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**LAS BELA.**

TEXT AND APPENDICES.



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## PREFACE.

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The Gazetteer of Las Béla forms the eighth volume of the District Gazetteer series of Baluchistán. For want of any printed literature on the subject, our knowledge of the economic and social conditions of the people was, at the time of the inception of the Gazetteer operations, somewhat limited. M. Muhammad Sulaimán, an official of the Las Béla State, was, therefore, especially deputed to collect material. He spent about two years on this work and, under the guidance of Tahsildár Háfiz Saifulla Khán, collected much useful information. Similarly, information regarding the Levy Tracts was collected by Inspector Chirágh Dín. The material for the greater part of the Gazetteer was afterwards collated and arranged by Gul Muhammad, Head Clerk in the Gazetteer office. Like all other District Gazetteers of Baluchistán the compilation of the Las Béla Gazetteer was commenced by Mr. R. Hughes-Buller, I C S., who visited the Levy Tracts in 1903, and wrote the Physical Aspects section, and parts of the section on Population in Chapter I; the sections on Fisheries, Weights and Measures, Material Condition of the People, Arts and Manufactures, the Earlier Trade, and Telegraphs in Chapter II; the whole of Chapter IV with the exception of the Miniature Gazetteer of the Levy Tracts; and the Route Lists. The article on Geology was kindly supplied by Mr. Vredenburg of the Geological Survey of India, and notes on Botany were furnished by Major D. Praine, late Director, Botanical Survey of India. The remainder of the Gazetteer was revised by me with the assistance of RaiSáhib Jamiat Rai, Special Gazetteer Assistant.

Much useful information has been derived from a report on the land tenures of the State written in 1899, by Major M. A. Tighe, Political Agent, Southern Baluchistán, and from the reports furnished by the Jám for the years 1904-5 and 1905-6, which are embodied in the Administration Reports of the Baluchistán Agency. A Bibliography of other books relating to Las Béla, of which use has been made, will be found at the end of Chapter IV.

The whole of the draft has been examined by the Officiating Wazír, M. Ghulám Husain, and Lieutenant H. Lawrence, Assistant Political Agent, Kalát.

Thanks are due to the officials of the State for the assistance they have so willingly rendered and especially to Khán Bahádur Háji Ahmad Yár Khán, the Wazír, and Háfiz Saifulla Khán, late Tahsildár at Las Béla.

*July, 1907.*

C. F. MINCHIN, MAJOR.

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## APPENDIX I.

### *List of Revenue, Agricultural and Shepherds' terms.*

Vernacular.	Explanation.
Abhún .. ..	Ears of <i>juári</i> in which grain has formed.
Ad .. ..	Land irrigated and ready for ploughing.
Agáto .. ..	An early crop.
Bandh .. ..	A big dam.
Bann .. ..	Embankment.
Bani or Pokh .. ..	Cultivation.
Ba Síri Pokh .. ..	To sow after second ploughing.
Bát andaín .. ..	<i>Mung</i> plant when in flower.
Báziár .. ..	Tenant.
Bandhanri or dána bandi.	Appraisement.
Bhalle .. ..	A good crop.
Bharanrín .. ..	To irrigate.
Bhiláro .. ..	To graze camels in <i>sarson</i> crop to help its growth.
Bhittar Bhanjanr .. ..	To crush clods after ploughing.
Bhui .. ..	Wages for grazing animals.
Bijjanri .. ..	Sowing seed.
Boh .. ..	<i>Juári</i> chaff.
Búri .. ..	Revenue-paying land.
Buthion .. ..	Small stalks of a <i>juári</i> crop that has been cut.

*List of Revenue, Agricultural and Shepherds' terms*  
—(continued).

Vernacular.	Explanation.
Charo .. ..	A small heap of <i>juári</i> chaff.
Dhakke Chhaddanr or taranr.	To harrow a field smooth after ploughing to retain moisture.
Dhalli haranr ..	To clear or winnow grain with a wooden implement.
Dhanrín ..	Land owner.
Dhago .. ..	Ox.
Dhanr .. ..	Flock.
Dharár .. ..	Shepherd.
Dhoro .. ..	A nullah.
Galaín .. ..	A kind of disease which appears in the ears of <i>juári</i> , and blackens the corn and renders it tasteless.
Ganar badhaín ..	<i>Sarson</i> , of which the stalks have formed.
Ganji .. ..	A large heap of <i>juári</i> stalks.
Gaun .. ..	A cow.
Ghato .. ..	A ram.
Gitto .. ..	<i>Juári</i> , the ears of which have formed, but are not visible.
Goram .. ..	A herd of cows.
Guár .. ..	Cowherd.
Guri badhaín ..	<i>Juári</i> crop in which stalks have formed.
Hári .. ..	A ploughman.
Har Jotanr, Har kánhanr, or khéranr.	To plough.
Hék siri pokh ..	To sow after first ploughing.



