

PUNJAB STATES GAZETTEERS.

VOLUME VIII.

PART A.

**GAZETTEERS OF THE SIMLA
HILL STATES.**

1934.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.



Lahore :

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BHAJJI STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER I—Descriptive.

SECTION A.—General.

The Bhajji State lies between 31° 7' and 31° 17' north, and 77° 23' east, on the south bank of the Sutlej. Its maximum length is 22 miles and its maximum breadth 9 miles; its area is 98 square miles, and the population according to the census of 1931 is 15,413. It is bounded on the north by Suket, on the east by Sangri and Kumharsain, on the south by Keonthal, Madhan, Koti, Patiala and Dhami, and on the west by Baghal. The capital, Suni, is on the Sutlej about twenty-four miles from Simla; its population according to the census of 1931 is 692.

CHAP. I, A.
General.

The country is mountainous, the elevation above the sea ranging from 2,000 feet in the Sutlej valley to 9,406 feet at the summit of the Shah peak. About one half of the state to the east of the Nauti khad consists practically of the Shali range, which runs parallel to the Sutlej, and from which numerous spurs run down more or less at right angles to the river. West of the Nauti khad the average elevation of the country is lower, and the principal natural feature is the long ridge, which, starting at Mashobra, enters the state just beyond Naldera, and runs for a considerable distance almost parallel to the Sutlej, until it ends on the river some three miles below the suspension bridge which carries the road from Simla to Suket.

Physical features.

The average annual income is Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 1,440 are paid in tribute. Income.

SECTION B.—History.

The founder of the ruling family, according to tradition, was Chiru, second son of Rampal, 24th Raja of Kutlehr in the Kangra District.* He and his younger brother Chand are stated to have left Kutlehr on their father's death, and to have established themselves respectively in Bhajji and Koti. The capital of the state was originally Mool Bhajji, a village close to Mool Koti in the valley of the Nauti khad, below Mahasu. Nothing certain is known regarding the successors of Chiru but a chief named Sohan Pal, in the 29th generation from Chiru, is said to have founded the village of Suni, and to have transferred his capital there from Mool Bhajji. The ruling family.

The following is extracted from the settlement report of 1923 :—

“ There is no previous history of the state. A memorandum consisting of a few pages in Hindi has been recovered from a

*See history of the ruling family of Koti State.

CHAP. I B.**History.**

Brahmin in village Galthani who used to be one of the spiritual leaders of the chiefs of the state. It shows that the family of the present Rajs traces back from Kodan Got Rajputs. They had their estate in Nanda Ban and Katler in Kangra District. There was one Raja Susharm Chandar of Nanda Ban who, when he could not keep Nanda Ban in his control, his brother (sic) Ude Pal left the place and came and settled in village Kiar in the state on the banks of the river Sutlej. He watched the affairs of the people with an intelligent eye. He found that the people were turbulent and recognised nobody as their chief. They were called Mavis. Ude Pal, acquainting himself with the affairs of the Mavis, struck up a friendship with a Brahmin named Sarnoo of the village Mandhor in the state and with his aid obtained sway in several villages, so much so that he brought under his control some portions of the Koti and Madhan states, and also the Parganas Chandra and Phagu of the Keonthal State. He established his capital at Mool Bhajji village. After him in the twenty-ninth generation Thakur Sohan Pal founded the village Som and transferred his capital to that village from Mool Bhajji. Thakur Sohan Pal's grandson Thakur Chandar Pal bestowed the ilaqa of the State Koti on his younger brother as jagir and the latter established the capital of his State at Mool Koti which is very near to Mool Bhajji. In the thirty-second generation, Thakur Alam Chandar conquered the ilaqas of the Kangal and the Sangri States and amalgamating them with his own State established his capital at Khat No 1. Thakur Alam Chandar was succeeded by Thakur Amar Chand, who in his time got his ilaqa surveyed and named the unit of measurement as leah. In the thirty-fourth generation Thakur Jai Chandar with the aid of the Raja of Bashahr invaded the Suket State and burned several places. In the thirty-sixth generation Thakur Deep Chandar reigned. Raja Sahib of Bilaspur persuaded this chief to return the ilaqas of Kangal and Sangri to Raja Man Singh of the Kulu State, and got waived in his favour the tribute which the Bhajji State used to pay to Raja Man Singh. In this Thakur's time Chadara, Phagu and Madhan were also relinquished. In the forty-second generation Thakur Amrit Pal was the chief who fought with success with the Raja Sahib of Kulu. He is said to have invaded also the pargana Kemh of the Keonthal State and burnt several villages. It is also said that he conquered the Dhami State whose chief got back his ilaqa on suing for mercy."

The country was over-run by the Gurkhas from 1808 to 1815, and on their expulsion Rana Rudar Pal was confirmed in possession of the state by a sanad dated 4th September 1815. Rana Rudar Pal, however, 14 years before his death made over the state to his son Ran Bahadur, and retired to Hardwar. Ran

BHAJJI STATE.]

[PART A.

Bahadur ruled till 1875 when he was succeeded by his son Durga Singh, born in 1842. Durga Singh died in 1913, and was succeeded by his son Rana Bir Pal Singh, the present chief, who was born in 1906.

CHAP. I B.
History.

SECTION C – Population.

The population is, as in the other hill states, composed chiefly of Kanets with an admixture of Rajputs and Brahmans. No special description of these is required

Tribes and
castes.

The best known place of worship in the state is the temple of Kali on the top of the Shali, a conspicuous hill opposite Mashobra 9,406 feet above sea level. There are nine other temples elsewhere in the state. The hot sulphur springs in Suket State near Tatta Pani, beyond Suni, to which the people of Bhajji resort, are associated with the worship of the god Shiva

Religion.

One of the springs is actually on the Bhajji side of the river.

The descriptions of manners, customs and occupations given in the gazetteers of neighbouring states, and of the Simla District, apply equally to Bhajji

Manners and
Customs.

The two principal fairs are those held at Suni, the capital of the state, at Baisakh and Dusehra. Both of these are attended by inhabitants of the surrounding states, and also by spectators from Simla. Small fairs are also held in certain villages during the month of Baisakh (April).

Fairs.

CHAPTER II.—Economic.

SECTION A.—Agriculture, including Irrigation.

Agriculture is of the usual type in tracts lying in the Sutlej valley. The fields on the sunny plateaus overhanging the river are extremely fertile especially when helped by irrigation from the numerous side streams. Those higher up the side of the valley are less so, and there is the usual proportion of poor stony ground which yields one crop of inferior grain once every two or three years. CHAP. II. A.
Agriculture.

On the irrigated plateaus above the Sutlej, and on other irrigated lands adjoining the side streams (kiar), wheat is cultivated at rabi and rice at kharif—chulhes, tobacco and onions are also cultivated. In the unirrigated fields higher up the sides of the valley (bakhal), wheat or barley are usually grown at rabi, and maize, koda, bathu, etc., and potatoes, at kharif.

A description of the method of cultivation in Bhajji will be founded in chapter V of the settlement report of 1923.

SECTION C.—Forests.

The state forests cover some 11,500 acres of which 10,400 acres are demarcated. The greater part of the demarcated forest lies on the northern slopes of the Shali ridge, above the Sutlej, and contains fir, deodar, cypress, oak and chir. Elsewhere in the state there are several small forests containing deodar, kail and chir. Scrub forests containing shusham, acacias and bombax (typical trees of the zone) are found along the Sutlej. Nearly all the large deodar and cypress trees were found to have been felled in 1907 when for the first time the state forests were brought under Government supervision and a working plan was prepared. Forests.

The forests afford free grazing to a large number of cattle, sheep and goats belonging to the state villages, and in addition large numbers of nomadic graziers from the upper hills also pass through each year, the state levying grazing dues.

The annual net surplus income from the forests between 1911 and 1933 has been on the average Rs. 7,400 per annum.

SECTION G.—Communications.

There are two main roads in the state. Of these the first is the Public Works Department road running from Simla through Roads.

CHAP. II. C.

Communi-
cations.

Naldera to Suni, and on to Tatta Panī, on the Sutlej, a couple of miles or so beyond Suni; below Basantpur there branches off this road another road to Chaba, the Simla municipal electric power station on the Sutlej above Suni—this branch road is maintained by the municipal committee. The second road of importance in the state is the Simla-Hemri road which within the boundaries of Bhajji is maintained by the state forest department. Both the above roads are suitable for horses and rickshaws. There are also mule roads connecting Suni with Halog, the capital of Dhami, and Arki, the capital of Baghal. A couple of miles below Suni, at Tatta Panī, the Sutlej is spanned by an iron bridge which carries the Simla-Tatta Panī road into Suket. This bridge was originally constructed by the Bhajji and Suket states jointly, and it is jointly maintained by the two states. The other important bridge in the state is the Hailey bridge which carries across the Nauti khad below Mashobra the path running from Mashobra to the Shah villages and Madhan State.

Rest-houses.

There is a state rest-house at Suni, and a Public Works Department rest-house at Basantpur. The Simla municipal committee also maintain a rest-house at Chaba.

Postal

There are post offices at Suni and Chaba.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

SECTION A.—Administrative divisions.

The state is divided into four parganas—Barail, Chhotail, Chautha, and Suraj—each under a zaildar. There are in all 87 lumberdars, and in each lumberdar there is also a chowkidar who receives no pay but is exempted from begar

CHAP.
III. A.
—
Administrative
divisions

SECTION C.—Land revenue

The first measurement of the cultivated area in the state was carried out in 1826 in the time of Rana Rudar Pal; the results were amended in certain respects in 1841 by Rudar Pal's son Rana Ran Bahadur—on neither occasion however was a record of rights prepared. Entries in Hindi in the bakshi khana bahis (books of the state agent) regarding the land revenue to be paid by each proprietor were considered a sufficient record of possession, and were indeed the only revenue papers existing at settlement 1923-24. The land owners as a class did not before 1923-24 possess full, proprietary rights in their holdings which were liable to be taken away from them at the discretion of the darbar and given to persons offering a higher nazrana. The unit of measurement was the leah that is to say the area which a certain amount of grain would suffice to sow.

The first regular settlement was carried out in 1923-24 by Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram, a Government naib-tahsildar, whose services were lent to the state. In accordance with the system in adjoining states the karam of 54 inches was adopted as the unit of measurement, and the acre was made equal to 5.38 bighas. The total area of the state was found to be 59,456 acres, out of which 18 per cent., or 10,532 acres, were found to be cultivated. Of the cultivated area 9 per cent. (or 948 acres) was irrigated. The average annual rainfall as shown by the municipal committee's rain gauge at Chaba on the Sutlej is about 40 inches, but in the higher tracts of the state the rainfall is certainly heavier.

For assessment purposes the whole state was at settlement treated as one circle; and arable land was divided into eight classes, according to quality, the details of which are given in paragraph 23 of the settlement report. The average khewat or joint holding is 107 bighas including both cultivated and uncultivated land, out of which on the average 19 bighas are cultivated. The average proprietor possesses 46 bighas in all out of

BHAJJI STATE.]

[PART A.

CHAP.
III. C.
Land
revenue.

which 8 are cultivated. Eighty-one per cent. of the total cultivated area is tilled by the owners themselves, and 19 per cent. by tenants, including tenants working on state lands—(sehal or basa).

The chief was entered at settlement as the ala malik of all lands in the state whether cultivated or uncultivated. The cultivators were entered as adna maliks, where they were found to have given nazrana for their lands, to hold pattas from the state, and to have paid land revenue. A proper record of rights was prepared in accordance with the system in force in the Punjab, and this is now kept up to date by a trained revenue staff. The total land revenue of the state is Rs. 40,000, round, of which half is collected at each harvest—this excludes Rs. 4680 assigned. The rates per bigha on the different classes of land are as follows

				Rs	A	P
				<i>Irrigated</i>		
Kiar I	..	..	..	1	8	0
Kiar II	..	..	..	1	3	0
Kulhant I	..	..	..	1	6	0
Kulhant II	..	..	..	1	0	0
				<i>Unirrigated</i>		
Bakhal I	..	..	..	0	11	0
Bakhal II	..	..	..	0	7	0
Tikar I	..	..	..	0	4	0
Tikar II	..	..	..	0	2	0
Ghasm	..	..	..	0	1	0

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous revenue.

Revenue, other than land revenue and cesses, totals about Rs 80,000. The main items are forests Rs 7,400, begar compensation Rs 2,500, and stamps Rs. 2,000. Contracts of various kinds, including excise contracts, bring in about Rs. 6,000 per annum, and there is an income of about Rs. 700 per annum from fines.

SECTION H—Police and Jails

The state police force consists of 1 sub-inspector, 2 head constables, 6 constables, and a clerk. The police station is situated at Suni.

BHAJJI STATE.]

[PART A.

The state jail is also situated at Suni. It has an establishment of 1 havildar and 4 jailors; its superintendent is the state medical officer.

CHAP.
III. H.
Police and
jails.

SECTION I.—Education and literary.

There is an anglo-vernacular middle school at Suni in which there are 7 teachers and about 100 students. There is also a primary school in each of the four parganas, viz., at Basantpur in Barabal, at Dhaneshar in Chotabal, at Kalnol in Chautha, and at Karyah in Saraj.

SECTION J.—Medical

There is an up to date hospital at Suni under the charge of a retired Government assistant-surgeon. The hospital has accommodation for 6 in-patients. The state also employs the services of a trained vaccinator

BAGHAL STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

SECTION A.—General.

The State of Baghal ranks next to Keonthal among the Simla Hill States.

CHAP. I, A.

General.

The origin of the name is doubtful. According to one account it is a perversion of Gabhal, meaning the central part of the country, that is to say, the centre of a group of States. A more plausible suggestion is that it is corrupted from Baghar, the name of the clan to which the founder of the State belonged. The same clan is supposed to have given its name to the neighbouring State of Baghat which was originally Bagharghat, and to Garhwal, an abbreviation of Bagharwal. But such theories are probably based on mere conjecture.

The Baghal State.
Origin of the Name.

The capital of the State is Arki, a picturesque town twenty-one miles from Simla by road. Its buildings are clustered below the fort, an imposing structure on the southern slope of a precipitous hill. The town includes a small stretch of level ground, of which its inhabitants are proud, a number of temples and tanks, and a garden noted for its almond trees; the population is 1,159 souls.

Arki.

The area of the State is 124 square miles, the larger part of which is in the basin of one of the tributaries of the Gambhar. This latter is an exceptionally fertile tract, sloping from the wilder mountains on the north, which guard the Sutlej, southwards into the rich valleys below Sam and Subathu. To the north the State is bounded by the Sutlej and the towering highlands of the small State of Mangal; on the east it adjoins the States of Dham and Kunhar, while those of Nalagarh and Bilaspur complete its borders on the west.

Description.

The climate is healthy and epidemics are rare. The heat of the valleys favours the prevalence of Malaria in the summer, and the cold of the mountains that of pneumonia in the winter.

Climate.

The fauna are those of the lower Himalayas. The Kaly pheasant, barking deer and wild pig are common. Leopards are less so. Bears are found in the Harsony, Manjathal and Binoli forests of the Harson Dhar on the Simla side of the Sutlej. Leopards occasionally visit these forests. Sambhur breed in some parts of the State, near Arki.

Fauna.

SECTION B.—History.

CHAP I, B

History.

Origin of the ruling family

The ruling family traces its descent from Aje Deva Panwar, Rajput, who came from Ujain, and carved out for himself this kingdom in the hills. His descendants have kept their blood singularly pure, and have had considerable difficulty at times in finding wives of equally untainted descent. They have married much with the Bilaspur family.

History
Rana Jagat Singh

The Gurkhas overran the State between 1805 and 1815 and for seven years the then Chief, Rana Jagat Singh, lived in exile in Nalagarh. After the Gurkha campaign he was restored by the British Government, and confirmed in possession of his State by a sanad, dated 3rd September 1815, which bound him to assist with troops in time of war, and to keep his roads in order. This sanad is still in force with one modification, by which an annual tribute of Rs 3,600 (calculated at the rate of Rs. 3 per man) has been accepted in lieu of begar or forced labour.

