenue system and the inefficiency and slackness of the revenue staff, who have permitted *Lambardars* to misappropriate revenue with impunity in the most open manner.
- (c) The idea entertained by the people that all arrears would be struck off at settlement, and so if they only contrived to postpone payment long enough they would escape altogether.
- (d) The method, or want of method, in the way in which the Tahsil and *Daftar Diwani* accounts are kept. For example, the double collection of *Dhokiana*, mentioned in Section 23, which the State attempted to realize from all *Dhok-going* villages and showed as arrears where it was not paid in full.

The fact that 65 per cent. of the arrears outstanding at the end of Sambat 1959 dated from over five years back shows to what extent the increases of revenue imposed in Sambat 1953 and Sambat 1958 are responsible for the whole amount due. It is noticeable that Lambardari villages are mostly clear of debt; this is not surprising since, except in cases where their Pattas were broken, their revenue remained unchanged from Sambat 1938 to Sambat 1957.

Great efforts were made during the early part of Sambat 1960 to realize as much of the existing arrears as was possible. It was known that arrears of this magnitude could not be allowed to stand after the announcement of the settlement revenue and therefore the time available in which to collect them was short. It was too late, however, to hope to recover by desperate activity in a few months debts which had been allowed to accumulate for years. The attempt to do so was not fair on the people. It led to considerable hardship and caused much dissatisfaction everywhere.

Matters reached such a pitch that the collection of all arrears and of the revenue for Sambat 1960 was suspended by the order of the Resident in Kashmir on the 15th Katak Sambat 1960, until it had been determined by the Settlement Department how much of the arrears might stand and what revenue might be taken for the unexpired portion of the year. While dealing with the question of arrears it was thought advisable to fix the revenue up to the announcement of the new settlement, for many villages were so over-assessed that to leave their Jamas unchanged, if but for a year, was only to add to the existing arrears. Statements were at once called for from the Daftar Diwani giving the revenue history of every village, and from these the Settlement Department decided what revenue might be taken for Sambat 1960 and what proportion of the arrears might be considered realizable.

Method of dealing with
arrears.

17. The result of this enquiry is summarized in the following statement:—

Column.	Detail.	Rupees.
1	Revenue demand of Sambat 1957	93,741
2	Revenue demand of Sambat 1959	97,504
3	Revenue demand sanctioned for Sambat 1960 and up to the announcement of the Settlement revenue.	91,214
4	Revenue collected during Sambat 1960 up to 15th Katak	32,387
5	Balance due on 16th Katak for Sambat 1960	58,827
6	Arrears which accrued prior to Sambat 1955; these have now been struck off.	33,727
7	Arrears of Sambat 1955 to Sambat 1959 inclusive	18,830
8	Total arrears outstanding at the end of Sambat 1959	52,557
9	Total arrears assumed, after investigation by the Settlement Department, to be outstanding at the end of Sambat 1959.	11,273
10	Arrears collected up to the 15th Katak Sambat 1960	10,592
11	Balance left outstanding on the 16th Katak Sambat 1960	3,679

The difference between the figures given above for the revenue demand of Sambat 1957 and Sambat 1959 and those shown for the corresponding years in Section 13 is owing to the inclusion of Talabana in the former, and also to various mistakes which have since been discovered in the statements originally supplied. It will be seen that the total of columns 10 and 11, that is, of the arrears collected prior to the 15th Katak and the balance left outstanding on that date, does not agree with the amount in column 9. The reason is that in several villages arrears were realized before the 15th Katak which would not have been considered due under the arrangements subsequently made. In such cases no credit has been given to the villagers for any surplus they may have paid.

Owing to the state of the revenue accounts and the short time available, for it was very undesirable to suspend the collection of the Kharif revenue longer than necessary, the question had to be treated on broad general lines. The principle followed in 65 villages was to strike off all arrears which dated from before Sambat 1955; arrears of Sambat 1955 and Sambat 1956 were allowed to stand, and also those which had accrued during Sambat 1957-58-59 calculated on the revenue demand of Sambat 1957. The revenue sanctioned for Sambat 1960 and until the settlement revenue should be announced was that of Sambat 1957, any increase imposed after that date being dropped. By the remission of all arrears of an earlier date than Sambat 1955 the State is not debarred from proceeding against Lambardars who have collected but retained the revenue, and from recovering it from them where possible. Nor of course are former revenue contractors thereby absolved from any debts due from them for Sambat 1949 or other years.

In the remaining ten villages where the revenue was excessive and the arrears, even after the above modifications, so heavy that there was no prospect of the people ever being able to pay them off, it was necessary to grant further concessions. At the time the question was taken up the measurement papers and statistics of most villages were incomplete, and consequently there was but little data at hand by which the revenue paying capacities of each village could be gauged. The opinion of the Governor and of the Tahsil officials was taken in every case and due weight given to their proposals. The Rs. 3,679 left outstanding on the 16th Katak is too small a sum to affect the future revenue or to handicap the new settlement in any way.

18. In the past Jagirdars, like Thekadars, have been allowed to do very much as they pleased within their Jagirs and will undoubtedly try to behave in the same way in future. They will require very close watching, and should be given to clearly understand that any attempt to extort more than the actual land revenue sanctioned at settlement will be punishable by the confiscation of their Jagirs. The Jagirdars of the Tahsil are not numerous; a list is given below of the principal ones with the revenue at present assigned to them in each case—

1	2	3	4
Village in which Jagir is situated.	Assignees.	Amount assigned in rupees.	REMARKS.
Sehra	Sirdar Shahadat Khan	100	
Dara	Sher Khan	25	
Sehra	Sirdar Shahadat Khan	121	
Balnoi	Deodhi Rani Sahiba Dhami Kalan ...	2,001	Whole village.
Ari	Mian Nain Singh	3,877	Ditto.
Gohlad	Diwan Lachman Das (deceased) ...	2,921	Ditto.
Sanhot	Sirdar Atal Singh	90	
Hari	Mir Chowdhri Buland Khan, &c. ...	50	

Of the above the village of Gohlad, assigned to the late Diwan Lachman Das, is held in mortgage by the State. There are also numerous petty Mafis and Inams, but by far the greater proportion of the Tahsil revenue is Khalsa. Every Jagir, Mafi, or Inam is investigated by the Settlement Department and then forwarded to the Raja for suitable orders.

Jagirdars should not be permitted in future to take free labour from the inhabitants of the villages assigned to them. The villagers would not object to giving one day's labour at each harvest for reaping their Jagirdars' crops, but very naturally complain bitterly when they are dragged from their homes two marches away into Poonch where they are kept for perhaps a fortnight cutting his grass, storing his fuel, and doing other menial work.

CHAPTER III—TIRNI.

19. It is not known exactly in what year Tirni was first taken in the Tahsil, but it appears to have been originally imposed between Sambat 1895 and Sambat 1900. The tax is called *Shakshumari* when levied on cows and buffaloes, and *Zer-i-Chopan* when taken on sheep and goats; both are included in the general term *Tirni*. It represents the State share of the profits derived by the people from the sale of Ghee, butter, milk, Loin and wool. *Shakshumari* is taken on milch animals only and *Zer-i-Chopan* on males, females and young stock alike. The *Haili* rate may be said to be an indirect tax on all animals for their manure and cannot I think be raised so as to include *Tirni*; it would only be possible on the assumption that the proportion of milch animals of every villager to the area of his holding was everywhere the same. This is far from being the case. A man may own 18 or 20 cows and buffaloes and only hold 2 or 3 acres, while another may cultivate three times that area and own no cattle except his plough bullocks. There are similar objections to dropping *Haili* as a class of land separate to *Miani* and raising the future *Tirni* accordingly. An animal, even when dead, does not cease to be a source of wealth to the State, for the monopoly, within certain restrictions, of buying hides in Poonch has been sold for a term of years to a contractor. It is understood that this contract will not be renewed on its lapse next year but that the trade in hides will be unfettered.

Although no distinction has been made in the *Pattas* of most villages between the various heads of revenue, the amount due as *Tirni* has always been kept separate from the land revenue and has not been merged into it as in *Sadhnuti*. With the exception of small increases made in some villages in Sambat 1958 the *Tirni* of the *Lambardari* villages has remained unchanged for thirty or forty years. It is shown in Section 12 how this is proved. Similarly in *Theka* villages the *Tirni* collected by the contractors remained unchanged during the *Amáni* period and was unaffected by the general increase of revenue which marked the grant of the *Pattas* of Sambat 1951-53. But not only has the *Tirni* assessment of most villages continued unaltered, but the village *Tirni* rates have also remained constant. Under any other system than the prevailing one this would be impossible, since the cattle vary in number every year. It is explained by the fact that in nearly every village a large margin of cattle exists which are not taxed. These do not include those animals belonging to individuals and classes who are exempt from *Tirni*, but are animals which escape assessment because the village *Tirni* can be made up without taxing them. This difference between the number of animals assessable to *Tirni* and the number on which it is actually paid is always referred to by the villagers as their *Gunjaish*, and varies as the cattle of a village increase or decrease.

It will be understood what opportunities of profit are open to *Lambardars* by the *Gunjaish* in their village *Tirni*. The internal adjustment and distribution of the tax is left entirely in their hands; no regular *Báchh* of it is ever made and a man generally continues paying on an animal after it has been dead for two years before his *Lambardar* remits the amount and places it on some other *Assami*. A villager who does not stand on good terms or who has no influence with his *Lambardar* will probably pay on the full number of his animals, while another will perhaps own a dozen but only pay *Tirni* on three or four of them. The first people who are given advantage of any *Gunjaish* are naturally the friends and relation of *Lambardars*. The *Chowkidar* and his relations usually have the next claim on it, and any which remains is spread over the remainder of the villagers. In a few villages there is no *Gunjaish* at all. On the contrary, the assessable animals at the village rates do not produce the amount due as *Tirni*. The explanation of it is that the number of cattle instead of increasing has decreased since the *Tirni* assessment was settled. In such cases practically every one is made to contribute towards it, including the *Lambardars'* brothers, the *Chowkidar*, the *Mullah*, *Pathans*, *Gakhars* and other classes or tribes which are elsewhere generally exempt.

Thus in *Mendhar*, although no regular enumeration is made, *Tirni* is always paid on the actual number of animals a man owns. The *Tirni* paid by the whole village does not change, but as far as individuals are concerned

the tax is a fluctuating one, being distributed by the Lambardars in a rough and ready way over the cattle of all Assamis and Kashkars who for any reason are not exempted. The adjustment of the Tirni Bâchh does not entail the preparation of new Assamiwaras, for it is not done at the same season every year but is always going on. A few Lambardars take great pains to secure a just distribution of the tax but such are rare. In cases where men are grossly over-assessed for Tirni by their Lambardars they occasionally obtain redress by complaining to the Tahsildar; the fear of the former however usually deters them from doing so.

The rate fixed on a buffalo is everywhere double that on a cow. They vary considerably throughout the Tahsil. In eight villages they are Rs. 3-6 and Re. 1-11 or more; in eighteen villages they are Rs. 3 and Re. 1-8 or over but under Rs. 3-6 and Re. 1-11; in twenty-five villages they are Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4 or over but under Rs. 3 and Re. 1-8; and in the remaining nineteen villages they are under Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. The total Tirni of the Tahsil, if distributed over the assessable animals of all those who pay the tax at present, produces rates of Rs. 2-0-10 per buffalo, Re. 1-0-5 per cow, and one anna per head of sheep and goats. The same number of animals, if all were assessed at the rates of their respective villages, would yield a Tirni of Rs. 25,723 instead of Rs. 20,039, which is realized now as such. In Sambat 1958 the State became aware of the large Guujaish which existed in many villages and raised the Tirni of a few, but it was not done to any great extent. The rate on sheep and goats is nearly everywhere one anna per head; in a few of the Sooran villages it is nine pies only. In the Mendhar Valley the Zer-i-Chopan is not included in the village Jamas but is collected over and above it by officers especially deputed for that purpose. The total amount paid as Zer-i-Chopan is insignificant compared to the Shakshumari.

In addition to the above rates, known as Chelat rates, there are also Ikrari rates. These are special rates on which people from outside districts have been encouraged to come and settle in the Tahsil, or which have been granted to Assamis who have absconded as an inducement for them to return to their lands. They vary greatly in every village but are generally about half the Chelat or regular rates. In Theka villages, where it was to the interest of the contractors to persuade outsiders and others to take up land, Assamis on Ikrari rates are fairly numerous, but in the Lambardari villages they are not so common.

In spite of the grazing area of Sooran being superior to and more extensive than that of Mendhar, it is seen that the Shakshumari rates of the latter valley are slightly higher in general than in Sooran. An explanation which has been given me of this is that the Mendhar cattle are sold in large numbers and fetch high prices in Râwalpindi and Peshawar, but that the animals of Sooran, being accustomed to a colder climate, will not live or thrive in the plains. This may possibly be the reason.

20. In every village there are a number of persons who are exempt in whole or in part from the payment of Tirni. These Existing exemptions from Tirni. Mafidars may be classified as under—

- (a). Lambardars and Jagirdars.
- (b). Tribal Mafidars.
- (c). Miscellaneous Mafidars.
- (d). Ikrari Mafidars.

The following statement shows the amount of Tirni at present remitted to each of the above classes. It is calculated at the Chelat rates of their respective villages on the number of assessable animals enumerated at settlement. The Tirni, shown as remitted in column 5, is the difference between the full Chelat rates and the Ikrari rates;—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Circle.	REMITTED TO MAFIDARS.				Total Tirni remitted.
	Class (a).	Class (b).	Class (c).	Class (d).	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sooran I	629	534	519	315	1,997
" II	1,120	497	746	364	2,727
" III	24	...	127	...	151
Mendhar-Nawal I	764	925	555	840	3,084
" " II	83	200	92	30	405
Mendhar-Pahari I	884	782	902	626	3,194
" " II	408	425	153	233	1,219
Total Tahsil	3,912	3,363	3,094	2,408	12,777

Of the privileges enjoyed by Lambardars the most dearly prized is the exemption from Tirni they are allowed. It was mainly to obtain this that large sums have been paid by them as Nazrana for their Pattas. The position is so coveted that all appointments are eagerly contested, and are invested with a much greater local importance than they would be if Tirni did not exist. The few Jagirdars of the Tahsil are also all exempt from Tirni.

Turning to the Tribal Mafidars it is found that there are certain tribes and classes which have never paid Tirni, and have thereby acquired what may be called a prescriptive right of exemption. The origin of the exemption is not always clear and can only be surmised at. All Hindus, and nearly all Sayads, Pirs, and Koreshis are excused the payment of Tirni. It is so rare to find a Sayad, Pir, or Koreshi who pays that the exemption of these three classes is practically universal in the Tahsil. In addition to the above, in many villages Pathans, Gakhars, Khokhars, Khojahs, Minhás, Mangráls, and Chowdris are also exempt, but such is by no means the case everywhere. The character of the Pathan most likely secured him the concession originally; Minhás point to their connection with Rájputís as sufficient reason for their past exemption, and similarly Gakhars and Khokhars consider that they have a right to be especially favoured as belonging to tribes which were in former days all-powerful in this country. Khojahs are the traders of the district whose non-payment is probably due to the power of their purse.

The miscellaneous Mafidars form a very numerous class. A small percentage consists of individuals who hold Irshads from the State exempting them from Tirni on various grounds. Some have been granted them for past service as Sepoys or Chaprasis; others as a personal favour or because they have for some reason never paid Tirni; a few have been given to miners in return for which they were expected to supply one maund of iron annually to the State, and a considerable number to persuade Assamis to return to their lands after they had thrown these up and left the State owing to the excessive revenue demanded from them. By far the greater majority, however, of these miscellaneous Mafidars have never been recognized by the State by the grant of Irshads or otherwise. It has already been shown how in most villages it has been in the power of a Lambardar to exempt whom he would, since the revenue authorities of the Tahsil rarely interfered in the internal distribution of the Tirni as long as the total sum assessed on a village was forthcoming. The consequence is that a large number of people, such as the relations of past or present Lambardars, Mullahs, village Chowkidars and menials, Mirásís, Merkobáns, Fakirs, tenants of influential men, and others, escape for no valid reason from paying Tirni.

The origin of the remaining class of Mafidars, namely those on Ikrari rates, has been explained. A few only hold Irshads from the State permitting them to pay at lower rates than the Chelat ones of their village. But whether

the concession emanated originally from the State, the contractor, or the Lambardar, it does not appear to have occurred to the donor to limit the period for which it was to be enjoyed though the object of the grant, in nearly every case, was only to let off new settlers lightly. Many of these Mafidars still pay Tirni at the Ikrari rates they themselves or their fathers were allowed to come in on thirty years ago.

21. As regards exemptions in future I think that all Lambardars, Jagirdars, Hindus, Sayads, Pirs, and Koreshis should be excused
 Future exemptions. Tirni. But to exempt all members of those tribes who pay in many villages but not in others will be to forego a considerable amount of revenue, for quite as many Pathans, Gakhars, Khojahs, Khokhars, Minhás, Mangráls, and Chowdhris pay the tax as are exempt from it. The less fortunate members of these tribes say that Tirni was never realized from them or from their forefathers before their villages were farmed to contractors, but that the latter collected it for the first time when they obtained the Theka, and that the State on the abolition of all contracts in Sambat 1949 continued to do so. This contention is very probably true though there are no records by which to support or disprove it, but as Tirni was unknown much before Sambat 1900 (and the majority of contracts commenced about Sambat 1920), there is no reason to exempt them in future as they have now been paying for thirty or forty years. I propose, therefore, that of the above tribes only those individuals should be exempt in future who have paid no Tirni up to date.

It is certain that this course will cause much jealousy and ill-feeling but to exempt none, though the simplest solution of the question and one which would save much trouble, would perhaps be too drastic a measure to introduce at a first settlement, while to exempt all would be unnecessarily generous. The advisability of continuing these exemptions can be reconsidered at the next settlement. In the Havoli Tahsil all Gakhars have been exempted from Tirni, but there they are few in number and it was rare to find one who was not previously exempt.

The method followed in dealing with the miscellaneous exemptions of Havoli has been for the Settlement Department to investigate each case and then to forward it to the State for whatever orders may be thought suitable with a brief report on its merits. Except in cases where there are special reasons for not doing so, all exemptions based on Irshads have been renewed for the lifetime of the present holders; individuals who possess no Irshads, but who can show some good reason for their past exemption, have been given some small concession, such as exemption on a certain number of animals. Unauthorized and unrecognized exemptions granted by Lambardars or Thekadars have for the most part been resumed. The same plan might be adopted in the Mendhar Tahsil. There are frequently attendant circumstances under which the State may wish to confer some favour on a man though he may have no Irshad to support his claim. It is unfortunate that most of the old Irshads have been very loosely worded; for example, I have seen one exempting a Mullah "and all his pupils." As he has probably taught at various times half his village, the question of deciding who is to get advantage of the Irshad and who is not becomes a difficult one.

There is no object in continuing Ikrari rates; they served the purpose of populating the country for which they were given, and no reason exists why men who settled down and broke up land many years ago should not in future pay Tirni at the same rates as their fellow villagers will. The few persons who hold Ikrari Irshads from the State might be exceptionally treated.

While dealing with the question of Tirni exemptions I should mention the peculiar case of the five villages Chandimar, Dogri, Poshiana, Mahra, and Bahramgala, known collectively as the Panj Serai, which have never paid Tirni. They are all small villages situated on the Pir Panjal road at the head of the Sooran Valley. In return for this concession the inhabitants are responsible for the upkeep and repair of some forty small bridges between Bafiaz and the pass. The labour this involves is not so great as must have been the case when the Pir Panjal was the main route into Kashmir, but a good deal of traffic still passes

that way from Poonch and Rajaori. I think the present arrangement should be continued. The villages are the worst in the Tahsil and produce wretched crops. Many of the inhabitants own land in Rajaori and the imposition of Tirni would probably drive them there permanently.

22. Instead of fixing rates on buffaloes, cows, sheep and goats, and collecting Tirni at these rates on the above animals at an annual enumeration as has been done in the Haveli Tahsil, it is proposed to assess every village to a certain fixed sum as Tirni which will remain unchanged during the term of settlement. This amount will be bached periodically by the revenue authorities over the assessable animals of the village, those only being excepted which are the property of individuals or classes who are exempt from Tirni. The advantages of this system will be:—

- (a) That a lump sum calculated on the quality and extent of the grazing area, the number of assessable cattle, the existing Tirni, and the Chelat rates of every village will be fairer than uniform rates for the whole Tahsil would be.
- (b) That the people will be encouraged to increase the number of their cattle, since any addition to the latter instead of entailing extra taxation will reduce the rates.
- (c) That the cattle enumeration will be very much simplified. Where the rates are constant all the villagers combine to defeat the enumerators and conceal the real number of their animals. If the Tirni is fixed for the term of settlement there will be no object in doing so; in fact it will be to every man's interest to see that his neighbours pay their fair share.

The objections to the system are—

- (a) That if from disease or any other cause there should be a large decrease in the number of animals of a village the rates may rise to a dangerous figure. This is to be feared more in small villages, where the Assamis who pay Tirni are few, than in the larger ones.
- (b) That the rates prevailing in adjoining villages will differ and a certain amount of jealousy and discontent will result.

Neither of the above objections are very serious; the first can be provided for by laying it down that if the rates of any village rise above a certain height, say Rs. 3-8 and Re. 1-12 its Tirni assessment will be revised. The desertion of a number of the Assamis might easily bring this about. It is a matter which will have to be carefully watched by the revenue authorities. The other objection will not really be a legitimate one, for it is improbable that the rates will ever vary to the extent they do at present. The existing rates vary from Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 in Chitral village to Re. 1-8 and 12 annas in Gohlad.

The proposed system is only that which has always been in vogue in the Tahsil but on amended and more regular lines. It will be unpopular among Lambardars and others who pay no Tirni, as the practice of extending their exemption at enumeration over animals which do not really belong to them will not be possible. It should be ruled that the Tirni assessed at settlement is on the permanent residents, whether future settlers or present in the village at settlement, and that the Tirni paid by outsiders will be additional to that amount. Similarly the flocks and herds of nomadic graziers can be taxed separately as is done in Haveli.

The Tirni of a village will be paid in instalments at the same time as the land revenue. The question arises whether a fresh Bâchh on a new enumeration of cattle will be necessary every year, or if a Bâchh every second, or even every fourth year, when the quadrennial Janabandis are prepared, will be sufficient. Whichever is decided on no change of course will be possible within that period in the Tirni paid by each man; whether his cattle increase or whether they all die he will pay the same Tirni until the next Bâchh. The objection to an annual Bâchh is the work it gives the Patwaris whose time

will be well filled up by their other duties. This, however, can be arranged by making the Patwari circles smaller than they would otherwise be.

23. Dhokiana is a grazing tax paid by nineteen Sooran villages where it is the custom for the inhabitants to take their flocks and herds during the summer months to the high grazing grounds on the Pir Panjal range. Up to Sambat 1958 the tax was assessed in a lump sum on each village, very much as Tirni is, and its collection and distribution left to the Lambardars. It totalled for the Tahsil Rs. 1,603. Since Sambat 1958 it has been levied on the actual number of animals enumerated on the Dhoks at the following rates:—

1	2	3
Class of Animals.	Rates of Sambat 1959.	Rates of Sambat 1960.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Buffaloes	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bullocks and Cows	0 5 0	0 8 0
Buffalo Calves	0 6 0	0 10 0
Other Calves	0 2 0	0 4 0
Horses	0 12 0	1 0 0
Sheep and Goats	0 1 0	0 1 0
Total Dhokiana Collected	Rs. 3,635	Rs. 4,689

During the above two years Dhokiana has been levied on all animals, whether females, males, young stock, or horses. Even Hindus have not been exempt from payment, though very few go to the Dhoks. The people have some excuse for their numerous complaints against this tax, for their Dhokiana has been nearly trebled within the last three years. It is characteristic of the present revenue administration that the State continued to collect the original amount of Dhokiana assessed on the villages in addition to that produced by the above rates until Katak Sambat 1960. This double collection came to light during the recent investigation into the arrears of revenue and has since been adjusted.