*List of Revenue, Agricultural and Shepherds' terms*  
—(continued).

Vernacular.	Explanation.
Hullér or moranr ..	Treading the ears of corn by bullocks.
Inám .. ..	Revenue-free land.
Jat .. ..	A camel-man.
Jué .. ..	Grazing ground.
Kada .. ..	Dry stalks of <i>mung</i> .
Kanduh.. ..	A share set apart for a pair of bullocks.
Kánrín .. ..	A kind of <i>juári</i> , the corn of which is black.
Káro pánri ..	Perennial water.
Katangar ..	Ears of <i>juári</i> from which grain has been extracted.
Kérág .. ..	A mixed flock but containing more goats than sheep.
Khand or Nir ..	A hole made in an embankment by water.
Kharja badhaín ..	Young green <i>sarson</i> clinging to the ground.
Kharia andain or Ghundi badhaín.	<i>Mung</i> plant when sprouting.
Kharo .. ..	Threshing heap.
Khas .. ..	A kind of disease in the <i>mung</i> crop by which it grows to a full size, but no pods form.
Kirhi .. ..	Dam thrown partially across a stream.
Kutti .. ..	<i>Mung</i> chaff.
Láb .. ..	Harvesting.
Ladháranr ..	To clear land of shrubs.

## List of Revenue, Agricultural and Shepherds' terms.

—(continued).

Vernacular.	Explanation.
Lái .. ..	Wages paid to reapers.
Lassi thi ..	The state of <i>sarson</i> when the flower has fallen off.
Láyáro .. ..	Reaper.
Luranr .. ..	Weeding.
Luro pánri ..	Flood water.
Mahoo-au ..	A kind of <i>sarson</i> disease when insects appear in the pods and destroy the grain.
Malánri.. ..	Second watering after sprouting.
Mihár .. ..	One who looks after buffaloes.
Mund .. ..	Sowing and harvesting seasons of the rain crops.
Or-bharyáin ..	When the crop is as high as the ridges of a furrow.
Orh .. ..	Second reaping of <i>juári</i> .
Pachhato .. ..	A late crop.
Pakki .. ..	Ripe.
Pakko abhún ..	Ripe ears of <i>juári</i> .
Pán to gatti ..	Embankment put in a channel to raise the water to the surface of the land.
Pakhyaro .. ..	A labourer specially appointed to scare birds.
Pharst .. ..	The ears of <i>mung</i> or <i>sarson</i> from which grain has been extracted. ..
Pharajun .. ..	Pods of <i>mung</i> .
Pháto gitto ..	<i>Juári</i> , the ears of which have formed and are visible.

*List of Revenue, Agricultural and Shepherds' terms*  
—(concluded).

Vernacular.	Explanation.
Pokhanr ..	Sowing seed.
Báh .. ..	Heap of clean grain.
Bakh .. ..	A water channel.
Rakhwál ..	A crop watcher.
Bédhág .. ..	Flock of sheep.
Bídh .. ..	Sheep.
Uthalai Pokhanr ..	To sow seed a second time in the same moist ground if the first seed fails to germinate.
Vas .. ..	<i>Kharíf</i> crop.
Vándo .. ..	<i>Rabi</i> crop.
Vag .. ..	A herd of camels.
Var .. ..	Full-sized <i>juári</i> crop.
Vathánr ..	Open ground where cattle are folded at night.
Wakhár.. ..	Granary.
Wár .. ..	A thorny enclosure around the field.

**APPENDIX II.—PRINCIPAL ROUTES  
IN LAS BELA.**

*Route I—Karáchi to Sonmiáni and Béla.*

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
Karáchi to Hab Chauki (R.H.)	16	16	(1) To Loharáni Lang and Levy Tracts.  (2) To Gadáni and Kund.	This path joins the main Hab river route through the Levy Tracts.  The path to Kund follows the right bank of the Hab river. That to Gadáni turns off at the point where the telegraph line crosses the Hab.
Náka Khá-rari (R.H.)	19	35	(1) To Mérewári Chauki (8m. thence over the Amiri, Háji Lakar or Paboni pass.  (2) To Uthal.	This path is little used. The Paboni affords the best crossing of the hills.  This is a short cut to Uthal and an easy road. The stages are Khurkéro (16m.), Drigo (11m.) and Uthal (14m.). There is water from wells at both Khurkéro and Drigo, but that at the latter place is indifferent. There are shops at Bála near Khurkéro.
Miáni or Sonmiáni (R.H.)	15	50	(1) To Ormara via Liári and Hingláj (see Hingláj-Ormára road). (2) To Pushtáb. There is one stage at Bála or Band-Windar (5m.). Road good for camels (3) To Sheikhráj via Phát. A good path.	There exists a well at Phát, between Liári and Miáni 9 miles from Liári and one mile north of the road.

NOTE.—The distances given have been obtained by measurement from the routes as shown on the Survey of India maps.