Raja Kishen Singh.

When the Mutiny broke out, Rana Kishen Singh helped to guard the road from Simla to Jullundur, where the 3rd, 33rd and 31st Bengal regiments had mutined, and sent a party to Simla under his brother Mian Jai Singh. For their services the Rana and his brother were rewarded with handsome khullats, and the title of Raja was conferred upon the former.

Raja Moti Singh.

During the 19th century, the State was ably and vigorously administered, on the whole. Raja Kishen Singh reigned till 1876, and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh, who, however died the following year. A squabble as to the succession ensued, which was ultimately settled by the Supreme Government in favour of Dhian Singh, son of Mian Jai Singh.

Raja Dhian Singh.

Raja Dhian Singh was a fine specimen of a hill Chief. He was one of five brothers, and at first it seemed as if the usual dissensions were inevitable. Amity was, however, secured by the Raja allowing his brothers the larger share in the administration, though he wisely kept himself aware of all that was done. Nevertheless disaffection arose in 1897, abetted no doubt by the lesser jagirdar, but openly fostered by one Kishen Das, who, having collided with the State Courts, became a bold and successful free-booter. Another party of the malcontents consisted of the Brahmins of Badog village, who complained of oppressive assessment of land revenue and of insufficient grazing land. Matters eventually became so serious that in 1902 the Superintendent, Hill States, had to intervene.

Two years later Raja Dhian died, leaving as his heir Tika Bikram Singh, a boy of eleven years of age. The management of the State was entrusted to Mian Man Singh, brother of the late Raja, and for some years his Wazir

CHAP. I. B.

History.

The Re- gency.

Rebellion of 1905.

In the next year, 1905, trouble broke out. Relying on court intrigue for support, almost the entire Kanet population rose in rebellion against the regent and his brothers. The Superintendent was obliged to interfere once more, and the upshot was that M. Sher Singh, a Naib-Tahsildar belonging to the Kangra District, was associated with Mian Man Singh as joint Manager. This arrangement worked well. A regular Settlement was completed in 1908 under the supervision of Mian Sher Singh.

The above joint management was superseded in 1909 by the appointment of a Manager, Rai Sahib Hakim Singh. The State continued under management until 1921, when Raja Bikram Singh was given restricted powers to rule the State with a Wazir who was previously Manager. Raja Bikram Singh died in 1922, leaving Tika Surindar Singh, a minor 13 years old as his heir, and the administration of the State was entrusted to P. Warat Chand, formerly Raja Bikram Singh's Wazir, as Manager. He was succeeded in 1927 by Lala Khan Chand.

Tika Rajindar Singh was born to Raja Surindar Singh in February 1928, Kanwar Devindar Singh in September 1930, and a third son, Kanwar Mohindar Singh, in December 1931.

SECTION C — Population.

The census figures of Baghal State are as follows :—

1901	..	..	..	..	..	25,720
1911	..	..	..	..	..	26,008
1921	..	..	..	..	..	25,099
1931	..	..	..	..	..	26,852

Population is naturally denser in the valleys than on the uplands.

The leading tribes are Rajputs, Brahmins and Kanets.

Principal Tribes.

All Rajputs holding land are jagirdars, and with three exceptions are blood relations of the Chief. As agriculturists they are described as extravagant and idle, and many of them are deeply in debt. They are strict and orthodox in their customs, and their women observe parda.

Rajputa.

CHAP. I, C,
Population.
Brahmans,

Brahmans are of two classes: Sasan and Dharebar. The Sasanis are generally muafidar and are of a distinctly higher class than the Dharebars. They will not admit the custom of rit, *i. e.*, transference of wives to others on payment of money to their legitimate husbands, and do not sell their daughters. They are lazy and indifferent cultivators. They will marry Dharebar women, but will not give their own daughters in marriage to Dharebars, nor will they eat food cooked by a Dharebar. Dharebar Brahmans practise all the customs of the Kanets, rit, widow marriage, etc., and only differ from them in wearing the janeo or sacred thread. Sasanis serve the Rajputs, and Dharebars the Kanets and lower castes. A Rajput will take water from the hand of a Dharebar, but not rice or other food of a superior kind.

Kanets.

The Kanets are the most numerous tribe in the State, and hold two-thirds of the total cultivated area. Their principal sub-divisions are Pabarwal, Jalanu, Rehwan, and Geloti. They are industrious cultivators, and many of them earn money in Simla as labourers or servants. Those who remain at home are often litigious and quarrelsome, and the history of the State goes to show that intolerance of authority is a characteristic of its people which is often in evidence.

Other Tribes.

Other tribes are Kolis, Chamars and Chanals. These, as elsewhere, are hardworking drudges. They hold about three per cent. of the cultivated area and for the most part earn their living as labourers.

Artizans.

There is a sprinkling of the ordinary artisan classes, Lohars, Badhais, etc. These require no special notice.

Muhammadans

The only Muhammadans are Tehs, Mirasis, and others of like humble occupation who live in Arki town.

Religion

There is nothing noteworthy about the religion of the people of Baghal. Their customs are of course Hindu, their gods are the local deities that preside over every hill and stream. Superstition has a firm hold in the State, and its rulers have long been noted for their subservience to Brahmans. It is estimated that one-seventh of the revenue finds its way into Brahmans' hands.

Principal deities.

The principal deities worshipped are —

- (1) Lachmi Narain, whose temple is at Arki. His image is supposed to have been brought from Hindustan by Aje Dev. A jagir worth Rs 500 is attached to the temple.
- (2) Bani Devi. Her temple is at the village of Gharnum and a fair is held in her honour on the 1st Jeth.

- (3) Bara Deo, who has a temple on the Bari dhar, a ridge running in a north-westerly direction from Bahadurpur fort in Bilaspur to the junction of the Gambhar and Jol streams. The temple is on the highest point of the ridge, 6,789 feet above the sea level. A fair is held on the 1st Asarh. The god is properly Shiva, but as is usual he is generally called by the name of his place of worship. CHAP. I, C
Population.
Principal deities
- (4) Har Sang Deo, whose home is at the highest point of the Har Sang dhar, which runs northwards to the Sutlej on the boundary of Baghal and Bhajji States. This god's fair takes place on the 1st Sawan. He too is Shiva.
- (5) Mandhor Deo. His temple is at the village of Mangu, where a fair is held on 1st Baisakh. This deity was originally a sonless man, a class of person whose spirit the hillman often considers it advisable to conciliate by worship after death. Such a spirit sometimes, as in the present case, rises to the position of a god in course of time.
- (6) The Duhgli deota, whose temple is on a peak of the Darla dhar, a smaller range running from south-east to north-west through the centre of the State, parallel with the Bari dhar. A fair is held on the 1st Asauj. Duhgli is the name of the place. The temple was erected over the tomb of an Udasi fakir of noted piety. It is a resort of Udasis, and the local people have converted the original saint into a god.

All the above temples are aided by revenue grants by the State

The only annual gathering of any importance is held on the occasion of the Sami festival at Arki on the 1st Asauj. Its chief characteristic is buffalo fighting.

A darbar is held by the Chief on the Dashehra, and money offerings are made by the State officials. Dashehra.

A peculiar custom is that there is no official observance of the Holi, owing, it is said, to a Chief having once died during this festival. But as Tika Rajinder Singh was born to Raja Surinder Singh during the Holi, the prohibition against observing the festival is now lifted. The Holi.

CHAPTER II.—Economic.

SECTION A.—Agriculture, including irrigation.

The soil of the State is on the whole of excellent quality. A considerable proportion of the cultivated area is irrigated, and the un-irrigated land in most parts yields comparatively heavy crops. The pargana of Rohang is the poorest in this respect, containing only barani land, and that of a gritty and unfertile quality. The richest abal land is that of the Dhondan ilaqa, which marches with Bilaspur.

CHAP. II, A.

Agriculture,
including
Irrigation.

Agriculture;
Soil.

The zamindars divide the soils into six classes as follows —

Classes of
soils.

- (1) Kiar, land which is fully irrigated from made water-courses
- (2) Sanjar, land irrigated by water collected in pools during the rains, the supply of which does not last later than the sowing of the wheat crop
- (3) Bakhala Kiar, fields which are occasionally flooded by streams or watered by the dripping from other fields
- (4) Bakhali andarli, land situated near the homestead and heavily manured, bearing two crops a year, or at least three crops in two years.
- (5) Bakhali baharli, land at some distance from the homestead, scantily manured, and bearing one crop a year of superior grain, either wheat or maize
- (6) Kultherni, land on which an inferior crop, such as Kulath (*dolichos uniflorus*), is grown every year or every other year. This classification has been adopted in the regular Settlement. The first three classes have been called Kiar 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and the other three Barani 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

The kharif crop proportions are as follows :—

Kharif crops,

Maize 55, rice 16, koda (*Eleusine coracana*) or Mandwa 6 and other crops 23 per cent. Other crops include ginger, of which a small amount is produced. It is however, a valuable asset and is always sold. Rice too is generally sold. Several varieties are grown, the chief being zira, kashiatu and jhinjan. The last-named is superior in quality to the others.

Maize is the staple food grain in the State.

- CHAP. II, A.** Wheat was at Settlement the principal spring crop. A certain amount of barley is also grown. The percentages are wheat 92, barley 5, other crops 3.
- Agriculture, including Irrigation.** The planting of potatoes and the sowing of kangni (*pennisetum Italicum*) for the autumn crop commence about the 15th March.
- Rabi crops.** Other autumn crops, except rice, are sown from 1st April to 15th June. The seed is put into the ground by the latter date, even in the case of barani lands, irrespective of whether rain has fallen or not. Rice is sown from 15th June to 15th August.
- Kharif sowings.**
- Rabi sowings.** The sowing of the spring crop is carried on between 1st October and the end of December. Irrigated land is finished by the 15th November, but the barani area is not sown until rain falls.
- Method of cultivation.** Except in the case of rice the method of cultivation is of the simplest description. The land is ploughed once or twice after having been watered, if possible. The seed is then sown broadcast (*chhatta*) and the soil levelled with the *sohaga* or clod-crusher.
- Cultivation of rice.** Rice is cultivated in two ways. One is to soak the seeds and then bury them in the earth until they germinate. After that the shoots are planted in a field which has been ploughed, levelled, and flooded knee deep. The other is to sow the seed thickly in a nursery, and then, after about a month, transplant the young shoots into another field, putting them in groups of two or three. Occasionally rice is sown broadcast like other crops.
- Manure.** In the kharif, fields are manured before being sown. In the rabi, manure is put on after the crop has sprouted.
- Agricultural population.** The whole population is dependent upon agriculture, except the few shop-keepers, artisans, and officials in Arki and Dhundan. Brahmans till their fields, and Dharebars are not exempt from begar. Leading Rajputs will not touch the plough, and their land is cultivated by tenants, usually of the menial castes (*Kohs*, etc.).
- Rents, Wages and Prices. Indebtedness.** Many of the zamindars are in debt, but as a rule the money has been borrowed on the security of milk-kine, and only eleven per cent of the cultivated area is mortgaged. Most of the mortgages are held by sahu-kars in Arki, Khatris and Boheras. A few of the wealthier Brahmans and Kanet landowners lend money and prosper. The universal rate of interest is 12 5 per cent. per annum. The period within which suits for recovery of debts can now be brought is six years.

Cattle are of the ordinary hill breed and are plentiful. There is an average of one milch animal to every two of the population. Goats and sheep number 9,826. Horses and mules are imported, not bred locally. The area of grass and grazing ground is ghasni 21,422 acres, and banjar Qadim 40,591 acres. As the number of stock of all kinds, excluding sheep and goats, is 41,258, there is ample pasturage.

CHAP. II, A.

Agriculture,
including
Irrigation.

Live-stock.

Baghal and Baghat are the only two hill states, which possess any considerable amount of irrigated land. In Baghal the irrigated area is twenty per cent. of the total cultivated area. Irrigation is by kuhls or artificial streamlets, which the zamindars construct for themselves. Hence no water rate is charged by the State

Irrigation.

SECTION B —Rents, Wages and Prices.

Of the total cultivated area at Settlement one-half was cultivated by owners and one-half by tenants. Twenty-seven per cent was held by hereditary, nineteen per cent. by non-hereditary tenants, and three per cent. by tenants, who pay no rent, e.g., menial servants, priests, etc. The area cultivated by hereditary tenants includes land made over by the State or by the jagirdars for cultivation on payment of nazrana, and subject to certain conditions. The status of the holders of such land is slightly better than that of hereditary tenants, and approximates more closely to that of representatives of the owners.

Tenancies
and rents.

The rights of hereditary tenants have been fixed in the Settlement with reference to Sections 5, 6, and 8 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1889. Most of them pay as rent the land revenue of their holding with a small additional malikana, and render begar to the State for their holdings.

Hereditary
tenants.

As regards non-hereditary tenants the general rule seems to be that kind rent is paid for good land and cash rent for bad. Exceptions are found in the two Pobar parganas, where tenants pay cash for the best land.

Non-hereditary
tenants.

The batai or kind rent rate is nearly always one-half of the grain, the whole of the straw going to the tenant in all cases. Other proportions of the owner's share are two-fifths, one-third, and one-fourth, but these are rare. On about one-seventh of the area paying kind rents, a fixed amount of grain is paid every harvest to the owner, irrespective of the crop. Sometimes in addition to batai the tenant has to pay half the land revenue as well.

Kind rents.

CHAP. II, B. The dues of the village menials come to about ten per cent. of the crop. These are subtracted before the grain is divided between tenant and owner.

Wages and prices
Menials' dues.
Cash rents.

The average rate per bigha of cash rent is Re. 1-8-8 for irrigated and Re 0-10-2 for unirrigated land. The tenant has, in addition, to render begar both to his landlord and to the State on behalf of his landlord.

SECTION C.—Forests.

Forests.

The State possesses thirty-two so-called forests, but they mostly consist of worthless scrub. A few chil and ban trees are to be found in some half dozen of them. A record of rights for the forests has been drawn up, and the State derives a certain income from the sale of the grass, which they contain. Attempts are being made to plant chil, kail and bamboo. Walnuts and pomegranates are fairly plentiful in and about the fields, and the State gardens contain mango trees.

SECTION D — Mines and Mineral Resources

Minerals.

Traces of lead and gallena ore have been found at the villages of Tal and Samoh. Specimens were sent to experts for analysis, but the report was not promising from a commercial point of view, and no workings have been undertaken.

SECTION E.—Arts and Manufactures.

Arts and Manufactures.

There are no arts nor manufactures.

SECTION F.—Commerce and Trade.

Trade.

Grain, ginger, opium, ghi, pomegranates, and violets are exported to Simla, Kalka and Rupar, and cloth, worked metal, salt, and tobacco brought back. Otherwise there is no trade.

SECTION G — Means of Communications

Means of communications.
Communications.

There are only two practicable roads in the State. These are —

- (1) Twenty miles of the Simla-Bilaspur road, which enters the State from Patiala at Tokana and leaves it at Nalog on the Bilaspur boundary.
- (2) The Bilaspur-Subathu road, which runs through the State for sixteen miles from Sheh to Kiarevan on the Kuni naddi.

BAGHAL STATE.]

[PART A.

These two roads are connected by a branch road from Arki on the Simla-Bilaspur road, six miles long. There are a few other paths which can be traversed by mules. All roads are kept up by the begar system of forced labour. A good rest-house for Europeans is maintained at Arki.

CHAP. II. C.
 ———
 Means of
 Communi-
 cations.

There is one Post Office in the State at Arki, where a post between Simla and Bilaspur arrives and is despatched every day. There are three delivery peons, one for Arki and two for the neighbouring villages.

Postal.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

SECTION A.—Administrative Divisions.