Dhokiana has been abolished at settlement in the Haveli Tahsil except on a few Dhoks in the Sadhum Jagir and in the case of nomad Bahrawals and others who are not inhabitants of the State. I have assessed the Tirni on the Dhok going villages on the assumption that the same will be the case in this Tahsil, and that villages which have for years past frequented certain Dhoks will be allowed to do so in future without being taxed for Dhokiana in any form. In the few cases where one village pays rent to another for the use of a Dhok within its boundaries, the practice should hold good.

24. In nearly all the Sooran villages and in some of those in the Proposed Tirni Assessment. Mendhar Valley the people are absolutely dependent on their cattle for their livelihood. I calculate that a buffalo is worth annually about Rs. 12 to her owner, and arrive at this amount by assuming that she gives a calf every second year and remains in milk eight months at each occasion. If she yields three seers daily for that period her monthly total is ninety seers, from which about six seers of Ghi can be produced. The usual price that Zamindars sell their Ghi at is two seers a rupee, so the value of eight months' milk is Rs. 24, representing an annual profit of Rs. 12. The above estimate, especially as regards the daily yield and the amount of milk necessary to produce a seer of Ghi, is moderate, but on the other hand no allowance has been made for milk drunk at home or for cattle diseases and accidents. As an animal is fed only on grass, her food may be said to cost her owner nothing.

Ghi is a most profitable article of export. If bought in Poonch at Rs. 20 per Poonch maund (100 seers), it will probably sell in Rawalpindi at Rs. 26 per maund of 80 seers. For two maunds the pony hire will be Rs. 4 and the export

tax about Rs. 5-8; the skin the Ghi is packed in is sold at a loss of a few annas. This gives a profit of Rs. 10 per pony load, though the Khattris as a rule say they cannot count on making over Rs. 7. If the export tax were removed the profits would be considerably higher.

An animal is not considered assessable until it has given a calf. The Tirni I propose and the Tirni at present paid is shown in the following statement. In columns 8 and 9 the animals belonging to those classes or individuals who do not at present pay Tirni have been excluded, but those on which Ikrari rates are paid have been included. If, as is anticipated, a great number of the miscellaneous Mafidars pay Tirni in future, the incidence of the proposed Tirni as shown in columns 12 and 13 will be appreciably affected, since many persons who were formerly exempt will now have to pay. In assessing each village consideration has been given to the number of exemptions which are likely to fall in:—

1 Circle.	2 3 EXISTING GRAZING TAXES.		4 Total of existing grazing taxes. i. e., of columns 2 and 3.	5 Proposed Tirni.	6 Increase or decrease of the pro- posed Tirni on the existing grazing taxes.	7 Percentage of increase or de- crease.	8 9 NUMBER OF ASSESSABLE BUFFALOES AND COWS BELONGING TO PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT EX- EMPT FROM TIRNI.		10 11 ALLOWING ONE ANNA PER HEAD OF SHEEP AND GOATS, THE INCIDENCE BROUGHT OUT BY THE EXISTING TIRNI.		12 13 ALLOWING ONE ANNA PER HEAD OF SHEEP AND GOATS, THE INCIDENCE BROUGHT OUT BY THE PROPOSED TIRNI.	
	Tirni.	Dhokiana.					Buffaloes.	Cows.	On buffaloes.	On cows.	On buffaloes.	On cows.
Sooran I ...	Rs. 2,175	Rs. 230	Rs. 2,405	Rs. 2,410	+ 5	+ 2	812	618	Rs. a. p. 1 11 6	Rs. a. p. 0 13 9	Rs. a. p. 1 14 10	Rs. a. p. 0 15 5
" II ...	4,232	2,871	7,103	4,660	- 2,443	- 34.4	1,475	758	2 2 10	1 1 5	2 6 6	1 3 3
" III ...	104	463	567	100	- 467	- 82.4	93	28	0 15 2	0 7 7	1 3 4	0 9 8
Mendhar Nawal I	5,716	...	5,716	5,605	- 111	- 1.9	1,706	1,534	2 3 8	1 1 10	2 2 0	1 1 0
" II	559	...	559	540	- 19	- 3.5	128	236	2 3 2	1 1 7	1 15 6	0 15 9
" Pahari I	5,575	...	5,575	5,550	- 25	- .4	2,049	1,173	2 0 6	1 0 3	2 0 0	1 0 0
" Do. II	1,678	34	1,712	1,605	- 107	- 6.2	670	382	1 14 0	0 15 0	1 12 0	0 14 0
Total Tahsil ..	20,039	3,598	23,637	20,470	- 3,167	- 13.4	6,933	4,729	2 0 10	1 0 5	2 1 2	1 0 7

The resultant rates for the whole Tahsil shown in columns 12 and 13 are higher than those sanctioned for Haveli. There the rates are Re. 1-8 a buffalo and 12 annas a cow. When the time comes to Bâchh the proposed Tirni in every village and the rates for the current year are determined, the people are certain to clamour for a Tirni assessment similar to that of Haveli. But the inhabitants of Mendhar, as is seen from columns 10 and 11, have always been accustomed to paying high rates. The introduction of an absolute uniform Tirni throughout the State is not, I understand, the duty of the Settlement. Were this so, great difficulty will be experienced when the occasion comes to assess the Tirni of the Sadhnuti Tahsil, for there the Haveli rates will be found too high for general application. The Tirni which the villagers are in the habit of paying is a most important factor in assessing the tax for the future. It is not impossible, indeed it is not too much to expect, that before the Settlement has run its course the cattle of the Tahsil will have increased to a number which will have reduced their rates below those of Haveli.

The average Chelat rates for the whole Tahsil work out to Rs. 2-10-2 and Re. 1-5-1. The actual rates, allowing always one anna per head of sheep and goats, brought out by an application of the existing amount of Tirni to the number of assessable animals, are Rs. 2-0-10 and Re. 1-0-5 as is shown in columns 10 and 11. The difference between the Chelat and the actual rates has already been explained; it is accounted for by the Gunjaish in most villages. Columns 12 and 13 show the average resultant rates of the proposed Tirni for the whole Tahsil to be Rs. 2-1-2 and Re. 1-0-7; these vary from Rs. 3-0-2 and Re. 1-8-1 in Mabrot village to Re. 1 and 8 annas in Nar Khas. The rates

for the former village at first sight seem excessive, but in reality the Tirni proposed in this particular case is considerably less than the total grazing taxes at present collected from it. Its actual rates on a Tirni of Rs. 606 are Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 1-6, but in addition to this, no less than Rs. 864 was collected from the village as Dhokiana in Sambat 1959. The Dhokiana paid up to Sambat 1957, that is the Patta Dhokiana of the village Patta, was Rs. 458. Even if Dhokiana is to be dropped in future a certain allowance must be made for it in those villages which have always paid that tax when determining their future Tirni. This accounts for the apparently high rates proposed for Sooran II.

The Tirni proposed in column 5 includes Shakshumari, Zer-i-Chopan, Dhokiana, and every description of grazing tax. In the event of an exemption being granted to a villager subsequent to settlement, the cattle of the recipient will be reckoned as assessable in the village Bāchh and the Tirni on them remitted to him every year.

In column 3 of the above statement the actual Dhokiana collected in Sambat 1959 has been shown. The tax in its present form is of such recent imposition that it would be unfair to say that the people have always been accustomed to pay it. If the Dhokiana of Sambat 1957, that is the Dhokiana of the Pattas, were shown in its place, there would be, instead of a decrease of Rs. 3,167 in column 6, a decrease of Rs. 1,172. I think the new system of Dhokiana would very soon have had the effect of driving people off the Dhoks. As a grazing tax paid in addition to Tirni it hits the Sooran villages hard. They have paid it up to date but look forward to its abolition as a separate tax at Settlement.

A comparison of the combined land revenue and Tirni proposed in this report with the land revenue and grazing taxes paid at present is made in Section 52. The effect of the Settlement on the land revenue of every village has to be borne in mind when considering the future Tirni. In some cases the increase proposed in the land revenue precludes what would otherwise be a fair Tirni being taken,

CHAPTER IV.—FORESTS.

25. The administration of the Poonch forests has recently come under revision, and laws are being framed to secure the interests of the Forest Department and at the same time to safeguard the grazing and other rights which the villagers have always enjoyed. Such action has been taken none too soon, for the spread of cultivation, more especially under the *regime* of the Thekadars, coupled with an absence of effective control over the inhabitants and wood contractors, was rapidly deforesting both the Mendhar and Sooran Valleys. A list (Appendix A) has been attached giving the principal trees to be found in the Tahsil. The forests of Mendhar Valley, with the exception of a large block of broad leaved species, chiefly Rin, situated on the high slopes at its eastern extremity, are wholly composed of Chir. Those on its left bank, facing north, are denser, larger, and more compact than those on the right as is also the case in Sooran. The latter valley is bounded by higher hills and contains forests of a more varied character. Chir at the lower end is succeeded by Rin and other broad leaved varieties round Baffiaz and Drabe in the centre of the valley, while towards Bahramgah Silver fir and Blue pine cover large areas. The forests of Sooran are denser than those of Mendhar, one reason doubtless being that the former valley is more sparsely populated than the latter. The Rin forests, however, have been practically ruined by the unrestricted loppings of the villagers for cattle fodder; the majority of the people are Gujars who own large flocks and herds and are terrible offenders in this respect. With this exception the inhabitants of the Tahsil are fairly amenable to the forest regulations, and afford a striking contrast to the Soodans of Sadhnuti who by their wanton fellings and loppings set all laws at defiance.

26. The demarcation of forests has been taken in hand and is to be pushed on as rapidly as possible. This measure is looked on with the greatest apprehension by the people who fear that the right of grazing, hitherto enjoyed by them everywhere except over Shikargahs and Bakhs, will be restricted in future. The dependance

of many of the villagers on their cattle for their very existence renders it of the utmost importance that this right should be interfered with as little as possible. It has, therefore, been provided that the demarcation of any area as forest will not close it to grazing except where it may be absolutely necessary for the protection of young trees to do so. In such cases not more than one-third of the total area demarcated within a village will be closed at a time.

To facilitate demarcation, which it was foreseen would shortly commence, an order was issued about a year ago when the Tahsil was under measurement, that all uncultivated land which was not entered in any individual's Khatauni or measured as Shikargarh or Rakh should,

- (a) if forest trees were standing on it, be shown as Khalsa-Jungle;
- (b) in other cases, as Khalsa in the column of Assami and Makbuza Assamian in the column of Kaskar.

This was done to protect the rights of the villagers, since it was thought that the demarcation of any area would necessitate its closure to grazing. As this will not be, so it would have been better not to have made the above distinction, especially as the Settlement officials, in their ignorance of what the Forest Department would wish to take up, have, in some cases, entered land as Makbuza Assamian which will be demarcated, and in others have shown areas as Jungle which will never be treated as such. As matters turn out no harm has been done, for all uncultivated land, always excepting Shikargarhs and Rukhs, whether entered as Makbuza Assamian or Jungle, will be open to grazing, cutting grass, and the collection of firewood, except at such times when any portion of it has to be temporarily closed.

The work of demarcation and the framing of forest rules is much complicated in Poonch by the exclusive rights nearly every villager enjoys over a certain area of uncultivated land. This generally adjoins his cultivation and is referred to by him as his Kap. It is his private hayfield and its possession is guarded as jealously as if it was cultivated. It is measured in his name and recorded in his Khatauni as his other fields are, the same rights being given over both. Such entries have to be very closely watched as men frequently claim the Assami rights over large areas of uncultivated land which it is out of the question to allow. There are no revenue records by which to prove or disprove such claims. In a case where it appears excessive, it is cut down so as to be more in accordance with the number of cattle the claimant owns and the cultivated land on which he pays revenue. As a rule the other villagers take good care that a man is not given too much Kap, but occasionally they grasp the situation and are astute enough to combine in an attempt to partition the whole of the uncultivated area of their village among themselves.

It is not uncommon to find the private Kap of a Zamindar thickly grown with forest trees, but in order to avoid the question of compensation for taking up such areas as forest, it is proposed to exclude them for the present from demarcation. The question of taxing directly the Kap lands was discussed in paragraph 25 of the Haveli Tahsil Assessment Report; such lands have not been assessed to revenue in that Tahsil, but in those villages where the people so desired a light Bakh rate has been placed on them. Following the same principles I have not proposed revenue rates for the uncultivated land in Meudhar; I propose, as has been ruled for Haveli, that the people be allowed to cultivate their Kap lands free of assessment until the next settlement, should they wish to do so. As it is essential that land under forest trees should not be cultivated, I would add the proviso that before a man breaks up his Kap he should obtain the sanction of the revenue authorities. This will only be withheld where the forest interests demand it. If this is done, the demarcation as forest of a man's Kap at any future date will not seriously affect his interests thereon, since the exclusive rights of cutting grass and grazing cattle over it can still be continued to him.

27. There are certain areas of forest and scrub jungle scattered throughout the Tahsil which have been measured and recorded as Shikargarhs and Rakhs. Except in rare cases where it has been expressly provided for, the villagers have no rights whatever

over these. They are strictly preserved by the Raja for shooting purposes and for the supply of grass to the State stables. The exclusion of the people from them constitutes a very popular grievance. Any village which happens to enclose a Rakh or Shikargarh within its boundaries is continually petitioning to have it thrown open, on the plea that it contains their only fuel supply and that they have no other grazing ground for their cattle. These complaints as a rule do not bear close investigation. They generally emanate from the Assamis of those holdings which directly border on the preserved areas. These men would naturally like to see all restrictions removed and so have their grazing ground and wood supply at their doors, instead of having to send their cattle half a mile or so further off to graze. Besides they are constantly getting into trouble with the forest guards for allowing their animals to stray into the forbidden areas. Their fields also are the first to suffer from the depredations of the wild pigs which harbour in them. But although full of complaints the people do very little to help themselves by fencing their fields or erecting stone walls; the requisite material to do so is nearly always at hand.

A great deal of the trouble is owing to the ignorance of the people, which is taken advantage of by the forest guards, as to the extent of the preserved areas. To meet this the Settlement Department is demarcating the latter according to the measurements on the village maps, so that in future neither forest guards nor villagers will be able to plead ignorance of the actual boundaries.

There are in all eighty Shikargarhs and Rukhs distributed among forty-two villages of the Tahsil. They cover 6,766 acres. I do not think their retention as such is, except in certain villages, a real grievance, as long as no new ones are taken up or the existing areas extended. In the few cases where a Shikargarh or Rakh practically encloses the whole available grazing area of a village, or so much of it as to leave insufficient grazing for the village cattle outside it, the State has been asked to throw a certain portion of it open. Such requests have in most cases received every consideration.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL STATISTICS AND LAND TENURE.

28. Measurements have been made by triangulation on the scale of 60 Kadams or 330 feet to an inch. The work was commenced twenty months ago and the final attestation of all villages completed last month. The whole of the area falling within the boundary of any village, whether cultivation, Rakh, Shikargarh, Forest, or other uncultivated land of any description, has been measured. A glance at the maps attached to this report will show what portion of the Tahsil has been left unmeasured. A rough sketch map has been prepared of Dhok Ghirjau situated in the south-eastern corner, as many villages frequent that locality in summer and the grazing rights over it are jealously guarded. The result of the measurement is given in tabulated form below—

1

CIRCLE.

	2	DETAIL OF UNCULTIVATED AREA.											12	DETAIL OF CULTIVATED AREA.					18	19
		Shikargahs and Ruehs.		Kap.		Banner Kap.	Total Kap.	Uncultivable area other than Kap and Chiran.	Chiran.		Total Chiran.	Hotar I.		Hotar II.	Haji.	Miani.	Rakhar.	Total cultivated area.			Total area measured in the Tahsil.
	Number of Villages.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.						Cultivable.	Uncultivable.										
Sooran I	...	1,861	1,216	1,406	764	3,386	1,063	1,112	11,084	12,146	18,456	516	416	1,012	1,539	101	3,584	22,040		
Sooran II	...	815	1,058	2,859	682	4,599	778	693	19,810	20,503	26,895	180	221	947	1,048	200	2,596	29,291		
Sooran III	151	157	159	467	720	11	8,509	8,520	9,707	...	...	154	402	203	759	10,466		
Mendhar Nawal I	...	2,280	1,003	3,503	2,640	7,146	2,897	670	18,048	18,718	30,841	995	591	2,703	5,378	621	10,289	41,130		
Mendhar Nawal II	...	168	59	983	335	1,377	568	1,736	3,745	5,481	7,584	28	27	373	854	222	1,504	9,098		
Mendhar Fahari I	...	1,125	2,313	2,905	4,352	9,570	2,066	724	16,997	17,721	30,802	874	763	2,310	4,507	328	8,782	39,284		
Mendhar Fahari II	...	517	780	1,054	714	2,548	645	295	9,248	9,543	13,253	26	253	639	952	190	2,060	15,313		
Total Tahsil	...	6,766	6,880	12,867	9,646	29,093	8,557	5,241	87,391	92,632	137,048	2,680	2,271	8,138	14,680	1,865	29,574	166,622		

The following statement gives in the form of percentages on the total area the extent of the cultivation and of the various classes of the uncultivated area. It also gives the proportion borne by the different classes of land to the whole cultivated area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CIRCLE.	Total area measured.	PERCENTAGES OF THE CULTIVATED AREA AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF THE UNCULTIVATED AREA ON THE TOTAL TAHSIL.					Total cultivation.	PERCENTAGES OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF LAND ON THE TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA.				
		Shikargarhs and Rakhs.	Kap.	Chiran.	Other uncultivated area.	Cultivation.		Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haveli.	Misani.	Bakkar.
Sooran I	100	8.4	15.4	55.1	4.8	16.3	100	14.4	11.6	28.3	42.9	2.8
Sooran II	100	2.8	15.7	70	2.7	8.8	100	6.9	8.5	36.5	40.4	7.7
Sooran III	100	...	4.5	81.4	6.9	7.2	100	...	...	20.3	53	26.7
Mendhar Nawal I	100	5.5	17.4	45.5	6.6	25	100	9.7	5.7	26.3	52.3	6
Mendhar Nawal II	100	1.8	15.1	60.3	6.2	16.6	100	1.9	1.8	24.8	56.8	14.7
Mendhar Pahari I	100	2.9	24.4	45.1	5.8	22.3	100	10	8.7	26.3	51.3	3.7
Mendhar Pahari II	100	3.4	16.6	62.3	4.2	13.5	100	1.3	12.2	31	46.2	9.3
Total Tahsil	100	4.1	17.5	55.6	5.1	17.7	100	8.9	7.7	27.5	49.6	6.3

The area reserved as Shikargarhs and Rakhs will be seen to be not really excessive when compared to the extent of Kap and Chiran land available for grazing and cutting grass. The irrigated area of the Tahsil is 16.6 per cent of the total cultivation, being the same proportion as in Haveli.

The remaining 83.4 per cent. of the cultivation is dependent on rainfall.

29. As is the case elsewhere in Poonch there is no trace of the existence of ancestral shares within any village in the Tahsil. The land tenure may be said to be Bhaiachara. The proprietary right in the soil is vested in the Raja, and the people have, if able to prove their right to such status, been recorded at Settlement as Assamis. The Settlement rules, a copy of which was attached to the Haveli Tahsil Assessment Report, show on what principles and how liberally Assami rights have been granted. All other cultivators are either the sub-tenants of Assamis, Jagir Kashkars, or Khalsa Kashkars. The last two classes consist of those men who have not fulfilled the conditions entitling them to Assami rights. Except in those cases where a Kashkar has been given "protection" under Settlement Rule 21 A, he is simply the tenant-at-will of the State or of the Assami he holds land under.

It is not out of place to mention here the attitude of the people of Mendhar towards the agitation raised in the Sadhnuti and Bagh Tahsils for the purpose of obtaining proprietary rights. Although the status of the various tribes in Mendhar has always, or at least from as far back as their revenue history can be traced, been identical with that of the Soodans who are agitating so strongly at present, they do not take the slightest interest in the movement. I have never, although I have visited practically every village of the Tahsil and know it well, even heard the subject raised.

The following statement shows the cultivating occupancy of the Tahsil. The small area held by Khalsa Kashkars, that is, land on which the Assami

rights have not been given to the occupiers, shows how little new cultivation has been broken up within the last few years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CIRCLE.	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES HELD BY ASSAMIS.			Cultivated area held by Khalsa Kashkars.	Total cultivated area.	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATED AREA			
	Cultivated through sub-tenants.	Khudkasht.	Total.			Held by Assamis.		Held by Khalsa Kashkars.	Total.
						Through sub-tenants.	Khudkasht.		
Sooran I	293	3,193	3,486	98	3,584	8.1	89.1	2.8	100
Sooran II	280	2,248	2,528	68	2,596	10.8	86.6	2.6	100
Sooran III	86	652	738	21	759	11.3	85.9	2.8	100
Mendhar Nawal I ...	980	9,083	10,063	226	10,289	9.5	88.3	2.2	100
Mendhar Nawal II ...	145	1,328	1,473	31	1,504	9.6	88.3	2.1	100
Mendhar Pahari I ...	512	8,082	8,594	188	8,782	5.8	92	2.2	100
Mendhar Pahari II ...	189	1,830	2,019	41	2,060	9.2	88.8	2	100
Total Tahsil ...	2,485	26,416	28,901	673	29,574	8.4	89.3	2.3	100

It is seen from the above that 97.7 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by Assamis. Of this 91.4 per cent. is Khudkasht and 8.6 per cent. held by their sub-tenants. Of the area shown as Khudkasht 306 acres are cultivated through Halis; these men have not been classed as sub-tenants as they are merely the servants of the Assamis they cultivate for. They do not supply their own plough animals and only take for themselves one quarter of the produce.

30. The following table shows the average size of the holdings in the Tahsil:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Circle.	Average cultivated area per Assami holding.	Average cultivated area per Assami.	Average cultivated area per plough.	Average cultivated area per Kashkar holding.	Average cultivated area per Kashkar.
Sooran I	4.2	2.8	5.6	1.3	.9
Sooran II	2.7	1.6	5	1.1	.5
Sooran III	2.5	1.8	7.1	.9	.7
Mendhar Nawal I ...	4.8	3.1	5.1	1.8	1.3
Mendhar Nawal II ...	4.4	2.5	5.1	1.3	1.1
Mendhar Pahari I ...	4.6	3	5.6	1.9	1.3
Mendhar Pahari II ...	4.8	3	5.2	1.9	1.2
Total Tahsil ...	4.3	2.7	5.4	1.6	1

In the Haveli Tahsil the average cultivated area per Assami holding and per Assami was 2·9 and 1·9, respectively. It is considerably higher in Mendhar. The average area per plough for Sooran III appears large. The reason for it is that the people of the Panj Serai villages own land in Rajaori also; they cannot keep their animals and ploughs in both places and so borrow from each other freely.

31. Prior to Sambat 1953 no restriction was placed on the alienation of land. In that year an order was passed prohibiting all transfers without the permission of the State and also making their registration compulsory. The object of the rule was evaded as most transfers made subsequent to its issue were verbal only. Consequently on 29th Phagan Sambat 1959 a further order was passed that no transfer made after 1st Chet Sambat 1960 which was not on stamped paper and duly registered would be recognized or accepted as valid. The method of dealing with mortgages and sales is explained in paragraph 18 of the Haveli Assessment Report.

In the following abstract all mortgages outstanding in the Tahsil have been shown, and also those sales which have come to light at Settlement. No record has been kept by the State of the latter transactions:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of alienation.	Total area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Consideration money in rupees.	Average consideration money per cultivated acre.	Average consideration money per acre of total area.	Percentage of area alienated to total area.	Percentage of area alienated to cultivated area of Tahsil.
Mortgaged	376	231	4,601	20	12	·22	·78
Sold	399	224	5,022	22	13	·24	·76

The number of mortgages and sales from which the above has been compiled are 97 and 75, respectively. A large number of these alienations were made about Sambat 1950. The scarcity which followed the flood of that year probably accounts for these. The earliest mortgage recorded dates from Sambat 1934.

The area which has changed hands is very small; 31 per cent. of the cultivated area mortgaged and 54 per cent. of the cultivated area sold has gone to Hindus, and the remainder to other tribes. Most of the alienations have taken place in the villages of Sehra, Balnoi, Gundi, Saghra, Batol, Satwah, and Ari, where the number of resident Sahukars has probably rendered it only too easy for the people to run into debt. In Haveli the mortgage and sale prices were slightly lower than here; paragraph 18 of the Assessment Report of that Tahsil shows them to be Rs. 18 and Rs. 21, respectively.