## Route I.—Karachi to Sonmiáni and Béla—(contd.)

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
Sheikhráj	18	68	...	<i>En route</i> from a place near the Wingoi river a path goes to Úthal via Buhár and Pír Sawái. There is water at both places.
Úthal (R.H.)	12	80	To Khárari Naka or Paboni Pass.  (2) To Sheh (14m.).  (3) To Liári (12m.).  (4) To Kanrách ...  (5) To Sháh Biláwal and Sárúna (see caravan route No. II).	For road to Khárari <i>vide</i> No. 2 above. At Drigo the road divides and tends eastwards to the Paboni pass. Halting places at Band-Windar (17m.), Mohbár river (12m.).  This path is liable to be stopped by floods in the Titíán branch of the Poráli river.  The path crosses the Titíán Band.  This is a difficult road, by the Khárari river. The first halting place is Pír Kambura whence path winds between mountains in the river bed.
Úthal Wai-ára.	18½	98½	...	From Pír Mángia, five miles north of Úthal, a fair weather trade road takes off to Pír Tiára, where it again joins the main road.
Pír Tiára	8	106½	To Kanrách ...	A bad road for loading animals via Lak Kihár.
Béla (R.H.)	10	116½	...	At Gador this is joined by the track from Liári ( <i>vide</i> Hingláj-Ormára route).

## Route I—Karachi to Sonmiáni and Béla—(concl'd.)

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
			(1) Jháu Lak ...  (2) To Kanrách ( <i>vide</i> caravan route No. III). (3) Béla to Wad and Kalát via Bárán Lak ( <i>vide Jhalawán Gazetteer.</i> ) (4) Béla to Liári and Miáni ( <i>vide</i> Hing-láj-Ormara road).	(1) Halting place at Náka Jháu where there are wells. The road is good to the top of the pass, and was made in 1888 by Rai Bahádur Hittu Ram.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The first stage of this road lies in the Karachi District. The portion in Las Béla was made in 1888 under the orders of B. B. Hittu Rám. It is about 7 feet wide and unbridged. Its importance is due to the fact that it is the main route between Karachi and the capital of the State. It constitutes also a continuation of the main route from Kalát to Wad and Béla. Bullock carts have been taken along it, but the usual mode of progression is by camel or horse for both which animals it is suitable. Between Hab Chauki and Khárari Náka the road passes over low hills which are sandy and seamed with water courses. Lak Bidok presents no difficulties. Floods constitute the principal difficulty on the road as the Hab, Windar and Khárari have to be crossed. That first named sometimes remains in flood for several days, especially in summer.

Water is plentiful at all stages, but is brackish at Miáni and Sheikhráj. There are shops at all stages except Waiára and Tiára. There are sweepers and chaukidárs at all the rest houses. There is no shelter at Sheikhráj, Waiára and Tiára.

Fodder is obtainable only at Uthal and Béla. For a supply at other places, notice to the local authorities is necessary. A small quantity of wood is procurable at all stages. Milk is procurable at Miáni, Uthal and Béla and meat at Béla. Line riders of the Indo-European Telegraph Department are stationed at Bawáni, Lak Bidok, Amb, Miáni or Sonmiáni, Mén-dhiári, Sheikhráj, and Babián.

## HINGLAJ-ORMARA ROAD.

## Route II—Miáni to Liári, Hingláj, Ormára and Kalmat,

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
Miáni to Phát.	13	13	(1) To Sheikhráj (4m). (2) <i>Thána Kán Barár</i> or <i>Kandéwári</i> .	This is a short cut usually followed by pilgrims, to the Hingláj shrine. The intermediate stages are <i>Badho</i> , and <i>Chárr</i> (or <i>Charáni</i> ) river. Water is obtained from wells dug in the river beds at these places, and there is a little fuel but no other supplies.
Liári ...	8	21	(1) To Sheikhráj (5 m.). (2) To <i>Uthal</i> via <i>Titián Band</i> (15m). (3) To <i>Gágu</i> (9 m.). (4) To <i>Sheh</i> and <i>Béla</i> .	<i>Sheh</i> is ten miles and the other halting stages are <i>Mángia</i> . (10 m.) and <i>Béla</i> (8 m.). There is a shop at <i>Sheh</i> and water and wood are procurable. After rain this track is impassable.
Rélu ...	8	29	...	
<i>Kandéwári</i> or <i>Thána Kán Barár</i> .	21	50	(1) To <i>Miáni</i> , see stage No. 1 above.	A halt may be made at <i>Nákti</i> (10 m.) instead of at <i>Kán Barár</i> or <i>Kandéwári</i> . From <i>Nákti</i> a road runs to <i>Béla</i> via <i>Daria Khán</i> and another via <i>Sheh</i> . The latter is the usual route followed by persons going from <i>Ormara</i> to <i>Béla</i> .
Phor River...	9	59	...	
Sangal ...	17	76	(1) To <i>Kuchli Bandar</i> .	Pilgrims en route from <i>Phor</i> river to <i>Sangal</i> generally make a detour to the <i>Chandra Gup</i> or <i>Butan</i> on the south of the road.