There are seventeen parganas in the State, and these have been defined from very ancient times. Formerly there was a kamdar in every pargana, who collected the revenue, and generally acted as the agent of the Chief Raja Dhan Singh, finding this system inconvenient, abolished the kamdars, and divided the State into four tahsils—Arki, Darla, Dhundan and Sarh. A tahsildar was placed in charge of each. At the present time, however, a Revenue Officer with headquarters at Arki is directly responsible for the Revenue Administration of the State.

CHAP.
III, A.
Administrative
Divisions.
Sub-Divisions.

There are 425 villages, 32 forests, and 76 lumberdari circles and 80 lumberdars. There are also 9 zaildar circles and as many zaildars. There are 13 patwari circles, with 13 patwaris and 1 Field Kanungo. There are 63 chaukidars.

In January 1932, Raja Surindar Singh was invested with full powers, subject to the condition that he retained as Wazir Lala Khan Chand, retired Provincial Civil Service, who had been Manager of the State since 1928.

SECTION B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

Raja Surindar Singh exercises full powers. The law of British India applies. Capital sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States.

Pleaders are admitted in the Courts.

Registration is now in force.

Registration.

SECTION C.—Land Revenue.

Theoretically all land belongs to the State, and individual ownership does not exist. Thus the holder is possessed of a warisi rather than of a maliki. He has a hereditary right to cultivate land allotted to him or his ancestor by the Raja himself, and alludes to his holding as his pattah or lease. It follows that such possession is not transferable at will, and that sales and mortgages require the Raja's sanction. Waste land can be acquired and broken up, only on payment of nazrana, though the pattahs conveying a holding (which includes a portion of grass land) gave an indefinite right of user in adjoining unenclosed

Tenure of
land.

CHAP.
III, C.Land
Revenue.
State lands.

grazing lands and jungle. The right is permanent so long as the holder discharges the duties connected with it, in default of which the land is granted to the bidder of the highest nazrana.

In the Settlement, the State has been entered as the absolute owner of the thirteen villages, which are called shahl, of the villages of Arki and Surajpur, where the Chief has residences, and of a certain amount of other land, including all land which is known to have escheated to the State by failure of heirs to the holder, or which has been confiscated. Such land was given out for cultivation on payment of nazrana, but the grantee could acquire no permanent rights, as he was liable to be turned out at any moment in favour of some one who offers a higher nazrana. These were known as Bhet lands. Rules have now been passed by the Government of the Punjab with certain concessions under which these Bhetdars can avert ejection by obtaining proprietary rights on payment of nazrana at market prices, or by obtaining occupancy rights by paying malkana in addition to land revenue.

Waste lands.

All forests, uncultivated and unculturable land are entered as belonging to the State

Other land.

With regard to the other land, the Chief is shown as superior owner, and the pattah-holder as inferior owner. An inferior owner has been permitted to mortgage his holding, but he may not sell it without the sanction of the State. A necessary condition of such sanction is that the purchaser must pay nazrana to the State at the rate of Rs 6-4-0 per cent. on the purchase-money.

Regular
Settlement.

The first regular Settlement of land revenue was commenced under Mian Sher Singh in 1905 and finished in 1908.

Former reve-
nue system

Formerly revenue was assessed in a very rough and ready manner. The unit of land measure was based on the area which could be sown by a certain amount of seed. Such unit was called in some villages taka, and in some jun. It took about six seers of wheat to sow it, and it was equivalent to about a bigha and a half. Revenue was realised partly in cash and partly in grain at an all-round rate of about one rupee a taka. As usual less cash and more grain was taken the better the land and *vice versa*.

In villages owned by the State, and in villages possessing superior lands, the term jun was used to denote the unit of measurement. Elsewhere taka was the name applied. Thirty-two seers of rice in the kharif, and sixteen of wheat in the rabi were the average amounts taken as revenue for each jun, and a little cash was also taken. The revenue rate per jun worked out at something like Rs. 2-8-0.

Other multifarious demands were made in addition to land revenue proper. Parganas in which cotton, oil-seeds, turmeric, ginger, and pomegranates were grown, had to make an extra payment of certain proportion of these crops. The rates were the following per 20 takas of lands —

	Secer.	Miscellaneous demand under the old system.
Cotton	1	
Oilseeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Turmeric	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Ginger	4	
Pomegranates	$1\frac{1}{2}$	

For the grass fields 240 bundles of grass were demanded by the State for every 20 takas. Each house had to provide a bundle of leaves of the bhawal tree (used as fodder for cattle), and a bundle of sel for making ropes. Each village had to supply two loads of dry wood for fuel and a certain quantity of milk, which was supposed to be for the keep of the State horses.

There were two cash cesses, hakk bharaon or lambardari, to defray the expenses of revenue collection, which varied from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 3-10-0 per cent. of the revenue, and malhar, compensation for athwara begar, levied at Rs. 2-8-0 for twenty takas.

Revenue paid in grain had to be brought to the bhandar or granery at Arki by the zamindars themselves, except in the case of shahl villages, in each of which there was a branch bhandar. Cash revenue was realised by kamdars or lambardars and paid into the treasury through the lambardars.

The distribution of cash revenue was made village by village and not sub-divided among the holdings. Thus the lambardar could collect it from whom and how he pleased. The men in charge of the bhandar used to exact overweight of grain revenue. The revenue was increased from time to time capriciously. If the inhabitants of a village offended in any way, they were punished with enhancement of revenue. As a result many villages were overburdened to a preposterous extent, and matters eventually reached a pitch, which necessitated the intervention of Government, and the introduction of a regular Settlement.

In 1864 Raja Kishen Singh reported his income from land revenue to be Rs. 35,000—Rs. 21,170-12-0 khalsa and Rs. 13,829-4-0 assigned. Later on in his reign the gross income, including assignments and cesses, was Rs. 57,500. In 1904 this amount was Rs. 63,778, and in 1906, Rs. 65,045. It was raised in the Settlement to Rs. 69,651, of which Rs. 56,151 are for land revenue and Rs. 13,500 for cesses at 25 per cent.

CHAP.
III. C.
—
Land
Revenue.

Miscellaneous
demand
under the old
system.

Cash cesses.

Method of
collection.

Abuses of the
old system.

Revenue of
the State at
different
periods.

		Land Revenue in 1930-1931 was —				
CHAP. III, C.						Rs
Land Revenue.	Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	55,748
	Cesses	..	..	..	..	13,937
					Total	69,685

Rates of the Settlement of 1904. The Settlement soil rates are as follows per bigha of 900 square yards —

					Rs	A	P
Kiar, 1st class	..	..	..	..	0	14	0
Kiar, 2nd class	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
Kiar, 3rd class	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
Baram, 1st class	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
Baram, 2nd class	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Baram, 3rd class	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
Ghasni	..	..	..	..	0	1	0

The demand represented 16 per cent. of the gross produce, and the average incidence on the cultivated area was 8 annas a bigha or Rs. 2-11-0 an acre.

Cesses.

The detail of cesses is as follows :—

					Per cent.
Lambardari	..	..	.	..	4
Patwari	..	.	.	..	5
Malhar (compensation for begar)	..	..	..	..	11
School	.	.	.	.	2
Hospital	.	.	.	.	2
Zaildar	.	..	.	.	1
				Total	25

The market price of land is now estimated at a multiple of a hundred times the land revenue throughout the State, except in five parganas, where it is half as much, owing to the inferiority of the soil

Period of Settlement.

The sanctioned period of Settlement was twenty years. Revision has been postponed owing to lack of funds

Revenue assignments.

Grants of land, revenue free, are of two kinds, muafi and jagir.

Muafi.

Muafis are held by (1) temples, (2) Brahmans (3) other castes.

Muafis to temples were granted at the time of their erection, and are continued so long as they exist.

Muafis to Brahmans have been granted on different occasions as charitable gifts. Fixed conditions attach to them, and the muafidar who defaults in his duty on the occasion of deaths or marriages in the Chief's family, or is disloyal, or is outcasted, forfeits his grant

CHAP.
III. C.
—
Land
Revenue.

Muafis to other castes are usually given as a recognition of service to the state and are maintained at the pleasure of the Chief.

Jagirs are divided into three classes —

Jagirs.

(1) Grants to Rajputs of the Chief's family :—

Each brother of a ruling Chief on his coming of age and marriage is given a jagir on the following scale .—

	Rs
Eldest brother (Dothayan Mian), Value ..	1,500
Second brother (Dothayan Mian) Value ..	1,000
Third brother (Dothayan Mian) Value ..	700
Fourth brother (Dothayan Mian) Value ..	500

If there are more brothers each gets a jagir two-thirds of the value of that of his immediate elder brother

The rule of resumption is that when a second son is born to a Chief, all jagirs except those of the Chief's own brothers are subject to reduction. In the case of jagirs which have not previously been reduced, one-third is resumed ; of other one-fourth. This process continues until a jagir is reduced to the annual value of Rs 10, after which it remains at this sum.

(2) Grants to other Rajputs—

These are few and were all gifts by the late Raja Dhian Singh in recognition of service. No resumptions have as yet been made

(3) Grants to the Ram Tikyal—

The mother of the Tika or heir-apparent receives a jagir of Rs. 1,000 for her lifetime. On her death it is resumed.

Similarly the mother of the Chief (Rajmata) enjoys the same jagir during her lifetime.

If the holder of a jagir dies without male issue, the jagir is continued to his widow during her lifetime and resumed at her death. Jagirdars have no right to mortgage or sell their Jagirs.

CHAP III, C	There are several heads of miscellaneous income past and present.
Land revenue	Water-mills are charged for at rates varying from four annas to three rupees annually per mill. Jagirdars and muafidars are entitled to the fees for mills in their own villages.
Miscellaneous revenue.	Nazrana for unclaimed or confiscated land has already been referred to.
Water mills	Lambardars used previously to pay an annual nazrana which often exceeded the amount of their emoluments. This has now been stopped; and a lambardar only pays nazrana on first appointment, and a nazrana of one or two rupees according to his status on the occasions of the Dashehra festival and the Chief's birthday.
Nazrana	
Gah Baha wahi.	Formerly if a landholder died without direct heir, his land, as has been explained above, lapsed to the State. Now the land devolves on the collateral heirs, provided that the distance between the deceased does not exceed three generations. If it exceeds this degree, a fee of "Gah Bahawali" equal to double the land revenue on the holding must be paid to obtain possession. If the claimants are unable so prove their relationship to the deceased, the land escheats to the State.
Athwara begar	A tax called hakkatrafi is levied on artisans; such as lohars, chamars, nais, dhobis, etc., at rates running from four annas to one rupee annually.
Other begar	Begar or forced labour is another source of income, though indirect. In former times every zamindar possessing twenty takas of land had to render begar for eight days in the month to the State. This was called athwara begar. He had also to give begar on other special occasions. Raja Kishen Singh commuted athwara begar into an annual payment of Rs 2-13-0 called malhar. Subsequently the burden of service was gradually re-imposed, the malhar payment being still maintained, and persons who wished to be exempted had to make a further annual payment of Rs 6 for every twenty takas. In the Settlement the matter has been finally settled by the abolition of athwara begar and the imposition of a malhar cess of 11 per cent. on the revenue as commutation. Rajputs and Sasani Brahmans are exempt from the malhar cess.
	Begar is now only demanded on special occasions, and every one except Sasani Brahmans and Rajputs is liable to it. Such occasions are :—
	(1) Badi-jadi, i.e., marriages and funerals.
	(2) Tour of Chief or officials through the State
	(3) Visits of distinguished persons.

- (4) When road repairs are necessary or beaters required for shooting

In the case of (1) and (2) a daily ration is issued to the men working. For (3) and (4) there are no special rules but a cooly who is sent outside the State limits is paid.

CHAP
III, C.

Land revenue.

The following special customs involving collection or disposal of money exists —

Special customs

- (1) When the daughter or sister of the Chief is married every man paying revenue must furnish a chittack and a half of ghi for every rupee of such revenue
- (2) On the occasion of all marriages every payer of revenue and shop keeper must sell grain and ghi to the State at special rates. Such rates are two seers for grain and 1½ chittacks for ghi cheaper than the price current
- (3) On the occasions of the Chief's karanbal (first hair cutting) investiture with the sacred thread marriage and installation and at all funerals in the Chief's household the following dues must be paid —
 - (a) State officials one to five rupees according to status
 - (b) Lambardars one rupee
 - (c) Villages from eight annas to two rupees according to size
- (4) Five per cent of the State's miscellaneous income used to be paid to the Tikyali Rani. Now the Tikyali Rani receives Rs. 700 in a lump sum as bhustang instead of the above 5 per cent and the Rajmata receives the same sum

1531 — I, 17022

SECTION D — Miscellaneous Revenue

The people of Baghal are but little given to liquor drinking /

Excise.

There is now no still in the State and no contract is given for the manufacture or sale of liquor

A certain amount of poppy is grown in the State but export of opium without a license is forbidden as the produce is inconsiderable it goes only to the State contractor. No one has ever applied for an export license and therefore no duty has ever been fixed. At present the contract for the sale of opium is given to a single contractor who has shops at Arki and in the ilaqa for retail sales under State permission. He purchases his stock from the local cultivators and from the contractors of the upper

Opium and
Drugs

CHAP
III D
M ilane
ou Reve-
e
Stamps

Hill States Charas is sold under a separate contract and the contractor purchases his stock from Simla or Hoshiarpur contractors under a permit counter signed by the Superintendent Hill States

The State impresses its own stamps and makes no distinction between judicial and non judicial stamps The State treasurer at Arki sells the stamps at a discount of 3 pies per rupee and their value runs from one anna to fifty rupees Recently judicial paper locally impressed and initialed has been introduced

SECTION H—Police and Jails

Police. The State Police force consists of one Inspector two Head Constables and fifteen constables one Head Constable performing the duties of Head Muharrir in the Police Station There is a Police Station at Arki

Jail The State jail is in the same building as the Police Station and is under the supervision of the Inspector as there is no separate jail staff

SECTION I—Education and Literacy

Educate There is one Anglo Vernacular Middle School at Arki with 145 pupils it has a boarding house with 20 boarders There is a troop of boy scouts in the School There is also a girls school at Arki with 36 pupils The male teachers are trained but the State has not yet been able to secure the services of trained mistresses There are also 4 village primary schools at Dhundan Basantpur Mangu and Manzir and a private Sanskrit and Hindi School at Batal

SECTION J—Medical

Medica There is a hospital at Arki under a retired military Sub-Assistant Surgeon which is fairly well equipped

A trained local dai and one compounder are also on the hospital staff Government vaccinators visit the State at intervals or when an epidemic of small pox occurs and the people take to vaccination quite readily

DHAMI STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER I.—General.

SECTION A —General.

DHAMI lies some 16 miles west of Simla between $31^{\circ} 7'$ and $31^{\circ} 13'$ N., and $77^{\circ} 8'$ and $77^{\circ} 11'$ E., and bounded on the north by Bhajji on the east and south by Patiala, and on the west by Baghal. Its area is 28 square miles. Statistics of population are as follows.—

					Acres
1901	..	..	..	..	4,505
1911	..	..	..	..	4,484
1921	..	..	..	..	4,786
1931	..	..	..	..	5,239

(i.e., 187 persons per square miles)

The capital, Halog, is picturesquely situated on a plateau overlooking the Khalli or Devi Nal on the south and the Sutlej valley on the north. The bulk of the State lies on the eastern slopes of the Kamthu Dhar, a ridge running north-west from Jutogh.

The ruling Chiefs are chowhan Rajputs, descendants of the great and illustrious warrior, Prithwiraj Chowhan, and the family suffix, once Pal, is now Singh. The Rana's ancestors were driven from the neighbourhood of Delhi to Raipur in the Ambala District by the invasion of Shahabuddin Ghor in the 12th century, and thence came to Dhami. The State was formerly a feudatory of Bilaspur, but became independent in 1815 on the expulsion of the Gurkhas. A sanad was granted in that year to the chief, Rana Goberdhan Singh, who, as a boy of twelve, had borne arms and fought with General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas.

