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HIMACHAL PRADESH



DISTRICT HANDBOOK

6

KINNAUR DISTRICT

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PREFACE

A District Census Hand Book is one of our volumes meant to give the reader ready, detailed and authentic information pertaining to the District. The whole idea of a District Census Hand Book was to give a wealth of information and to tap sources year after year and piece the material together so that this could indeed be a book that would have to be relied upon as a single best source of information.

Many officials had to labour very hard before any such book could be compiled. Information has been compiled for Village Directories from Housing Tables, Individual Slips and from Patwaris, Kanungos and from every Department that is associated with the District. My material for Kinnaur was ready in 1963 and I had been pressing for getting it printed through the Himachal Government Press. The printing and financing of this book is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Due to heavy commitments on the Press, it could not take up the job. Frantic efforts were all along made to give this job to Private Presses but there yielded no satisfactory results. In case the Himachal Administration had given this job either to a Government Press or a Private Press this would have been printed long ago.

Finally, Shri T.N. Bahel, I.A.S., Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, came to my rescue. He was gracious enough and so was the State Government, indeed to allow the printing to be done at the Government of India Press, Simla.

I am sure, very often my readers would be surprised that the 1961 publication should be printed in 1965 I would remind them to always realise that it takes a very great deal of efforts to bring out nearly 60 publications. There are serious bottlenecks at each stage and finally in the Press. The Government of India Press has very heavy commitments. But inspite of all this it has shown me a handsome fairness for which I am most grateful.

It has taken a young and competent team of colleagues to compile, and tabulate the information and check and re-check this. Whatever was sent to the Press has been processed here and some portions even in the Registrar General's Office in Delhi.

For the first time I saw the District Census Hand Book in Chamba where I was Deputy Commissioner in 1958-59 before I joined this Organisation. I sought for some information which was only available in 1951 District Census Hand Book. One of my colleagues kindly hunt out the District Census Hand Book. I had never seen one before and for me so many tables and such elaborate data came as a very great surprise. I had no idea whatsoever that one day it would be my good fortune to write reports and books on Himachal Pradesh which would surprise many for the variety and details of the data processed here. As time passed at each stage there were many longings for accurate facts and figures. As there was going to be some delay in printing, so we freely gave material to the different Government Departments or others who sought information from us. These were freely supplied to the Election Department, Postal Department, Development Department, Medical Department, Life Insurance Corporation, Labour Bureau, the Director of Education, the Director of Statistics, the Gazetteer Unit and the Block Development Officers. I do realise how much many other Department are looking forward to these Publications.

Going through the array of 1951 Census of India Publications it was a treat to see the set of Publications from Bengal. Apart from the General Report, the District Census Hand Books contained a wealth of useful information on the Districts of Bengal. This was the work of the highly imaginative and versatile Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., who now heads our organisation as Registrar General, India for the last many years. I have learnt so much from him.

There are a few maps and the whole aim and purpose of this report is to be one meant for constant and every day reference. It is not that everyone would be interested in all this information all the time. Different persons would have different interests at different times. I do hope that for years to come this finds a utility which it has been our great endeavour to work for.

Apart from analysing the District or the Chapter Headings that are indicated in the contents, there will be Administrative statistics and statistics on Agriculture, Industries Vital Statistics, Public Health, Education, Communications, Community Development and Markets. Then there will be a series of statistical tables. There will be general economic tables, household economic tables, social and cultural tables migration tables, housing tables and special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are giving a list of craftsmen and tables on fairs and festivals. Very little has ever been written on fairs and festivals of Himachal Pradesh. A few lines may seldom appear in any report of fairs and festivals. A detailed study has been carried out separately about the many splendours and surprises that I have come across. In this, only tables have been given. They would be of value for Planners, Administrators, Sociologists and Commercial Firms in many more varied ways than I can straight away think of. With the advance of Agriculture, the craftsmen would have to receive greater attention. Apart from the fact, many of those belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, quite a few horticulturists would progress far beyond expectations due to growing of fruit trees whereas the craftsmen's rate of economic growth would be at comparatively a snails pace unless very determined efforts are put in to help them to get out of the stagnation and to make these artistic and magnificent crafts popular again.