*Route II—Miáni to Liári, Hinglaj, Ormara and Kalmat.*

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
Agor ...	13	89	(1) To Hingláj ...	Hingláj is about 12 miles from Agor. Caravans bound for Hingláj generally halt at Agor and take a few camels for conveyance of their party up the Hingol river to the point from which the Hingol hill is ascended.
			(2) To Kund and Hingol Bandar.	This is a path fit for loading camels.
			(3) To Jháu.	
			(4) To Chambur in Kolwa.	
			(5) To Ormara via Harián river.	This track is seldom or never now used.
Kundrách ...	4	93		
Malán ...	9	102		
Buzi Lak or Jaki.	7	109		
Sarbatt ...	13	122		
Ballara ...	9	131		
Ormára ...	23	154	To Chambur Kalát in Kolwa.	
Garúki ...	18	172		
Basol ...	8	180		
Kalmat ...	13	193		

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This is only a track and is chiefly used by pilgrims to Hinglaj. The telegraph officials in charge of the Indo-European line also traverse it. As far as Agor, it is the route which was probably followed by Alexander after leaving the Indus valley and local tradition asserts that Muhammad bin Quásim and the Arab invaders traversed it on their way to India.

From Miáni to Agor and from Ballara to Ormara the path passes through open country. Mud swamps are traversed between Miáni and Phor; between Phor and Agor

the ground is sandy, as it is also west of Ballara. From Agor to Ballara the going is through hills and the Buzi Lak and Haran Rahi (Ass's path) are crossed. The Buzi pass has been made fit for animals of burden by the Indo-European telegraph officials.

The rivers crossed are the Poráli, Phor, Hingol, and Manéji. When in flood these rivers prevent all progress. Bain also renders the going throughout all the eastern portion of the route difficult. The water at all places, except Agor, Jaki and Sarbatt, is obtained from wells which would have to be deepened for a large party. Except at Agor the quality everywhere is indifferent.

The only place at which fodder is procurable without notice is Liári; fuel and all kinds of supplies can also be procured at this place. Small quantities of fuel in the shape of bushes and tamarisk can be obtained in the vicinity of all stages. As there are shops only at Liári, Ormára and Sangal, the latter a small one, supplies of all kinds have to be carried.

Liári and Ormára are the headquarters of *niábats*. There are *thánas* at these places and also Kán Barár or Kandéwári. Line-riders of the Indo-European Telegraph Department are stationed at all stages except Phát and Agor and also at Nakti, Hadiwári, and Bhal.

SHAH BILAWAL ROAD.  
Route III—Uthal to Sháh Biláwal and Sárúna.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
* Uthal to Dhirjo.	3	3	...	
Naran ...	12	15	...	The halting place lies to the south of the Naran pass which is passed <i>en route</i> .
Sánd River...	8	23	...	The halting place is about a mile above the junction of the Sánd River with the Windar.
			(1) To Karachi via Paboni pass.	For both these routes see Route IV, Kanrách Road.
			(2) To Kanrách and Béla.	
			(3) To Miáni via Fushtáb.	This road follows the Windar River. Halting places at Push-táb (10m.) and Bála (14m). Thence to Miáni 14 miles.
Sháh Biláwal or Sheh Bilál.	9	32	(1) To Karachi via Amiri thána. (2) To Hinidán via Saur.	See Hab River route No. IV.
Shutrákh Nak.	15	47	...	A path leads to Kangúra from a point about three miles north of Shah Biláwal.
Khardaghár.	8	55	(1) To Wad via the Sámotri R.	For details see <i>Jhalawán Gazetteer</i> .
Sárúna thána	10	65	...	For details of routes to and from Sárúna see Hab River route in this volume and also the <i>Jhalawán Gazetteer</i> .

\* For route to Uthal see Route 1, Béla Road.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This is the main artery of communication running from west to east in the Las Béla State. Uthal lies on the main Béla road and is, therefore, easily reached.

Between Uthal and Sárúna there are three passes, the Naran pass over the Mor hills, the Ghar pass near Shah Biláwal over the Pab Range and the Zén pass over the Chápár hill between Khardaghár and the Sárúna Valley. All three passes are traversable by laden camels.

The going in a few places is slippery for horses, but is not otherwise difficult. There are good springs with a plentiful supply of water at Dhirjo, Naran, Sánd, Shah Biláwal and Khardaghár and water in the Sámotri at Shutrákh Nak. Fuel is procurable at all stages, but should be collected beforehand for large parties. In ordinary years, hill grass can be collected as fodder at short notice. In dry years, a sufficient supply of fodder would be a difficulty. There are no shops *en route* but there is one at Kantúra near Shah Biláwal.

Floods in the Windar and Sámotri rivers are liable to make the crossings of these impassable for short periods.