Rana Goberdhan Singh behaved loyally in the mutiny, and his services were rewarded by remissions, for his lifetime, of half his tribute. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his son Fatteh Singh, to whom the same privilege was accorded in 1880.

Rana Hira Singh, C.I.E., succeeded at the death of his father in 1894. He was also granted a remission of half his tribute. In 1901. In 1920 he was succeeded by the present Rana, Dalip Singh, who was invested with full ruling powers in 1930.

The proprietary classes are Brahmans and Kanets in about equal numbers, and there are practically no Muhammadans in the State.

CHAP. I, A
General.
General.

History.

Rana Goberdhan Singh.

Rana Hira Singh.

The People.

CHAP. I, A.	Dhami State has 2,355 acres of demarcated forests of which
General.	846 acres is chil forest, and 2,009 acres oak. The oak forest is
Forests	worked for fuel and charcoal by the system of "Coppice", with standards in accordance with the working plan drawn up in 1916. The annual income from the forests is Rs 8,500. Game in the forests is carefully preserved.
Communications	A fair road runs through the State from Jutogh to Halog through Ghana-ki-Hatti and continues down to the Bhajji border and so on to Suni in that State. There is also a direct road from Halog which joins the Jutogh-Arki road 6 miles from Arki.
Administration.	The Rana conducts the whole administration himself assisted by one Magistrate and a forest officer.
Sub-Divisions.	The State contains seven parganas :— (1) Damher, in which Halog is situated, (2) Bari, (3) Parhech, (4) Kamrehr, (5) Nerwa, (6) Seon, (7) Neol.
Land Revenue	There are 7 parganas in the State and 113 villages. The first regular settlement was completed in 1916. The sanctioned period of Settlement is 30 years. The Settlement soil rates are as follows per bigha :—

				Rs	A.	P.	
Kiar, 1st class	..	..	..	1	4	0
Kiar, 2nd class	..	..	..	0	14	0
Kalahu, 1st class	..	..	..	0	13	0
Kalahu, 2nd class	..	..	..	0	12	0
Bakhal, 1st class	..	..	..	0	11	0
Bakhal, 2nd class	..	..	..	0	8	0
Bakhal, 3rd class	..	..	..	0	4	0
Ghasni	{	0	2	0}
	{	0	1	3}
Banjar Kadim	..	..	..	0	0	6

The land revenue according to Settlement of 1916 is Rs 15,000 and cesses Rs. 3,750 : total Rs 18,750. The land revenue at present is Rs. 15,574 and cesses Rs 3,893 : total Rs 19,467. The detail of cesses is as follows :—

				Per cent
Lambardari	..	..	..	2
Patwari	..	..	..	5
Commutation fee for begar	..	..	..	18
				25
			Total	25

The Kharif crop percentages are as follows :—

Dhan 7, Maize 61, Koda 14 and other crops 18 per cent.
Other crops include ginger, potatoes, onions, mash and kulth.

CHAP. I, A.

General.

Chief Kharif
crops.

Wheat accounts for 87 per cent. of the Rabi crops, barley 12 and other crops 1 per cent.

Chief Rabi
crops.

The begar is taken on the following occasions :—

Begar.

- (1) *Aihwara begar*.—This has now been commuted and a commutation cess at 18 per cent. is charged.
- (2) *Hela begar*.—This is exacted for special reasons such as on marriage and funeral ceremonies, etc.
- (3) Tour of the Chief and other State officials within the State
- (4) Tour of the British Officers and others
- (5) Repairs of the roads and help in the game known as *hahr shikar*
- (6) Begars of mules, or commutation fee of Rs. 5 per mule per annum.

The begaries get free rations from the State in case of *hela* and if coolies be sent outside the limits of the State, they are paid at Re. 0-3-0 or Re 0-4-0 per diem

Shopkeepers and traders of the State pay *atrafi* taxes and artisans who hold land for cultivation are required to give *begar* in keeping with their professions.

Formerly if a landholder died without collaterals, his land lapsed to the State and the State was at liberty to give it to the highest tenderer of *nazrana*. But now the land passes to collaterals up to the 3rd degree without *nazrana*. More remote collaterals have to pay *nazrana* equal to 4 times the land revenue. Failing collaterals the State may succeed to the land.

Nazrana.

On the first appointment, a *Lambardar* is required to pay *nazrana* and also on the occasions of *Dushehra* and *Dewali*.

There are 7 *Lambardars* and 7 *chaukidars* in the State.

Excise.

The present Rana has abolished the sale of liquor and has ordered total prohibition. The contracts for *charas* and *opium* bring in an annual income of about Rs. 700.

DHAMI STATE.]

[PART A.

Total
revenue.

On the three years' average, the total revenue of the State amounts to Rs. 50,000.

Police.

The State Police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, one Sergeant, and eight foot constables. There is a Jail at Halog.

Schools.

There is a primary school at Halog attended by some 25-boys only, as Simla and Jutogh are nearer for the village people to send their boys.

Medical

There is no hospital in the State.

Posts.

There is a Post Office at Halog, the capital.

NALAGARH STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

SECTION A.—General.

HINDUR is said to have been the original name, from Handu, a Brahman, who established his power over the local chiefs and made Hindur, in *pargana* Gullarwala, his capital. Nalagarh, the present capital, was not founded until the 15th century, and was so called because the site of part of the town was a dry torrent bed.

CHAP. I, A.
General.

The State lies between 30 54' and 31 14' N, and 76 39' and 76 56' E., with an area of 256 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bilaspur State and Hoshiarpur district (tahsil Una), on the east by Mahlog and Baghal States, on the south by Patiala and the Kharar tahsil of Ambala district, and on the west by the Rupar tahsil of Ambala. Two isolated villages lie in the middle of Mahlog State. Nalagarh is divided fairly equally into two tracts Pahar, the hills, and Des, the plains. The Pahar has three *parganas*, Chamba (or Kundlu), Malaon, and Ramgarh, and the Des four, Dharpur, Nalagarh, Palasi, and Gullarwala. The Des tract lies in the Dun between the Siwalik range and the hills proper, and parts of it are extremely fertile. The Pahar tract is of the usual character of the lower Simla hills.

Situation and boundaries

The main stream is the Sirsa, which has its sources in the hills above Kalka, and runs north-west along the base of the Siwaliks, eventually joining the Sutlej at Awankot in the Rupar tahsil. It is fed along its course by other streamlets descending from the hills, the principal of which in Nalagarh are from east to west the Ballad, the Pali, the Khari, the Khokra, the Chikni and the Kundlu *naddis*, and also by the Kanahan *naddi*, which rises in the Siwaliks and joins the Sirsa on its left bank in the vicinity of Palasi fort.

Streams.

The irrigation derived from these streams is uncertain, depending almost entirely on the rainfall in the hills, and they are as a rule at their lowest ebb when water is most needed. An irrigation work of former renown and historic interest is the Kala Kund reservoir, formed by a barrier across the Kala Kund valley, some fifteen miles to the north-west of Nalagarh. It is said to have been originally constructed by the Pandavas, was restored by Raja Sansar Chand in 1618 A.D., and irrigated the lands of some thirty villages. The barrier eventually burst after heavy rains, and unfortunately has never been repaired. *Kuhls* and wells are the only means of irrigation in the Des. Pacca wells are only found in orchards and vegetable-gardens. Kacha wells are found in two or three villages inhabited by Sainis. Every zamindar

Irrigation.

CHAP. I. A. has a well on his holding to irrigate his own fields, they are worked with *dhinglis* to irrigate tobacco-crops. A *kachā* well only costs from Rs. 30 to 40, as the spring level is only 2 or 3 feet below the surface. An average area of 372 bighas is irrigated by wells. *Kuhls* are by far the best means of irrigation, and an average area of 17,199 bighas is so irrigated. In the Pahar tahsil only 1,797 acres, or 8 per cent of the total cultivated area, is irrigated

Hills. The hills in the State consist of two well defined ridges, running from south-east to north-west on either side of the Gambhar river. On the northern and eastern most of these are the ruins of the Surajgarh and Malaon forts, and on the other the Ramgarh and Chamba forts. On neither ridge does the highest point rise to more than 4,466 feet above sea level

SECTION B.—History.

CHAP. I. B. The history of the ruling family of the State of Hindur or Nalagarh is included in that of Bilaspur State, whence the Rajas of Hindur, descendants of the elder branch, originally came. Ajai Chand, the eldest son of Kahan Chand, Raja of Bilaspur, lost his birth-right on the succession of his younger brother, Ajit Chand, to that State in A. D. 1100, and resolved to carve out a principality for himself. Having raised a force in his father's kingdom, he invaded the territory of Handu, the Brahman Thakur of Hindur. Handu's cruel and unjust rule had alienated the affections of his subjects, and they welcomed Ajai Chand as a deliverer. Seeing that a hostile force was collected on his frontier, Handu did not wait to be attacked, but with superior numbers fell upon the small and badly equipped army of Ajai Chand. Handu, however, was completely defeated and lost his life in the encounter.

Raja Ajai
Chand,
1100—1171
A. D.

Ajai Chand thus established the State of Hindur. He magnanimously performed the funeral rites of the fallen Thakur, and provided for the maintenance of his children, whose descendants are still headmen of Chirauli in the *pargana* of Nawan Nagar. But Ajai Chand did not remain in undisturbed possession of his newly acquired kingdom, for Ajit Chand, who appears to have claimed suzerainty over it, invaded it several times; but, though with his superior forces he was able to prevent Ajai Chand from regaining his rightful kingdom of Bilaspur, he was not able to oust him from Hindur, and Ajai Chand, by his firm and just rule, succeeded in consolidating his power in that kingdom, which he ruled until his death in A. D. 1171.

Raja Bijai
Chand,
1171—1201
A. D.

Bijai Chand, his only son, succeeded when only four months old, and the administration of the kingdom was carried on by his mother. She had to cope with a revolt of the Kanets, who had

grown turbulent under Handu, but were kept under subjection by the vigorous rule of Ajai Chand. At first the *ahlkars* of the State sided with the rebels, but the Rani called them before her, and by an impassioned appeal to their loyalty induced them to aid her in suppressing the rebellion. The Kanets were defeated in several engagements, and did not again venture on open disaffection, but Bijai Chand, on assuming power, had to complete their subjugation. He greatly increased the internal prosperity of his State, and his name is still cherished in the hills for his charities.

CHAP. I, B.
History.

On his death at the age of 80 in A. D. 1201 he was succeeded by his son Dham Chand, also a minor, whose reign was on the whole peaceful, though the Kanets were still turbulent and disloyal at heart. Dham Chand suppressed their gatherings, his object being to put a stop to cattle raiding. In this he succeeded, and his intelligence, even as a youth, made him an efficient and popular ruler. He died after a reign of 35 years in 1236 A. D.

Raja Dham
Chand,
1201—1236,
A. D.

Raja Bairang Chand succeeded, and his reign was uneventful.

Raja Bairang
Chand,
1236—1276
A. D.

Raja Lachman, a minor, who followed, had to contend with internal rebellion, which he suppressed with firmness when he came of age. He was a sympathetic ruler and earned the gratitude of his subjects.

Raja Lach-
man, 1276—
1306 A. D.

Raja Utal Chand reigned ten years and was succeeded by his son, Raja Jaimal Chand, whose judgment commanded the respect of all parties in a dispute.

Raja Utal
Chand,
1306—1316
A. D.
Raja Jaimal
Chand,
1316—1338
A. D.

Raja Amar Chand was an active administrator, who often moved among his subjects in disguise in order to learn their needs.

Raja Amar
Chand,
1338—1356
A. D.

Raja Alam Chand had to face a serious crisis. In 1399 A. D. Timur invaded the Punjab, and, after his massacre at Delhi and his sack of Meerut and Hardwar, marched on his return journey along the foot of the hills, and reached the frontier of Hindur, where he pitched his camp in the open field. Resistance was out of the question, but Alam Chand repaired and provisioned his forts and made every preparation for defence. He then visited Timur in person and offered him a supply of provisions, of which his army stood in great need. This the invader accepted, and his forces pursued their march without inflicting any injury upon the State. Seven years after this event Alam Chand died in 1406 A. D.

Raja Alam
Chand,
1356—1406
A. D.

CHAP. I. B.
History.

Raja Udham
 Chand,
 1408—1421
 A. D.

His son and successor Udham Chand had a peaceful reign and held aloof from the dissensions, which then prevailed among the Hill States, devoting his energies to the amelioration of the lot of his subjects. His younger son Kotak Chand received Chandori in *pargana* Palasi for his maintenance, and his descendants still live there and bear the title of Mian.

Raja Bikram
 Chand,
 1421—1435
 A. D.

Raja Bikram Chand, the elder son of Udham Chand, succeeded in 1421 A. D. His three younger sons in turn received *jagirs* in *pargana* Palasi, which were exchanged for *jagirs* in *pargana* Nalagarh, when the town of Nalagarh was founded and became the capital of the State, their residence being transferred from Mainpuri in the former *pargana* to Baili in that of Nalagarh.

Raja Kidar
 Chand,
 1435—1448
 A. D.

Kidar Chand, the eldest son, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1435, and was a mild and just ruler, who suppressed some feeble revolts with clemency. He also relieved famine with liberality. He died in 1448 A. D.

Raja Jai
 Chand,
 1448—1477,
 A. D.

His son Jai Chand was even more famed than his father had been for the justice and the mildness of his rule. He died in 1477 A. D.

Raja Narain
 Chand,
 1477—1522
 A. D.

Raja Narain Chand succeeded his father, Jai Chand, while still a minor, and the kingdom was administered by the Rani, his mother. During her regime, the Raja of Nurpur halted near the capital of the State on his way to Hardwar, and was so pleased with the arrangements made for his entertainment that he proposed an alliance between the young Raja and his daughter. His offer was accepted by the Rani, but opposed by the Wazir on the ground that the status of the Raja of Nurpur was not sufficiently high. Upon this the Nurpur Raja married his daughter to the Raja of Bilaspur, and incited that Prince to attack Nalagarh, which he successfully did. Nalagarh was compelled to purchase peace by surrendering the fort of Satgarha, which is still held by Bilaspur.

Raja Ram
 Chandar,
 1522—1568
 A. D.

The next Raja, Ram Chandar, was a great builder. He constructed the fort of Ramgarh, and also built the town of Ramshahr, which he made his summer capital. It is said that he used to exact half the gross produce of the land as revenue, and, though this demand may appear excessive with regard to the circumstances of the time, it was apparently realised without hardship. His successor, Sansar Chand, who succeeded, built the handsome *Drwankhana* at Nalagarh, and restored the Kala Kund reservoir, to which allusion has been made above.

Raja Sansar
 Chand,
 1568—1618
 A. D.

Raja Dharm
 Chand,
 1618—1701
 A. D.

In 1618 A. D. Sansar Chand was succeeded by Dharm Chand, the eldest of his eight sons, whose chief measure was a reduction of the State's revenue to one sixth of the produce. An able and just ruler, Dharm Chand reigned for no less than 83 years, dying

in 1701 A D. He was succeeded by his eldest son Himmat Chand, during whose short reign of three years the Pathans began to make inroads on the Hill States and attacked Hindur three times in rapid succession Himmat Chand fell, fighting gallantly against the invaders, in a battle in which the Hindus made a desperate resistance and were defeated with great loss Bhup Chand succeeded his father Himmat Chand and was followed by his son Man Chand.

CHAP. I. B.
History.

Raja Himmat
Chand,
1701—1705
A D
Bhup
Chand,
1705—1761
A D

The State was now divided by factions, the Mattiana Kanets siding with Man Chand, and the Thuanu Kanets with Padam Chand, younger brother of the late Raja Bhup Chand. Padam Chand assassinated his nephew Man Chand and obtained the throne, but was in turn killed by the Mattianas

Raja Man
Chand

Bhai Kharak Singh of Haripur in Mahlog effected a reconciliation between the factions, and induced Gaje Singh, a distant collateral and refugee, to accept the *gadda*. He is the founder of the present dynasty and, though a just ruler, was not on good terms with his son Ram Saran. The latter with a band of retainers occupied the fort at Palasi, and lived as a free-booter.