32. The result of an enumeration of the live-stock in the Tahsil is given below. It calls for no remark.

BUFFALOES.			COWS.		PLOUGH OXEN.		Horses and mares.	Donkeys.	Mules.	Sheep.	Goats.
Bull buffaloes.	Above two years.	Young stock.	Above two years.	Young stock.	Above two years.	Young stock.					
296	14,796	4,659	8,885	3,696	10,754	3,679	1,071	14	186	17,426	10,593

33. Apart from the income derived from their cattle and crops the people have no important sources of revenue. It is perhaps a good sign rather than otherwise of their general prosperity that very few persons from the Tahsil go abroad for labour, though a fair number are in the service of the State as Sepoys and Chaprasis. In Sadhnuti, where the soil is inferior and the crops comparatively poor, it is significant that large numbers of the inhabitants go every year for permanent or temporary employment to the Punjab. At one time iron mines were worked in Sooran but they have not been touched for fifteen or twenty years. The only trace left of them is the tax still paid in the form of Matarfa by individual miners in some villages. A little money is made in Sooran by the sale of honey, walnuts, and wood.

CHAPTER VI.—CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

34. The cropped area of the Tahsil is shown from the following table :—

Crop statistics.								Area crop- ped in Kharif.	Area crop- ped in Rabi.	Per cent. on total cropped area.
Name of Crop.										
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,774	...	14
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,298	...	59.5
Mash	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	...	1.8
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	}	.3
Mothi and other pulses	...	...	...	...	...	...	43		
Taramba, Kangni, Ghanar	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	}	.3
Til	...	...	...	...	...	...	110		
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	...	3.5
Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	}	.2
Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	24		
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	}	11.7
Wheat			3,989
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	1.7
Sarshaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,361	6.9
Masur and Karak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	}
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Poppies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.1
Total								27,171	6,965	100

The Kharif crop constitutes over 79 per cent. of the total area harvested. A Kharif crop is sown over practically the whole cultivated area, and the Rabi cropping may be said to represent roughly the extent of the Dofasli cultivation. The total area cropped is 34,136 acres as against a cultivated area of 29,574 acres. The above figures are the results of the Girdawaris made in Kharif Sambat 1959, and for both harvests of Sambat 1960. The average of the two Kharif Girdawaris has been taken. It will be seen that 95.6 per cent. of the total area harvested was under rice, maize, cotton, wheat, and Sarshaf.

35. The cultivation of rice monopolises practically the whole of the irrigated area of the Tahsil. Except on the lands of the well-to-do classes it is grown for sale and not for home consumption. In most villages it is found that every Assami holds some portion of the Hotar area though it may be at a considerable distance from his home and Khushki land. The principal varieties of rice grown are Basmati, both red and white, Shahbegum in small quantities, Gharra, Bausal, Chanjan, Ranjha, and Galori. The best of these are Basmati and Shahbegum which are produced on the fertile soil of the Nawal villages fringing the Mendhar and Poonch rivers. In Sooran and up the side valleys it is the exception to find any but Bausal, Gharra, and other coarse varieties grown.

In some villages at the head of the Mendhar valley there is a certain amount of Bhatru or broadcast sowing on lands where the water supply is very scanty or which depend entirely on rain. The Panniri or Nursery method is more generally adopted. For this the preparation of the nursery plot

commences in Chet; it is ploughed three times and then flooded, being left so during Baisakh. In Jeth it is ploughed once more, raked, and then carefully covered with a layer of Drek or Bheka leaves; these serve as a kind of manure and their application is thought very essential if good results are to be obtained. The seed is sown about the end of Jeth when the leaves have well rotted, and the nursery is left to itself for twenty-eight days. Meanwhile the rice fields are ploughed twice, flooded, and their clods crushed by a log known as a Maj or Chaj, being dragged over their surface. After being ploughed and raked once more the land is ready to receive the rice plants. Their transplantation begins in Har and is usually finished by the end of the month or by the 10th Sawan at the latest. The plants which are now about a hand high are taken out of the nursery, bound in small bundles, and carried off to the rice fields in baskets; there they are dibbled in one by one by all the men of the village who can be collected. The fields are weeded once in Bhadon and are kept flooded as much as possible until the grain is ripe when the water is turned off. A good crop depends a great deal on a sufficiency of water during Sawan, Bhadon, and the first half of Assuj. In seasons of drought or great heat the rice often suffers from a disease known as Loha; a windy season too is always bad, but the Zemindar's nightmare is heavy hail for that spells ruin to his crop. The rice is cut between the beginning of Assuj and the 10th Katak. After being cut it is left lying on the ground for five or six days to dry, and is then carried to the threshing floor and stacked. After three weeks or so, when the cultivator has leisure, for in the interval he is generally busy cutting his grass and ploughing for Kharif, the rice is threshed. The straw is burnt, being considered injurious as fodder. In warm villages a Rabi crop of wheat is often grown after rice, but as a rule the people do not care to tax their Abi lands by taking two crops off them.

Compared to rice the other irrigated crops are unimportant; tobacco, Piaz, Jowain, Muli, and Shalgum are all grown but on insignificant areas. The tobacco is produced for home consumption but the others are sold; the onions go to Poonch town and Sadhnuti where they command a ready market.

Excellent sugarcane, both Ponda and Katha, can be produced in many of the Mendhar villages. The people are, however, afraid to grow it as it is generally forcibly acquired, at a very inadequate price, as fodder for the Palace elephants. Arrangements are being made to grow all the cane required for the latter purpose on Khalsa lands, and the villagers will be told at the announcement of the settlement revenue that in future no man will be made to sell his crop against his will. This rule has been passed by the Raja. If it is not infringed I think there is every probability of a large increase in this valuable crop. It will especially benefit many of the Nawal villages in which it is proposed to raise the revenue. If, as I believe to be the case, no sugarcane can be grown in Koti or in the Kashmir Valley, there is no reason why Poonch Gaur should not compete favourably in future with that exported from the Punjab.

36. Maize is the staple food of the people and is produced all over the Unirrigated crops. Tahsil. There are three main varieties; the best of these is the Safed or white maize which is generally reserved for the manured lands. The Zard, or yellow, and the Sithu varieties are grown on Miani and Rakkar. Ploughing begins early in Phagon and sowing takes place from the middle of Jeth to the end of Har; after the latter date it is too late to hope to raise a crop. When the maize is about 3 inches high the soil round the roots of every stalk is loosened and broken up, and later when it has grown to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high the field is ploughed at fairly wide intervals. This process is called Sil. If rain falls soon afterwards it is most opportune. The crop is weeded during Sawan and ripens towards the end of Bhadon and the beginning of Assuj. It is then cut and left stacked for about six weeks. It is generally threshed in Katak. The disease most to be feared is Rai. It appears after excessive rain and ruins the crop both as grain and fodder. Another danger when the plant is young is from a worm known as Taradde which sometimes attacks the roots in Sawan. This also only appears in rainy seasons. Mothi and Rawan are sometimes sown along with maize on Haili land, but the practice is not common.

Wheat is the most important Rabi crop; it is mostly grown for sale. It is sown between 1st Assuj and the 15th Katak on both Abi and Khushki lands. It is cut about the beginning of Har. It is only in the best villages that it can be grown on the Miani area. Next to wheat of the Rabi crops comes Sershaf. This oilseed is rarely grown outside the manured area. It is sown in Assuj and cut in Baisakh. The oil extracted from it is used a good deal by Kashmiris and Hindus in making sweetmeats.

The remaining crops, namely, barley, cotton, Mash, Til, Sun, Kangni, Taramira, Mothi, and a few others call for no special mention. They are raised on Miani and Rakkar. Cotton is common in the warmer villages and Mash is generally found on land which is known as Sib, that is moist swampy land which will produce little else. The grain is much liked by Hindus and its leaves and stalks make first rate fodder.

37. The great damage caused by pigs to the standing crops was mentioned in paragraph 37 of the Haveli Tahsil Assessment Report. Since that was written the Raja has given permission to the villagers to shoot these pests, within certain restrictions, between the 15th Chet and the 30th Baisakh in Rabi and the 15th Sawan and the 30th Bhadon in Kharif. This concession is greatly appreciated though of course it cannot be said to meet the question entirely. As long as the animals are preserved in the Rakhs and Shikargarhs, the damage will go on, though to a less degree than was formerly the case.

CHAPTER VII.—PRODUCE ESTIMATE.

Prices.

38. The main sources from which prices for the Tahsil have been assumed are:—

- (a) The Sarkari Nerik prices supplied by the Daftar Diwani.
- (b) The information gained by independent local enquiries from Zemindars.
- (c) The grain transactions recorded in the Bahis of village Sahukars.

It has been the custom for the State to announce at every harvest the prices at which Zemindars should sell their grain to Banias and others. These prices are known as the Sirkari Nerik and are fixed by the Governor in conjunction with the local revenue authorities. Their object appears to be to protect the villagers by giving them an indication of the prices which will probably obtain throughout the year. They are useful in that they, so to speak, start the market, but the market is never ruled by them and they are not considered binding either by Zemindars or Banias. They are of small value as a guide for assuming prices for the future. Similarly there is little to be learned from the villagers themselves except as regards the prices actually current. In most of their dealings with the local Banias no money changes hands; the Bania advances grain for food and seed as may be required and is repaid at the next harvest plus half as much again as interest.

We have thus been compelled to rely almost entirely on the transactions recorded in the traders' books. The three principal markets of the Tahsil are at Sehra and Dharmisal in Mendhar and at Bafliaz in Sooran. In order to ascertain the rates at which Zemindars sell their grain the books of the Banias at each of the above places have been examined with the result shown in column 2 below. In all 879 transactions, varying in importance from 20 seers to 150 maunds, have been excerpted and utilized for the purpose. For those grains which are only sown on insignificant areas, or of which the purchases recorded by Banias are so few and small as to be of no assistance, prices based on local enquiries have been assumed. They only affect the produce estimate to a very slight extent.

The following statement shows the average prices obtaining in the Tahsil from Sambat 1949 to Sambat 1959, as deduced from the Sahukars' Bahis, the

Sirkari Nerik prices for the same period, and the prices which have been sanctioned for the purpose of the produce estimate. The prices assumed in the neighbouring Tahsils of Uri, Mozaffarabad, Haveli and Nowshera have also been given. They are in seers per rupee, a seer being equivalent to 80 tolas. The Poonch seer is 100 tolas, but to secure uniformity they have been reduced to ordinary seers. The prices in columns 6 and 7 were assumed five years ago, and probably do not apply nowadays, but I have quoted them, because the conditions of Uri and Mozaffarabad are very similar to those of Poonch:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of Grain or Crop.	Average prices for Sambat 1949—1959 as ascertained from Sahukars' Bahis.	Average of Sirkari Nerik prices for Sambat 1949 to Sambat 1959.	Prices assumed.	Prices assumed in the Haveli Tahsil.	Prices assumed in Sambat 1955 in the Mozaffarabad Tahsil.	Prices assumed in Sambat 1954 in the Uri Tahsil.	Prices assumed in the Nowshera Tahsil, Jammu.
Rice (unhusked)	35	31	36	30	35	45	35
Maize	37	36	40	38	45	55	48
Mash	20	17	20	17	22	18	30
Mung	15	15	16	16	22	20	30
Mothi ... ..	...	32	32	28	45	45	30
Kangni ... ..	...	37	36	33	45	42	...
Taramba ... ..	...	31	32	28	40	50	...
Cotton	11	10	12	10	13	11	...
Hemp ... ..	...	10	12	10	...	...	...
Chillies ... ..	...	9	10	9	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ..	...	...	5	4	...	...	...
Poppies ... ..	...	10	10	Rs. 25 per acre	...	...	...
Til	13	14	13	Rs. 10	...	...	20
Sugarcane (per kanal)	...	Rs. 4-3-0	...	Rs. 5 to 12½	...	...	...
Potatoes ... ..	...	32	30	28	20	20	...
Wheat	23	22	27	20	30	25	33
Barley	44	39	50	40	45	42	60
Mussur	21	17	24	17	25	20	35
Peas ... ..	...	21	20	20	30	30	...
Sershaf	23	21	24	20	22	22	20
Karah ... ..	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	12	14	13	...	...	...	...

The question of prices was discussed in letter No. 581 of January 8th, 1904, to the Resident in Kashmir; those shown in column 4 were sanctioned by him in his letter No. 108 C. A. of the 15th January to the Settlement Officer.

To illustrate the general stability of the prices of the Tahsil, I give below those of the more important grains which have obtained during the last eleven years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GRAIN.	Description of price quoted.	S.1949	S.1950	S.1951	S.1952	S.1953	S.1954	S.1955	S.1956	S.1957	S.1958	S.1959
Rice ...	{ Basmati	27	30	27	27	34	33	31	31	31	31	31
	{ Gharra	27	...	...	...	...	34	36	38	40	...	30
	{ Bansal	...	...	...	30	43	43	43	43	39	...	40
Rice in general...	Sirkari Nerik ...	31	27	25	29	32	34	35	36	31	35	...
Maize ...	{ From Banias' books	35	30	27	28	44	43	46	49	49	37	40
	{ Sirkari Nerik ...	30	31	27	31	40	42	42	45	40	37	...
Mash ...	{ From Banias' books	...	15	23	23	20	21	20	21	18	23	19
	{ Sirkari Nerik ...	15	15	17	20	20	20	15	17	19	20	...
Wheat ...	{ From Banias' books	20	21	21	19	30	27	24	28	25	24	16
	{ Sirkari Nerik ...	16	20	22	17	22	25	22	25	25	22	...
Barley ...	{ From Banias' books	...	41	...	27	51	53	60	67	...	40	...
	{ Sirkari Nerik ...	25	39	35	25	42	44	44	50	47	37	...
Sershaf ...	{ From Banias' books	24	21	21	21	22	24	24	28	23	22	21
	{ Sirkari Nerik ...	22	21	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	...

One price has been assumed for all classes of rice as in the measurement papers: the variety produced on a field is not the criterion of the class of land the latter is recorded as falling into. The quality of rice produced on its **Abi** lands has been considered when assessing every village. The figures in the above statement show that the tendency of maize, rice, wheat, and Sershaf has lately been to fall. The recent rise in prices in Kashmir has scarcely been felt in Poonch. This is partly due to the restrictions placed on the export of grain, and partly to the fact that there is very little surplus produce to be sent out of the country; it is all consumed in Poonch itself. Until communications are improved it may safely be assumed that prices will remain, as they have always been, singularly unaffected by those current in the surrounding districts. The construction of the Rawalpindi road, the present Settlement, and to a small degree the advent of the Kashmir railway, though it will not touch Poonch, are all matters which may influence prices here. It is difficult to speculate on the market for the next twenty years, as the country may be expected to develop considerably during that period.

It should be added that the very heavy rains, culminating in Bhadon in the great flood of Sambat 1950, and the drought which followed in Sambat 1951, ruined the crops in both years and explain the high prices which prevailed during that period. The country did not recover until the Kharif harvest of Sambat 1952.

39. In all 218 experiments extending over 174 acres, exclusive of those which have been rejected, have been made. The area experimented on, the resultant produce per acre, and the outturn assumed are shown in Appendix E by circles. For those crops of which no experiments were made, a rate of yield has been assumed based on that taken in similar tracts. As the experiments only extend over two Kharif and one Rabi harvests, and had necessarily to be left to low paid subordinates, I do not place much reliance on them. The rate of yield of maize assumed for the Haili of Sooran II is higher than that of Sooran I, as the land of the former circle is mostly Ekfasli, while in Sooran I a Rabi crop of Sershaf is often taken off the Haili land, and consequently the Kharif crop suffers.

40. Of the 2,485 acres cultivated by sub-tenants under Assamis, 1,049 are held on a cash rent, on 1,279 a Batai rent is paid, and 157 are free of rent. I do not think anything is to be learned from the cash rents paid. As a rule the lands so held are of poor quality; for the most part the Assamis are Hindu Shaukars, Sayads, State officials, or men who hold more land than they can cultivate themselves and who are glad to let it on a rent equivalent to the revenue assessed on it. There is no soil rent in the Tahsil.

41. Of the 1,279 acres held on a kind rent, 12 pay two-thirds Batai, 1,141 pay half Batai, and 138 pay one-third or one-fourth Batai. When half Batai is paid as rent by the sub-tenant or Kashkar to his Assamis the latter supplies him with seed, but the tenant provides his own plough oxen.

42. The only village menials whom it is necessary to take into account in estimating the State share of the gross produce are the Lohar and Tarkhan. The Mochi, Nai, Ghumar, Mirasi, and Chubra are also paid in kind for their services, but as they are not directly concerned with agriculture no allowance need be made for the payment they receive. The same applies to the Mullah and the Chowkidar and to other more irregular demands made on Zemindars by Fakirs and beggars. The dues taken by the Lohar and Tarkhan vary throughout the Tahsil. They are generally paid per plough, the two most prevalent rates being 24 or 32 seers of grain and one Gadda annually. In Nawal villages this is equally divided between the two harvests, but elsewhere two-thirds is taken in Kharif. In order to ascertain what deduction should be made from the total produce for the shares of these two Kamins, the plan was adopted in the Haveli Tahsil of making miniature Produce Estimates for several villages and calculating on the number of ploughs the amount paid away as their remuneration. It was found to be in most cases a little under 5 per cent. of the produce. As the rates of payment in both Tahsils are much the same, it is safe to make a like deduction in the Produce Estimate of Mendhar.

43. Appendix F contains the Produce Estimate worked out in the usual manner. The half net assets are primarily based on the rates of Batai paid to Assamis by their sub-tenants. As 91.4 per cent. of the cultivated area held by Assamis is Khudkasht and only 4.4 per cent. cultivated by sub-tenants on a Batai rent the foundations of the whole calculation are slight. When in addition to this it is remembered that the amount of grain sold in the Tahsil or at least in the majority of the villages is small it will be seen how exceptionally unreliable, even for a Produce Estimate, the results deduced from it are. The two main factors governing it, namely the prices and the rates of yield assumed, are, I think, well on the safe side. The method by which the percentage borne by the half net assets to the total produce of each class of land in each circle has been obtained is shown in Appendix D. The following table gives the cultivated area of each circle as compared to the cropped area and the half net assets rates on both. It shows in a convenient form the extent of double cropping on each class of land:—

Circle.	CLASS OF LAND.	Cultivated area.	Cropped area.	Rate per acre cultivated.	Rate per acre cropped.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SUDHAN I.	Hotar I	516	516	3 9 7	3 6 5
	Hotar II	416	372	1 14 2	2 1 9
	Halli	1,012	1,252	4 5 8	3 8 4
	Miani	1,529	1,442	1 12 4	1 14 3
	Rakkar	101	69	0 15 6	1 6 9

Circle.	CLASS OF LAND.	Cultivated area.	Cropped area.	Rate per acre cultivated.	Rate per acre cropped.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
SOORAN II.	Hotar I	180	178	3 2 1	3 2 7
	Hotar II	221	218	1 13 9	1 14 0
	Haili	947	966	4 0 7	3 15 4
	Miani	1,048	1,000	1 9 3	1 10 5
	Rakkar	200	185	0 10 10	1 0 0
SOORAN III.	Hotar I ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Hotar II ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Haili	154	149	3 7 2	3 9 0
	Miani	402	315	1 0 5	1 4 11
	Rakkar	203	78	0 5 1	0 13 2
MENDHAR NAVAL I.	Hotar I	996	1,307	4 2 0	3 2 4
	Hotar II	591	646	2 3 7	2 0 7
	Haili	2,703	4,882	6 1 9	3 6 1
	Miani	5,378	6,361	2 3 11	1 14 4
	Rakkar	621	453	0 13 7	1 2 8
MENDHAR NAVAL II.	Hotar I	28	39	4 0 0	2 13 11
	Hotar II	27	28	2 1 2	2 0 0
	Haili	373	666	5 3 7	2 14 9
	Miani	854	843	1 5 1	1 5 4
	Rakkar	222	92	0 6 1	0 14 9
MENDHAR PAHARI I.	Hotar I	874	865	2 8 7	2 9 1
	Hotar II	763	738	1 10 6	1 11 5
	Haili	2,310	3,522	4 1 1	2 10 8
	Miani	4,507	4,557	1 8 8	1 8 5
	Rakkar	328	206	0 10 10	1 1 3
MENDHAR PAHARI II.	Hotar I	26	26	2 1 10	2 1 10
	Hotar II	253	249	1 4 10	1 5 3
	Haili	639	978	3 15 4	2 9 4
	Miani	952	873	1 1 4	1 2 11
	Rakkar	190	85	0 5 7	0 12 5

The amount of the State share brought out by the half net assets is seen below—

Circle.	AMOUNT OF HALF NET ASSETS IN RUPEES ON					
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sooran I	1,858	785	4,406	2,728	98	9,875
Sooran II	563	409	3,822	1,652	135	6,581
Sooran III ... ..	...	...	531	412	64	1,007
Mendhar Nawal I	4,110	1,316	16,514	12,062	528	34,530
Mendhar Nawal II	112	56	1,949	1,123	85	3,325
Mendhar Pahari I	2,219	1,265	9,390	6,947	222	20,043
Mendhar Pahari II	55	330	2,529	1,030	66	4,010
Total Tahsil	8,917	4,161	39,141	25,954	1,198	79,371

For the whole Tahsil the half net assets are 24.2 per cent. of the total produce divisible.

In the following chapter in speaking of the present land revenue I refer to the land revenue of Sambat 1959, and not to the revenue sanctioned for Sambat 1960.

CHAPTER VIII.—PROPOSED RATES AND FUTURE REVENUE.

44. The revenue proposed for many villages shows a considerable deviation from their revenue at rates. It would I think be a mistake to follow the latter too closely. Indeed the revenue at present paid by some village forbids such a course. For example, the village Kotam, which is a typical one of its circle, pays a land revenue of Rs. 545. Its Tirni is low. The land revenue at rates is Rs. 1,128, but to impose such a rise is impossible. Rs. 800 is probably as much as the people can be fairly asked to pay. To take a converse example. In Marhot the land revenue paid is Rs. 1,597; the revenue at rates is Rs. 713; but to assess the village at the latter figure when it has always paid double, in addition to a Tirni producing actual rates of Rs. 2-12 and Re. 1-6 and a Dhokiana of Rs. 864 on top of it all, without falling into serious arrears, would be to forego revenue unnecessarily. I have assessed its land revenue at Rs. 1,120. Its Bachh rates will of course be a good deal higher than in other similar villages of its circle, but a reduction of five annas in the rupee is sufficiently liberal. The deviation of the revenue from rates for each circle and for the whole Tahsil is small. I propose the following rates. In the same table I show the rates brought out by the present revenue on the two broad classes of Abi and Khushki. It is difficult to account for the high revenue paid by Sooran I and especially Sooran II. I have heard it attributed to the situation of their villages, which, lying as they do at some distance from Poonch, are seldom visited by the higher officials. This, combined with the character of the Gujars who inhabit them, may account for it.

Circle.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	INCIDENCE OF THE PRESENT LAND REVENUE.		
						Abi.	Khushki.	Per acre of cultivation.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sooran I	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	4 9 10	2 6 1	2 15 5
Sooran II	3 4 0	2 4 0	3 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 13 5	3 4 11	3 6 2
Sooran III ... ..	...	...	2 12 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	...	2 0 11	2 0 11
Mendhar Nawal I	5 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	4 2 5	2 5 3	2 9 9
Mendhar Nawal II	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	4 1 5	2 5 2	2 6 2
Mendhar Pahari I	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	2 1 8	2 4 1	2 3 8
Mendhar Pahari II	2 12 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	1 7 1	1 11 4	1 10 9
Total Tahsil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	2 5 7	2 8 3

The rates proposed for Haili, compared to those of the other Khushky classes and of the Abi lands, do not vary very much; if land is regularly manured, its fertility is not affected so much by the elevation it is situated at as are Miani and Rakkar. In Sooran I the water supply is abundant but the class of rice produced is poor. In most Nawal villages the irrigation is insufficient, but on the other hand a superior quality of rice is grown. The Miani of Mendhar Nawal I is frequently Dofashi as is seen from Section 43; this is rarely the case elsewhere in the Tahsil.

The effect of my proposals on the land revenue of each circle will now be discussed. The characteristics which distinguish them have already been explained in Section 8.