Route IV—Levy Tracts or Hab River Route (Pathánwát)  
Karáchi to Hinidán, Lak Phúsi and Khuzdár.

Stages.	Intermediate distance in miles.	Total distance in miles.	Side paths.	Remarks.
Karachi to Mangahpir or Maggarpir.	10	10	...	
Lang Loharáni.	10	20	(1) To Hab Chauki ( <i>vide</i> Route I).  (2) To Uthal via Kuráro pass.  (3) To Sháh Biláwal via Amiri <i>thána</i> .	The first two stages lie in the Karachi District but at Lang Loharáni camp may be pitched either in British territory or across the Hab River in the Levy Tracts. This is a footpath only. Stages at Mohbár river, Windar river and Drigo.
Kíla ...	6	26		
Dinga ...	9	35	(1) To Sháh Biláwal via Amiri.	
Hinidán ...	13	48	(1) To Sháh Biláwal via Saur.	
Ladauk ...	10	58		
Duróji ...	11	69	(1) To Sehván.	
Díwána ...	14	83	(1) To Sárúna ...	The track goes via Ari Fir. It is passable for laden camels, but the ascent over the Khúni hills presents some difficulty.
Kotiro ...	17	100	(2) To Tando Rahím Khán via Bahlur. (1) To Sehván and Dádu Stations N. W. Railway, via Muséfari Lak and Tando Rahím Khán (2) To Sárúna <i>thána</i> via Trépori pass.	An easy road. For roads to and from Sárúna see <i>Jhalawán Gazetteer</i> .
Jabal Khán-ká-got.	16	116	(1) To Tando Rahím Khán via Lak Rohél.	
Lak Phúsi <i>thána</i> ...	9	125	(1) To Tando Rahím Khán via Lak Phúsi. (2) To Khuzdár via Máhri, and the Khidrání country.	For details of the route see <i>Jhalawán Gazetteer</i> .

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

This route was at one time much used by caravans travelling from Kandahár, Kalát and Khuzdár to the coast, and hence it became known to the inhabitants of the Levy Tracts as the Patháni Wát (the Pathán road). Owing, however, to the popularity of Miáni or Sonmiáni as a seaport in former days, this route never appears to have been able to compete with the Kohán Wát, the route which ran from Miáni to Wad, Kalát and thence to Kandahár.

The road after passing Lak Phusi enters the Jhalawán country and a full description of it will be found in the Gazetteer of that district.

Since the construction of the North Western Railway in Sind and the advent of the *Pax Britannica*, much of the traffic in *ghí*, wool and dwarf palm (*pish*) which formerly passed down the valley of the Hab from the grazing grounds of the Pab Range to Karachi, has been diverted eastwards towards Sind, passing over Lak Phúsi, Lak Rohél and Lak Garré to Tando Bahím Khán and other marts.

Up to Lak Phúsi, the Levy Tracts route may be described as easily practicable for loaded animals. The crossing of the Hab river at Lang Loharáni is easy, but liable to be stopped by floods. The country between Lang Loharáni and Hinidán is a good deal cut up by ravines, which, however, are not difficult to negotiate. Between Dinga and Hinidán, the Hab has to be crossed three times. North of Hinidán the road leaves the Hab and skirts the Hamligh hill, but again joins the river near Duréji thána. From here to Lak Phusi thána there are no difficulties.

Near Diwána thána a route of some importance goes via Ari Pír to the Sárúna valley and at Kotíro a cross road from Sárúna and the hill country between Sárúna and Wad crosses the Trépori and Muséfari passes and goes to Tando Bahím Khán in Sind via Lak Garré. This route is much frequented and the number of camels passing along it is reckoned locally at about a thousand a month. Another important side route to and from Sind runs via Lak Phúsi and much of the traffic

from Sind to Wad passes by this road and onward through Ujatho and Máhri.

In dry seasons, fodder would be a difficulty for large parties, but in ordinary years fuel and fodder are abundant. No other supplies are obtainable except at Mangah Pír and Bahlur near Diwána *thána* so it is advisable to carry them. Water is obtainable in plenty from pools in the river at all places except Kotíro where it sometimes runs short in the hot weather.

The portion of the route from Lang Loharáni to Dinga lies in the Bandíja country crossing the Hab, the Bikkak and Chhutta country is traversed up to Duréji, Diwána and Kotíro lie in the Báríja and Jamáli country and northward the route traverses the Khidrání country. The latter are a branch of the Zahri tribe of Kalát.