Raja Gaje
Singh

Ram Saran Singh became Raja in 1788, and died at the age of eighty-six after a reign of sixty years. In the early part of his reign he had so extended his dominions, that his authority was paramount from Palasi to Mattiana, and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jumna, and though he did not conquer Sirmur, Dharma Negi held the Subathu fort for him

Raja Ram
Saran Singh.

In 1803 the Gurkhas, it is said at the invitation of Bilaspur, came from Nepal through the hills, and broke the power of Ram Saran Singh and all the Hill Chiefs. The famous fort of Ramshahr, which had been constructed by the Chandels before they separated and Nalagarh was founded, was besieged by Gurkhas, and though provided with tanks for rainwater and enormous granaries, the garrison was obliged to capitulate after three years' siege. Ram Saran fled to Basah in Hosharpur for three or four months, and then returned to Palasi for ten years, which with Baddi and Gullarwala were the only forts left to him. In 1814 Sir D Ochterlony brought an army against the Gurkhas into the State, a battle was fought at the pass of Ramshahr and another at Lohar Ghati near Malaun. The British force, English and Purbiah, was encamped for some months near Ramgarh, and eventually, when guns were brought to bear on the fort, the defenders capitulated. In the decisive battle near Malaun Bhagta Thappa, the Gurkha leader, was slain. An English officer, Lieutenant Williams, was killed at Ramshahr, and his tomb is well preserved to this day.

The Gurkha
war.

CHAP. I. B

History.

Restoration
of Raja Ram
Saran Singh

Raja Ram Saran Singh threw in his lot with the British, and by his exertions merited restoration to all his former possessions. He refused, it is said, to accept his fresh conquests, and contented himself with his ancestral possession of Nalagarh, as it stands now. The revenue to Hindur from the hill tracts under the Gurkha Government amounted to about Rs. 15,000, but in consequence of the struggles against the Gurkhas it had suffered much devastation, and many families were induced to move to Palasi in the plains. In 1815 the total revenue amounted to Rs. 45,000. In that year the petty district of Bharauli, near Kotkhai, was granted to Raja Ram Saran Singh as a reward for his services, but its distance from Nalagarh, the turbulence of the people, and his own unpopularity in that quarter led him to agree to its transfer to another Chief, the Rana of Balsan, for the sum of Rs. 8,500. The Raja was confirmed by a *sanad*, dated the 20th October, 1815. He paid an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 and was bound to aid the British Government with troops in time of war. Sentences of death passed by him required the confirmation of the Political Officer in charge, now known as the Superintendent, Hill States. After the Nepalese war Raja Ram Saran received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees, when he returned the Satgarha forts to the Raja of Bilaspur from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi in the plains.

Raja Bije
Singh and
Ugar Singh

Raja Bije Singh succeeded, and on his death in 1857 the State lapsed to the British Government, it was at first decided that the three sons of Raja Ram Saran Singh by his Brahmani wife should be given the *jaqir* of the value of Rs. 10,000 a year held by the Rani. In 1860, however, the Home authorities decided to restore the State to Ugar Singh, and he became Raja with full powers. He was the most intelligent of Raja Ram Saran's sons, having acted as Wazir during his father's later years. The British Government guaranteed the *jaqirs* of his brothers Fateh Singh and Bir Singh, whose descendants in consequence enjoy the privilege of collecting their own revenues. Fateh Singh was of unsound mind. Ugar Singh was installed in 1860. He received a *khullat* of Rs. 1,120 and paid a *parlhash* of Rs. 1,120 and seven gold *mohars*.

In the earlier part of his reign he administered the State on sound lines, but, when his eldest son, Isri Singh, attained his majority, dissensions arose. The latter's mother was the daughter of a Mian of Jaswal in the Hoshiarpur district, and was married when Ugar Singh himself was a Mian. After he became Raja, he married the daughter of a Chandel Mian, whose ancestors had

come from Kahlur in Raja Ram Saran's time. She resided at Palasi and was known as the Palasi Rani. Her only surviving son was Kanwar Jagindar Singh, whom Raja Ugar Singh appointed as his successor disregarding the claims of the elder Isri Singh.

CHAP. I. B. J
History.

But on the Raja's death in December, 1876, it was decided that Isri Singh was the rightful heir, and he was installed in June 1877. He was allied by marriage with the houses of Goler, Kangra, and Kuthar. He had been residing at Garkhal near Kasauli during the last years of his father's reign, and was thus handicapped by a limited knowledge of the affairs of the State. All the prisoners were released on Ugar Singh's death, and all the State officials dismissed, but Ghulam Kadir, the former Wazir, was re-appointed. Mian Jagindar Singh was awarded a pension of Rs 2,060 a year, and his mother suitably provided for. Ghulam Kadir as Wazir imposed new taxes and enhanced the land revenue, thereby causing disturbances, which were only quelled by the Superintendent, Hill States, proceeding to the spot with a force of British police. Ghulam Kadir was subsequently dismissed and banished, from the State. A committee of the old officials was then appointed, and it worked satisfactorily for thirteen years, until dissensions impelled its abolition in 1893, and Jowahir Lal, an official of Nabha State, was appointed Manager. He effected a summary Settlement of the State, but his position soon became untenable and in 1895 Bhagwan Singh was appointed Wazir.

Raja Isri Singh.

He was a capable man and acted in the best interests of the State, but eventually he too was dismissed. Kanwar Jagindar Singh and Hari Singh subsequently occupied the difficult post, and then a Council was appointed with Babu Sundar Singh as president. On completion of his term of office, his services were dispensed with, and Mian Indar Singh was appointed. Raja Isri Singh died in 1911, without leaving any issue; Kanwar Jogindar Singh, his step-brother, succeeded him in January 1912. The Council, with Diwan Indar Singh as president, continued for three years more. Then Chaudhri Ramji Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, Simla, was deputed to the State as Wazir. In 1918 there was a rising in the Pahari tahsil due to grievances regarding grazing lands and forest regulations. The mutiny was put down with the help of British troops; the ring leaders were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, and grievances were redressed, the powers of the Raja being at the same time curtailed. Chaudhri Ramji Lal died in 1919, and Lala Raghbir Singh, Naib-Tahsildar, succeeded him. In 1925 Rai Sahib Pandit Laiq Ram, Naib-Tahsildar, was posted as Wazir in place of Lala Raghbir Singh.

CHAP. I, B. and the re-settlement of the State was completed. In consideration of the general improvement in the administration of the State full powers were restored to the Raja in 1930, with the reservation that the Superintendent, Simla Hill States, retains the right to scrutinise the State budget.

History.

SECTION C.—Population.

Population.

The State is sparsely populated, the density being 195, per square mile. The census figures are as follows:—

1901	..	..	..	..	52,551
1911	..	..	..	..	49,230
1921	..	..	..	..	46,868
1931	..	..	..	..	50,016

In former days most of the State was waste, the villages being confined to the valleys, and to the tract south of the Sirsa away from the main routes. Gullarwala *pargana* was a desert. The only habitations were thatched huts, and the people concealed their valuable property in caves. Raja Ram Saran Singh colonised the tract, afresh with settlers from the Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts.

Nalagarh, Palasi and Ramshahr

There are no towns. The capital has a picturesque position at the foot of a hill. A road winds up to the palace, which overlooks the bazar from a precipitous spur. The Raja has two other residences, one at Palasi, and the other at Ramshahr in the hills.

Tribes and castes

The principal tribes in order of numerical importance are Kanets, Gujars, Brahmans, Samis, Rajputs, Jats and Labanas. In the plains villages there are a good many Chumars. There is a sprinkling of the ordinary trading and menial classes throughout the State. A certain number of Muhammadans are settled in Nalagarh town. The Gujars, Samis and Jats live along the Ambala and Hoshiarpur borders. They are immigrants from those districts brought in by Raja Ram Saran Singh. Some of the Samis came originally from the Jullundur district.

The Jats and Samis are some Sikh and the others Hindu. They are industrious and quiet. The Samis especially excel as agriculturists. Their holdings are small, and they devote themselves successfully to the more valuable crops such as tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, and sugarcane, the produce of which they export.

Other tribes

There is nothing specially noteworthy about the Brahmans or the trading and menial classes. These latter are represented by the following castes, Khatrias, Banias, Sonars, Bhabras, Bhattias,

NALAGARH STATE.]

[PART A.]

Girths, Jhunwars, Lohars, Barhais, Kohs, Chauals, Chamars, **CHAP. I. C.**
 Bhanjras, Chuhras, Dumnas, Kumhars, Chumbas and Teli. By **Populatio.**
 far the most numerous are the Chamars, who are the drudges of
 the Des villages

Nor is there anything special to note about the religion of the **Religion.**
 State. At Ramshahr below Ramgarh fort is a tank built by Raja
 Ram Saran Singh and called Rawalsar. Like the Rawalsar in
 Mandi it contains floating islands. A temple of Kali is close by.
 On the first Friday in Jeth a fair is held, attended chiefly by
 women who gather in from all parts of the neighbouring States.
 The floating islands are worshipped as well as the goddess.
 Lakhdatta (Sakhi Sarwar Sultan) has a *pirthan* in the village
 of Dehdi, and a fair takes place here in the month of Magh to
 which Gujars mostly resort. The chief temple in Nalagarh itself
 is that of Devi. Guga Pir has shrines at Manpur and Nalagarh,
 where fairs are held in the month of Phadon

CHAPTER II.—Economic.

SECTION A.—Agriculture, including Irrigation.

The last revision of the Settlement of Nalagarh State was completed in 1927, and the revenue system is modelled on that of the Punjab. There are two tahsils, Des and Pahar, with Tahsildars working under the supervision of the Wazir, who exercises the powers of a Collector in the Punjab. CHAP. II, A.
Agriculture.
General.

In well-manured and irrigated land often a rotation of tobacco, maize, wheat and gram at the rate of 3 crops a year is found. Sugar and paddy are largely grown in Dubbar Kulhant. On Talla II and Changai I land grain, *chari*, *moth*, *mash*, oilseeds and *jowar* are generally sown. In the Pahar, the chief crops in kharif are paddy, maize, *mash* and *kulth*, and in rabi wheat and gram. Principal crops.

In the Des, the percentages of the cultivated area possessed by the various tribes are as follows—Kanets 29; Gujjars, Hindu 23, Muhammadans 13. Samis 8; Brahmans 7; Rajputs 9; Jats 3; Labanas 2, and others 12. In the Pahar tahsil the Kanets, who preponderate in number, own 70 per cent. of the total cultivated area, while Brahmans own 10 per cent. Kolis, Chanals and Chamars own 2, 3 and 5 per cent., respectively: they either become servants in Simla, Sabathu, or Kasauli, or carry on some trade or craft. In point of income they surpass all the other tribes, and their standard of living is generally superior. Ten per cent. of the cultivated area is owned by temples, gurdwaras, and other tribes. Agricultural Population.

Transfers of land between State subjects is permitted on payment of *nazrana*. Transfer of lands.

In the Des tahsil 6 per cent. of the cultivated area is mortgaged for an average consideration of Rs. 40 per acre. The proportion of land possessed by zamindars and non-zamindars, is 7 to 3. In the Pahar tahsil 4 per cent. of the cultivated area is mortgaged for an average consideration of Rs. 40 per acre, against an average sale price of Rs. 33 per acre. Indebtedness is chiefly due to litigation and the purchase of wives and marriage and funeral expenses. The unsecured debt is reckoned as Rs. 3,07,715, which is balanced by miscellaneous income from the sale of ghi, cattle-carrying and service. Indebtedness and alienations.

CHAP. II, A. Cattle are plentiful and of good quality. People from neighbouring States come to Nalagarh in large numbers to buy bullocks, buffaloes, etc., in March, when an important cattle-fair is held. **Agriculture.** The Gujjars trade in buffaloes and have also a considerable trade in milk and ghi. Sheep and goats are principally kept to sell to butchers in the various hill-cantonments. **Cattle.** Horses are not bred. Grazing is generally sufficient

SECTION B.—Rents, Wages and Prices.

Rents. Most of the Des, as well as the Pahar, is cultivated by the proprietors themselves: there are no occupancy tenants. The tenants-at-will cultivate 2 per cent of the cultivated area at owners' rates. The owners have the right of substituting another in place of a tenant who ceases to cultivate the land. The tenants cannot transfer the land to others, nor can they be ejected as long as they cultivate properly. Tenants holding 1 per cent of the total cultivated land pay cash-rents. Tenants cultivating unclaimed land pay fixed cash-rents. The land tilled by tenants-at-will paying kind rents constitutes 90 per cent of the cultivated area. A true tenant-at-will without any land of his own is rare. Half *batar* is the general custom. In the Pahar tahsil the total area cultivated by tenants is 22 per cent, of which 11 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants, while 11 per cent. is held by the tenants-at-will. Every tenant pays revenue in proportion to his share of land, and the responsibility of rendering *begar* on behalf of the owner rests on the shoulders of the tenant

SECTION C.—Forests.

Forests. The State has 59 forests, 5 reserved, 30 demarcated, and 24 undemarcated, none containing exploitable timber, though there is a certain amount of chil (*Pinus Longifolia*). Most of the forests are scrub and bamboo. A working plan was drawn up in 1915 and is still in force. Revision of the Forest Settlement has just been finished, and a report has been submitted to the Government for approval and sanction. The State maintains a Ranger, two Foresters, a clerk, three chaprasis and a staff of 22 forest guards. In 1930 the total income from forests amounted to Rs 14,011.

SECTION D — Mines and Mineral Resources.

CHAP. II, C. There are valuable quarries near Nalagarh which were used for the construction of the headworks of the Sutlej Valley Project. **Mines and Minerals.** In 1931 the permanent way for carriage of this metal was dismantled between Nalagarh and Rugar, and a good chance of

linking Nalagarh with the North-Western Railway system has been lost for the present. There are no other minerals of commercial importance in the State.

CHAP. II, D.
Mines and
Mineral
Resources.

SECTION E.—Arts and Manufactures.

There are no arts or manufactures, and no trade worth the name Cotton and any surplus grain available are exported to Rupar, Kalka or Ludhiana, and metals, salt, cloth, etc., brought back.

Manufac-
tures and
trade.

SECTION G.—Means of Communications.

There are four main roads: (1) from Nalagarh to Bilaspur, Suket, Mandi, and Kulu with a halting stage and rest-house at Kundlu, 13 miles from Nalagarh; (2) from Nalagarh to Rupar, 14 miles; (3) from Nalagarh to Baddi (10 miles), where there is a halting stage and rest-house; from Baddi the road continues through Patiala territory to Kalka; (4) from Baddi to Patta in Mahlog State, and thence to Simla *via* Kakarhatti and the old Kalka-Simla road

Communica-
tions.

The first three mentioned are generally fit for country carts. Beyond Baddi the Kalka road is very bad. The Baddi-Patta road is rough and only fit for mule traffic.

There is an Imperial post office at Nalagarh, and a telegraph office was opened at the same place in 1908.

Postal.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative:

SECTION A.—Administrative Divisions.

The Des and Pahar tahsils form administrative divisions for Revenue and Police purposes. The Raja has full powers except that the State Budget is open to inspection by the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. The Wazir exercises the powers of a Collector, District Magistrate, and Sessions and District Judge, and immediately subordinate to him are a Judge, and Inspector of Police and two Tahsildars. The law of the Punjab is enforced wherever applicable, and the State has no peculiar law of its own.

CHAP.
III, A.

Administrative
Divisions.

General ar-
rangements.

The Indian Registration Act is in force without modification, the Registrar being the Council Court. About Rs. 12,000 are paid in fees yearly.

Registration.

SECTION B.—Land Revenue

The State is divided into two tahsils, which also compose assessment circles—the Des and the Pahar. In both tahsils land revenue was assessed during Settlement operations commencing 1924 and ending 1927, on a basis of classification of soils as follows —

Land
revenue.