To render a comparison with neighbouring and similar tracts of value a knowledge of both is essential; it is difficult to form an idea of the revenue paying capacities of another Tahsil by merely reading the Assessment Report written on it. In Uri and Mozuffarabad the assessment circles are geographical, whereas in grouping the villages of Mendhar more consideration has been given to their elevation and to the individual characteristics of each. Thus two villages of the same circle may be at opposite ends of the Tahsil. A comparison is, however, made under several circles.

45. The cultivated area of Sooran I and the classes it falls into for the purpose of revenue rates are shown below. The present land revenue is Rs. 10,616, or 7.5 per cent. above the half net assets.

CLASS OF SOIL.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
Revenue rates	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 0 10 0		
The area placed for the purpose of rates in the following classes.	Sooran I Acres. 516	Acres. 394	Acres. 962	Acres. 1,456	Acres. 97	Rs. 8,992	Rs. 9,710
	" II ...	22	50	83	4	303	
	Total	516	416	1,012	1,539	101		9,295

The proposed land revenue is 1.7 per cent. below the half net assets with an all-round rate per cultivated acre of Rs. 2-11-4. It is 4.5 per cent. above rates. The decrease on the present land revenue is Rs. 906, or 8.5 per cent. The Tirni remains practically the same. The circle is at present rather over assessed.

The general conditions of the circle are not unlike those of Outside Ilakas I in Haveli. There the rates sanctioned were Hotar I Rs. 5 Hotar II and Haili Rs. 4 Miani Re. 8 and Rakkar Re. 1. The climate of Sooran I is, however, colder, the rice is inferior, and the villagers are for the most part in poorer circumstances.

46. It has not been found necessary to subdivide any of the villages in this circle into areas or zones. Consequently the whole of the cultivated area has been rated as Sooran II. The present land revenue is Rs. 8,795, or 33.6 per cent. above the half net assets.

Class of Soil.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
Revenue rates	Rs. a. p. 3 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. a. p. 3 6 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0		
Total area	Acres. 180	Acres. 221	Acres. 947	Acres. 1,048	Acres. 200	Rs. 5,426	Rs. 6,800

The proposed land revenue is 3.3 per cent. above the half net assets with an all-round rate per acre of cultivation of Rs. 2-9-11. This is undoubtedly high, but the decrease on the present land revenue is Rs. 1,995, or 22.7 per cent. There is also a decrease of Rs. 2,443, or 34.4 per cent. on the grazing taxes of this circle. These villages are at present assessed extremely highly. In this their lot is similar to that of all Gujar villages in Poonch. In addition to a Tirni producing for the whole circle actual rates of Rs. 2-2-10 and Re. 1-1-5 they also paid in Sambat 1959 a Dhokiana of Rs. 2,871, the latter tax being equivalent to two-thirds of their Tirni. The proposed Tirni shows a small increase on the existing Tirni, but it is impossible to make up in that way for the Dhokiana which will be dropped even if it were thought desirable to do so.

47. The whole of the cultivated area of this small circle has been rated as Sooran III. The present land revenue is Rs. 1,560, or 54.9 per cent. above the half net assets.

Class of Soil.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
Revenue rates	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 5 0		
Total area	Acres. 154	Acres. 402	Acres. 203	Rs. 789	Rs. 1,040

The proposed land revenue works out to 3.3 per cent. above the half net assets with an all-round rate per acre of cultivation of Re. 1-5-11. It is 31.8 per cent. above rates. The decrease on the present land revenue is Rs. 520, or 33.3 per cent. I have ventured to go above the half net assets as the circumstances of these villages are peculiar. Five out of the six composing the circle pay no Tirni. They are the Panj Serai group and the reason of their exemption has already been explained. I think this concession must partly account for their present high revenue. They are inhabited by Merkobans who are all well-to-do. They own between them nearly 400 ponies. In Sambat 1959 the Dhokiana paid by the circle was Rs. 488, which will be dropped in future. Altogether the decrease on the total revenue of this circle works out to 44.9 per cent.

48. The cultivated area of this circle and the classes it falls into for the purpose of revenue rates are shown below. The present land revenue is Rs. 26,860, or 22.2 per cent. below the half net assets.

Class of Land.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
Revenue rates	Rs. a. p. 5 4 0	Rs. a. p. 4 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0		
The area placed for the purpose of rates in the following classes.	M. N. I	Acres. 898	Acres. 423	Acres. 1,768	Acres. 3,846	Acres. 354	Rs. 22,889
	M. N. II	71	106	187	369	22	1,848
	M. P. I	27	62	748	1,163	245	4,662
	Total ...	996	591	2,703	5,378	621	29,399
							Rs. 28,150

The proposed land revenue works out to 18.5 per cent. below the half net assets with an all-round incidence per cultivated acre of Rs. 2-11-9. It is 3.9 per cent. below rates. The increase on the present land revenue is Rs. 1,290, or 4.8 per cent., which can, I think, be very easily borne. A small decrease of Rs. 111, or 1.9 per cent. is proposed in the Tirni of the whole circle.

These villages are very similar to those of Shahr Khas I Circle in Haveli; on the whole they are a little inferior to them, and also have not got the advantage possessed by the latter in being near a market in Poonch city. The rates of Shahr Khas I sanctioned at Settlement were Hotar I Rs. 5-12, Hotar II and Haili Rs. 4-12, Miani Rs. 2 and Rakkar Re. 1-4. From reading the Assessment Report of the Mozuffarabad Tahsil, I should say that this circle also resembles the Nawal Lachrat Khanri Circle of Mozuffarabad, except that

the proportion of the irrigated area of Mendhar Nawal I to the total cultivation is considerably less while the manured area is better. In Nawal Lachrat Khanri the rates assumed were Hotar Rs. 4-2, Lapara or Haili Rs. 2-10, Mani or Miani Re. 1-2, and Taki, which is somewhat better than Rakkar, 12 annas.

49. This is a small circle containing only three villages; its cultivated area and the classes it falls into for the purpose of revenue rates are shown below. The present land revenue is Rs. 3,591, or 8 per cent. above the half net assets.

Class of Land.		Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Revenue rates	... ..	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	1 8 0	0 10 0		
The area placed for the purpose of rates in the following classes.	M. N. I	28	7	56	124	7	698	3,250
	M. N. II	...	6	208	490	131	1,589	
	M. P. I	...	14	109	240	84	796	
	Total	...	28	27	373	854	222		3,083

The proposed land revenue works out to 2·3 per cent, below the half net assets with an all-round incidence per acre of cultivation of Rs. 2-2-7. It is 5·4 per cent. above rates. The decrease on the present land revenue is Rs. 341, or 9·5 per cent. The Tirni remains practically unchanged.

50. The cultivated area of this circle and the classes it falls into for the purposes of revenue rates are shown below. The present land revenue is Rs. 19,556, or 2·4 per cent. below the half net assets.

Class of Land.		Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Revenue rates	... ..	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 4 0	0 10 0		
The area placed for the purpose of rates in the following classes.	M N. I	373	69	170	423	1	3,899	19,680
	M N. II	48	2	...	...	...	198	
	M P. I	453	690	1,773	3,516	260	14,517	
	M P. II	...	2	367	568	67	1,706	
Total	...	874	763	2,310	4,507	328	20,320	

The proposed land revenue works out to 1·8 per cent. below the half net assets with an all-round incidence per cultivated acre of Rs. 2-3-10. It is 3·1 per cent. below rates. The increase on the present land revenue is Rs. 124, or only ·6 per cent. The Tirni proposed for the circle also remains practically unaltered. The present relative assessment of these villages is very unequal.

Except as regards the water supply, which is generally insufficient for the irrigated area of this circle, the conditions appear to resemble those of the Dachna Circle of the Uri Tahsil. The rates sanctioned at Settlement there were Hotar Rs. 4-12, Haili Rs. 2-12, Miani Re. 1-8, and Taki Re. 1.

51. The cultivated area of this circle and the classes it falls into for the purposes of revenue rates are shown below. The present land revenue is Rs. 3,444, or 14.1 per cent. below the half net assets.

Class of Land.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miadi.	Rakkar.	Revenue at rates.	Proposed revenue.
Revenue rates	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
The area placed for the purpose of rates in the following classes.	M. N. I.	...	9	13	...	68	3,450
	M. N. II.	7	...	...	...	28	
	M. P. II.	19	253	630	939	3,482	
Total	26	253	639	952	190	3,578	

The proposed land revenue works out to 14 per cent. below the half net assets with an all-round incidence per cultivated acre of Re. 1-10-10. It is 3.6 per cent. below rates. The increase on the present land revenue is Rs. 6, or .2 per cent. There is a decrease of Rs. 107, or 6.2 per cent. in the Tirni.

52. In the following statement the effect of my proposals is shown for each circle. As it is not known what the future Mutarfa will amount to, it has been excluded in both columns 11 and 14. It is too small an item to affect the assessment and will probably differ little from the existing Mutarfa. The tax too does not concern the general community. With this exception the land revenue, grazing taxes, and all other cesses and Rakumat as collected in Sambat 1959 have been included in column 11, while consequently column 14 includes the total revenue, excepting Mutarfa, which it is proposed to take from the people in future.



1	GRAZING TAXES.					LAND REVENUE.					11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								
	Total grazing taxes of Sambat 1959.	Proposed Tirmi.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Land revenue at rates.	Land revenue of Sambat 1959.	Proposed land revenue.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Total of present grazing taxes, land revenue and miscellaneous Cesses.	Proposed Tirmi and land revenue.	Proposed Patwar Cess.	Total of proposed land revenue, Tirmi, and Patwar.	Proposed increase or decrease on total revenue.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease on total revenue.	Percentage of proposed land revenue above or below rates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sooran I	2,405	2,410	+5	+2	9,295	10,616	9,710	-906	-8.5	13,021	12,120	303	12,423	-598	-4.6	+4.5	
" II	7,103	4,660	-2,443	-34.4	5,426	8,795	6,800	-1,995	-22.7	15,963	11,460	213	11,673	-4,290	-26.9	+25.3	
" III	567	100	-467	-82.4	789	1,560	1,040	-520	-33.3	2,127	1,140	33	1,173	-954	-44.9	+31.8	
Mendhar Nawal I	5,716	5,605	-111	-1.9	29,399	26,860	28,150	+1,290	+4.3	32,683	33,755	880	34,635	+1,352	+6	-3.9	
" " II	559	540	-19	-3.5	3,083	3,591	3,250	-341	-9.5	4,150	3,790	102	3,892	-258	-6.2	+5.4	
" Pahari I	5,575	5,550	-25	-4	20,320	19,556	19,080	+124	+6	25,181	25,280	615	25,845	+664	+2.6	-3.1	
" " II	1,712	1,605	-107	-6.2	3,578	3,444	3,450	+6	+2	5,198	5,055	107	5,162	-36	-7	-3.6	
Total Tahsil	23,637	20,470	-3,167	-13.4	71,890	74,422	72,080	-2,342	-3.1	98,323	92,650	2,253	94,803	-3,520	-3.6	+3	

I do not think it necessary to compare the proposed assessment with the revenue sanctioned for Sambat 1960. It has been shown in Section 17 how this was only a temporary arrangement, taken without a full knowledge of the circumstances of many villages, in order to tide over the few months which would elapse before the Settlement revenue could be announced. If such a comparison is, however, made, the Dhokiana collected in Sambat 1960, namely Rs. 4,689, should be added to the revenue sanctioned for that year.

The above figures show a substantial decrease of 13·4 per cent. in the grazing taxes, a small decrease of 3·1 per cent. in the land revenue, and a net decrease of 3·6 per cent. in the total revenue of the Tahsil. I do not, however, think any more can be taken. Not much importance need be attached to the great increase in the revenue between Sambat 1916 and Sambat 1938. During that period the greater part of the present cultivated area was brought under the plough, and the country experienced for the first time a settled Government. The later revenue history deserves more attention. A reference to Section 13 will show that between Sambat 1938 and Sambat 1954 the total revenue of the Tahsil was increased by 50 per cent. This fell on the Thaka villages which comprised three-quarters of the total number, and in which it may safely be assumed that the contractors generally contrived to extract a full revenue. The greater proportion of the increase was imposed in Sambat 1953, four years after the abolition of the contracts.

Between Sambat 1954 and Sambat 1959 the revenue rose from Rs. 90,157 to Rs. 99,835. There are no records to show how much of the recent increases were due to new cultivation, but I doubt if much land has been broken up within the last decade. In any case the above circumstances alone would go far to preclude the imposition of a further large increase just now, even if the land and general conditions which prevail justified such action which, in my opinion, is far from being the case. It must also be remembered that there is little likelihood, or indeed possibility, of any great extension of cultivation.

The existence and the amount of the arrears outstanding in Sambat 1960, more especially of those which accrued prior to Sambat 1955, when it was not known that the present Settlement was coming, must not be lost sight of when considering the future assessment.

The rates I proposed are admittedly not low when compared to those of similar tracts, but in assessing the Tahsil the past revenue which has been paid is a factor almost if not quite as important as the revenue which is taken in the surrounding districts. The great majority of the villages have never known what it is to be secured from a rise in their revenue for twenty years. This knowledge which the Settlement will bring will not be the least of its boons. The general development of the country, especially as regards its communications, coupled with the improvement in its administration which may confidently be expected to take place during the term of Settlement, cannot fail to affect favourably the revenue paying capacities of the people. Here I should also add that since Section 4 dealing with the trade of the Tahsil was written, the export tax on grain has been removed and the Customs tariff considerably modified. This is a step in the right direction and should prove of benefit to the people.

The financial results of the Settlement will be really a redistribution of the present revenue over the Tahsil and a Bachh of the new Jama of every village on an impartial basis. I have no doubt that a great outcry will be raised against whatever revenue may be sanctioned. This will be engineered chiefly by Lambardars and other individuals who, having escaped with a nominal revenue in the past, find that they have been treated at Settlement on the same footing as regards their land revenue as ordinary Assamis.

53. Four registers, marked respectively A, B, C and D, are submitted with this report. The contents of each are shown in Appendix C. They give briefly the following details by circles for every village:—

Registers and maps.

Register A.—The past revenue history and the detail of the existing revenue.

Register B.—The present grazing taxes, the proposed Tirni, and the method by which the latter has been determined.

Register C.—The classification of the cultivated area, the rates applied to it, the resultant land revenue, and the land revenue it is proposed to take in future.

Register D.—The net results of the Settlement as regards land revenue, Tirni, and other cesses.

Two maps of the Tahsil, Appendices J and H, which explain themselves, also accompany this report.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

54. In many villages the number of Lambardars is excessive. A division of responsibility results, to which in some degree the large arrears outstanding in Sambat 1960 were due. Except where a reduction in the number is unavoidable the Settlement Department has been careful to interfere as little as possible in the existing arrangements. Lambardars coming under reduction at Settlement have been granted exemption from Tirni for life, and in cases where the amount of Nazrana or other circumstances justifies a further concession the exemption has been continued to their sons. At present the Lambardari cases of 46 out of the 75 villages of the Tahsil have been decided; the remainder will be disposed of within a few weeks. They do not present the same difficulties as in Sadhnuti, where it is not uncommon to find forty or fifty Lambardars in a village paying Rs. 1,500 revenue.

55. I propose that the Panjotra of Lambardars be paid, as is the case at present, out of the land revenue; this arrangement has been sanctioned for the Haveli Tahsil. The prevailing rate of Panjotra is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The only cess—excluding Tirni and Mutarfa which are really taxes, and Chaukidari which is a village cess—levied by the State over and above the land revenue will be Patwar. Jagirdars are entitled under the Settlement Rules to the actual land revenue assigned to them and nothing more.

The following establishment, allowing about 2,500 fields to each Patwari, will be sufficient for the revenue work of the Tahsil:—

1	2	3	4	5
No.	Detail.	Grade pay.	Monthly pay.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	Patwaris	12	36	432
5	„	10	50	600
2	„	8	16	192
1	Girdawar Kanungo	25 + 5	30	360
1	Office „	horse allowance 25	25	300
	One-fourth of pay and T. A. of Sadar Kanungo.	12½	12½	150
	Contingencies at Rs. 10 per Patwari ...	...	...	100

The total annual expenditure from the above is Rs. 2,134. A Patwar cess of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., *i.e.*, half anna in the rupee of land revenue will yield Rs. 2,253. This will leave a margin of Rs. 119 for unforeseen expenditure.

The present custom is to calculate the Panjotra on the total revenue. Lambardars receive so many concessions, such as exemption from Tirni and Begar, marriage fees, and Panjotra, that I think it will be enough if it is calculated for the future on the actual land revenue as has been done in the Haveli Tahsil.

Tahsil establishment.

56. The Tahsil establishment consists of—

	Rs.
One Tahsildar on	65
One Naib Tahsildar on	17
One Wasil Baki Navis on	15
One Siah Navis on	10
One Moharrir, Judicial, on	12
One Treasurer on	10

and the usual staff of Chhaprasis. The pay of the Naib Tahsildar should be raised to Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50. The pay of the Tahsildar might be Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 in future.

57. I propose that one-third of the future revenue be taken in Rabi and two-thirds in Kharif. The date of the Rabi instalment should be 15th Har, while the Kharif revenue should be taken in two equal instalments on 15th Maghar and 15th Magh. For the Panj Serai villages earlier dates must be fixed for the Kharif payments, as the people leave their lands as winter approaches and cross the border into Rajaori. For this reason their Kharif instalments might be taken on 1st Katak and 1st Maghar.

The above arrangements will be more convenient to the people than the existing ones. The annual revenue of many villages is at present equally divided between the two harvests. This comes hard on the people as the Rabi cropping is not extensive. The early dates it is collected on often drives Zemindars to borrow from the Banias.

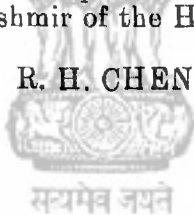
58. The term of Settlement and the apportionment of its cost between the State and the Jagirdars will presumably be the same as have been sanctioned for Haveli. There the Settlement has been made for twenty years. The orders as regards the payment by Jagirdars of their share of the Settlement expenses will be found in paragraph 15 of the Review by the Resident in Kashmir of the Haveli Assessment Report.

POONCH :

Dated 6th April 1904. }

R. H. CHENEVIX TRENCH, LIBUT., I. A.,

Settlement Officer, Poonch.





APPENDICES.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX A.

SHOWING THE TREES FOUND IN THE MENDHAR TAHSIL.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Vernacular Name.
<i>Betula utilis</i>	Silver Birch	Bhojputra.
<i>Abies webbiana</i>	Silver Fir	Tung.
<i>Picea morinda</i>	Spruce Fir	Rair.
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Barmi.
<i>Pinus excelsa</i>	Blue Pine	Biar.
„ <i>longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Pine	Chir.
<i>Quercus incana</i>	Oak	Rin.
„ <i>dilatata</i>	„	Barachhar.
„ <i>ilex</i>	„	Brain.
<i>Celtis Australis</i> ... ..	.....	Krik.
<i>Cedrela serrata</i> ... ..	.....	Drawa.
<i>Pistacia intergerrima</i> ... ..	.....	Kanga
<i>Ulmus wallichiana</i>	Large-leaved Elm	Mannu.
<i>Acer pictum</i>	Maple	Tirkhana.
<i>Populus ciliata</i>	Poplar	Safaïda.
<i>Ficus clavata</i>	Fig	Phagwara.
<i>Alnus nitida</i>	Alder	Sarol.
<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Medlar	Batang.
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	Akhrot.
<i>Aesculus indica</i>	Horse chestnut	Bankhori.
<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i>	Ash	Sum.
<i>Salix tetrasperma</i>	Willow	Beesa.
<i>Banus sempevirrens</i>	Box	Chikri.
<i>Prunus Persica</i>	Peach	Aru.
<i>Diospyros lotus</i>	Ebony tree	Amlök.
<i>Platanus Orientalis</i>	Plane	Chenar.
<i>Prunus armenioca</i>	Apricot	Ari.

APPENDIX B.

SHOWING THE CLASSIFICATION OF VILLAGES.

SOORAN I—

1. Malhan.
2. Phagla.
3. Lathung.
4. Kallar-Katal.
5. Pamrote.
6. Gundi.
7. Draba.
8. Suran Kot.
9. Samhot.
10. Potha.
11. Sanai.
12. Dhandak.
13. Lasana.

SOORAN II—

1. Hari.
2. Dodi.
3. Marhot.
4. Mohra-Bachhai.
5. Gounthal.
6. Dandi-Dhara.
7. Sangla.
8. Dhara-Mohra.
9. Sangliani.
10. Jararanwali.
11. Mohra.
12. Bafiaz.

SOORAN III—

1. Sailan
2. Mahra.
3. Bahran gala.
4. Chandimar.
5. Dogrian.
6. Poshiana.

MENDHAR NAWAL I—

1. Mandhol.
2. Batol.
3. Balnoi.
4. Saghra.
5. Ochard.
6. Mankot.
7. Chajla.
8. Maidan.
9. Jagal.
10. Bhati-Dhar.
11. Narol.
12. Banola.
13. Chitral.
14. Salwah.
15. Bhera.
16. Kotan.
17. Ari.
18. Harni.

MENDHAR NAWAL II—

1. Sehra.
2. Jahi.
3. Kannah.

MENDHAR PAHARI I—

1. Gabni.
2. Dabraj.
3. Kasbalari.
4. Thera.
5. Topa.
6. Chungan.
7. Kalaban.
8. Dharana.
9. Gohlad.
10. Dhar-Galhoon.
11. Sarhuti.
12. Galutha.
13. Gursahai.
14. Parat.
15. Nakhar-Majhiari.

MENDHAR PAHARI II—

1. Dara.
2. Sailani.
3. Pathana-tir.
4. Jaranwali-gali.
5. Kallar-Mohra.
6. Nar-Khas.
7. Bhata-Dhurian.
8. Sanghiot.

APPENDIX C.

REGISTER A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Serial No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Formerly Theka, Jagir, or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	Total Revenue of Sambat 1906.	Total Revenue of Sambat 1916.	Total Revenue of Sambat 1938.	Land Revenue.	Cargas.	Total Revenue of Sambat 1957.	Abi.	Khaskri.	Shakshumari.	Zer-i-Chopan.	Dhokiana.	Mill Revenue.	Tax on Artizans.	Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Total Revenue of Sambat 1959.	Revenue adopted for Sambat 1960.			
DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1957, REVENUE.										DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1959, REVENUE.												
				Land Revenue.				Grazing Taxes.				Mutorfa.										

REGISTER B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Serial No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Lambardari, Theka, or Jagir.	Tirni.	Zer-i-Chopan if not included in Patta.	Dhokiana.	Total Grazing Taxes.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Sheep and Goats.	Allowing 1 ana for sheep and goats, where column 4 includes zer-i-chopan, the resultant rates for cows and buffaloes (on column 4).	Chhat rates of Village.	Including 1 ana for sheep and goats, the Tirni at Chhat rates on animals in columns 9, 10.	Kap.	Chiran.	Jungle.	Total of columns 14, 15, 16.	Proposed Tirni Assessment.	Allowing 1 ana for sheep and goats the resultant rates per buffalo and cow on columns 8 and 9.	Total of old Land Revenue and Grazing taxes.	Land Revenue.	Tirni.	Total of columns 22 and 23.	Proposed increase or decrease of column 24 over column 21 and percentage of same.	
							NUMBER OF ASSESSABLE ANIMALS IN VILLAGE INCLUDING THOSE ON IRRABI RATES BUT NOT THOSE OF MAFIDARS.							UNCULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES AVAILABLE FOR GRAZING. RAKHS AND SHIKARGARHS ARE EXCLUDED.										
				EXISTING GRAZING TAXES.																				

APPENDIX C—concluded.