**APPENDIX III.—SCHEDULE OF TRANSIT  
DUES LEVIED IN THE STATE.**

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
<b>I.—Sung levied on exports.</b>		
<i>(a) From Béla to Karáchi.</i>		
<i>Sarshaf</i> (mustard)... ..	6 0 0	Per <i>dungi</i> .*
<i>Juári</i> and mung ... ..	2 12 0	Do.
Sesame ( <i>tirr</i> ) ... ..	4 12 0	Do.
<i>Sákar</i> ... ..	2 0 0	Do.
<i>Ghí</i> , honey and oil† ... ..	0 12 0	Per maund.
Wool ... ..	0 10 0	Do.
Oil-cakes, cotton-pods and onions. ... ..	0 2 6	Do.
Bones ... ..	0 2 0	Do.
Water-melons ... ..	0 3 0	Per camel load.
Melons, yarn, cotton, gum, antimony, <i>mari jowál</i> , <i>gugal</i> (bdellium), vessels (old) and sundries. ... ..	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i>
<i>Khár</i> ... ..	0 4 0	Per camel load.
Do. ... ..	0 2 0	Per donkey load.
Ashes ... ..	0 3 0	Per camel load.
Cow hide, large ... ..	0 3 0	Per piece.
Do. small ... ..	0 1 6	Do.
Goat hide, large ... ..	0 2 0	Do.
Do. small ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Sheep hide, large ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Do. small ... ..	0 0 6	Do.

\* A *dungi* weighs about 15 maunds.

† Same duty is charged on these articles when exported from Béla to Jháu and Khurásán.



Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
Camel, horse, bullock, mule and donkey—On sale of.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sheep or goat Do. ...	0 2 0	Per head.
Kids and lambs ...	0 1 0	Do.
(b. Exports from Las Béla State to Karáchi via Kanrách.		
Wool ...	2 0 0	Per camel load.
<i>Ghi</i> ...	2 4 0	Per maund.
Wool ...	1 0 0	} Per camel load. Exported from Anéji and Wad through Las Béla State.
<i>Ghi</i> ...	1 0 0	
Cow hide, large ...	0 3 0	Per piece.
Do. small ...	0 1 6	Do.
Goat hide, large ...	0 2 0	Do.
Do. small ...	0 1 0	Do.
Sheep hide, large ...	0 1 0	Do.
Do. small ...	0 0 6	Do.
Sheep and goats ...	0 2 0	Per head.
Lambs and kids ...	0 1 0	Do.
(c) Exports from Barári to Béla, Uthal, Sonmiáni and Liári.		
<i>Ghi</i> , honey and oil ...	1 8 0	Per maund.
(d) Exports from the town of Béla to other places in the State.		
Tobacco, piece-goods, grain; oil-cakes, cotton-pods, onions and sundries.	0 0 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
(e) Exports from Béla to Poráli and Laksar.		
Piece-goods ...	1 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Grain ...	0 0 6	Per rupee Do.
Oil ...	1 8 0	Per maund.
Liquors ...	5 0 0	Do.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
Sundries ... ..	0 0 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
II.— <i>Sung</i> levied on imports.		
(a) From Karáchi to Béla.		
Intoxicating drugs ... ..	15 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Liquors ... ..	31 8 0	Per maund.
Sundries, dates, etc. ... ..	10 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Grain ... ..	6 4 0	Do.
Cotton piece-goods and silk ... ..	5 0 0	Do.
Tobacco (black) ... ..	4 0 0	Per maund.
Tobacco (Mastung) ... ..	3 0 0	Do.
Snuff ... ..	20 0 0	Do.
Dates imported by sea ... ..	7 8 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(b) Imports from Karáchi into Las Béla State via Kan- rách.		
Piece-goods ... ..	5 0 0	Per Do. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Grain ... ..	6 4 0	Do.
Dates and sundries ... ..	10 0 0	Do.
Tobacco (black) ... ..	4 0 0	Per maund.
Tobacco (Mastung) ... ..	3 0 0	Do.
(c) Imports from Karáchi via Kanrách, re-exported to Khurásán, Anéji and Wad.		
Piece-goods, dates and sundries	2 8 0	Per camel load.
(d) Imports from Karáchi on exportation to Khurásán Gura, Poráti, Wad and Nál.		
Piece-goods and silk ... ..	2 8 0	Do.
Sundries ... ..	1 0 0	Do.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
(e) Imports from Karáchi, on re-exportation to Jháu, Mashkai, Kolwa, Panjgúr, Kéch, etc.		
Piece-goods, tobacco and sundries.	3 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(f) Imports from Khurásán, on exportation to Karáchi.		
Wool ... ..	0 2 0	Per maund.
<i>Ghi</i> and honey ... ..	1 0 0	Per camel load.
<i>Jowál, mari</i> and sundries ... ..	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
(g) Imports from Jháu, Kolwa, Panjgúr, Kéch, Barári, Kud and Khurásán, etc., into the State.		
Wheat, barley and rice ( <i>chokha sári</i> ).	0 1 0	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Tobacco ... ..	3 0 0	Per maund.
Pomegranates, seeds or rind ... ..	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Dates in <i>pát</i> ... ..	0 2 6	Per <i>pát</i> .
Dates in <i>humb</i> and other kinds not in <i>páts</i> .	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Dates ... ..	0 8 0	Per camel load.
Do. ... ..	0 4 0	Per donkey load.
<i>Jowál</i> and <i>mari</i> ... ..	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Melons and water-melons ... ..	0 3 0	Per camel load.
<i>Ghi</i> and honey ... ..	1 8 0	Per maund.
<i>Khár</i> ... ..	0 4 0	Per camel load.
Do. ... ..	0 2 0	Per donkey load.
Bones ... ..	0 2 0	Per maund.
Intoxicating drugs ... ..	15 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Liquors ... ..	0 12 0	Per bottle.
Antimony, gum, <i>gugal</i> ( <i>bdellium</i> ), sundries.	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cow-hide, large ... ..	0 3 0	Per piece.
Do. small ... ..	0 1 6	Do.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Ra. a p.	
Goat-hide, large ... ..	0 2 0	Per piece.
Do. small .. ..	0 1 0	Do.
Sheep-hide, large ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Do. small... ..	0 0 6	Do.
Camel, horse, mule, donkey and buffalo. On sale of -	0 0 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sheep and goat—Do.	0 2 0	Per head.
Do. young ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
(h) Imports from Poráli, Lak-sar and Gura on exportation to Karáchi.		
Wool ... ..	0 10 0	Per maund.
Ghi and honey ... ..	2 4 0	Do.
Jowál, mari, gum and anti-mony.	0 1 6	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Bones ... ..	0 2 0	Per maund.
Sheep and goats, young ... ..	0 1 0	Per head.
Sheep and goats ... ..	0 2 0	Do.
Mattings ... ..	0 1 0	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cow hide, large ... ..	0 3 0	Per piece
Do. small ... ..	0 1 6	Do.
Goat hide, large ... ..	0 2 0	Do.
Do. small ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Sheep hide, large ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Do. small... ..	0 0 6	Do.
(i) Imports from Jháu on exportation to Karáchi.		
Wool, ghi and grain ... ..	3 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(On all other articles <i>sung</i> is levied at the Béla rates.)		