(A)—Des Tahsil.

Class of soil.	Area in acres	Rate per acre.			Total demand.		
		Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P
*Chahi	69	6	0	0	414	0	0
*Lahri Kulhant	548	6	0	0	3,288	0	0
*Talla Kulhant	1,216	5	0	0	6,080	0	0
*Dabbar Kulhant	1,117	5	0	0	5,585	0	0
*Changar Kulhant	247	2	11	0	663	13	0
Lahri Barani	4,287	3	8	0	15,004	8	0
Talla I, Barani	3,526	3	3	0	11,239	2	0
Dabbar I, Barani	155	2	13	0	435	15	0
Talla II, Barani	3,579	1	11	0	6,039	9	0
Changar I, Barani	14,782	1	11	0	24,944	10	0
Changar II, Barani	3,976	0	13	6	3,354	12	0
Total					77,049	5	0
					or		
					77,000	0	0

*Irrigated.

CHAP.
III, B.
Land
Revenue.

The detail of cesses is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Patwar at 5 per cent.	8,898	8	0
Lambardar at 5 per cent.	8,898	8	0
School at 1 per cent.	779	11	0
Hospital at 1 per cent.	779	11	0
Roads at 3 per cent	2,839	1	0

Total 15 per cent. 11,695 7 0

(B)—Pahar Tahsil.

Class of soil	Rate per acre	Area in acres	Revenue
*Kuhli I	Rs. 5 6 1	Acres 416	Rs 2,238
*Kuhli II	4 0 7	1,381	5,575
Bakhlā Kiar	3 5 10	1,800	6,056
Bakhal I	2 12 0	3,698	10,170
Bakhal II	2 10 2	5,452	14,369
Tikar I	1 10 11	2,883	4,850
Tikar II	0 13 5½	6,856	5,596
Banjar Qadim	0 13 5½	1,598	1,344
Ghasni	0 6 9	11,045	4,660
Total	..	34,929	54,858 or 54,860

*Irrigated.

The cesses are as follows :—

	Rs	A.	P.
Begar 7 per cent.	8,839	8	0
Patwar 5 per cent	2,749	0	0
Lambardar 4 per cent	2,194	0	0
Zaidar 1 per cent	548	8	0
Dispensary 1 per cent	548	8	0
School 1 per cent.	548	8	0

Total 19 per cent 10,422 0 0

Thus the total revenue of the State is—

CHAP.
III, B.
Land
Revenue.

Tahsil.	Revenue	Cesses	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Des	77,000	11,695 7 0	88,695 7 0
Pahar	54,860	10,422 0 0	65,282 0 0
Total	1,31,860	22,117 7 0	1,53,977 7 0

The above assessments assumed that the State's share of agricultural produce was 20 per cent. So far these Settlements have worked satisfactorily. Full descriptions of each class of soil are to be found in the assessment reports.

No water-mills are allowed to work without permission, and for starting a new water-mill a *nazrana* is taken of Rs. 5. Rents for working water-mills are Rs 1-8-0 per month in the Des tahsil, and Re. 0-8-0 in the Pahar tahsil. Owners of water-mills supply the Durbar gratis.

Begar has been generally commuted and is now limited to—

- (a) *Begar* for large camps and for the Raja's touring
- (b) *Begar* on the occasion of deaths and marriages in the Raja's family
- (c) In the Pahar tahsil only, *begar* for the repair of the roads

It has been ruled that *jagirdars* are entitled only to assignment of the land-revenue of their *jagirs*, and that the jagirdar-right carries with it no proprietary right or claim to collect *nazrana* on fresh land broken up for cultivation in the *jagir's* area. *Jagirdars*, however, collect grazing-tax fees and certain other fees in respect of their *jagir* areas.

The *nazrana* charged by the State for acquiring possession of State lands varies from Rs 18 to Rs 5 per acre.

It is a poll-tax realised by the State from shopkeepers and craftsmen; it varies from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-2-0 per annum.

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

CHAP. III, D. — Miscellan- eous Revenue.	Opium is purchased from Bashahr, Balsan and other hill States. The poppy is not cultivated in the State. The lease for vend of opium is sold by auction annually, and the contractor has agents for retail vend at Nalagarh, Barun. and Ramshahr. The licenses for opium and drugs are sold together, but separately from that for country liquor. The average fee is Rs. 7,000.
Drugs	
Excise	Country spirit is manufactured in the <i>sadr</i> distillery at Nalagarh, the lease of which carrying with it the monopoly for wholesale and retail vend in the State, is put up to auction every year. The licensee has retail shops at Nalagarh, Jagat Khana, Baddi, Barun and Ramshahi. In addition to the license fee, a still-head duty of 3 pies in the rupee is imposed. The total excise income is Rs 4,500 a year.
Stamps	The British Stamp and Court Fees Acts are in force. Stamps are made at Nalagarh, and issued from the State treasury to an agent at Nalagarh, who is in the service of the State. Judicial and non-judicial stamps are distinguished. The values of each description are anna 1, annas 2, 4 and 8, Rs 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500. The stamp revenue is about (?)
Total revenue	The total income of the State averages about Rs. two lakhs a year, including assigned revenue, which is first brought into the treasury, and then paid out again to the assignees.

SECTION F.—Public Works.

Public Works	A regular Public Works Department is maintained to look after the State buildings and roads. The Palace at Nalagarh is an imposing building overlooking the town, and includes a Diwan-khana built about 1570 A D. There are some interesting old forts in the State, Palasi in the Des, and Ramgarh, Chamba and Malaun in the hills.
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SECTION G —Army.

Army.	There are no regular State forces. The Raja has a body-guard of ten or eleven horsemen, and a few sepoys. These are armed with sword and lance. In addition there are some palace guards.
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SECTION H.—Police and Jails.

Police.	The State has 2 police-stations, at Nalagarh and Rawalsar, and <i>chaukis</i> at Baddi, Kundlu and Gullarwala. At Nalagarh there are one inspector, one sub-inspector, 3 head-constables,
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NALAGARH STATE.]

[PART A.

and 27 constables, while one sub-inspector, one head-constable and 10 constables are stationed at Rawalsar. There are two constables attached to each *chauki*. The Wazar acts as Superintendent of the force

CHAP.
III, H.
—
Police
Jails.

There is a jail at Nalagarh with accommodation for fifty prisoners, and under the charge of a jailor with a staff of warders. There are no jail industries. Convicts are employed on out-door labour

Jails.

SECTION I.—Education and Literacy

The State runs a well-equipped High School with an attendance roll of 200, and maintains 8 Primary Schools at Nalagarh, Manpura, Gullarwala, Bhatian, Bruna and Goha Des in the Des, and at Nalbhasra and Rajawaha in the Pahar tahsil. Education in all departments is free

Schools.

SECTION J.—Medical.

There is a well-equipped hospital at Nalagarh and a dispensary at Rawalsar, in the Pahar tahsil. The people of the adjoining territories also make use of the dispensaries. There is also at Nalagarh a veterinary hospital.

Hospitals.

SECTION K.—Co-operation.

The State started a Central Co-operative Bank at Nalagarh in 1924. Its working capital on 31st July, 1931, was Rs. 71,420. There are 50 credit societies dealing with the Bank. In addition to an honorary secretary, the State employs a trained sub-inspector, a clerk, and a secretary for the inspection of the work of the societies.

Banks.

THEOG STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER. I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

SECTION A.—General.

THE Theog State, which is tributary to Keonthal, lies some 17 miles from Simla between 31° 21' and 31° 9' north, and 77° 21' and 77° 31' east. Six and a quarter miles in length and with an average breadth of about five and a quarter miles, its area is 32·8 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Madhan and the Mattiana pargana of Keonthal, on the east by Kumarsain and Ghund, on the south by Balsan and Keonthal and on the west by Keonthal and Madhan. The Giri river forms its south-eastern boundary for some distance.

CHAP. I. A.
General.

The State consists of the Giri, Chikhar and Palana valleys of which the first two are separated from one another by the Shali spur. All the three valleys contain many minor spurs, and between these lie the villages of the State and the cultivated lands. Most of the small nallas or khads are dry for the greater part of the year but contain water during the monsoon. The highest point in the State is about 9,000 feet above sea level.

Physical features.

The average annual income is Rs. 32,000 and a tribute of Rs. 500 is paid annually to Keonthal.

Income.

SECTION B.—History.

The ruling family of Theog is supposed to be of common origin with those of Ghund and Madhan (*q. v.*) The founder of it according to tradition was a Chandel Rajput of Jaipur who migrated to Bilaspur. From Bilaspur the family is said to have moved after three generations to Ram Sarai in Garhwal, whence after another four generations three brothers are said to have migrated together into the Simla hills. The eldest of these, Jais Chand, became, according to tradition, the ruler of Theog, the second the ruler of Madhan, and the third the ruler of Ghund.

The ruling family.

The chief in 1815, when the Gurkhas were expelled from the hills, was Thakur Bhup Chand who died in 1866. He was succeeded by his son Hari Chand who died in 1892. Hari Chand was succeeded on his death by his son Shamsher Chand who died in 1909. Shamsher Chand was in turn succeeded by his eldest son Thakur Padam Chand, who is the present chief.

SECTION C.—POPULATION.

- CHAP. I C.** The population of the State, according to the census of 1931, is 6,912, which gives a density of 216 per square mile.
- Generak** There are 31 Muhammadans in the State, and 21 Sikhs. The remainder of the population consists of Hindus. Amongst Hindus the majority of the people are Kanaits, but there are also Brahmms, Rajputs, and the usual menial classes. All the above cultivate
- Tribes and castes.**
- Religion.** The best known seat of worship in the State is the temple of Chukhar which is situated near Shali. There are a number of other smaller temples, and religious melas are held in several villages. The Thakur is the head of the State religion.
- Manners and customs.** The descriptions of manners and customs given in the gazetteers of neighbouring states, and in the Simla district gazetteer, apply equally to Theog.
- Fairs** There are no important fairs in the State but small gatherings are held in many villages on feast days.

CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC.

SECTION A—Agriculture, including irrigation.

Agriculture is of the usual type in the hill States. Wheat mainly is grown at rabi, with maize at kharif, and these are the principal food grains of the zamindars and are grown for home consumption and not for sale. Potatoes are the principal money producing crop, and they grow excellently in the higher lands. Preceded as a rule by a fallow they are sown in March or April and gathered in September or October; thereafter at the next rabi wheat is sown, and this is followed by maize at the succeeding kharif. The land then lies fallow until March or April, and under this rotation the higher lands give three crops in two years. In the lower villages the fields near the habitations, which are easily manured, are sown from harvest to harvest consecutively, wheat followed by maize being the favourite rotation. In the medium zone, koda, china and kachalu are also grown at kharif but in small quantities.

The total cultivated area which in 1903 was 21,608 bighas was found to have increased by settlement 1931 to 23,144 bighas, that is to say by 1,536 bighas or 7 per cent. Eighty-seven per cent. of the total cultivated area is *barani* or dependent for moisture on the rainfall. The irrigated area is mostly along the bank of the Giri.

The average rainfall, though not known exactly, must be about the same as that of Simla, *viz.*, 63 inches per annum, and it is as a rule well distributed and regular.

SECTION C.—Forests.

The State contains 1,830 acres of demarcated forests. There are also some 1,900 acres of undemarcated forests but these at present consist mainly of open grass lands, large areas having been, disforested in the past. The demarcated forests lie between 6,000 and 8,500 feet on either side of the Indus-Ganges water-shed and include blue pine, mohru and ban oak, poplar, deodar, spruce and yew. The long-leaved pine (*pinus longifolia*) is found below 6,000 feet in the undemarcated forests, and alder and willow occur in the moister localities. Wild apricot, fig and pear are common throughout the State. The working scheme now in force prescribes an annual area for thinning, and also the replacement of the blue pine forests, which are mostly diseased, by valuable mixed forests

CHAP II.A.
Agriculture

Forests.

CHAP II. C. of deodar and oak / The annual revenue, from the state forests has been much reduced in consequence of extensive damage by fire in 1921, but, with gradual restocking and the introduction of deodar on a large scale, a greater surplus may be looked for in future. The present (1934) net annual income is about Rs. 1,000.

SECTION D. — Mines and Minerals.

There are no mines or minerals in Theog.

SECTION E. — Arts and manufactures.

There are also no arts or manufactures of importance.

SECTION F. — Commerce and trade.

The potatoes grown in the State enjoy an excellent reputation in the Simla market, and the area under this crop has increased from 2,525 bighas in 1903 to 5,594 bighas at the settlement of 1931. The yield is from 8 to 10 maunds per bigha, and the crop is sold at about 20 seers to the rupee or Rs. 2 per maund. The villagers also make a small income from the sale of grass for horses and pack animals on the Hindustan-Tibet road. The number of mules in the State at settlement 1931, was 183, and these are worked at considerable profit on the Hindustan-Tibet road — many of the owners are, however, shopkeepers.

The most important bazar in the State is that at Shali on the Hindustan-Tibet road. There are also bazars of lesser importance at Bekalti and Sainj on the same road. The shopkeepers belong mostly to Kangra and Hoshiarpur.

SECTION G — Means of communication.

THE Hindustan-Tibet road (maintained by the Public Works Department) passes through the upper portion of the State, and there is a halting stage at Shali. Another road, maintained by the State, descends from Fagu to the Giri and runs along the valley to Kotkhai through Sainj and Parala. A third road, also maintained by the State, leaves the Hindustan-Tibet road a mile beyond Shali and joins the Kotkhai road at Parala.

There is a post office at Shali

There is a Government dak bungalow at Shali, and the State maintains a rest house at Sainj.

Postal
Dak
bungalows

CHAPTER III—ADMINISTRATIVE.

SECTION A.—Administrative Divisions.

THE State contains 178 villages, each under its lumberdar, and these, for administrative purposes, are divided into 11 parganas. There are three zaildars.

The capital of the State is Parala, a village in the Giri valley, where the Thakur has his palace, and permanently resides.

CHAP.
III A.
Administrative.

SECTION B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

The courts of original jurisdiction are those of the Tika and the Wazir. The principal court is that of the Thakur but this deals chiefly with appellate work. Civil and Criminal law are administered, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the British codes. There is no tahsildar or naib-tahsildar in the State.

SECTION C.—Land Revenue

The first regular settlement in Theog was carried out by a Government official in 1902 when the land revenue demand was fixed at Rs 6,800 per annum while cesses were put at Rs. 1,580. The State was again settled in 1931, by Lala Salig Ram, of the office of the Superintendent, Hill States. The karam of 54 inches was adopted as the unit of measurement, and the acre was made equal to 5.38 bighas. The total area of the State was found to be 20,208 acres out of which 21 per cent or 4,304 acres were found to be cultivated. Of the cultivated area 13 per cent (or 555 acres) was irrigated.

For assessment purposes the whole State was at settlement treated as one circle, and arab'e land was divided into classes according to quality the details of which are given in paragraph 7 of the settlement report. The average kbewat or joint holding of cultivated land is 1. bighas. Sixty seven per cent. of the total cultivated area is tilled by the owners themselves and thirty-three per cent by tenants, including tenants working on State lands (basa). The chief was entered at settlement 1931 as the *ala malik* of all lands in the state whether cultivated or uncultivated. The cultivators were entered as *adna maliks* where they were found to have given nazrana for their lands, to hold pattas from the State and to have paid land revenue. A proper record of

CHAP.
III C
Administra-
tive

rights was prepared in accordance with the system in force in the Punjab, and this is now kept up to date. The total land revenue of the state is Rs 9,444 round, of which half is collected at each harvest—this excludes Rs. 1,276 assigned, and also Rs 2,792 revenue on State lands. Cesses at 25 per cent. on the revenue of lands other than State lands total 2,680. The rates per bigha on the different classes of land are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kalahu I	0	12	0
Kalahu II	0	10	0
Bakhal I	0	8	0
Bakhal II	0	6	4
Karali I	0	4	9
Karali II	0	3	9
Banjar	0	1	0
Ghasni	0	1	0

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Revenue, other than land revenue and cesses, totals about Rs 14,350. The main items are forests Rs. 1,000, begar compensation Rs. 750, and stamps Rs. 3,000. Contracts of various kinds, including Excise contracts, bring in about Rs 7,000 per annum, and there is an income of about Rs. 700 per annum from fines.