REGISTER C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Serial No.	Name of Village.	Whether formerly Thika, Jagir, or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or Vanda within the village bearing rates separate to those of the circle in which the village has been placed.	Classes into which such areas or Vanda fall.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hathi.	Miani.	Rakhar.	Total cultivated area.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hathi.	Miani.	Rakhar.	Total Revenue at rates.	Whether lands are above or below average of class.	Proposed Land Revenue.	Difference of proposed Land Revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.	
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES						REVENUE AT RATES ON										

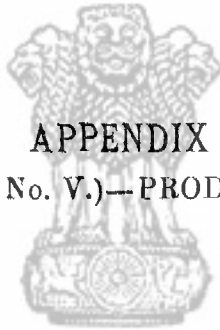
REGISTER D.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Assessment Circle.	Name of Village.	Grazing Taxes of Sambal 1959.	Proposed Tiri.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Land revenue of Sambal 1959.	Proposed Land Revenue.	Land Revenue at rates.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Present (Sambal 1959) Grazing Taxes, Land Revenue and Miscellaneous Cesses (excluding Mutafis).	Proposed Tiri and Land Revenue.	Patwar Cess.	Total of proposed Land Revenue, Tiri and Patwar Cess.	Proposed increase or decrease in total Revenue of Village.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease in Total Revenue.	REMARKS.
		GRAZING TAXES.				LAND REVENUE.						PROPOSED REVENUE.					

APPENDIX E.
Statement No. II.—Crop Experiments.

Circle.	Class of Land.	Kharif (Sambāt 1959—Sambāt 1960).											Rabi (Sambāt 1960).						
		Rice.	Maize.	Mash.	Mung.	Moth.	Kauni.	Til.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Chilies.	Vegetables.	Wheat.	Barley.	Sarraf.	Masur.	Tobacco.	Peppes.	Vegetables.
SOORAN I	Hotar I ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	11.29
		Result per acre	487
		Yield assumed	520
	" II ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	1.2
		Result per acre	275
		Yield assumed	320
	Haili ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	15.25	4.63
		Result per acre	...	682	153
		Yield assumed	...	680	150
	Miani ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	5.00	48
		Result per acre	...	321	73
		Yield assumed	...	320	80
SOORAN II	Hotar I ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	3.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Result per acre	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" II ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	2.23
		Result per acre	457
		Yield assumed	280
	Haili ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	9.51	4.44
		Result per acre	...	748	102
		Yield assumed	...	720	100
	Miani ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	5.18
		Result per acre	...	297
		Yield assumed	...	300
Rakhar ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Result per acre	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yield assumed	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOORAN III	Haili ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	1.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Result per acre	...	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miani ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	1.57	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Result per acre	...	268	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	...	220	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MENDHAR NAVAL I.	Hotar I ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	12.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	...	...	...	...
		Result per acre	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
	" II ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	4.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	06	...	...	74	...	...	...	...
		Result per acre	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	176	...	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	260	...	...	...	...
	Haili ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	18.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.38	2.74	2.81	...	...	...
		Result per acre	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	337	237	...	...	...
		Yield assumed	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	340	240	...	...	...
	Miani ...	Area experimented on (in acres).	...	6.09	3.05	...	...	...	...	4.42	36	...	2.77	60	2.27	2.27	...	...
		Result per acre	...	262	91	...	...	...	...	83	42	...	185	271	129	220	...	...
		Yield assumed	...	260	80	...	...	...	...	100	60	...	200	200	130	160	...	...

APPENDIX F.
(STATEMENT No. V.)—PRODUCE ESTIMATE.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX G.

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL AND VERNACULAR TERMS.

Serrnais	...	Inflated skins used for fording rivers.
Anardana	...	Wild pomegranate seed.
Thekadar	...	A revenue farmer or contractor.
Panjotra	...	The lambardars' percentage on the revenue.
Shakshumari	...	A tax on buffaloes and cows.
Zar-i-Chopan	...	A tax on sheep and goats.
Khewat	...	A holding slip.
Purdesi	...	A foreigner.
Lohar	...	A blacksmith.
Tarkhan	...	A carpenter.
Kasbi	...	A weaver.
Mochi	...	A leather-worker.
Ghumar	...	A potter.
Nadaf	...	A cotton-cleaner.
Shalbat	...	A wool-weaver.
Bafinda	...	A weaver.
Mirasi	...	A village musician or drummer.
Kamin	...	A village menial or artizan.
Rakumat	...	Miscellaneous taxes or cesses.
Nazrana	...	A present or gift.
Talbana	...	Process fees.
Dhok	...	A summer grazing-ground.
Abwab	...	Village cesses.
Gunjaish	...	Margin of profit or room for increase.
Bhaiachara	...	A form of land-tenure.
Parao	...	A halting stage.
Merkobans	...	Merchants and pony-carriers.
Assamiwara	...	A demand statement.
Dewani Daftar		The Revenue Office.
Tambol	...	A wedding present in cash.
Chowkidari	...	A cess raised to pay the village chowkidar.
Jama	...	The land revenue demand of a village.
Lois	...	A woollen blanket.
Bachh	...	The internal distribution of the village-revenue.
Irshad	...	A written order or certificate.
Bahi	...	A vernacular account book.
Sahukar	...	A money-lender or merchant.
Batai	...	A rent paid in kind.
Chuhra	...	A sweeper of the lowest caste.
Gadda	...	A man load of any cut crop.



REGISTER A.

REGISTER SHOWING THE PAST AND PRESENT REVENUE PAID BY EVERY
VILLAGE IN THE MENDHAR TAHSIL BY CIRCLES.

सत्यमेव जयते

Revenue paid by every village in the Mendhar Tahsil by Circles.

The figures in ordinary type show the old Dhokiāna as included in the Pattas up to Sambat 1958. The antique figures show the Dhokiāna been included in the total for each Circle, and not the Dhokiāna as shown in brackets.

jama. Elsewhere, that is in those villages where it has been included in the village Patta, it has been shown in ordinary type.

shown by the accounts of the Diwani Daftar. In a few villages this demand differs from the jama as collected on the village

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total revenue of Sambat 1957.	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1959.								Total revenue of Sambat 1959.	Revenue adopted for Sambat 1960.
	Land Revenue.		Grazing Taxes.			Mutarfa.		Other miscellaneous cesses.		
	Abi.	Khushki,	Shakshumari.	Zar-i-Chopan.	Dhokiāna.	Mill revenue.	Tax on artisans.			

I CIRCLE.

510	150	253	114	7	...	...	6	...	530	510
931	69	582	315	...	...	8	6	...	980	932
393	175	167	39	14	...	3	...	...	398	394
655	86	392	199	13	...	5	...	...	605	656
482	298	166	20	...	...	...	...	...	484	482
3,230	1,355	1,531	309	41	149 (33)	15	50	...	3,450	2,627
1,304	735	432	128	4	81	11	12	...	1,403	1,304
713	253	379	79	31	...	3	8	...	753	714
1,178	677	461	46	5	...	1	7	...	(D.D.1,238) 1,197	1,192
658	220	403	26	2	...	7	10	...	668	662
936	71	651	259	8	...	3	10	...	1,002	948
470	75	286	98	4	...	4	4	...	471	472
1,140	135	614	414	...	...	7	10	...	1,180	1,100
12,600	4,299	6,317	2,046	129	230	67	123	...	13,211	11,993

II CIRCLE.

2,050	89	980	644	62	(923) 775	8	9	...	2,767	1,742
578	...	283	294	10	(25) 184	2	...	...	773	578
2,600	152	1,445	606	...	(458) 864	10	19	...	3,096	2,142
1,318	194	849	290	...	...	2	2	3	1,340	1,100
1,155	325	539	284	...	142 (60)	3	4	5	1,302	1,139
1,270	124	626	470	...	149 (163)	3	3	4	1,379	1,211
1,760	367	890	310	...	178 (92)	9	41	11	1,806	1,611
895	87	576	180	15	134	...	5	...	997	812
440	...	207	182	10	43 (28)	...	2	6	450	398
365	...	235	109	3	66 (125)	...	...	...	413	337
863	...	412	355	13	283	4	2	14	1,083	739
637	202	213	160	35	53	6	17	22	708	637
13,931	1,540	7,255	4,084	148	2,871	47	104	65	16,114	12,446

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of village.	Name of village.	Theka, Jagir or otherwise.	Total revenue of Sambat 1905.	Total revenue of Sambat 1916.	Total revenue of Sambat 1939.	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1957.	
						Land revenue.	Other cesses.
SOORAN							
1	Sailan	Lambardari	87	Md. 1 75	161	109	53
2	Mahra	Theka, Sambat 19 -54	611	487	191	313	177
3	Bahramgula... ..	Ditto 19 -50	Included in Mahra.	Included in Mahra.	193	187	...
4	Chandimar	Ditto 19 -54	Do.	Do.	176	288	95
5	Dogarian	Ditto 19 -50	Do.	Do.	176	274	...
6	Poshiana	Ditto 19 -50	Do.	Do.	284	290	14
	Whole Circle ... ..	.....	698	Md. 1 562	1,181	1,461	268

MENDHAR NAWAL

1	Mandhol	Theka and Jagir	1,615	Mds. 87 970	1,271	2,905	395
2	Batol	Theka, Sambat 1919-49	1,652	Mds. 106 982	1,615	3,266	282
3	Balnoi	Ditto 1916-50	1,221	Mds. 44 534	907	1,250	697
4	Saghra	Ditto 1924-50	634	Mds. 41 426	1,053	1,204	263
5	Ochard	Ditto 1920-49	1,537	Mds. 74 873	1,518	1,611	699
6	Mankot	Ditto 1920-49	1,653	Mds. 76 960	1,515	1,872	661
7	Chajla	Ditto 1912-49	1,436	Mds. 72 1,000	1,848	2,557	583
8	Maidan	Ditto 1912-49	2,244	Mds. 44 445	818	1,376	167
9	Jagal	Lambardari .. ..	...	Mds. 8 105	213	201	57
10	Bhati Dhar	Theka, Sambat 1917-49	4,990	Mds. 30 263	841	1,046	258
11	Narol	Lambardari	Included in Bhati Dhar.	Mds. 18 200	586	375	211
12	Banola	Theka, Sambat 1916-49	Do.	Mds. 63 446	953	1,162	274
13	Chitral	Ditto 1926-49	Do.	Mds. 21 184	436	418	147
14	Salwah	Ditto 1915-49	1,034	Mds. 115 708	1,473	1,596	425
15	Bhera	Ditto 1912-49 ... ..	...	Mds. 10 155	669	1,016	206
16	Kotan	Ditto 1935-49 Now Jagir	Included in Dhargalhon.	Mds. 18 272	418	525	76
17	Ari	Ditto 1917-49	2,060	Mds. 77 1,000	2,161	3,170	644
18	Herni	Ditto 1938-49	434	Mds. 25 244	509	526	74
	Whole Circle ... ..	.....	20,510	Mds. 929 9,767	18,804	26,078	6,119

MENDHAR NAWAL

1	Sahra	Lambardari	1,049	Mds. 22 588	1,178	1,033	185
2	Tahi	Theka, Sambat 1914-48	1,123	Mds. 25 644	1,356	1,975	378
3	Kaannah	Ditto 19 -48	Included in Balnoi.	Mds. 29 215	334	426	91
	Whole Circle ... ..	.....	2,172	Mds. 76 1,447	2,868	3,434	654

A—continued.

Total revenue of Sambat 1957.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1959.								Total revenue of Sambat 1959.	Revenue adopted for Sambat 1960.
	Land Revenue.		Grazing Taxes.			Mutarfa.		Other miscellaneous cesses.		
Abi.	Khushki.	Shakhumari.	Zar-i-Chopan.	Dhokians.	Mill revenue.	Tax on artisans.				

III CIRCLE.

161	...	158	79	...	...	...	...	...	237	162
490	...	313	25	...	150	2	...	...	490	348
187	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	(D.D.) 246	189
313	...	288	...	...	(25) 207	...	...	...	495	257
274	...	265	...	...	14 (14) 92	...	...	...	279	187
304	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	257
1,729	...	1,560	104	...	463	2	...	...	2,129	1,400

I CIRCLE.

3,300	1,258	1,680	291	4	...	7	55	46	3,389	3,330
3,548	1,293	1,945	241	7	...	6	35	...	3,527	3,518
1,947	27	1,287	652	8	...	7	28	...	2,009	1,946
1,467	367	863	226	9	...	10	37	...	1,512	1,467
2,310	367	1,243	665	29	...	16	45	...	2,365	2,310
2,533	238	1,645	654	18	...	6	65	...	2,626 (Also 230 not in- cluded in Bach).	2,534
3,140	853	2,070	629	28	...	27	37	...	3,644	3,142
1,543	546	869	127	4	...	15	21	6	1,588 (D.D.) 278	1,556
258	22	165	41	12	...	...	15	...	255 (D. D. 1,319).	285
1,304	25	1,025	219	...	...	...	31	9	1,309	1,304
586	37	397	172	4	...	...	13	...	623	586
1,436	110	1,071	280	12	...	...	...	...	1,473	1,436
565	122	299	126	4	...	20	4	...	575 (D.D. 2,750)	565
2,021	144	1,498	345	5	...	5	31	46	2,074	2,022
1,224	114	910	192	23	...	...	12	...	1,251	1,227
601	150	395	67	3	...	11	3	...	629 (D.D. 3,041)	603
3,814	632	2,586	530	18	...	4	63	...	3,893	3,814
600	221	328	71	...	...	4	1	...	625	600
32,197	584	20,276	5,528	188	...	138	496	107	33,317	32,245

II CIRCLE.

1,218	178	894	137	4	...	17	32	...	1,262	1,218
2,353	47	2,039	322	9	...	10	35	...	2,462	2,369
517	...	433	83	4	...	8	1	...	529	517
4,088	225	3,366	542	17	...	35	68	...	4,253	4,104

REGISTER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of village.	Name of village.	Theka, Jagir or otherwise.	Total revenue of Sambat 1906.	Total revenue of Sambat 1916.	Total revenue of Sambat 1936.	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1957.	
						Land revenue.	Other cesses.

MENDHAR PAHARI

1	Gahni	Theka, Sambat 1924-50	1,037	Mds. 53 900	1,452	1,389	709
2	Dabraj	Ditto 1924-50	400	Mds. 18 267	406	500	73
3	Kasbalari	Lambardari	1,831	Mds. 41 810	1,640	1,076	621
4	Thera	Ditto	Included in Kasbalari.	Mds. 17 124	262	179	90
5	Topa	Ditto	Do.	Mds. 29 204	500	370	137
6	Chungan	Theka, Sambat 1926-49	Included in Bhati Dhar.	Mds. 48 638	1,115	1,014	786
7	Kalaban	Ditto 1918-49	Do.	Mds. 44 346	891	873	300
8	Dharana	Ditto 1942-49 Now mort- gaged.	...	Mds. 20 277	1,080	1,269	277
9	Gohlad	Jagir Sambat 1908-49	1,519	Mds. 89 798	1,142	2,363	498
10	Dhar Galhoon	Theka, Sambat 1932-49	2,588	Mds. 89 1,208	2,200	2,426	684
11	Sarhuti	Ditto 1915-49	Included in Salwah.	Mds. 40		501	180
12	Galutha	Ditto 1917-49	1,636	Mds. 40 760	1,885	3,178	588
13	Gursahai	Ditto 1926-49	1,380	Mds. 48 665	1,952	2,428	547
14	Parat	Ditto 1944-49	416	Mds. 8 237	350	326	144
15	Nakhar Majhiari	Ditto 1927-49	864	Mds. 16 320	999	1,133	115
	Whole Circle ... ..	.....	11,671	Mds. 471 7,554	15,874	19,025	5,649

MENDHAR PAHARI

1	Dara	Lambardari	598	Mds. 41 435	1,283	989	651
2	Salari	Theka, Sambat 1912-49	Included in Kasbalari.	Mds. 13 325	446	476	379
3	Pathana Tir... ..	Ditto 1918-49	Included in Bhati Dhar.	Mds. 40 240	415	431	72
4	Jaranwaligali	Ditto 1944-49	158	Mds. 60 9	164	102	133
5	Kallar Mohra	Ditto 1927-49	141	Mds. 152 5	407	380	257
6	Nar Khas	Lambardari	113	Mds. 74 12	212	185	27
7	Bhata Durian	Do.	69	Mds. 69 9	206	205	107
8	Sanghiot	Do.	293	Mds. 126	303	517	135
	Whole Circle ... ..	.....	1,282	Mds. 129 1,481	3,436	3,285	1,761

CIRCLE.

TOTAL

	Sooran I	5,325	Mds. 131 4,381	9,028	10,318	2,282
	Do. II	6,109	Mds. 135 4,297	9,070	8,569	5,362
	Do. III	698	Mds. 1 562	1,181	1,461	268
	Mendhar Nawal I	20,510	Mds. 929 9,767	18,804	26,078	6,119
	Do. II	2,172	Mds. 76 1,447	2,868	3,434	654
	Mendhar Pahari I	11,671	Mds. 471 7,554	15,874	19,025	5,649
	Do. II	1,282	Mds. 129 1,481	3,436	3,285	1,761
	Total Tahsil	47,767	Mds. 1,872 29,489	60,261	72,170	22,095

A—concluded.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Total revenue of Sambat 1957	DETAIL OF SAMBAT 1959.									Total revenue of Sambat 1959.	Revenue adopted for Sambat 1960.
	Land Revenue.		Grazing Taxes.			Mutarfa.		Other miscellaneous cesses.			
	Abi.	Khushki.	Shakhumari.	Zar-i-Chopan.	Dhokiana.	Mill revenue.	Tax on artisans.				

I CIRCLE.

2,098	118	1,302	619	25	...	...	53	18	(D. D. 2,140) 2,135	2,127
573	59	446	75	...	...	4	14	...	(D.D. 587) 598	573
1,697	106	989	603	11	...	10	15	...	1,734	1,699
269	40	148	100	6	...	...	3	...	297	289
507	90	311	137	12	...	5	14	...	569	508
1,800	154	880	777	15	...	4	18	...	1,848	1,800
1,173	180	709	281	12	...	5	10	...	1,197	1,175
1,546	287	1,008	256	5	...	13	11	...	1,580	1,549
2,861	518	1,902	434	25	...	18	24	...	2,921	2,861
3,010	30	2,466	586	13	...	16	7	...	3,118	3,040
681	38	463	172	...	...	...	8	...	681	681
3,766	954	2,300	590	23	...	17	21	32	3,937	3,772
2,975	453	2,053	515	...	...	8	44	...	3,073	2,975
470	60	281	144	...	...	...	5	...	490	470
1,248	357	854	139	...	...	2	5	...	1,357	1,248
21,674	3,444	16,112	5,428	147	...	102	252	50	25,535	24,727

II CIRCLE.

1,640	71	965	626	11	...	...	25	...	1,698	1,641
855	...	488	349	5	...	...	37	...	879	855
503	41	404	74	4	...	...	1	3	527	507
235	...	90	151	...	...	...	...	...	241	235
637	95	315	263	...	...	...	5	...	678	637
212	70	152	24	...	4	1	2	...	262	212
312	...	223	49	16	12	...	1	36	337	312
652	117	404	97	9	18	...	6	3	654	652
5,046	493	3,041	1,633	45	34	1	77	42	5,276	5,051

OF TAHSIL.

12,609	4,299	6,317	2,046	129	230	67	123	...	13,211	11,993
13,931	1,540	7,255	4,084	148	2,871	47	104	65	16,114	12,446
1,129	...	1,560	104	...	463	2	...	...	2,129	1,400
32,197	6,584	20,276	5,528	188	...	138	406	107	33,317	32,245
4,088	225	3,366	542	17	...	35	68	...	4,253	4,104
24,674	3,444	16,112	5,428	147	...	102	252	50	25,535	24,747
5,046	493	3,041	1,633	45	34	1	77	42	5,276	5,051
94,265	16,495	57,927	13,365	674	3,598	392	1,120	264	99,835	91,986



सत्यमेव जयते



REGISTER B.

**REGISTER SHOWING THE TIRNI AND GRAZING TAXES OF THE MENDHAR
TAHSIL BY CIRCLES.**

सत्यमेव जयते

Register B.—Register showing the Tirni and Grazing

NOTE.—1. In certain villages such as Marhot below two items have been shown in column 6 under Dhokiana. The ordinary subsequently collected on an enumeration of the animals on the Dhoks. The antique figures being the actual Dhokiana have been
2. In column 5 where Zar-i-Chopan has been shown in antique the tax has been taken over and the above the
3. Figures shown in brackets have been excluded in totalling the columns.

1 Serial No.	2 Name of village.	3 Whether Lambardari or Theka up to Sambat 1949.	4 EXISTING GRAZING TAXES.			7 Total.	8 NUMBER OF ASSESSABLE ANIMALS IN THE VIL- LAGE. THIS INCLUDES THOSE OF MEN ON IKRARI RATES BUT NOT THOSE OF MAFIDARS.			11 Allowing 1 anna for sheep and goats, where column 4 includes Zar-i- Chopan, the resultant rates for buffaloes and cows (on column 4).
			5 Tirni.	6 Zar-i-Chopan if no included in the Patta.	6 Dhokiana.		8 Buffaloes.	9 Cows.	10 Sheep and goats.	
1	Malhan	Lambardari	121	...	...	121	54	27	224	0 10 0
2	Phagla	Theka, Sambat 1938-49	315	...	...	315	122	68	654	0 18 0
3	Lathung	Ditto -49	53	...	...	53	13	13	246	0 12 0
4	Kallar Katal	Ditto 1919-49	212	...	...	212	75	22	485	0 14 0
5	Pamrot	Ditto -51	20	...	...	20	9	6	58	0 0 0
6	Gundi	Ditto 1917-49	350	...	149 (33)	499	109	134	390	0 11 0
7	Daraba	Ditto 1928-45	132	...	81	213	71	73	94	0 14 0
8	Sorankot	Ditto 1919-40	*110	...	...	110	52	38	602	0 0 0
9	Samhot	Ditto 1917-49	51	...	...	51	22	26	199	0 0 0
10	Potha	Ditto 1927-53	28	...	...	28	19	18	21	0 8 0
11	Sana	Lambardari	267	...	...	267	120	67	590	0 12 0
12	Dhundak	Theka Sambat -49	102	...	...	102	20	31	97	0 12 0
13	Lasana	Lambardari	414	...	...	414	126	95	280	0 12 0
Total of Sooran I Circle			2,173	...	230	2,403	812	618	3,940	1 11 6 0 13 9

SOORAN

Rs. s. p.

1 10 0

0 18 0

1 12 0

0 14 0

2 0 0

1 0 0

2 2 0

1 1 0

1 6 0

0 11 0

1 14 0

0 15 0

1 2 0

0 9 0

1 8 0

0 12 0

1 2 0

0 8 0

1 8 0

0 12 0

2 12 0

1 6 0

2 4 0

1 2 0

1 11 6

0 13 9

SOORAN

2 8 0

1 4 0

2 4 0

1 2 0

2 12 0

1 6 0

2 8 0

1 4 0

2 14 0

1 7 0

2 6 0

1 3 0

2 2 0

1 1 0

1 8 0

0 12 0

2 0 0

1 10 0

0 13 0

2 2 0

1 1 0

0 14 0

0 7 0

Total of Sooran II Circle

4,232

2,871

7,103

1,475

758

3,224

2 2 10

1 1 5

* Rupees 85 in addition to this is

Taxes of the Mendhar Tahsil by Circles.

figures show the old Dhokiana as included in the Pattas up to Sambat 1958. The antique figures show the Dhokiana which has been included in the total for each circle, and not the Dhokiana in ordinary figures shown in brackets, village Jama. Elsewhere it has been included in the village Patta and shown with the Shakahumari under Tirni in column 4.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chelat rates of village.	Including 1 anna for sheep and goats, the Tirni at these rates calculated on the animals in columns 8, 9 and 10.	UNCULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES EXCLUDING SHIKAR-GAHS AND RAKHS.			Total of columns 14, 15 and 16.	Proposed Tirni assessment including Zar-i-Chopan.	Resultant rates per buffalo and cow (taking 1 anna per sheep and goats) or animals in columns 8 and 9.	Total of old land revenue, Tirni, Zar-i-Chopan and Dhokiana does not include Mirara, but includes miscellaneous cesses.	PROPOSED FUTURE REVENUE.		Total of columns 21 and 22.	Increase or decrease of column 23 over column 20, and percentage of same.
		Kap.	Chirand.	Jungle.					Land revenue.	Tirni.		
3 0 0												
1 8 0	217	129	460	...	589	150	1 0 1	524	350	150	500	-24
2 8 0							2 0 8					46
1 4 0	431	273	943	...	1,216	360	1 0 4	966	560	360	920	-46
3 0 0							1 12 8					48
1 8 0	74	44	108	...	152	50	0 14 4	395	350	50	400	+5
2 12 0							2 1 6					13
1 0 0	270	381	325	...	706	210	1 0 9	690	420	210	630	-60
2 8 0							1 12 0					87
1 4 0	34	58	256	...	314	25	0 14 0	484	380	25	405	-79
2 8 0							2 0 4					163
1 4 0	464	498	1,319	269	2,086	380	1 0 2	3,385	2,430	380	2,810	-575
2 0 0							1 3 6					170
1 0 0	221	323	119	2,977	3,419	150	0 10 9	1,380	1,150	150	1,300	-80
2 0 0							1 8 8					58
1 0 0	248	275	198	454	927	200	0 12 4	742	660	200	860	+118
2 2 0							1 6 0					159
1 1 0	87	162	250	175	587	60	0 11 0	1,189	1,170	60	1,230	+41
2 0 0							1 3 6					34
1 0 0	57	196	232	356	784	35	0 9 9	651	620	35	655	+4
3 0 0							0 9 9					06
1 8 0	407	400	1,964	...	2,364	300	1 11 6					-49
3 2 0							0 13 9	989	640	300	940	50
1 9 0	117	106	187	...	293	80	2 1 4					-103
2 8 0							1 0 8	463	280	80	360	222
1 4 0	451	441	1,554	...	1,995	410	2 4 2					-58
							1 2 1	1,163	700	410	1,110	46
2 9 8							1 14 10					-901
1 4 10	3,168	3,286	7,915	4,231	15,432	2,410	0 15 5	13,021	9,710	2,410	12,120	-69

II CIRCLE.