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
III.—Rates of <i>sung</i> prevalent in the Levy Tracts.		
Wool ... ..	1 0 0	Per camel load.
Live stock (goats leaving the <i>illāga</i> for sale).	1 0 0	Per herd of 20.
Piece-goods and sundries ...	0 5 0	Per camel load.
Grain ... ..	0 4 0	Do.
Fuel ... ..	0 1 0	Do.
Green wood ... ..	0 2 0	Do.
Mustard ... ..	0 6 0	Do.
Wood from Kalāt territory ...	0 6 0	Do.
Grass ... ..	0 8 0	Do.
Honey ... ..	1 8 0	Per maund.
<i>Gugal</i> (bdellium) ... ..	0 8 0	Do.
Wool from Wad and Khurāsān	0 5 0	Per camel load.
<i>Mung</i> ... ..	0 4 0	Do.
Sesame ( <i>tirr</i> ) ... ..	0 4 0	Do.
Sacks ... ..	0 0 6	Per piece.
Cow-hide ... ..	0 4 0	Do.
Goat-hide ... ..	0 0 6	Do.
Sheep-hide ... ..	0 0 3	Do.
Camel. On sale of— ...	1 0 0	Per head.
Horse— Do. ... ..	1 0 0	Do.
Bullock or cow. On sale of—	0 8 0	Do.
Donkey ... ..	0 4 0	Do.
IV.— <i>Sung</i> levied at Ormāra.		
A.—IMPORTS.		
(?) Imports by land.		
Tobacco ... ..	3 12 0	Per maund.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
Dates and grain from Kéché, Panjgúr and Kolwa.	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	Per camel load. This consists of 2 annas paid to the State and 6 annas per load paid to the contractor.
Dates from Panjgúr ...	0 4 0	Per donkey load. A caravan consisting of not less than 4 donkeys pays 4 annas per load extra as <i>náibi</i> .
Liquors ... ..	0 4 0	Per bottle.
Dwarf palm leaves ...	...	1 bundle per camel load.
Salt ... ..	0 2 0	Per bag.
Sundries consisting of melons, water-melons, dwarf palm and dwarf palm fruit and wild berries.	...	One tenth in kind.
Imports from Karáchi, Bombay and other places.	2 8 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . Rs. 31-4-0 per cent are added to the original value of goods and duty is levied on the total.
Imports into Ormára intended for re-exportation to Kolwa and other adjoining districts.	1 0 0	Do. Do.
On all goods imported by Méd and Baloch traders	5 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(ii) Imports by sea.		
Imports from foreign countries.	5 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the market value of goods.
Grain imported by Méd and Baloch traders:—		
Rice ( <i>bilam</i> and <i>sanchu</i> ) ...	0 8 0	Per bag.
Do. ( <i>baháwali</i> and red) ...	0 6 0	Do.
B.—EXPORTS.		
Exports by traders to foreign countries.	2 8 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on value of goods calculated at rates given in the annexed schedule.
Export by Méd and Baloch traders.	5 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Fish, purchased in Ormára and exported to Panjgúr, Kolwá, Jháu, etc.	0 10 0	Per camel load.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
Fish, purchased in Ormára and exported to Panjgúr, Kolwa, Jháu, etc.	Rs. a. p. 0 6 0	Per donkey load, and also 6 annas per donkey load as <i>náibi</i> .
Goods from Kolwa and Jháu imported into Ormára and re-exported.	1 8 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on value of goods calculated at rates given in the annexed schedule.
Salt ... ..	2 8 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on value calculated at 8 annas per bag.
C.—PURCHASES, ETC., IN ORMARA.		
<i>Ghi</i> , purchased by traders from Méds and Baloch at Ormára.	0 1 0	Per rupee <i>ad valorem</i> .
Wool, goat hair, gunny bags and <i>ghi</i> purchased from individuals other than traders.	0 1 0	Do. Do.
Do. do. purchased from merchants.	5 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . The value is calculated at the following rates: wool and goat hair at 1 anna per Ormára maund; <i>ghi</i> Rs. 4 per Ormára maund; and gunny bags at 1 anna per bag.
Fish, caught by Arabs on the coast.	5 8 0	On every <i>zima</i> boat. Of this Rs. 4 are paid to the contractor, 8 annas to the Méd <i>motabar</i> and 8 annas as <i>náibi</i> .
Goods purchased by traders from the adjoining districts.	5 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sale of salt among merchants	0 2 0	Per bag.
Fish, purchased by traders from Daman known as <i>Gáú-Wáú</i> :—		
(i) Purchased at the coast...	0 2 0	Per 100 fish in addition to <i>sung</i> .
(ii) Purchased at Ormára market.	...	Assessed at one-tenth in kind and valued at market rate plus one rupee per 100 fish. The amount is recovered in cash.