SECTION H.—Police and Jails

Police

The State police force, consists of a sub-inspector, and about half a dozen constables, together with a muharrir. The police station is at Shali.

Jail.

A jail is maintained by the State at Parala.

SECTION I.—Education and Literacy.

The Arya Samaj of Simla maintain a boys school at Shali towards the expenses of which the State makes a grant. The villages of Dhamadhri and Chikhar maintain their own schools to which also the state makes a grant. The majority of the zamindars are illiterate.

SECTION J.—Medical.

There is no hospital or dispensary in the State. Vaccination is carried out by Government agency, the state paying the cost of the lymph used.

RAWINGARH STATE, 1934.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive

SECTION A. General.

Rawingarh State, which is tributary to Jubbal, lies some 48 miles from Simla between $31^{\circ} 7'$ north and $77^{\circ} 48'$ east. Eight miles in length and with an average breadth of two miles, its area is sixteen square miles. It is separated on the north from the Rawin ilaqa of Keonthal by the Shilanti khad and Pabar river; and on the east is bounded by village Sansog of the Dehra Dun district; on the south it is bounded by Tharoch, and on the west by Jubbal. It has one isolated village named Salna, with some forests attached, which is bounded on the north by Dhadi, on the south by Tharoch and Dehra Dun district, and on the east by Tehri-Garhwal. Much of the state is covered by fine forests

CHAP. I A.
General

The highest point in the state is the Chhachpur Danda ridge (11,000 feet) which, forming the southern boundary of the state, separates Rawin from Tharoch. From this ridge the country, which is heavily forested, falls steeply towards the Shilanti khad (4,000 feet), with cultivation on the lower slopes.

Physical features.

The average annual income is Rs 9,000. A musk pod was formerly presented annually to Jubbal as tribute, but this has now been changed into an annual payment of twelve rupees.

Income.

SECTION B.—History.

The state of Rawin once included a considerable tract of country on the banks of the Pabar and the Tons. It was originally a fief of Garhwal, but some years before the Gurkha invasion the easternmost or trans-Pabar portion was overrun by the Bashahris, who seized the fort of Raiengarh. The chief of the time, Rana Himmat Singh, seems to have been helped by Jubbal to retain his hold on the Cis-Pabar portion of the state; he died, however, before the Gurkha invasion. The Gurkhas in their advent took possession of the country including Raiengarh fort, and installing Runa, a brother of Himmat Singh, on the gadi, placed him in charge of the state subordinate to themselves. (Uchba, a son of Himmat Singh, is said to have accompanied the Gurkha General, Amar Singh, to Kangra, where he died) In 1815 on the expulsion of the Gurkhas by General Ochterlony a portion of the state on the east of the Pabar was handed over to Garhwal, and this is now known as Garhwal Rawain. There remained (1) the Sarachli pargana,

CHAP. I B.
History

on the east of Pabar, containing the Raiengarh fort, (2) the villages of Batar and Kátasu, west of the Pabar and north of the Shilanti khad, and (3) the area of the present Thakurai. Sarachli, Batar and Kátasu were retained for the time being as British territory, but were subsequently in 1830 transferred to Keonthal in exchange for a portion of the present town of Simla. The remainder of the area mentioned was restored to Runa by a hukumnama, dated 16th March, 1816, signed by Lieutenant Ross, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. The hukumnama recited that Jubbal had succoured Runa in the days of the Bashahr invasion, granted Runa three villages on this side of the Pabar with five or seven large and small villages attached thereto, and enjoined him to remain subject to Jubbal.

In 1823 Bairagi, who claimed to be a legitimate son of Ráná Himmat Singh, disputed Runa's right to be the latter's successor. The matter was enquired into by Captain Gerard, the political agent, and he gave a decree in Bairagi's favour. Bairagi then became Thakur, and Runa having in the meantime died his sons were granted certain villages as maintenance. Their descendants are now jagirdars of the village of Nandpur.

Status of
Rawin fixed
by Govern-
ment.

Thereafter it remained doubtful for many years whether the Thakurs of Rawin were independent chiefs, or mere jagirdars of British territory. In 1844 Mr. Erskine, Superintendent, Hill States, made a summary settlement of the tract and in 1879 the Rawin forests were leased to Government in the name of Dhian Singh, "jagirdar of Rawin," the son of Bairagi, the rent being made payable to him. Colonel Wace did not include Rawin in the Simla district settlement of 1884; on the other hand most Deputy Commissioners of Simla seem to have considered that Rawin was British territory, and the chiefs were usually described as jagirdars in official records. In 1891, under the orders of Government an elaborate enquiry into the status of Rawin, and also the adjoining tract of Dhadi, was made, by Mr. W. Coldstream, Superintendent, Hill States. The question proved to be an intricate one; the Thakur or jagirdar of Rawin, Hari Chand, son of Dhian Singh, claimed to be an independent chief, or, if feudatory to any one, to Garhwal, at the same time Jubbal and Keonthal entered claims of superiority over Rawin and Dhadi which both Thakurs resisted. Eventually, in 1896, the Government of India ruled that Rawin and Dhadi were states, and not British territory, that they were independent of one another, that their rulers should be styled Thakurs and enrolled among the Simla hill chiefs, and that they were to recognise the formal superiority of Jubbal. Thakur Hari Chand

RAWINGARH STATE]

[PART A.

resented the latter portion of the decision, and appealed against it but without success to the Queen Empress. He died in 1904 and was succeeded by his brother, Thakur Kidar Singh, the present ruler

SECTION C.—Population.

The population of the state according to the census of 1931 CHAP I, G. is 939, and is wholly Hindu. Kanaits number 51 per cent., Rajputs Population 10 per cent., Brahmins 8 per cent. and other castes (chiefly Kolis and Turis) 30 per cent. Tribes and castes. The Rajputs are relatives of the Thakur, and belong to the Rattan Bhardwaj *got*. The Kanaits are all of the Chohan *got*, and the Brahmins of the Bhardwaj *got*.

The best known seats of worship in the state are the temples Religion. of the Mahasu deota at Malog and Sar. There is also a locally celebrated temple of Kali at Dhanda where husks of rice which have been miraculously produced by the goddess are supposed to be found at intervals around the idol

The description of manners and customs given in the gazetteer Manners and customs. of Jubbal applies equally to Rawingarh.

There are no important fairs in the state but small gatherings Fairs. are held at Sar and Darkoti during the month of Asarh (July).

CHAPTER II.—Economic

SECTION A.—Agriculture including Irrigation.

Agriculture is of the usual type in the hill states. Wheat, china, masoor, gala and kulth together with some tobacco and opium, are grown at rabi, with kodá, bathu, mash and ginger at kharif. These, with the exception of opium, tobacco and ginger, are the principal food-grains of the zamindars, and are grown for domestic consumption and not for sale. In some of the lower villages rice is also grown for domestic consumption.

CHAP. II, A.
Agriculture
including
irrigation.

The total cultivated area (1935) is 4,953 bighas, 92 per cent. of which is barani or dependent for moisture upon rainfall. The small irrigated area is mostly along the banks of the Shilanti and Anti khads.

The average annual rainfall is 45 inches, it is as a rule well distributed and regular.

Rainfall.

SECTION C.—Forests.

The state contains 5,829 acres of demarcated forests. There are also 1,500 acres of undemarcated forests which, however, consist mostly of open grass lands. The demarcated forests vary in altitude between 4,500 and 11,000 feet, and can be divided into three zones. Of these the lowest, extending up to about 6,500 feet, contains mainly chir (pinus longifolia) on the hot exposed slopes, while in the cooler valleys many species of ever green are found. From 6,500 to about 9,000 feet is the deodar-kail zone with some admixture of oak, spruce, and silver fir at the higher levels. Above 9,000 feet deodar disappears, and oak, spruce and silver fir alone are found.

CHAP II, C
Forests.

The forests are managed under a working scheme prepared by Mr Hamilton of the Indian Forest Service for the period of 30 years, 1930 to 1960. The scheme prescribes selection fellings every third year, certain annual thinnings, and the re-afforestation of areas destroyed by fires in 1921, the object being to improve the forests and increase the proportion of valuable species such as deodar.

The present average annual surplus from the forests is about Rs 3,000.

SECTION D.—Mines and Minerals.

There are no mines or minerals in Rawingarh.

CHAP II, D
Mines and
Minerals.

SECTION E.—Arts and manufacture.

CHAP. II, E. There are also no arts or manufactures of importance.

Arts and
manufac-
ture.

SECTION F.—Commerce and Trade.

CHAP. II, F. There is no commerce or trade other than that of opium.
Commerce and Trade. Some quantity of this is grown at the higher levels, and is sold to dealers in the surrounding states.

Commerce
and Trade.

SECTION G.—Communications.

CHAP. II, G. The Hatkoti-Chakrata Road skirts the eastern edge of the state but does not benefit it. A bridle path branches off this road through Rawin territory to Chhachpur, and on to Tharoch.

Communi-
cations.

Roads.
Postal.

There is no post office in Rawingarh, and the inhabitants use that at Sawara in neighbouring Keonthal territory.

Dak
bungalows.

There is a camping ground at Rajpura, the capital of the state. The darbar maintain a rest house at Chhachpur which is about 3 miles from Rajpura.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

SECTION A.—Administrative divisions.

The state contains 11 villages with five lumberdars. One of the villages, Salna, is isolated from the remainder of the state and has its own lumberdar—see in this connection section A in chapter 1. The remaining 10 villages are divided for administrative purposes into two parganas, Shalgaon and Rathar. Shalgaon has one lumberdar, and Rathar has three.

CHAP. III, A
—
Adminis-
trative.

The capital of the state is Rajpura, a village about a mile away from the Machi Gad which is the boundary with Jubbal.

SECTION B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

The principal court is that of the Thakur which normally deals both with original and appellate work. Minor cases are, however, sometimes heard by the wazir. Civil and Criminal Law are administered, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the British codes. There is no tahsildar or naib-tahsildar in the state.

CHAP. III, B
—
Civil and
Criminal
Justice.

SECTION C.—Land revenue.

The first settlement was a summary one conducted in 1844 by Mr. Erskine, Superintendent, Hill States, who imposed a cash payment at an all-round rate of Rs. 2 per maund of produce. In 1886, however, the Thakur restored the ancient system of realization partly in cash and partly in kind, a system under which the annual collections amounted to about Rs. 360 in cash, and Rs. 125 in kind, on lands other than jagirs and state lands. In 1907 difficulties arose between the darbar and the zamindars, and a regular settlement was made. At this the total revenue was fixed at Rs. 1,297-7-0 which included cesses at twenty-five per cent. Out of this, however, Rs. 524-13-0 represented revenue on state and jagir lands so that the amount recovered by the darbar was only Rs. 772-10-0. Subsequently this amount was further reduced on account of the liability of the people to athwara begar, a liability on the part of each land-owner to render thirty days service to the darbar in each year without remuneration. The present (1935) cash land revenue, including cesses, on lands other than jagirs and state lands is Rs. 650.

CHAP. III, C
—
Land
revenue.

According to measurements taken at the settlement of 1907 (which is still in force) demarcated forests total 5,829 acres. The remainder of the state measures 4,803 acres out of which about

926 acres are cultivated. Of the cultivated area eight per cent. is irrigated by hill streams, and the remainder is barani or dependent for moisture on rainfall.

For assessment purposes the whole state was in 1907 treated as one circle, and arable land was divided into classes according to quality the details of which are given in paragraph 54 of the settlement report. The lower castes do not for the most part own land themselves though they sometimes lease it, and also frequently work as agricultural labourers. Of the cultivated area fifty-two per cent. is owned by Kanauts, forty-three per cent. by Rajputs including the Thakur and his family, and five per cent. by Brahmans. The average size of holdings, excluding jagirs and state lands, is two acres. Of the total cultivated area fifteen per cent. is in the hands of the tenants, the remainder being tilled by the owners themselves.

The chief was entered at settlement 1907 as the *ala malik*, or over lord, of all lands in the state whether cultivated or uncultivated, the occupants being entered as *adna maliks* or inferior owners. A proper record of rights was prepared, and this is kept up-to-date. As stated, the total revenue including cesses is now Rs 650 per annum of which half is collected at each harvest. The rates per bigha on the different classes of land are as follows —

Irrigated—				Rs	As	Pi
Kiar I	..	..	..	0	14	0
Kiar II	..	..	..	0	12	0
Kalahu I	..	..	..	0	10	0
Kalahu II	..	..	..	0	8	0
Unirrigated—						
Bakhal I	..	..	..	0	6	0
Bakhal II	..	..	..	0	4	0
Karah I	..	..	..	0	3	0
Karah II	..	..	..	0	2	0
Banjar	..	..	..	0	1	6
Banjar or Ghasni				0	1	0

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous revenue.

CHAP III, D
Miscellaneous
revenue

Revenue other than land revenue and cesses totals about Rs 8,350. The main items are forests Rs 8,000, stamps Rs 100, and contracts of various kinds including excise contracts Rs 100. There is an income of about Rs 50 per annum from fines, and other miscellaneous income of Rs 100.

RAWINGARH STATE.]

[PART A.

SECTION H.—Police and jail.

The police station is at Rajpura, and the force consists of two constables under the charge of the Thakur's reader.

CHAP. III, H
Police and
jail.

Prisoners also are confined at Rajpura.

SECTION I.—Education and literacy.

The people are almost entirely illiterate. There is no school in the state but a few children attend the school at Sawara in Keonthal territory or the Jubbal school.

CHAP. III, I
Education
and literacy.**SECTION J.—Medical.**

There is no hospital or dispensary in the state. Vaccination is carried out by Government agency, the state paying the cost of the lymph used.

CHAP. III, J
Medical.

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THE KHANETI STATE.

CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

SECTION A.—General.

The Khaneti State is a small one consisting of two isolated portions, Sadhoch and Siraj. They are situated on either side of the ridge running between Baghi and Narkanda. This ridge is part of a transverse range which starts from the central Himalayas and runs south-west of the Simla Hill States. Siraj is on the southern slopes facing the Giri and is bounded on the north-east by Bashahr territory, on the south by British Kotkhai and on the west by Kotkhai and Kumarsain. Sadhoch, which is slightly smaller than Siraj, is on the northern slopes facing the Sutlej, and is bounded on the north by British Kotgarh, on the east by Bashahr State, on the south by the Bashahr and Kumarsain States, and on the west by Kumarsain. The capital is Deori some 4 miles from Kotkhai proper. The area of the State is 21 square miles.

CHAP. I. A.
General.

The country is mountainous, the elevation ranging from 5,500 feet at the lowest level to 11,000 feet at the summit of the Hattoo peak. Other prominent peaks are Chachel, Chambi and Nari Tibas. The Hattoo peak forms the trijunction of the Khaneti, the Bashahr and the Kumarsain States.

Physical features.

There used to be two iron mines in Sheeli and Allowng villages of the Siraj ilaqa, but they have not been worked since 1886.

Mines.

The average annual revenue during the last five years has been Rs 10,600, out of which Rs 900 are paid in tribute to Bashahr State. For detailed items, see Chapter II-C (Forests), Chapter III-C. (Land Revenue), and Chapter III-D. (Miscellaneous Revenue).

Income.

SECTION B.—History.

The origin of the ruling family is the same as that of the Kumarsain Rana, but a somewhat different version to that recorded in the Kumarsain Gazetteer is told regarding the foundation of the two States. It is as follows:—

A thousand years ago, the whole country between Kotkhai and Kumarsain and the Nogri Khad in Bashahr was under the sway of a chief named Bhambu Rai, whose fort was on a high hill some two miles to the north of Baghi. Bhambu Rai, it is said, would get up in the morning and go twenty miles over hill and dale to bathe in the Sutlej near Rampur. He would then go forty miles, as the crow flies, to Hatkoti on the Pabar to say his prayers,

Rana Kirat Singh.