3 2 0							2 15 2						-850
1 9 0	1,109	1,177	1,595	...	2,772	1,050	1 7 7	2,750	850	1,050	1,900		309
2 8 0							2 7 2						-201
1 4 0	336	317	395	...	712	330	1 3 7	771	240	330	570		261
2 10 0							3 0 2						-1,277
1 5 0	587	839	2,053	1,158	4,050	670	1 8 1	3,087	1,120	670	1,790		416
2 8 0							2 3 0						-396
1 4 0	297	362	518	...	880	280	1 1 6	1,336	680	280	940		296
3 0 0							2 9 8						-355
1 8 0	299	228	522	...	750	260	1 4 10	1,295	680	260	940		275
3 0 0							2 7 6						-473
1 8 0	604	198	597	224	1,019	500	1 3 9	1,373	400	500	900		345
2 12 0							2 6 8						-426
1 6 0	406	228	1,359	385	2,072	360	1 3 4	1,756	970	360	1,330		243
2 8 0							1 14 6						-182
1 4 0	324	391	430	1,163	1,984	250	0 15 3	992	560	250	810		183
2 8 0							2 0 10						-48
1 0 0	241	95	303	...	398	200	1 0 5	448	200	200	400		107
2 8 0							1 13 8						-63
1 4 0	173	182	233	331	746	130	0 14 10	413	220	130	350		153
2 13 0							2 5 8						-337
1 6 6	475	184	3,624	...	5,808	400	1 2 10	1,777	340	400	740		313
1 11 0							1 3 6						+105
0 13 6	327	298	351	3,202	3,911	250	0 9 9	685	540	250	790		153
2 11 0							2 6 6						-4,503
1 5 6	5,178	4,599	13,980	6,523	25,102	4,660	1 3 3	15,963	6,800	4,660	11,460		-282

paid by a few settlers from Inamwali Gali.

1	2	3	4			7	8			11
			5	6	EXISTING GRAZING TAXES.		9	10		
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether Lambardari or Theka up to Sambat 1949.	Tirni.	Zar-i-Chopan if not included in the Patta.	Dhokiana.	Total.	NUMBER OF ASSESSABLE ANIMALS IN THE VILLAGE. THIS INCLUDES THOSE OF MEN ON IKRARI RATES BUT NOT THOSE OF MAJIDARS.			Allowing 1 anna for sheep and goats, where column 4 includes Zar-i-Chopan, the resultant rates for buffaloes and cows (on column 4).
							Buffaloes.	Cows.	Sheep and goats.	

											SOORAN		
											Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sailan	Lambardari	79	...	...	79	70	20	51	...	0	15	2
2	Mahra	Theka, Sambat	54	*25	...	150	175	23	8	...	0	8	0
3	Bahramgalla ...	Ditto	50	...	...	...	(17)	(50)	(139)	...	0	7	7
4	Chandimar... ..	Ditto	54	...	...	207	207	(21)	(67)	(257)	...	0	7
5	Dogarian	Ditto	50	...	...	14	14	(2)	(40)	(153)	...	0	7
6	Poshana	Ditto	50	...	...	92	92	(10)	(102)	(860)	...	0	7
Total of Sooran III Circle			104	...	...	463	567	93	28	51	0	15	2

MENDHAR NAWAL

1	Mandhol	Theka and Jagir ...	291	4	...	295	67	131	652	2	4	0
2	Battal	Theka, Sambat 1919-49	241	7	...	248	102	153	450	1	2	0
3	Balnoi	Ditto 1916-50	652	8	...	660	206	188	517	1	6	0
4	Saghra	Ditto 1924-50	226	9	...	235	68	67	184	2	4	0
5	Ochahd	Ditto 1920-49	665	29	...	694	132	74	276	2	4	0
6	Mankot	Ditto 1920-49	654	18	...	672	226	219	820	2	4	0
7	Chajla	Ditto 1912-49	629	28	...	657	218	134	740	2	8	0
8	Maidan	Ditto 1912-49	127	4	...	131	32	36	70	2	8	0
9	Jagal	Lambardari	41	12	...	53	25	17	38	1	4	0
10	Bhatidhar	Theka, Sambat 1917-49	219	...	...	219	70	66	193	2	0	0
11	Narol	Lambardari	172	4	...	176	51	30	175	2	0	0
12	Banola	Theka, Sambat 1916-49	280	12	...	292	97	94	465	1	0	0
13	Chitral	Ditto 1926-49	126	4	...	130	17	28	88	4	2	0
14	Salwah	Ditto 1915-49	345	5	...	350	102	79	572	2	8	0
15	Bhera	Ditto 1912-49	192	23	...	215	83	52	237	1	12	0
16	Kotan	Ditto 1935-49	67	3	...	70	26	34	66	0	14	0
17	Ari	now Jagir. Theka, Sambat 1917-49	530	18	...	548	163	110	255	1	8	6
18	Harni	Ditto 1938-49	71	...	...	71	19	22	37	2	4	0
Total of Mendhar Nawal I Circle			5,528	188	...	5,716	1,706	1,534	5,775	2	3	8

MENDHAR NAWAL

1	Sehra	Lambardari	137	4	...	141	33	68	283	2	0	0
2	Tabi	Theka, Sambat 1914-48	322	9	...	331	65	121	416	1	0	0
3	Kannah	Ditto	48	4	...	57	30	47	187	1	10	0
Total of Mendhar Nawal II Circle			542	17	...	559	128	236	886	2	3	2

*Only paid by 2 Gujars ; village

B—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chet rates of village.	Including 1 anna for sheep and goats, the Tirmi at these rates calculated on the animals in columns 8, 9 and 10.	UNCULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES EXCLUDING SHIKAR-GAHS AND RAKHS.			Total of columns 14, 15 and 16.	Proposed Tirmi assessment including Zar-i-Chopan.	Resulant rates per buffalo and cow (taking 1 anna per sheep and goats) on animals in columns 8 and 9.	Total of old land revenue, Tirmi, Zar-i-Chopan and Dhokiana does not include Mutarfa, but includes miscellaneous cesses.	PROPOSED FUTURE REVENUE.		Total of columns 21 and 22.	Increase or decrease of column 28 over column 20, and percentage of same.
		Kap.	Chirand.	Jungle.					Land revenue.	Tirmi.		

III CIRCLE.

Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.					
2 0 0							1 3 4					
1 0 0	163	88	139	...	227	100	0 9 8	237	120	100	220	+83
2 0 0												350
1 0 0	54	37	86	3,072	3,195	...	...	488	300	...	300	-188
...	...	184	323	812	1,319	...	...	246	200	...	200	385
...	...	96	1,768	...	1,864	...	...	495	240	...	240	-46
...	...	12	492	218	722	...	...	279	120	...	120	187
...	...	50	1,583	47	1,660	...	...	382	60	...	60	-255
2 0 0							1 3 4					515
1 0 0	217	467	4,371	4,149	8,987	100	0 9 8	2,127	1,040	100	1,140	-159
												570
												-322
												843
												-987
												-460

I CIRCLE.

Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.					
2 12 0							2 0 6					
1 6 0	405	219	1,417	...	1,636	310	1 0 3	3,277	3,200	310	3,510	+283
3 0 0							1 15 6					71
1 8 0	564	467	2,359	...	2,826	380	0 15 9	3,486	2,650	380	3,030	-456
3 0 0							2 2 0					131
1 8 0	932	690	663	1,979	3,832	670	1 1 0	1,974	1,600	670	2,270	+296
3 0 0							2 2 4					150
1 8 0	316	399	985	64	1,448	230	1 1 2	1,465	1,400	230	1,630	+165
3 0 0							2 8 0					113
1 11 0	588	767	805	98	1,670	440	1 4 0	2,304	1,460	440	1,900	-404
3 0 0							2 1 4					175
1 11 0	1,184	582	1,644	1,153	3,379	750	1 0 8	2,555	2,400	750	3,150	+595
3 0 0							2 3 0					233
1 8 0	901	928	1,454	1,310	3,692	670	1 1 6	3,580	3,200	670	3,870	+290
2 8 0							1 14 8					81
1 4 0	129	97	59	...	156	100	0 15 4	1,552	1,420	100	1,520	-32
2 8 0							1 11 8					21
1 4 0	86	77	128	...	205	60	0 13 10	240	300	60	360	+120
3 0 0							2 0 4					500
1 8 0	321	288	534	...	822	220	1 0 2	1,278	950	220	1,170	-108
3 8 0							2 4 2					84
1 12 0	242	161	553	...	734	160	1 2 1	610	490	160	650	+40
3 0 0							2 0 10					65
1 8 0	457	285	493	...	778	320	1 0 5	1,473	1,200	320	1,520	+47
4 0 0							2 8 10					32
2 0 0	130	66	26	219	311	85	1 4 5	551	400	85	485	-66
2 10 0							2 3 6					120
1 5 0	407	719	295	865	1,899	350	1 1 9	2,038	1,580	350	1,930	-108
3 0 0							1 15 6					485
1 8 0	342	398	273	...	671	230	0 15 9	1,239	950	230	1,180	53
2 8 0							1 14 6					-59
1 4 0	117	90	204	...	294	90	0 15 3	615	800	90	890	48
2 4 0							2 2 0					+275
1 2 0	506	783	841	...	1,624	480	1 1 0	3,826	3,600	480	4,080	447
2 0 0							1 15 0					+254
1 0 0	62	99	200	57	356	60	0 15 6	620	550	60	610	66
												-10
2 15 4							2 2 0					16
1 7 8	7,689	7,135	12,933	5,765	25,833	5,605	1 1 0	32,683	28,150	5,605	33,755	+1,072
												+33

II CIRCLE.

Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.					
2 10 0							1 13 2					
1 5 0	194	129	11	1,439	1,579	140	0 14 7	1,213	1,100	140	1,240	+27
2 8 0							2 3 0					22
1 4 0	340	1,087	3,049	...	4,136	300	1 1 6	2,417	1,650	300	1,950	-467
2 0 0							1 10 0					193
1 0 0	119	161	982	...	1,143	100	0 13 0	520	500	100	600	-80
												154
2 6 10							1 15 6					-380
1 3 5	653	1,377	4,042	1,439	6,858	540	0 15 9	4,150	3,250	540	3,790	-87

in general is exempt.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11
			Tirni.	Zar-i-Chopan if not included in the Patta.	Bhokiana.		Buffaloes.	Cows.			Sheep and goats.
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether Lambardari or Theka up to Sambat 1949.	EXISTING GRAZING TAXES.			Total.	NUMBER OF ASSESSABLE ANIMALS IN THE VIL- AGE. THIS INCLUDES THOSE OF MEN ON IKRARI EATES BUT NOT THOSE OF MAFIDARR.			Allowing 1 anna for sheep and goats, where column 4 includes Zar-i-Chopan, the resultant rates for buffaloes and cows (on column 4).
MENDHAR PAHARI										
										Rs. a. p.
1	Gahni	Theka, Sambat 1924-50	619	25	...	644	207	145	578	2 4 0
2	Dabraj	Ditto 1924-50	75	...	...	75	29	55	128	1 2 0
3	Kasbalari	Lambardari	603	11	...	614	149	57	137	1 4 0
4	Thera	Ditto	100	6	...	106	37	20	137	0 10 0
5	Topa	Ditto	137	12	...	149	70	54	194	3 6 0
6	Chhuugan	Theka, Sambat 1926-49	777	15	...	792	180	78	369	1 11 0
7	Kalabau	Ditto 1918-49	281	12	...	293	120	54	260	2 0 0
8	Dharana	Ditto 1942-49	256	5	...	261	85	49	235	1 0 0
9	Gohlad	now mortgaged. Jagir, Sambat 1909-49	459	...	...	459	257	160	498	2 6 0
10	Dhar Galhoon	Theka, Sambat 1932-49	586	13	...	599	251	173	414	1 3 0
11	Sarhoti	Ditto 1915-49	172	...	...	172	57	30	505	1 4 0
12	Galhuta	Ditto 1917-49	590	23	...	613	210	130	432	2 2 0
13	Gursahai	Ditto 1923-49	515	...	...	515	227	87	251	1 14 0
14	Parat	Ditto 1914-49	144	...	...	144	84	33	72	0 15 0
15	Nakka-Manjbari	Ditto 1927-49	139	...	...	139	86	48	287	1 8 0
Total of Mendhar Pahari I Circle			5,453	122	...	5,575	2,049	1,173	4,497	0 9 0
MENDHAR PAHARI										
1	Dara	Lambardari	626	11	...	637	194	191	703	2 2 0
2	Sailani	Theka, Sambat 1912-49	349	5	...	354	94	33	128	1 1 0
3	Pathanatir	Ditto 1918-49	74	4	...	78	28	14	51	3 2 0
4	Jaranwali Gali	Ditto 1944-49	85	...	...	85	28	12	7	1 9 0
5	Kallar-Mohra	Ditto 1927-49	263	...	...	263	112	23	178	2 2 0
6	Nar-Khas	Lambardari	24	...	4	28	34	28	185	2 0 0
7	Bhata-Dhurian	Ditto	65	...	12	77	54	34	117	0 4 0
8	Sanghot	Ditto	106	...	18	124	118	42	158	0 7 0
Total of Mendhar Pahari II Circle			1,658	20	34	1,712	670	382	1,527	0 15 0
TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE										
CIRCLES.										
Sooran I ... ..	...	...	2,175	...	230	2,405	812	618	3,940	1 11 6
Do. II ... ..	...	...	4,232	...	2,871	7,103	1,475	758	3,224	0 13 9
Do. III ... ..	...	...	104	...	463	567	93	28	51	2 2 10
Mendhar Nawal I ... ..	...	...	5,528	185	...	5,716	1,708	1,534	5,775	0 15 2
Do. do. II ... ..	...	...	542	17	...	559	128	236	886	0 7 7
Do. Pahari I ... ..	...	...	5,453	122	...	5,575	2,049	1,173	4,497	2 3 8
Do. do. II ... ..	...	...	1,658	20	34	1,712	670	382	1,527	1 1 10
Total Tahsil			19,692	347	3,598	23,637	6,933	4,729	19,900	2 3 2
1 0 3										

B—concluded.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chelut rates of village.	Including 1 anna for sheep and goats, the Tirni at these rates calculated on the animals in column 8, 9 and 10.	UNCULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES EXCLUDING SHIKAR-GAH AND RAKHS.			Total of columns 14, 15 and 16.	Proposed Tirni assessment including Zar-i-Chopan.	Resultant rates per buffalo and cow (taking 1 anna per sheep and goats, on animals in columns 8, and 9.	Total of old land revenue, Tirni, Zar-i-Chopan and Dhokiana does not include Muterfa, but includes miscellaneous cesses.	PROPOSED FUTURE REVENUE.		Total of columns 21 and 22.	Increase or decrease of column 23 over column 20, and percentage of same.
		Kap.	Chiraud.	Jungle.				Land revenue.	Tirni.			

I CIRCLE.

Rs. a. p.							Rs. p.					
3 0 0							2 6 10					-132
1 8 0	875	1,002	2,665	...	3,667	650	1 0 5	2,062	1,300	650	1,950	63
3 0 0							1 12 10					+ 80
1 8 0	178	248	387	...	635	110	0 14 5	580	550	110	660	138
3 8 0							2 6 10					- 369
1 12 0	630	758	1,163	971	2,892	440	1 3 5	1,709	900	440	1,340	216
2 4 0							2 2 4					+96
1 2 6	114	75	240	...	315	110	1 1 2	294	280	110	390	326
2 8 0							1 11 8					+110
1 4 0	255	281	111	59	451	180	0 13 10	550	480	180	660	200
3 0 0							2 13 10					-276
1 8 0	680	466	1,384	...	1,850	650	1 6 11	1,826	900	650	1,550	151
3 8 0							2 1 2					-72
1 12 0	531	384	327	1,750	2,461	320	1 0 7	1,182	799	320	1,110	61
3 0 0							2 2 4					+174
1 8 0	343	214	431	494	1,139	250	1 1 2	1,556	1,480	250	1,730	112
1 8 0							1 7 2					+444
0 12 0	537	622	359	393	1,374	520	0 11 7	2,679	2,800	520	3,320	153
2 4 0							1 13 2					+325
1 2 0	785	666	1,289	286	2,261	640	0 14 7	3,063	2,780	640	3,420	105
2 10 0							2 0 19					-43
1 5 0	221	338	456	...	794	180	1 0 5	673	450	180	630	64
2 1 0							2 0 10					+41
1 0 0	594	1,095	881	846	2,822	590	1 0 5	3,699	3,350	590	3,940	11
2 0 0							2 0 10					-301
1 0 0	557	1,169	253	1,924	3,346	570	1 0 5	3,021	2,150	570	2,720	100
2 0 0							1 10 4					+25
1 0 0	206	112	101	...	213	170	0 13 2	485	340	170	510	52
2 0 0							1 6 2					-50
1 0 0	238	410	624	286	1,320	170	0 11 1	1,356	1,130	170	1,300	37
2 7 2							2 0 0					+40
1 3 7	6,744	7,860	10,671	7,009	25,540	5,550	1 0 0	25,181	19,680	5,550	25,230	+02

II CIRCLE.

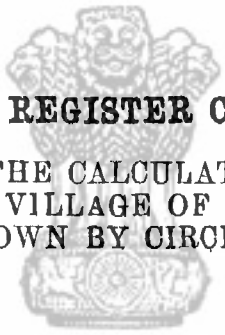
2 10 0							2 2 0					+117
1 5 0	804	932	556	2,706	4,193	660	1 1 0	1,678	1,130	660	1,790	70
3 6 0							2 9 0					-212
1 11 0	361	203	402	...	695	280	1 4 6	842	350	280	630	252
3 8 0							2 5 6					-101
1 12 0	126	189	490	...	679	85	1 2 3	526	340	85	425	192
2 8 0							2 13 8					-141
1 4 0	27	100	45	204	349	30	1 6 10	241	70	30	100	585
2 8 0							1 15 0					+7
1 4 0	320	315	310	...	625	250	0 15 6	673	439	250	680	10
1 8 0							1 0 0					+81
0 12 0	84	149	106	1,045	1,300	60	0 8 0	259	280	60	340	313
1 8 0							1 2 8					+54
0 12 0	114	248	380	...	1,228	90	0 9 4	336	500	90	390	161
1 8 0							1 0 2					+52
0 12 0	218	322	402	2,298	3,022	150	0 8 1	643	550	150	790	83
2 4 10							1 12 0					-143
1 2 5	2,074	2,548	3,290	6,253	12,091	1,605	0 14 0	5,198	3,450	1,605	5,055	-28

TAHSIL.

2 9 8							1 14 10					-903
1 4 10	3,168	3,266	7,915	4,231	15,432	2,410	0 15 5	13,021	9,710	2,410	12,120	69
2 11 0							2 6 6					-4,563
1 5 6	5,178	4,599	13,980	6,523	25,102	4,680	1 3 3	15,903	6,800	4,680	11,460	282
2 0 0							1 3 4					-387
1 0 0	217	467	4,371	4,149	8,987	100	0 9 8	2,127	1,940	100	1,140	-460
2 15 4							2 2 0					+1,072
1 7 8	7,689	7,135	12,933	5,765	25,833	5,805	1 1 0	32,683	28,150	5,805	33,755	33
2 6 10							1 15 6					-360
1 3 5	653	1,377	4,042	1,439	6,858	540	0 15 9	4,150	3,250	540	3,790	87
2 7 2							2 0 0					+49
1 3 7	6,744	7,860	10,671	7,009	25,540	5,550	1 0 0	25,181	19,680	5,550	25,230	02
2 4 10							1 12 0					-143
1 2 5	2,074	2,548	3,290	6,253	12,091	1,605	0 14 0	5,198	3,450	1,605	5,055	28
2 10 2							2 1 2					-5,573
1 5 1	25,723	27,272	57,202	35,369	119,843	20,470	1 0 7	98,323	72,080	20,470	92,550	57



सत्यमेव जयते



REGISTER C.