"Boswell", Simla-5.
Dated 7th September 1965

RAM CHANDRA PAL SINGH

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My first and foremost gratitude goes to my friend Nalini Jayal, IFAS, Deputy Commissioner who knows the District better than anyone else that I can think of because of his long association there. Then Shri Harish Chandra, S.D.O. Kalpa and District Census Officer, Kinnaur has been a very helpful reference in all these years. Shri Harbans Singh Negi, Shri Guman Singh and later on Shri B.R. Lakhanpal have always assisted me and so have their other colleagues. Then innumerable officials and non-officials helped me with their untiring gest. I would like to convey my special thanks to Shri Pyare Lal Negi who with his long association with the ruling family of Bushahr has come to my help.

I would also like to convey my warm thanks to my colleagues in this organisation Shri R.R. Sharma, Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations and Durga Singh, Office Superintendent who have been of invaluable help to me. They were ably assisted by:

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"Boswell", Simla-5 — RAM CHANDRA PAL SINGH

Dated November, 1965

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1	**Introducing the District**	
	(*a*) Physical features	1. Gazetteer of Simla Hill States.
	(*b*) Forests	1. Forests Working Plan.
	(*c*) Flora	Revised Working Plan for Kinnaur and Kochi Forests (upper Sutlej Valley) Himachal Pradesh 1961-62 to 1975-76 by J. C. Tandon P.F.S.(I) (Part I).
	(*d*) Fauna	1. Game Warden, Wild life. 2. Deputy Director of Fisheries.
	(*e*) Climate	1. Forest Working Plan. 2. Gazetteer of Simla Hill State.
	(*f*) Geology	1. Geological Survey of India.
2	People	1. "Account of Koonawar" by Alexandar Gerard. 2. Gazetteer of Simla Hill States.
3	Medical and Public health	Director of Health Services.
4	Education	Director of Education.
5	Agriculture	Director of Agriculture.
6	Animal Husbandry	Director of Animal Husbandry.
7	Industries	Director of Industries.
8	Communication and Road Development ..	Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
9	Panchayats	Director of Panchayats.
10	Co-operatives	Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
11	Banking and Commerce	Manager H. P. State Co-operative Bank, Simla.
12	Land Revenue and Land Tenure	1. Director of Land Records. 2. Gazetteer of Simla Hill States.
13	Community Development	Development Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

PART I

INTRODUCING THE KINNAUR DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

In 1960 the Kinnaur district was formed of the Chini tehsil and 14 villages of Rampur tehsil of Mahasu District. It has three sub-divisions—Nachar, Kalpa and Poo. Nachar Sub-Division contains Nachar tehsil while Kalpa Sub-Division contains Kalpa and Sangla tehsils. Poo Sub-Division consists of tehsil Morang and two-sub-tehsils of Poo and Hangrang. The district has 77 inhabited revenue villages. The most populous village is Bhabha, with a population of 1893 persons, followed by Sangla which has a population of 1,841. There is no urban area in this district.

Prior to the merger of the states, this tract was a part of the erstwhile Bushahr state. Subsequently it was a part of Mahasu district. In addition to the area of Chini tehsil, the Pargana 18/20, (Atharah Bish) of tehsil Rampur, which comprised of the patwar circle No. 15, Paunda, and the revenue estates of Natpa, Kandar, Rupi, Barakamba, Chhotakamba and Kachang Rokchang garshu in Rupi patwar circle No. 16 of Pargana 15/20 (Pandra Bish) of tehsil Rampur were taken from Mahasu district to form the Kinnaur district. The area of this district, according to the Surveyor General is 2,517 sq. miles.