CHAP. I B. and get back to his fort, another twenty miles, for breakfast.
History. Some time in the eleventh century Rana Kirat Singh arrived from Gya driven thence by Mahmud of Ghazni. He acquired some land at Karangla, now in Bashahr, from Bhambū Rai and settled there. In course of time he died, leaving his Rani with child, but she too died before being delivered. As her body lay on the funeral pyre on the banks of the Sutlej it gave birth to a male child, which fell into the river, but was rescued and brought back to Karangla. The boy was named Uggan Chand, and on the death of Bhambu Rai he succeeded to the latter's kingdom. He had three sons, Sansar Chand, Sabir Chand and Jai Chand.

Succession of Uggan Chand When Uggan Chand died, Sansar Chand got Karangla, and Sabir Chand and Jai Singh came to Khaneti, and started by jointly ruling Kumarsain, Khaneti, Kotgarh and Kotkhai. Ultimately they made a partition in accordance with the dictum of a gowahn—

Jis Kepu us Kanahar.

Jis Kekhar us Dalahar

(For the whole story see the Kumarsain Gazetteer where it is told about Pahar Singh and Kartar Singh) Sabir Chand obtained Khaneti, Kotgarh and Kotkhai and Jai Singh Kumarsain

Sabir Chand and his descendants Sabir Chand and his descendants held their Kingdom quietly for five generations. In the sixth generation two brothers, Duni Chand and Ahimal Singh, set up rival claims, formed two factions, and each seized as much of the country as he could lay his hands on. The result was that Duni Chand became the ruler of Khaneti, and Ahimal Singh of Kotgarh and Kotkhai. The present Thakur, Amog Chand, is the thirteenth from Duni Chand

Subsequent events. During the succeeding centuries Khaneti is said to have suffered much at the hands of its neighbours. At the beginning of the fifteenth century Tara Chand, the then chief, defeated Garhwal, but was himself crushed by the men of Kulu, who destroyed Khaneti itself, and necessitated the foundation of the present capital of Deori in Siraj.

Bir Chand and Partab Chand. Bir Chand, who ruled about 1550 A D, was defeated by Bashahr, and lost several villages to that State. His successor, Partap Chand, lost more territory in the same way.

The Gurkha invasion. At the time of the Gurkha invasion Thakur Rasal Chand fled to Bashahr, and received shelter and assistance from the Raja. This circumstance, it is asserted, furnished the sole ground for any claim over Khaneti by Bashahr at the end of the Gurkha war.

Nevertheless the sanad granted to Raja Mohindar Singh of Bashahr in 1816 by Lord Moira, the Governor-General conferred on him "in perpetuity, generation after generation, the Raj of Rampur Bashahr and Thakurais of Dhuleetoo, Karangal and Kanethoo, with all their revenue and internal and external rights."

CHAP I B.

History
Subjection to
Bashahr in
1816.

From the date of this sanad to 1859 considerable confusion existed regarding the relationship of Khaneti to Bashahr. At first the Thakur ruled over his territory, but with an agent of the Raja of Bashahr at his side. He paid Rs. 900 a year as tribute to Bashahr, and furnished a complement of sometimes ten and sometimes twenty foot soldiers to wait on the Raja. When births, marriages or deaths occurred in the Raja's family, the Thakur and his subjects were called upon to contribute at the same rate as the people of Bashahr proper, and extraordinary demands for money or labour were levied on Khaneti as well as on the rest of the Bashahr possessions.

History from
1816 to 1859.

Later on, however, affairs in Bashahr fell into confusion during the early years of the present Raja, and Khaneti began to grow independent. The Thakur refused to pay his tribute through Bashahr, the Raja retaliated by inflicting heavy fines on the Thakur and fomenting disputes between him and his subjects, the result was a condition of chaos which called for the intervention of Government.

Attempts to
become inde-
pendent of
Bashahr

In January, 1860, it was arranged that, in consequence of the chronic disorders of Bashahr and the incompetence of the Raja, the Thakur of Khaneti should be permitted to exercise sovereign jurisdiction in his State, free of all interference from Bashahr, on condition of his making the following payments to that State —

Government's
decision of
1859

1. Rs. 500 on the accession of a Raja of Bashahr
2. Rs. 900 on the marriage of a Raja.
3. Rs. 300 on the investiture of the Tika with the sacred thread.

The subsequent history of the State has been by no means happy. The incapacity of the Thakurs and the naturally turbulent disposition of the people provoked a succession of internal disorders, Thakur Saran Chand, who succeeded in 1858, was unable to maintain more than a semblance of order during the thirty years of his rule. His son, Lal Chand, who became Thakur in 1888, was insane and for some years the administration was carried on by his brother Zalim Singh with the worst results. In 1898 Zalim Singh was removed by Government and a man named

Later history
of the State.

CHAP. I B. Sita Ram appointed manager Neither Sita Ram nor Gobind Ram, who took his place in 1899, were able to keep things quiet for very long but the manager, Gurdhian Singh, carried on more successfully. The present Thakur, Amog Chand, having been found incapable of running the administration of the State a Government Wazir was appointed in 1927.

History.

SECTION C.—Population.

Tribes and castes.

The population according to the 1931 census was 2,797. It is, as in the other Hill States, composed chiefly of Kanaitis with an admixture of Rajputs, Brahmans and Kolis. No special description of these is required.

Religion.

The best known place of worship in the State is the temple of Kali on the top of the Hattoo peak, a conspicuous hill between Narkanda and Baghi and 11,000 feet above the sea level. There are two other temples elsewhere in the State—one is at Deori, the capital of the State, and the other at Mul Khaneti.

Manners and customs.

The description of manners, customs and occupations given in the gazetteers of neighbouring States and of the Kotkhai and Kotgarh ilaqas apply equally to Khaneti.

Fairs.

Practically no fairs of note are held in the state. There are only two fairs deserving any description at all both held in the Siraj ilaqas; one of these is the Bishu fair which takes place annually at Tateen village near Deori, on the 6th and 7th Besakh (about the 20th April) and the other which is also an annual occurrence taking place about the 6th and 7th of Sawan (corresponding to beginning of September) is known as the Rihali fair of Shurgal Dhar of the Prali village. For the last 8 years, however, the chief has held the fair at the Deori Darbar, much against the wishes of the people.

CHAPTER II.—Economics.

SECTION A.—Agriculture, including irrigation.

Agriculture is of the usual type in tracts situated on the lower plateaus. The fields on the sunny plateaus over-hanging the various khads and nallas are fertile, especially when helped by irrigation from the numerous side-streams. Those higher up are less so, and only yield one crop of Bathu in a year

On the irrigated lands (Kiar), wheat is cultivated at *Rabi* and rice at *Kharif*. In the unirrigated fields (Bakhal) wheat, barley, poppy are usually grown at *Rabi*, and bathu, maize koda, kangri, china, opla, phapra, kulth, kachalu, mash and potatoes at *Kharif*.

A description of the method of cultivation in Khaneti State will be found in Chapter V of the Settlement Report of 1929.

SECTION C.—Forests.

The forests of Siraj ilaqa of Khaneti State are situated on the western slopes of the Giri-Pabar divided between Kalala and Baghi, and those of the Sadhoch ilaqa in the Sutlej Valley between Kotgarh, Gahan, Baghi and Narkanda. The total acreage of demarcated forests is 5,236 of which more than half consists of high level fir, unprofitable as regards timber but used extensively for grazing.

The Siraj ilaqa (3,471 acres) having a general westerly aspect consists largely of predominately kail forest between 7,000 feet and 8,500 feet merging into spruce, silver fir and broad leaf forest at higher elevations with a few belts of Kharsu oak at elevations of 9,500 feet. Occasional scattered deodar are found throughout the kail and well into the fir zone. Deodar woods occupy about 50 acres mainly in Kalala forest.

The Sadhoch ilaqa (1,765 acres) having a general northerly aspect consists mainly of spruce, silver fir and broad-leaf forest with isolated kail or some groups of kail on spurs and an undergrowth of nurgals and yew on steep ground. Stands of Kharsu oak occur below Hatu above 10,000 feet, but the typical mixed spruce and broad-leaf forest extends on a cold aspect near Gahan down to 6,500 feet and includes very fine walnut and horse chestnut. Along the lower limits on warmer aspects there are pure kail woods and mixed kail, spruce, deodar and oak woods. A dense deodar pole wood lies along the Bashahr forest road. A separate block of kail and deodar forests near Kotgarh between 5,500 feet and 7,500 feet having a general north-westerly aspect includes about 60 acres of fairly dense deodar pole woods.

CHAP. II. C. The total dehat forest for both ilaqa is some 5,000 acres, and includes less fir, far more kail and a little chir forest. Deodar and mohru oak spinneys are common near villages. The fire of 1921 did great damage to spruce and mixed spruce and kail forest resulting in large blanks. These blanks are now being fenced and an attempt is being made to re-stock them under the new working schemes which has been prepared. Protection in both ilaqa is inadequate; even saplings have been lopped near villages as the result of which kail trees are mostly diseased. Practically all the big trees from marketable areas have been worked out. In the near future, therefore, revenue will be derived only from thinnings in kail pole forests and from grazing fees mainly from the high level forests of Sadhoch ilaqa which is not expected to be more than Rs. 500 per annum. The net surplus income from the forests between 1911 and 1933 has been on the average Rs. 6,800 per annum.

SECTION G.—Communications.

Roads. The Hindustan Tibet Road, which is under the charge of the Public Works Department, Provincial Division, Simla, passes through Sadhoch for some 8 miles between Narkanda and Thanedar. The old road was not properly aligned in places, and has since been re-aligned. This road is blocked on account of snow during winter and the traffic between Narkanda and Kotgarh passes along the lower path which is also situated in Sadhoch. In Siraj there are two roads between Kotkhar and Baghi, but these are not in good condition. This year (1934) a bridge has been constructed on Chanot Khad at the joint expense of Khaneti and Bashahr. The other important bridge in the State is the one across Deori Khad below Deori Darbar.

There is no rest-house in the State.

Rest-houses.
Postal

There is no post office in the State, but it is served by the neighbouring post offices of Kotkhar, Kotgarh and Narkanda.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

SECTION A.—Administrative Divisions.

Out of the two isolated portions, Sadhoch forms one separate pargana which consists of three estates each being in charge of a lambardar. The Siraj portion consists of five parganas, Basaul, Govindpur, Prali, Alawng and Shili. There are eight lambardars and a zaildar in this portion, the former being responsible for the collection of demand and imposition of begar.

CHAP III.
A.
Administrative.
Administrative Divisions.

SECTION C.—Land Revenue.

Prior to 1886 the State had enforced its right of ownership of all lands to such extent that a zamindar could be ousted from his holding at the chief's pleasure to make room for others offering to pay higher nazranas. Sales and mortgages were not recognized. Since the tenure of the zamindars was entirely unsafe, no improvements of the land were attempted. In 1886 a summary settlement necessitated by financial difficulties took place in which the Kotkhai rates were applied to Siraj and Kotgarh rates to Sadhoch tracts. This did not satisfy the people and complaints continued to pour in.

The first regular settlement was carried out in 1904 by M. Gobind Ram under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Hill States. The sanctioned Jama was Rs 4,572-15-6. The total cultivated area in that settlement was 15,573 bighas. Its term expired in 1924. Owing to the mal-administration of the present Thakur the subjects broke into rebellion in 1923. This state of affairs coupled with the expiry of the settlement term necessitated the recommencement of the settlement operations in 1927; they were completed in 1929, and Government sanction was received in December last (1934). Lala Kali Ram conducted the operations from their inception to the 14th of September, 1928. After that L. Amin Chand, Naib-Tahsildar, Kotkhai, was put in charge in addition to his own duties as Naib-Tahsildar, and completed the settlement in October, 1929. In accordance with the system in the adjoining States the Karma of 54 inches was adopted as the unit of measure and the acre was made equal to 5.38 bighas. The total area of the State was found to be 76,095 bighas. Eighteen per cent. or 13,655 bighas were found to be cultivated, of which area 40 bighas were irrigated. Seven per cent. was classed as banjar and ghasni, and 75 per cent. as charand, forest and ghairmumkin.

CHAP. III. There is no rain gauge in the State, but taking the figures of Kotkhai and Kotgarh, the average annual rainfall is probably about 40 inches ; in the higher tracts in the State, however, the rainfall is certainly heavier.

A.

For assessment purposes the whole State was at settlement treated as one circle and arable land was divided into five classes according to quality, the details are given in paragraph 19 of chapter II of the Settlement Report. The average Khewat or joint holding is 13 to 15 bighas per owner. Seventy per cent of the total cultivated area is tilled by the owners themselves and 30 per cent by tenants, including tenants working on State lands.

The chief was entered at settlement as the *ala-malik* of all lands in the State whether cultivated or uncultivated. The cultivators were entered as *adna-maliks* where they were found to have given nazrana for their lands, to hold pattas from the State and to have paid land revenue. A proper record-of-right has been prepared in accordance with the system in force in the Punjab, and this is now kept up to date by a trained revenue staff. The total land revenue of the State is Rs 5,115 of which half is collected at each harvest. Rs 922 as cesses are also recovered in two instalments like the revenue. The rates per bigha on different classes of land are as follows —

IRRIGATED	UNIRRIGATED			
Kiar II	Bakhal I	Bakhal II	Karah I	Karah II
Rs A P 0 14 0	Rs A P 0 8 0	Rs A P 0 5 6	Rs A P 0 3 9	Rs A P 0 2 0

SECTION D.—Miscellaneous revenue.

Revenue other than land revenue and cesses totals about Rs 5,200. The main items are forests Rs 1,500, fines Rs 200, nazrana Rs 200, excise contracts Rs 600, stamps Rs 640, old debts and interest, mutation fees and other miscellaneous income bringing in about Rs 2,060.

SECTION H.—Police and Jails.

The Police strength consists of one Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and three Constables. The police station is situated at Deori.

KHANETI STATE.]

[PART A.

There is no proper State jail, but a part of the police office is utilized as a jail. The regular police force is responsible for its supervision. CHAP. III-
A
—

SECTION I.—Education and Literacy.

The State does not maintain any school at all, and the only educational institution which exists within the State territory is a lower primary school opened in 1929 by the Christian Mission Society, Kotgarh, at Kawanun in the Sadhoch ilaqa. Children of State subjects can go to the schools at neighbouring Kotkhai and Kotgarh.

SECTION J.—Medical.

There is no dispensary in the State, and the people who are unable to take advantage of the dispensaries in Kotkhai and Kotgarh have to depend upon local quacks: 'Vaccination is carried out by the Government Vaccination Staff, and the cost of lymph is recovered from the State.,

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PART A.

CORRIGENDUM No. 1.

In line 3 of paragraph 1 of section A—General—of Chapter I—Descriptive—of the Gazetteer of the Bhajji State, 1934, for the figure “ 93 ” substitute the figure “ 94 ”.

Dated the 8th June, 1936.

K. V. F. MORTON,

*Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Political and Home Departments.*

CORRIGENDUM No. 2.

In line 1 of paragraph 4 of section A—General—of Chapter I—Descriptive—of the Gazetteer of the Baghal State, 1934, for the figure “ 124 ” substitute the figure “ 120 ”.

Dated the 8th June, 1936.

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*Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
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CORRIGENDUM No. 3.

In line 2 of paragraph 2 of section A—General—of Chapter I—Descriptive—of the Gazetteer of the Nalagarh State, 1934, for the figure “ 256 ” substitute the figure “ 276 ”.

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CORRIGENDUM No. 4.

In line 5 of paragraph 1 of section A—General—of Chapter I—Descriptive—of the Gazetteer of the Theog State for the figure “ 32·8 ” substitute the figure “ 31.”

Dated the 8th June, 1936.

K. V. F. MORTON,

*Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
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