**LAND CLASSIFICATION AND THE CALCULATION OF THE LAND REVENUE
AT RATES FOR EVERY VILLAGE OF THE MENDHAR TAHSIL,
SHOWN BY CIRCLES.**

सत्यमेव जयते

Register C.—Land classification and the calculation of the Land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10 11				
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.				
						Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hali.	Miani.	Bakkar.
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether formerly Theka, Jagir or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or vands within the villages which should bear rates different to those of the class within which the villages are placed.	Classes in which the areas or vands should be placed.					
1	Malhan ...	Lambardari ...	Sooran I ...	Whole village ...	...	...	35	42	18	7
2	Phagla ...	Theka, Sambat 1938-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	27	3	68	103
3	Lathung ...	Theka, Sambat 1949.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	43	2	20	23
4	Kallar-Kattal	Theka Sambat 1919-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	36	4	44	63
5	Pamrot ...	Theka, Sambat 1951.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	22	43	21	33
6	Gundi ...	Theka, Sambat 1917-49.	Do. ...	Bai Vand ... Islamabad ...	Sooran II.	...	...	22	50	83
				Remainder of village	Sooran I	127	63	149	312	9
				Whole village	...	127	85	199	395	13
7	Daraba ...	Theka, Sambat 1928-45.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	87	48	104	188
8	Surankot ...	Theka, Sambat 1919-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	34	41	83	131
9	Samhot ...	Theka, Sambat 1917-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	52	115	118	194
10	Potha ...	Theka, Sambat 1927-53.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	50	11	74	84
11	Sunai ...	Lambardari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	14	111	99
12	Dhundak ...	Theka, Sambat 1949.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	...	25	64
13	Lasana ...	Lambardari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	15	15	103	144
			Sooran I Circle	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pahari I ... Do. II ...	...	516	394	962	1,456	97
				Total of Circle	...	516	416	1,012	1,539	101
1	Hari ...	Lambardari ...	Sooran II ...	Whole village ...	...	...	23	12	127	121
2	Dodi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	4	50	33
3	Marhot ...	Theka, Sambat 1928-50.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	36	14	132	119
4	Mohra Bachai	Theka, Sambat 1933-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	33	10	68	66
5	Gounthal ...	Theka, Sambat 1920-50.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	74	58	109
6	Daudi Dara...	Theka, Sambat 1920-50.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	17	45	46
7	Sangla ...	Theka, Sambat 1921-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	22	68	99	131
8	Dhara Mohra	Lambardari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	18	88	112
9	Sangliani ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	53	62
10	Tararanwali	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	46	83
11	Mohra ...	Theka, Sambat 1921-57.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	77	36
12	Badiaz ...	Lambardari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	55	6	106	130
			Sooran II	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. do. II ... Do. Pahari I ... Do. do. II ...	...	180	221	947	1,048	200
				Total of Circle	...	180	221	947	1,048	200

Revenue at rates for every village of the Mendhar Tahsil, shown by Circles.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miabi.	Rakkar.					
102	...	105-0-0	157-8-0	22-8-0	416-6-0	289-6-0	Below ...	350	+30-10-0=20.8 p.c.	
219	121-8-0	9-0-0	255-0-0	128-12-0	11-4-0	525-8-0	Average ...	560	+34-8-0=6.6 "	
88	193-8-0	6-0-0	75-0-0	28-12-0	...	303-4-0	Below ...	350	+46-12-0=15.4 "	
153	162-0-0	12-0-0	165-0-0	78-12-0	3-12-0	421-8-0	Do. ...	420	-1-8-0=0.3 "	
119	99-0-0	129-0-0	78-12-0	41-4-0	..	348-0-0	Do. ...	380	+32-0-0=9.2 "	
159	...	49-8-0	168-12-0	83-0-0	2-0-0	303-4-0	Average,	2,430	+411-14-0=20.4 p.c.	
660	571-8-0	189-0-0	558-12-0	390-0-0	5-10-0	1,714-14-0	Above.			
819	...	...	...	...	...	2,018-2-0	...			
443	391-8-0	144-0-0	390-0-0	235-0-0	10-0-0	1,170-8-0	Average ...	1,150	-20-8-0=1.7 p.c.	Abi lands very good, Khushki lands inferior.
312	153-0-0	123-0-0	311-4-0	163-12-0	14-6-0	765-6-0	...	660	-105-6-0=13.7 "	Khushki lands to be kept below rates.
482	234-0-0	345-0-0	442-8-0	242-8-0	1-14-0	1,265-14-0	Below ...	1,170	-95-14-0=7.6 "	Khushki lands inferior, abi good.
229	225-0-0	33-0-0	277-8-0	105-0-0	0-10-0	641-2-0	Above ...	620	-21-2-0=3.3 "	
237	54-0-0	42-0-0	416-4-0	123-12-0	0-10-0	636-10-0	Well below	640	+3-6-0=0.5 "	
112	49-8-0	...	93-12-0	80-0-0	7-8-0	230-12-0	Average ...	280	+49-4-0=31.2 "	
278	67-8-0	45-0-0	386-4-0	180-0-0	0-10-0	679-6-0	Below ...	700	+20-10-0=2.9 "	
3,425	...	...	...	...	...	8,992-2-0	}	9,710	+414-10-0=4.5 p.c.	
159	...	...	...	...	...	303-4-0				
3,584	...	...	...	...	...	9,295-6-0	...			
290	74-12-0	27-0-0	428-10-0	121-0-0	3-8-0	654-14-0	Average ...	850	+195-2-0=29.1 p.c.	
92	...	9-0-0	168-12-0	33-0-0	2-8-0	213-4-0	Do. ...	240	+26-12-0=12.7 "	
302	117-0-0	31-8-0	445-8-0	119-0-0	0-8-0	713-8-0	Above ...	1,120	+406-8-0=56.9 "	
182	107-4-0	22-8-0	229-8-0	66-0-0	2-8-0	427-12-0	Do. ...	680	+252-4-0=58.9 "	Rice lands good for its class,
243	...	166-8-0	189-0-0	109-0-0	2-0-0	466-8-0	Do. ...	680	+213-8-0=45.7 "	
127	9-12-0	38-4-0	151-14-0	46-0-0	8-0-0	253-14-0	Average ..	400	+146-2-0=57.5 "	
345	71-8-0	148-8-0	334-2-0	131-0-0	13-8-0	698-10-0	Below ...	970	+271-6-0=38.8 "	
259	26-0-0	40-8-0	297-0-0	112-0-0	16-8-0	492-0-0	Average ...	560	+68-0-0=13.8 "	
121	...	...	178-14-0	62-0-0	3-0-0	243-14-0	Well below	200	-43-14-0=18 "	
152	...	...	155-4-0	83-0-0	11-8-0	249-12-0	Do. ...	220	-29-12-0=12 "	
117	...	...	259-14-0	36-0-0	2-0-0	297-14-0	Do. ...	340	+42-2-0=14.1 "	
366	178-12-0	13-8-0	357-12-0	130-0-0	34-8-0	714-8-0	Above ...	540	-174-8-0=24.4 "	
2,598	...	...	...	...	...	5,426-6-0	}	6,800	+1,373-10-0=25.3 p.c.	
...				
2,596	...	...	...	...	...	5,426-6-0	...			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10 11				
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.				
						Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hasli.	Miani.	Bakkar.
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether formerly Theka, Jagir or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or vands within the villages which should bear rates different to those of the class within which the villages are placed.	Classes in which the areas or vands should be placed.					
1	Sailan ...	Lambardari ...	Sooran III ...	Whole village ...	...	...	...	28	31	16
2	Mahra ...	Theka, Sambat 1954.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	33	106	94
3	Babramgala ...	Theka, Sambat 1950.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	28	91	32
4	Chandimar ...	Theka, Sambat 1954.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	31	123	51
5	Dogarian ...	Theka, Sambat 1950.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	22	38	9
6	Poshana ...	Theka, Sambat 1950.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	12	13	1
			Sooran III ...	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pabari I ... Do. II ...	...	...	...	154	402	203
				Total of Circle ...	...	...	154	402	203	
1	Mandhol ...	Theka and jagir	Mendhar Nawal I.	Whole village ...	...	148	53	189	507	65
2	Batot ...	Theka, Sambat 1919-49.	Do. ...	Abi lands ... Klnshki of Dharamsal... Do. Dunga ...	M. N. I	95	76	35	94	8
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. II.	...	3	187	369	22
				Total village ...	...	95	79	222	463	25
3	Balnoi ...	Theka, Sambat 1918-50.	Do. ...	Baloi Vand ... Pacheri ... Bhata Chetar Vand ... Nar Vand ... Dakhan-Mohra Vand ...	M. N. I M. N. P. I.	10 16	1 33	69 159	158 275	18 23
				Whole village ...	...	26	34	228	433	41
4	Saghra ...	Theka, Sambat 1924-50.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	56	20	114	294	18
5	Ochad ...	Theka, Sambat 1920-49.	Do. ...	Ochad-Khas Vand ... Timra Vand ... Namb do. ...	M. N. I	40	8	72	130	35
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	...	...	66	128	85
				Whole village ...	...	40	8	138	258	120
6	Mankot ...	Theka, Sambat 1920-49.	Do. ...	Choi Vand ... Sangali Vand ... Tain do. ...	M. P. I	...	27	223	245	74
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	75	8	117	265	5
				Whole village ...	...	75	35	340	510	79
7	Chajla ...	Theka, Sambat 1912-49.	Do. ...	Simkin Vand ...	M. P. I	...	...	20	24	30
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	133	51	251	463	161
				Whole village ...	...	133	51	271	487	191

C—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haihi.	Miani.	Rakkar.					
75	...	..	77-0-0	23-4-0	5-0-0	105-4-0	Above ...	120	+14-12-0=14'3 p.c.	
239	...	..	90-12-0	79-8-0	29-6-0	199-10-0	Do. ...	300	+100-6-0=50 "	
151	...	..	77-0-0	68-4-0	10-0-0	155-4-0	Do. ...	200	+44-12-0=29 "	
205	...	..	85-4-0	92-4-0	15-15-0	193-7-0	Do. ...	240	+46-9-0=23'8 "	
69	...	..	60-8-0	28-8-0	2-13-0	91-13-0	Below ...	120	+28-3-0=30'4 "	
26	...	..	33-0-0	9-12-0	0-5-0	43-1-0	Below ...	60	+16-15-0=39'5 "	
...
759	...	..	...	...	...	788-7-0	...	1,040	+251-9-0=31'8 p.c.	
...
...
...
759	...	..	...	...	...	788-7-0	...	...	...	...
962	777-0-0	212-0-0	850-8-0	1,077-6-0	65-0-0	2,981-14-0	...	3,200	+218-2-0=7'3 p.c.	Rice lands very good, above average of class, Khushki lands to be kept low.
303	498-12-0	304-0-0	157-8-0	199-12-0	3-0-0	1,163-0-0	Above at rates.	2,650	+232-14-0=9'6	
581	...	9-0-0	677-14-0	553-8-0	13-12-0	1,254-2-0	...	...	...
884	...	...	...	...	...	2,417-2-0	...	...	...
256	52-8-0	4-0-0	310-8-0	335-12-0	18-0-0	720-12-0	At rates.	1,600	-213-10-0=11'7 "	Abi lands are not very good.
506	56-0-0	82-8-0	596-4-0	343-12-0	14-6-0	1,092-14-0	...	...	...
762	...	...	...	...	...	1,813-10-0	...	...	...
502	294-0-0	80-0-0	513-0-0	624-12-0	18-0-0	1,529-12-0	...	1,400	-129-12-0=8'5 "	Khushki lands very good.
285	210-0-0	32-0-0	324-0-0	276-4-0	35-0-0	877-4-0	At rates ...	1,460	+122-2-0=9'1 "	
279	...	...	247-8-0	160-0-0	53-2-0	460-10-0	Above ...	...	...
564	...	...	...	...	...	1,337-14-0	...	...	...
569	...	67-8-0	836-4-0	306-4-0	46-4-0	1,256-4-0	Above ...	2,400	-376-10-0=13'5 "	
470	393-12-0	32-0-0	526-8-0	563-2-0	5-0-0	1,620-6-0	...	...	...
1,039	...	...	...	...	...	2,776-10-0	...	...	...
74	...	...	75-0-0	30-0-0	18-12-0	123-12-0	At rates	3,200	-100-6-0=3'0 "	
1,069	698-4-0	204-0-0	1,129-8-0	983-14-0	161-0-0	3,176-10-0	...	...	...
1,133	...	...	...	...	...	3,300-0-0	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10 11				
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES,				
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether formerly Theka, Jagir or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or vands within the villages which should bear rates different to those of the class within which the villages are placed.	Classes in which the areas or vands should be placed.	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Raktar.
8	Maidan ...	Theka, Sambat 1912-49.	Mendhar Nawal I.	Whole village ...	...	100	16	98	226	2
9	Jagal ...	Lambardari ...	Do.	Dheri ...	M. P. I	...	...	15	12	2
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	11	5	31	75	...
				Whole village ...	...	11	5	46	87	2
10	Bhati Dhar ...	Theka, Sambat 1917-49.	Do.	Maidan ...	M. N. I	2	3	54	124	..
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	4	2	57	88	2
				Whole village ...	...	6	5	111	212	2
11	Narol ...	Lambardari ...	Do.	Silla Vand ...	M. N. I	1	11	46	77	3
				Narol do. ...						
				Balhoon do. ...						
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	...	...	23	16	5
				Whole village ...	...	1	11	69	93	8
12	Banola ...	Theka, Sambat 1916-49.	Do.	Abi lands ...	M. N. II	18	22	...	...	...
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	...	...	147	206	6
				Whole village ...	...	18	22	147	206	6
13	Chitral ...	Theka, Sambat 1926-49.	Do.	Certain fields specified by Superintendent.	M. P. I	...	...	21	29	...
				Abi lands ...	M. N. II	14	10	...	...	...
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	...	...	18	42	...
				Whole village ...	...	14	10	39	71	...
14	Salwah ...	Theka, Sambat 1915-49.	Do.	These fields specified by Superintendent.	M. N. I	...	...	100	172	3
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	...	...	88	189	11
				Abi lands ...	M. N. II	5	42	...	...	...
				Whole village ...	...	5	42	188	361	14
15	Bhera ...	Theka, Sambat 1912-49.	Do.	Dhara Vand ...	M. P. I	...	...	33	40	10
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	31	1	72	144	4
				Whole village ...	...	31	1	105	184	14
16	Kotan ...	Theka, Sambat 1935-49.	Do.	Whole village ..	...	42	60	61	181	8
17	Ari ...	Theka, Sambat 1917-49.	Do.	Kandi Vand ...	M. P. I	7	...	43	117	3
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	154	110	254	619	19
				Whole village ...	...	161	110	297	736	22
18	Harni ...	Theka, Sambat 1938-49.	Do.	Abi lands ...	M. N. II	34	29	...	...	...
				Remainder of village ...	M. N. I	...	...	40	69	4
				Whole village ...	...	34	29	40	69	4
			Mendhar Nawal I.	Sooran I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Do. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Do. III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Mendhar Nawal I ...	...	898	423	1,768	3,846	354
				Do. II ...	...	71	106	187	369	22
				Mendhar Pahari I ...	...	27	62	748	1,163	245
				Co. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total of Circle ...	...	996	591	2,703	5,378	621

C—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hali.	Miani.	Kakkar.					
442	525-0-0	64-0-0	441-0-0	480-4-0	2-0-0	1,512-4-0	Below ...	1,420	-92-4-0=6.1 p. c.	
21	...	...	56-4-0	15-0-0	1-4-0	72-8-0	Above ...	300	-149-2-0=33.2 "	
122	57-12-0	20-0-0	139-8-0	159-6-0	...	376-10-0	Average ...			
151	...	...	...	...	...	449-2-0				
184	10-8-0	12-0-0	243-0-0	263-8-0	...	529-0-0	Average...	950	+77-0-0=8.8 "	
153	14-0-0	5-0-0	213-12-0	110-0-0	1-4-0	344-0-0				
336	...	...	...	...	...	8' 3-0-0				
138	5-4-0	44-0-0	207-0-0	163-10-0	3-0-0	422-14-0	Below ...	490	-42-4-0=7.9 "	
44	...	...	86-4-0	20-0-0	3-2-0	109-6-0	Average ...			
182	...	...	...	...	...	532-4-0				
40	72-0-0	66-0-0	...	...	...	138-0-0	Below ...	1,200	-43-4-0=3.5 "	
859	...	...	661-8-0	437-12-0	6-0-0	1,105-4-0				
399	...	...	...	...	...	1,243-4-0				
50	...	...	78-12-0	36-4-0	...	115-0-0	Average...	400	+28-12-0=7.8 "	
24	56-0-0	30-0-0	...	...	...	86-0-0				
60	...	...	81-0-0	89-4-0	...	170-4-0				
134	...	...	...	...	...	371-4-0				
275	...	...	450-0-0	365-8-0	3-0-0	818-8-0	Average ...	1,580	+42-6-0=2.7 "	
288	...	...	330-0-0	236-4-0	6-14-0	573-2-0				
47	20-0-0	126-0-0	...	...	...	146-0-0				
610	...	...	...	...	...	1,537-10-0				
83	...	...	123-12-0	50-0-0	6-4-0	180-0-0	Average ...	950	-30-12-0=3.2 "	
252	162-12-0	4-0-0	324-0-0	306-0-0	4-0-0	800-12-0	Below ...			
335	...	...	...	...	...	980-12-0				
352	220-8-0	240-0-0	274-8-0	384-10-0	8-0-0	1,127-10-0	Below ...	800	-327-10-0=29 "	
170	24-8-0	...	161-4-0	146-4-0	1-14-0	333-14-0	Average ...	3,600	-459-12-0=11.3 "	
1,156	808-8-0	440-0-0	1,143-0-0	1,315-6-0	19-0-0	3,725-14-0	Above ...			
1,328	...	...	...	...	...	4,059-12-0				
63	136-0-0	87-0-0	...	...	...	223-0-0	Average ..	550	-3-10-0=0.6 "	
113	...	...	180-0-0	146-10-0	4-0-0	330-10-0	Below ...			
176	...	...	...	...	...	553-10-0				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	28,150	-1,248-6-0=4.2 p. c.	
7,289	...	...	...	...	...	22,889-4-0				
755	...	...	...	...	...	1,847-4-0				
2,245	...	...	...	...	...	4,661-14-0				
10,289	...	...	...	...	...	29,398-6-0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.				
						7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether formerly Theka, Jagir or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or vands within the villages which should bear rates different to those of the class within which the villages are placed.	Classes in which the areas or vands should be placed.	Rotar I.	Rotar II.	Hali.	Miani.	Rakar.
						1	Sehra ...	Lambardari ...	Mendhar Nawal II.	Sehra-Khas ... Fatehpur ... Arikot ... Nakkar ... Nator ... Dharachi ...	M. N. II M. N. I	...	...	77	140	24
				Total village ...		28	7	133	264	21
2	Tabi ...	Theka, Sambat 1914-48.	Do. ...	Maidan area ... Remainder of village Pahari area. Total village ...	M. N. II M. P. I	...	3	98	274	106
				Total village ...		...	12	157	412	160
3	Kannah ...	Theka, Sambat 48.	Do. ...	Area north of river ... Area south of river ... Whole village ...	M. N. II M. P. I	...	3	33	76	1
				Whole village ...		...	8	83	178	11
			Mendhar Nawal II.	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pahari I ... Do. II ... Total of Circle ...		...	...	...	...	...
				Total of Circle ...		28	27	373	854	222
1	Gahni ...	Theka, Sambat 1924-50.	Mendhar Pahari I.	Dharati Vand ... Lehr do. ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. P. II M. P. I	...	2	89	138	33
				Whole village ...		...	25	217	317	69
2	Dobraj ..	Theka Sambat 1924-50.	Do. ...	Chorbani Vand ... Bhagal do. ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. N. I M. P. I	8	1	14	14	...
				Whole village ...		13	15	68	154	9
3	Kasbalari ...	Lambardari ..	Do. ...	Balari Vand ... Pela do. ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. P. I M. P. II	22	3	47	157	7
				Whole village ...		22	3	108	300	17
4	Thera ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Abi lands ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. N. I M. P. I	18	2	...	...	...
				Whole village ...		18	2	57	56	1
5	Topa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Abi lands ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. N. I M. P. I	22	5	...	...	...
				Whole village ...		22	5	74	136	10
				Whole village ...		22	5	74	136	10

C—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Haili.	Miani.	Rakkar.					
241	279-2-0	210-0-0	15-0-0	504-2-0	At rates	1,100	-101-10-0=8.4 p. c.	
222	147-0-0	28-0-0	252-0-0	263-8-0	7-0-0	697-8-0	At rates Do. Above Below			
463	1,201-10-0				
481	...	9-0-0	355-4-0	411-0-0	66-4-0	841-8-0	Above ...	1,650	+346-0-0=2.5	,,
280	...	22-8-0	221-4-0	172-8-0	46-4-0	462-8-0	Below ...			
761	1,304-0-0				
113	...	9-0-0	119-10-0	114-0-0	0-10-0	243-4-0	Above	500	-77-0-0=13.3	,,
167	...	12-8-0	187-8-0	127-8-0	6-4-0	333-12-0	At rates			
280	577-0-0				
...				
...				
...				
222	697-8-0	...	3,250	+167-6-0=5.4	,,
835	1,588-14-0				
447	798-4-0				
...				
1,504	3,082-10-0				
257	...	4-0-0	267-0-0	133-0-0	16-8-0	420-8-0	At rates...	1,300	+89-8-0=7.4	,,
371	...	57-8-0	480-0-0	230-0-0	22-8-0	790-0-0				
628	1,210-8-0				
37	42-0-0	4-0-0	63-0-0	29-12-0	...	138-12-0	At rates ..	550	-24-6-0=4.1	,,
222	17-8-0	35-0-0	202-8-0	175-0-0	5-10-0	435-10-0				
259	574-8-0				
236	77-0-0	7-8-0	176-4-0	196-4-0	4-6-0	461-6-0	At rates ...	900	+122-10-0=15.7	,,
209	168-0-0	143-0-0	5-0-0	316-0-0				
445	777-6-0				
20	94-8-0	8-0-0	...	...	...	102-8-0	Average ...	280	-106-14-0=2.8	,,
114	213-12-0	70-0-0	0-10-0	284-6-0	Above. ...			
134	386-14-0				
201	115-8-0	20-0-0	...	...	...	135-8-0	Average ...	480	-100-4-0=18.5	,,
220	277-8-0	170-0-0	6-4-0	453-12-0	Below ...			
247	589-4-0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10 11					
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.					
						Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hali.	Miani.	Bakkar.	
6	Chungan ...	Theka, Sambat 1928-49.	Mendhar Pahari I.	Certain fields specified by the Superintendent.	M. P. I	27	11	70	46	4	
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. II	...	...	90	60	...
				Whole village ...	...	27	11	166	108	4
7	Kalaban ...	Theka, Sambat 1918-49.	Do. ...	The fields specified by Superintendent.	M. P. I	...	...	31	34	...
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. II	...	...	78	117	8
				Abi lands ...	M. N. II	48	2	...	...	...
				Whole village ...	...	48	2	109	151	8
8	Dharana ...	Theka, Sambat 1942-49.	Do. ...	Dharmal Vand ...	} M. N. I	81	3	37	90	...	
				Channi do. ...		...	...	...	...	...
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	14	10	125	346	...	
				Whole village ...	...	95	13	162	436	...
9	Gohlad ...	Now mortgaged jagir, Sambat 1909-49.	Do. ...	Passarion Vand ...	} M. N. I	61	29	38	69	...	
				Chohi do.
				Hauz do.
				Pathin do.
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	140	54	345	531	1	
				Whole village ...	...	191	83	383	600	1
10	Dhar Galboon	Theka, Sambat 1932-49.	Do. ...	Whole village ...	...	71	259	329	656	126
11	Sarhuti ...	Theka, Sambat 1915-49.	Do. ...	Field specified by the Superintendent.	M. N. I	...	1	15	32	1	
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	11	1	44	45	14	
				Whole village ...	...	11	2	59	77	15
12	Galluta ...	Theka, Sambat 1917-49.	Do. ...	Land specified by Settlement Officer by broken line.	M. N. I	193	28	68	215	...	
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	16	112	151	564	12	
				Whole village ...	...	209	140	217	782	12
13	Gursabai ...	Theka, Sambat 1926-49.	Do. ...	Phamra-nar Vand ...	} M. P. II	...	...	54	115	16
				Dharian-wala Vand
				Remainder of village ...	M. P. I	109	63	145	298	14	
				Whole village ...	...	109	63	199	411	30
14	Parat ...	Theka, Sambat 1944-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	13	10	55	92	14
15	Nakka Maji-hari.	Theka, Sambat 1927-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	25	130	112	233	12
			Mendhar Pahari I.	Sooran I ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Do. II ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Do. III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Mendhar Nawal I ...	...	373	69	170	423	1
				Do. do. II ...	...	48	2	...	...	...
				Do. Pahari I ...	...	453	690	1,773	3,516	280
				Do. do. II ...	...	...	2	367	568	67
				Total of Circle ...	...	874	763	2,310	4,507	328