The following statement shows the number of villages and population of each Sub-Division :—

Dis rict Sub-Division	No. of inhabited villages	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Ki inaur District	77	40,980	20,808	20,172
Nachar Sub-Division	21	12,120	6,417	5,703
Kalpa Sub-Division	24	15,612	7,908	7,704
Poo Sub-Division	32	13,248	6,483	6,765

History

In the days gone by, the area now known as Kinnaur district was of little significance as a separate unit. It formed a part of the erstwhile state of Bushahr until the merger of the state into Himachal Pradesh and subsequent to that historical event till 1-5-1960 it was a part of Mahasu district.

Physical Features

This district is secluded, rugged and mountainous to an extraordinary degree and it lies on both sides of the Sutlej. It is situated between 31°—05′ -55″ and 32°—05′ -20″ north latitude and between 77°—45′—0″ and 79°—00′ -50″ east longitude. It is about 50 miles in length and about 40 miles in breadth.

Boundaries—Kinnaur is bounded on the north by Spiti on the east by Tibetan territory; on the south by Mahasu District and Tehri Garhwal District of U.P. and on the west by Mahasu district.

Configuration—Generally speaking the Kinnaur district is inhabited only on or near the banks of the river Sutlej and other streams that run through the area here and there. The villages are mostly found from 7,000 to 12,000 feet and scattered. Two or three villages seldom occur within stage and sometimes none is to be found for several miles.

The face of the country presents high hills and low dales, with rapid and rushing streams and streamlets and is marked by precipitous sky-high-mountains with their peaks usually covered with perpetual snow.

Hills—The district consists of series of mountains and precipitous ravines descending rapidly to the bed of the Sutlej. It is bounded on its northern frontier by spurs of snowy mountains which separate it from Spiti and on the east by similar spurs by which it is shut off from Tibet.

The two chains of lofty summits which branch off in a south west or southern direction from the elevated ridge on the left bank of the Indus fall within this district and are known as Parasala and Purgeol. The Parasala is estimated by Alexander Gerard, to be 21,000 feet high and the heights of Purgeol at two points at 22,630 and 22,488 feet.

At a height of 21,400 feet Gerard found, the granite rocks on Purgeol and he, concluded that other peaks were probably of the same formation.

Gerard supposed that there was a great central ridge, the famous Kailash mountain, or a continuation of it, that throws off the waters of the two large rivers of India, namely the Indus and the Brahmputra, into two opposite directions and it is there that, we may expect to find the most elevated land, at least in the district of Kinnaur.

River System—Sutlej the principal river of the district arises in the Himalayas and has plentiful and perennial sources of water. It enters Kinnaur district from the Tibetan territory by a pass and reaches the border of Kulu.

The main feeders of the river in the district are Lee or Spiti, Baspa, Tidong, Wangar and Darbung besides various other small streams and streamlets, some of which are seasonal.

Lee or Spiti rises, according to Gerard on the northern slope of the Parasala range. The confluence of the Lee and the Sutlej at an elevation of 8,494 feet is described by Gerard as very striking. The flanks of the passage are solid granite, stratified and seem perfectly mural. The contrast between the two streams is striking, the Lee issues forth from its almost subterraneous concealment in a calm deep blue body, to meet the Sutlej.

Baspa, another feeder of the Sutlej, rises on the north-east declivity of the outer range of the Himalayas.....According to Gerard it is about 45 miles in length. It is a fine stream, running smoothly down a romantic valley, bounded on the north-east by the huge Raldung range. Its channel is wide and forms many islands of stones and pebbles, overgrown with berries and willows. It receives various streams and streamlets on both the right and left sides :—

Left Side

1. Baturing Khad
2. Brua Khad
3. Chitkul Khad
4. Hurba Khad
5. Rasorang Khad
6. Rokti Khad
7. Shong Khad
8. Shoni Khad
9. Singon Khad

Right Side

1. Gorgarung Khad
2. Rona Khad
3. Sushang Khad

Baspa falls into Sutlej in latitude 30°—30/9′, longitude 78°11′ at an elevation of 5,945/above the level of sea at Karchain.