NOTE 1.—Goods re-exported to other parts of the State or to adjoining districts are charged a further duty of 6 pies in the rupee *ad valorem*.

NOTE 2.—In addition to the prescribed rates which are levied on exports and imports, a tax (*haq-i-náka*) of Rs. 1-0-8 and Rs. 1-4-0 per cent *ad valorem* is levied on all imports and exports respectively, at Náka Kharari, from the merchants.

Schedule of rates prevalent in Ormāra for valuation of articles on which Sung is realised on exportation.

Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
Mats ( <i>sadrn top</i> ) ...	1 12 0	Per 20 pieces.
Do. ( <i>sadra nadam</i> ) ...	4 0 0	Do.
Do. large ( <i>sadra oth</i> ) ...	7 0 0	Do.
Dwarf palm bags ( <i>kapāt</i> ) ...	10 0 0	Per 100 bags.
<i>Kampu, galu</i> or <i>pishk</i> fish ...	4 0 0	Per 100 fish.
<i>Ranji, muahko, pindāli, kun, bombal</i> or <i>chāncho</i> fish.	1 8 0	Do.
Rotten fish ...	7 8 0	Per bundle.
<i>Kīrr</i> fish ...	15 0 0	Per 100 fish.
<i>Kara</i> or <i>soh</i> ...	7 8 0	Do.
Salmon or <i>kulgun</i> fish ...	5 0 0	Do.
<i>Pisant</i> fish ...	2 0 0	Do.
Wool ...	2 0 0	Per Ormāra maund.
Goat hair ...	0 12 0	Do.
Cotton ...	0 8 0	Do.
Bones ...	0 6 0	Do.
Goat-hide ...	0 6 0	Per piece.
Cow-hide ...	2 0 0	Do.
Dwarf palm fruit ...	2 0 0	Per gunny bag.
<i>Pāgās</i> (fish) fins ...	5 0 0	Per Ormāra maund.
<i>Rānju</i> do. fins and tail ...	10 0 0	Do.
<i>Pishk</i> do. fins ...	1 0 0	Do.
<i>Pāgās</i> do. tail ...	2 0 0	Do.
<i>Galu</i> do. maws ...	4 0 0	Do.



Articles.	Rate.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Mushko</i> (fish) maws ...	2 8 0	Per Ormára maund.
<i>Kirr</i> do. do. ...	12 0 0	Do.
Do. do. do. (reversed) ...	16 0 0	Do.
<i>Rara</i> do. do. ...	6 0 0	Do.
Do. do. do. (reversed) ...	8 2 0	Do.
<i>Kampu</i> do. do. ...	4 0 0	Do.
<i>Soli</i> do. do. ...	4 0 0	Do.
<i>Kun</i> do. do. ...	2 8 0	Do.
<i>Mangro</i> do. do. (pieces in strings.)	0 6 0	Do.
<i>Kirr</i> do do. (ditto) ..	20 0 0	Per 100 strings.
<i>Mangro</i> do. do. (ditto) ..	0 5 0	Per Ormára maun...
Dwarf palm ...	20 0 0	Per 100 bundles.

NOTE.—The Ormára maund is equal to 5 reers and 6 chittacks.