C—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Halli.	Miani.	Pakkar.					
164	94-8-0	27-8-0	385-0-0	57-8-0	2-8-0	467-0-0	Above ...	900	+13-0-0=12'9 p.c.	
150	...	...	270-0-0	60-0-0	...	320-0-0	Average...			
314	...	...	...	...	...	797-0-0				
65	...	...	116-4-0	42-8-0	...	158-12-0	Average ..	790	+78-4-0=11-0 "	
203	...	...	234-0-0	117-0-0	4-0-0	355-0-0				
50	192-0-0	6-0-0	...	...	...	198-0-0				
318	...	...	...	...	...	711-12-0				
211	425-4-0	12-0-0	166-8-0	191-4-0	...	795-0-0	Average .	1,480	-290-4-0=16-4 "	
495	49-0-0	25-0-0	468-12-0	432-8-0	...	975-4-0	Above ...			
706	...	...	...	...	...	1,770-4-0				
187	267-12-0	116-0-0	171-0-0	146-10-0	...	701-6-0	Average ..	2,800	-484-8-0=14-7	
1,071	490-0-0	135-0-0	1,293-12-0	663-12-0	0-10-0	2,583-2-0				
1,258	...	...	...	...	...	3,284-8-0				
1,491	248-8-0	647-8-0	1,233-12-0	820-0-0	78-12-0	3,028-8-0	Below ..	2,780	-248-8-0=8-2 "	
44	...	4-0-0	67-8-0	68-0-0	1-0-0	140-8-0	Average...	450	+38-8-0=9-12 "	
115	38-8-0	2-8-0	165-0-0	56-4-0	8-12-0	271-0-0				
164	...	...	...	...	...	411-8-0				
505	1,013-4-0	112-0-0	297-0-0	463-4-0	...	1,885-8-0	Below ...	3,350	-150-4-0=4-3 "	
855	56-0-0	280-0-0	566-4-0	705-0-0	7-8-0	1,614-12-0				
1,360	...	...	...	...	...	3,500-4-0				
185	...	...	162-0-0	115-0-0	8-0-0	285-0-0	Below ...	2,150	+43-8-0=23-1 "	
627	381-8-0	157-8-0	543-12-0	370-0-0	8-12-0	1,461-8-0				
812	...	...	...	...	...	1,746-8-0				
184	45-8-0	25-0-0	206-4-0	115-0-0	8-12-0	400-8-0	Below ...	340	-60-8-0=15-0 "	
1,12	87-8-0	325-0-0	420-0-0	291-4-0	7-8-0	1,131-4-0	...	1,130	-1-4-0=0-1 "	Majihari Vand above rates. Nakkh Vand at rates.
...				
...				
...				
1,036	...	...	...	...	...	3,899-2-0	}	19,680	-640-8-0=3-1 p. c.	
50	...	...	...	...	...	198-0-0				
6,692	...	...	...	...	...	14,516-12-0				
1,004	...	...	...	...	...	1,706-8-0				
8,782	...	...	...	...	...	20,320-0-0				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9 10 11				
						CULTIVATED AREA IN ACRES.				
						Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Bahi.	Miani.	Raktar.
Serial No.	Name of village.	Whether formerly Theka, Jagir or Lambardari.	Assessment Circle.	The different areas or vands within the villages which should bear rates different to those of the class within which the villages are placed.	Classes in which the areas or vands should be placed.					
						Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Bahi.	Miani.	Raktar.
1	Dara ...	Lambardari ...	Mendhar Pahari II.	Deliri Remainder of village ... Total village ...	M. N. I M. P. II ...	... 1 1	... 35 35	9 209 218	13 315 328	... 85 85
2	Sailani ...	Theka, Sambat 1919-49.	Do. ...	Whole village ...	...	...	...	59	68	41
3	Pathawatir ...	Theka, Sambat 1918-49.	Do. ...	Abi lands ... Remainder of village ... Whole village ...	M. N. II M. P. II ...	7 ... 7	... ... ...	... 41 41	... 102 102	... 11 11
4	Jaranwali Gali	Theka, Sambat 1944-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	9	20	...
5	Kallar Mohra	Theka, Sambat 1927-49.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	10	45	76	83	3
6	Nar-Khas ...	Lambardari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	74	45	71	11
7	Bhata-Dhurian	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	31	82	114	22
8	Sanghot ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	67	109	166	17
			Mendhar Pahari II.	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pahari I ... Do. II ... Total of Circle ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... 7 19 ... 26	... ... ... ... ... 253 ... 253	... ... ... 9 ... 630 ... 639	... ... ... 13 ... 939 ... 952	... ... ... ... ... 190 ... 190
			Classes into which the cultivated area of the Tahsil has been divided for the purpose of calculating the revenue of each village and circle according to rates.	Sooran I ... Do. II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pahari I ... Do. II ... Total Tahsil ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	516 180 ... 1,299 126 480 19 2,620	394 243 ... 499 114 766 253 2,271	962 997 154 2,008 395 2,630 897 8,138	1,456 1,131 402 4,406 859 4,919 1,507 14,680	97 204 203 362 153 589 257 1,865
			Assessment Circles.	Sooran I ... Sooran II ... Do. III ... Mendhar Nawal I ... Do. II ... Mendhar Pahari I ... Do. II ... Total Tahsil ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	516 180 ... 936 28 874 26 2,620	416 221 ... 591 27 763 253 2,271	1,012 947 154 2,703 373 2,310 639 8,138	1,539 1,048 402 5,378 854 4,507 952 14,680	101 200 203 621 222 328 190 1,865

C—concluded.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total cultivated area in acres.	REVENUE AT RATES ON					Total revenue at rates.	Lands above or below the average of their class.	Proposed revenue.	Difference of proposed revenue above or below rates.	REMARKS.
	Hotar I.	Hotar II.	Hali.	Miani.	Rakkar.					
22	...	...	40-8-0	27-10-0	...	68-2-0	Below ...	1,130	+4-10-0=4 p. c.	
645	2-12-0	70-0-0	627-0-0	315-0-0	42-8-0	1,057-4-0	Above ...			
667	...	...	...	...	...	1,125-6-0				
168	...	...	177-0-0	68-0-0	20-8-0	265-8-0	Below ...	350	+84-8-0=31'7 "	
7	28-0-0	...	...	...	...	28-0-0	Average ...	340	+81-8-0=31'4 "	
154	...	...	123-0-0	102-0-0	5-8-0	230-8-0				
161	...	...	...	...	...	258-8-0				
30	...	2-0-0	27-0-0	20-0-0	...	49-0-0	Average ...	70	+21-0-0=42'8 "	
217	27-8-0	90-0-0	228-0-0	83-0-0	1-8-0	430-0-0	Above ...	430	...	
207	16-8-0	148-0-0	135-0-0	71-0-0	5-8-0	376-0-0				
249	...	62-0-0	246-0-0	114-0-0	11-0-0	433-0-0				
361	5-8-0	134-0-0	327-0-0	166-0-0	8-8-0	641-0-0	Average ...	550	-91-0-0=14'2 "	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	}	3,450	-128-6-0=3'6 p. c.	
...				
...				
22	...	...	...	...	...	68-2-0				
7	...	...	...	...	...	28-0-0				
2,031	...	...	...	...	...	3,482-4-0				
...				
2,660	...	...	...	...	...	3,578-6-0				
3,425	2,322	1,182	3,607	1,820	61	8,992	...	...	...	...
2,755	585	547	3,365	1,131	102	5,730	...	...	...	...
759	...	...	424	302	83	789	...	...	...	...
8,569	6,820	1,996	9,014	9,363	362	27,555	...	...	...	...
1,647	504	342	1,432	1,288	96	3,662	...	...	...	...
9,384	1,680	1,915	9,862	6,149	368	19,974	...	...	...	...
3,035	52	510	2,991	1,507	128	5,188	...	...	...	...
29,574	11,963	6,492	30,695	21,560	1,180	71,890	...	...	...	...
3,584	...	...	...	...	...	9,295	...	9,710	+4'5	
2,596	...	...	...	...	...	5,426	...	6,800	+25'3	
759	...	...	...	...	...	789	...	1,040	+31'8	
10,280	...	...	...	...	...	29,399	...	28,150	-4'2	
1,504	...	...	...	...	...	3,083	...	3,250	+5'4	
8,782	...	...	...	...	...	20,320	...	19,680	-3'1	
2,060	...	...	...	...	...	3,578	...	3,450	-3'6	
29,574	...	...	...	...	...	71,890	-	72,080	+3	

Some 14 Assamis will pay their revenue in future in another village.

Do.	149	180	+31	+208	401	480	588-4-0	+79-0-0	+197	550	660	15-0-0	675-0-0	+125	+227
Chhuggasa ...	792	650	-142	-179	1,034	900	797-0-0	-134-0-0	-130	1,826	1,550	28-2-0	1,578-2-0	-248	-196
Kalabar ...	298	320	+27	+92	889	730	711-12-0	-99-0-0	-111	1,182	1,110	24-11-0	1,134-11-0	-47	-40
Dharana ...	261	250	-11	-42	1,295	1,480	1,770-4-0	+185-0-0	+143	1,556	1,730	46-4-0	1,776-4-0	+220	+141
Gollad ...	459	520	+51	+193	2,420	2,800	3,284-8-0	+380-0-0	+157	2,879	3,320	87-8-0	3,407-8-0	+528	+183
Dhar-Galhoon ...	599	640	+41	+68	2,496	2,780	3,028-8-0	+284-0-0	+114	3,095	3,420	86-14-0	3,506-14-0	+412	+133
Sarhoti ...	172	180	+8	+46	501	450	411-8-0	-51-0-0	-102	673	630	14-1-0	644-1-0	-29	-43
Galhanta ...	613	590	-23	-37	3,254	3,350	3,500-4-0	+96-0-0	+30	3,899	3,940	104-11-0	4,044-11-0	+146	+37
Gursahai ...	515	570	+55	+107	2,506	2,150	1,746-8-0	-356-0-0	-142	3,021	2,720	67-3-0	2,787-3-0	-234	-77
Parat ...	144	170	+26	+181	341	340	400-8-0	-1-0-0	-03	485	510	10-10-0	520-10-0	+36	+74
Nakka-Majbiari ...	139	170	+31	+223	1,211	1,130	1,131-4-0	-81-0-0	-67	1,350	1,800	35-5-0	1,335-5-0	-15	-07
Total of Mendhar Pahari I.	5,375	5,550	-25	-04	19,556	19,680	20,320-6-0	+124-0-0	+06	25,181	25,230	615-0-0	25,845-0-0	+664	+26
Dara ...	637	660	+23	+36	1,036	1,180	1,125-6-0	+94-0-0	+91	1,873	1,790	35-5-0	1,925-5-0	+152	+91
Sailani ...	354	280	-74	-209	488	350	265-8-0	-138-0-0	-283	842	630	10-15-0	640-15-0	-201	-239
Pathana-Tir ...	78	85	+7	+90	445	340	258-8-0	-105-0-0	-236	526	425	10-10-0	435-10-0	-90	-171
Jaranwahigali ...	151	30	-121	-801	90	70	49-0-0	-20-0-0	-222	241	100	2-3-0	102-3-0	-139	-577
Kallar-Mohra ...	263	250	-13	-49	410	430	430-0-0	+20-0-0	+49	673	680	13-7-0	693-7-0	+20	+30
Nar-Khas ...	28	60	+32	+1143	231	280	376-0-0	+49-0-0	+212	259	340	8-12-0	348-12-0	+90	+347
Bhata-Daurian ...	77	90	+13	+189	223	300	433-0-0	+77-0-0	+345	338	390	9-6-0	393-6-0	+63	+187
Sanghot ...	124	150	+26	+210	521	550	641-0-0	+29-0-0	+56	648	700	17-3-0	717-3-0	+69	+106
Total of Mendhar Pahari II.	1,712	1,605	-107	-62	3,444	3,450	3,578-6-0	+6-0-0	+02	5,198	5,055	107-13-0	5,162-13-0	-36	-07
Sooran I ...	2,405	2,410	+5	+02	10,616	9,710	9,295-6-0	-906-0-0	-85	13,021	12,120	303-7-0	12,423-7-0	-598	-46
" II ...	7,103	4,660	-2,443	-344	8,795	6,800	5,426-6-0	-1,995-0-0	-227	15,963	11,460	212-8-0	11,672-8-0	-4,291	-269
" III ...	567	100	-467	-824	1,560	1,040	788-7-0	-520-0-0	-333	2,127	1,140	32-8-0	1,172-8-0	-855	-449
Mendhar Nawal I ...	5,716	5,605	-111	-19	26,860	28,150	29,398-6-0	+1,290-0-0	+48	32,683	33,755	879-11-0	34,634-11-0	+1,952	+60
" II ...	559	540	-19	-34	3,591	3,250	3,082-10-0	-341-0-0	-95	4,150	3,780	101-9-0	3,891-9-0	-258	-62
Mendhar Pahari I ...	5,575	5,550	-25	-04	19,556	19,680	20,320-6-0	+124-0-0	+06	25,181	25,230	615-0-0	25,845-0-0	+664	+26
" II ...	1,712	1,605	-107	-62	3,444	3,450	3,578-6-0	+6-0-0	+02	5,198	5,055	107-13-0	5,162-13-0	-36	-07
Total of Tahsil ...	23,637	20,470	-3,167	-134	74,422	72,080	71,889-15-0	-2,342-0-0	-31	98,323	92,550	2,252-8-0	94,803-8-0	-3,521	-86

Mendhar Pahari I.



REGISTER D.

**GENERAL RESULTS OF THE REVENUE SETTLEMENT OF SAMBAT 1960-61
FOR EVERY VILLAGE IN THE MENDHAR TAHSIL, SHOWN BY CIRCLES.**

Register D.—General results of the Revenue Settlement of Sambat 1960-61 for every village in the Mendhar Tahsil, shown by Circles.

NOTE.—The letters D. D. against any figure such as in village Jagal on page xlix denote the revenue demand as shown by the accounts of the Diwani Daftar. In a few villages this demand differs from the Jams as collected on the village Asamwiras. The difference cannot be explained.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13		14		15		16		17		18	
		Circle.	Village.	Present grazing taxes (Sambat 1959).	Proposed Tirmi.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Present Land Revenue (Sambat 1959).	Proposed Land Revenue.	Land Revenue at rates.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Present grazing taxes, land revenue and miscellaneous cesses (excluding Mutafra).	Proposed Tirmi and Land Revenue.	Proposed Tirmi.	Patwar cesses.	Total of proposed Tirmi, Land Revenue, and Patwar cesses.	Proposed increase or decrease in total revenue of village.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease of village.	Remarks.																							
Sooran I	121	150	+29	+24.0	403	350	289-6-0	-53-0-0	-0.7	624	500	500	10-15-0	510-15-0	-13	-2.5																									
Do.	315	360	+45	+14.3	651	560	525-8-0	-91-0-0	-14.0	966	920	920	17-8-0	937-8-0	-29	-3.0																									
Do.	53	50	-3	-5.7	342	350	303-4-0	+8-0-0	+2.3	395	400	400	10-15-0	410-15-0	+16	+4.1																									
Do.	212	210	-2	-0.9	478	420	421-8-0	-58-0-0	-4.1	680	630	630	13-2-0	643-2-0	-47	-6.8																									
Do.	20	25	+5	+25	464	380	345-0-0	-84-0-0	-18.1	484	05	05	11-14-0	416-14-0	-67	-13.8																									
Do.	499	380	-119	-23.8	2,886	2,430	2,018-2-0	-466-0-0	-15.8	3,385	0	0	75-15-0	2,885-15-0	-499	-14.7																									
Do.	213	150	-63	-29.6	1,167	1,150	1,170-8-0	-17-0-0	-1.4	1,380	742	742	35-15-0	1,335-15-0	-44	-3.2																									
Do.	110	200	+90	+81.8	632	660	765-6-0	+26-0-0	+4.4	D. D. (1,230)	1,230	20-10-0	860-10-0	+139	+18.7																										
Do.	51	60	+9	+17.6	1,138	1,170	1,265-14-0	+82-0-0	+2.8	1,189	1,230	36-9-0	1,268-9-0	+78	+6.8																										
Do.	28	35	+7	+25	622	620	641-2-0	-3-0-0	-0.5	651	655	19-6-0	674-6-0	+23	+3.5																										
Do.	267	300	+33	+12.4	722	640	636-10-0	-82-0-0	-11.4	989	940	20-0-0	960-0-0	-29	-2.9																										
Do.	102	80	-22	-21.5	861	280	230-12-0	-61-0-0	-22.4	463	380	6-12-0	368-12-0	-94	-20.2																										
Do.	414	410	-4	-1.0	749	700	679-6-0	-49-0-0	-6.5	1,163	1,110	21-14-0	1,131-14-0	-31	-2.7																										
Do.	2,405	2,410	+5	+0.2	10,616	9,710	9,295-6-0	-906-0-0	-6.5	13,021	12,120	303-7-0	12,423-7-0	-598	-4.6																										
Do.	1,681	1,050	-631	-37.5	1,069	850	654-14-0	-219-0-0	-20.5	2,750	1,900	26-9-0	1,926-9-0	-823	-29.9																										
Do.	488	330	-158	-32.4	293	240	213-4-0	-43-0-0	-15.2	771	570	7-8-0	577-8-0	-194	-25.2																										
Do.	1,476	670	-800	-54.4	1,597	1,120	713-8-0	-477-0-0	-29.9	3,067	1,790	35-0-0	1,825-0-0	-1,247	-40.4																										

Do.	Bachai	...	290	260	-30	-10'3	1,043	680	427-12-0	-363-0-0	-34'8	1,336	940	21-4-0	961-4-0	-375	-281
Do.	Gounthal	...	426	260	-66	-39'0	864	680	466-8-0	-184-0-0	-21'3	1,295	940	21-4-0	961-4-0	-334	-25'8
Do.	Dandi Dhara	...	619	500	-119	-19'2	750	400	253-14-0	-350-0-0	-46'7	1,378	900	12-8-0	912-8-0	-461	-33'6
Do.	Sangla	...	488	360	-128	-26'2	1,257	970	698-10-0	-287-0-0	-22'8	1,756	1,330	30-5-0	1,360 5-0	-396	-22'6
Do.	Dhara Molive	...	329	250	-79	-24'0	663	560	492-0-0	-103-0-0	-15'5	992	810	17-8-0	827-8-0	-165	-16'6
Do.	Sanghiani	...	235	200	-35	-14'9	207	200	243-14-0	-7-0-0	-3'4	448	400	6-4-0	406-4-0	-42	-9'4
Do.	Tararawali	...	178	130	-48	-27'0	235	220	249-12-0	-15-0-0	-6'4	413	350	6-14-0	358-14-0	-56	-13'6
Do.	Mobra	...	651	400	-251	-38'6	412	340	297-14-0	-72-0-0	-17'5	1,077	740	10-10-0	750-10-0	-326	-30'3
Do.	Radiar	...	248	250	+2	+0'8	415	540	714-8-0	+125-0-0	+30'1	685	790	16-14-0	806-14-0	+122	+17'4
	Total of Sooran II	...	7,103	4,660	-2,443	-34'4	8,795	6,800	5,426-6-0	-1,995-0-0	-22'7	15,963	11,460	212-8-0	11,672-8-0	-4,291	-26'9
Sooran III	Sailan	...	79	100	+21	+26'6	158	120	105-4-0	-86-0-0	-24'1	237	220	3-12-0	223-12-0	-13	-5'5
Do.	Mahra	...	175	...	-175	-1'0	313	300	199-10-0	-13-0-0	-4'2	488	300	9-6-0	309-6-0	-179	-86'7
Do.	Bahrangala	...	...	...	...	...	246	200	155-4-0	-46-0-0	-18'7	D. D. (190) 246	200	6-4-0	206-4-0	-40	-16'3
Do.	Chandimar	...	207	...	-207	-1'00	288	240	193-7-0	-48-0-0	-16'7	495	240	7-8-0	247-8-0	-248	-50'1
Do.	Dogarian	...	14	...	-14	-1'00	265	120	91-13-0	-145-0-0	-54'7	279	120	3-12-0	123-12-0	-155	-55'6
Do.	Poshana	...	92	...	-92	-1'00	290	60	43-1-0	-230-0-0	-79'3	382	60	1-14-0	61-14-0	-320	-63'8
	Total of Sooran III	...	567	100	-467	-82'4	1,560	1,040	788-7-0	-520-0-0	-35'3	2,127	1,140	32-8-0	1,172-8-0	-955	-44'9
Mendhar Nawal I.	Mandhol	...	295	310	+15	+5'1	2,336	3,200	2,981-14-0	+264-0-0	+9'0	3,277	3,510	100-0-0	3,610-0-0	+333	+10'2
Do.	Batol	...	248	380	+132	+53'2	3,238	2,650	2,417-2-0	-588-0-0	-16'2	3,486	3,080	82-13-0	3,112-13-0	-373	-10'7
Do.	Balnol	...	600	670	+10	+1'5	1,314	1,600	1,813-10-0	+286-0-0	+21'8	1,974	2,270	50-0-0	2,320-0-0	+346	+17'5
Do.	Saghra	...	285	280	-5	-2'1	1,230	1,400	1,529-12-0	+170-0-0	+13'8	1,465	1,630	43-12-0	1,673-12-0	+209	+14'3
Do.	Ochhad	...	694	440	-254	-36'6	1,610	1,460	1,337-14-0	-150-0-0	-9'3	2,304	1,900	45-10-0	1,945-10-0	-358	-15'5
Do.	Mankot	...	672	750	+78	+11'6	1,883	2,400	2,776-10-0	+517-0-0	+27'5	2,555	3,150	75-0-0	3,225-0-0	+670	+26'2
Do.	Cuhajita	...	657	670	+13	+2'0	2,923	3,200	3,308-6-0	+277-0-0	+9'5	3,580	3,870	100-0-0	3,970-0-0	+390	+10'9
Do.	Maidan	...	131	100	-31	-23'7	1,415	1,420	1,512-4-0	+5-0-0	+0'4	1,552	1,520	44-6-0	1,564-6-0	+12	+0'6
Do.	Jagal	...	53	60	+7	+13'2	167	300	449-2-0	+113-0-0	+60'4	D. D. (278) 240	360	9-6-0	369-6-0	+129	+53'7
Do.	Bhatidhar	...	219	220	+1	+4	1,050	950	873-0-0	-100-0-0	-9'5	D. D. (1,319) 1,278	1,170	29-11-0	1,199-11-0	-78	-6'1
Do.	Narol	...	176	160	-16	-9'1	434	490	532-4-0	+56-0-0	+12'9	610	650	15-5-0	665-5-0	+55	+9'0

REGISTER D—concluded.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13		14		15	16	17	18
		Circle.	Village.	Present grazing taxes (Sumbat 1959).	Proposed T'nt.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Present Land Revenue (Sumbat 1959)	Proposed Land Revenue.	Land Revenue at rates.	Proposed increase or decrease.	Percentage of proposed increase or decrease.	Present grazing taxes, Land Revenue and miscellaneous (excluding Mutarfa).	Proposed T'nt. and Land Revenue.	Patwar cess.	Total of proposed T'nt. Land Revenue and Patwar cess.	Proposed increase or decrease in total Revenue of village.	Per cent. of proposed increase or decrease in total Revenue of village.	REMARKS.																				
Mendhar wal I.	Banole	292	320	+28	+9.6	1,181	1,200	1,243-4-0	+19-0-0	+1.6	1,473	1,520	37-8-0	1,557-8-0	+84	+5.7																							
Do.	Ohitral	130	85	-45	-34.6	421	400	371-4-0	-21-0-0	-5.0	551	485	12-8-0	497-8-0	-54	-9.8																							
Do.	Salwan	350	350	...	...	1,642	1,580	1,537-10-0	-62-0-0	-3.8	2,038	1,930	49-6-0	1,979-6-0	-59	-2.9																					
Do.	Bhers	215	230	+15	+7.0	1,024	950	940-12-0	-74-0-0	-7.2	1,239	1,180	29-11-0	1,209-11-0	-29	-2.3																							
Do.	Kotan	70	90	+20	+28.6	545	800	1,127-10-0	+555-0-0	+46.8	615	890	25-0-0	915-0-0	+30	+4.8																							
Do.	Ari	548	480	-68	-12.4	3,278	3,500	4,050-12-0	+322-0-0	+9.8	3,826	4,080	112-8-0	4,192-8-0	+365	+9.6																							
Do.	Harni	71	60	-11	-15.5	549	580	553-10-0	+1-0-0	+0.2	620	610	17-3-0	627-3-0	+7	+1.1																							
	Total of Mendhar Nawal I.	5,716	5,605	-111	-1.9	26,880	26,150	22,398-3-0	+1,290-0-0	+4.8	32,683	33,755	879-11-0	34,634-11-0	+1,952	+6.0																							
Mendhar wal II.	Sehra	141	140	-1	-0.7	1,072	1,100	1,201-10-0	+28-0-0	+2.6	1,213	1,240	34-6-0	1,274-6-0	+61	+5.0																							
Do.	Tahi	331	300	-31	-9.4	2,086	1,650	1,304-0-0	-438-0-0	-20.9	2,417	1,950	51-9-0	2,001-9-0	-415	-17.2																							
Do.	Kannah	87	100	+13	+14.9	433	500	577-0-0	+67-0-0	+15.5	520	600	15-10-0	615-10-0	+96	+18.5																							
	Total of Mendhar Nawal II.	559	540	-19	-3.4	3,581	3,250	3,082-10-0	-341-0-0	-9.5	4,150	3,790	101-9-0	3,891-9-0	-258	-6.2																							
Mendhar Pabari I.	Gahnj	644	650	+6	+0.9	1,420	1,300	1,210-8-0	-120-0-0	-8.7	2,082	1,950	40-10-0	1,990-10-0	-91	-4.4																							
Do.	Dabrej	75	110	+35	+46.6	505	550	574-6-0	+45-0-0	+8.9	580	660	17-3-0	677-3-0	+97	+16.7																							
Do.	Kashalari	614	440	-174	-28.3	1,095	900	777-6-0	-195-0-0	-17.8	1,709	1,240	28-2-0	1,368-2-0	-341	-20.0																							
		108	110	+2	+3.8	168	280	386-14-0	+92-0-0	+4.8	294	390	8-12-0	398-12-0	+105	+35.7																							