Tidong rises on south east frontier, towards Garhwal and holding a north westerly course along the north western base of the huge Ruldung range, it falls into the Sutlej near Baspa.

Wangar is a tributary of the river Sutlej flowing from the eastern declivity of the Damuk Ghue. It falls into the Sutlej on the right side, at Wangtu.

Forests

The area of forests in the district according to the Forest Department is 77212 Acres or 120·64 square miles. About a century ago there were plenty of large mature trees. During the last century, forests properly demarcated and reserved were worked under proper plans and these are still being exploited. In others, people thought themselves at liberty to cut down the forests and start cultivation. They were exploited by the owners or the right holders for timber or fuel or heavily lopped for fodder, or green manure. This was a period of uncontrolled exploitation of reserved forests, when forest crop was destroyed and soil laid bare through destructive misuse. Now a picture of eroding hills, deepening gullies, extending slips and abandoned cultivation meet the eye. The villagers are experiencing difficulty in getting large sized trees for constructing of their houses. An acute shortage of fire wood is being felt in several parts.

Causes that led to this state of affairs are not far to seek. Large scale fellings of forest tracts, outside reserved and demarcated forests, took place in an unrestricted manner for house construction, for the extension of cultivation and for finding grazing grounds for the ever increasing cattle. These fellings combined with fires, loppings and over grazing resulted in the destruction of large areas of forests and pasture lands.

Early History of the Forests

Prior to 1850 no records were available of the early history of the forests. It seems almost certain that larger areas must have been under forest. In 1850 an Indian trader purchased deodar trees from the Raja of Bushahr at 2 annas each. It was only after 1859 that the forests were worked more systematically. It is said that the Indian trader Arratoon and some other Indian and Foreigner traders obtained permits to fell indefinite number of trees merely for a bag of rupees. In 1851, Lord Dalhousie the then Governor General of India deputed Captain Longden to explore and report on the forests of the Western Himalayas which included Bushahr. A favourable report was submitted in 1852-53. Other well-known names associated with the forest activities in these areas during this period were Mr. Cleghorn and Mr. Strong. In 1861 the forests of the Bushahr State were managed by the British Government and a lease concluded with the Raja of Bushahr in consideration of certain payments. Sir Dietrich after

his appointment as the first Inspector General of Forests of India deputed Captain Longden to explore and report on the forests of the Western Himalayas which included Bushahr. A favourable report was submitted in 1852-53. Other well-known names associated with the forest activities in these areas during this period were Mr. Cleghorn and Mr. Strong. In 1864, the forests of Bushahr State were managed by the British Government and a lease concluded with the Raja of Bushahr in consideration of certain payments. Sir Dietrich after his appointment as the first Inspector General of Forests of India alongwith Captain Wood and Stewart toured these forests. He estimated that about 30,000 trees were felled between 1859 and 1863.

Before the merger, the forests of Bushahr State were taken from the Durbar by the Punjab Government on lease. According to the terms of the lease certain forests were kept reserved for the use of ruler. With the merger, the lease was amuled and the management and control of all the forests was transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

The chief factors affecting the distribution and quality of forest vegetation are rainfall, and elevation aspect. On the basis of rainfall the district can be divided into two zones; wet zone and dry zone. Wet zone gets rainfall due to the monsoon, while the dry zone does not get any rainfall.

Species of forest trees—Pinus longifolia, Pinus wallichiana, Cedrus deodara, Picea smithiana and Abies Pindro, Pinus gerardiana form a broad belt of forest along both sides of the Sutlej valley and the side streams between the cliffs of the gorge below and alpine pastures and eternal snows above.

Moist Zone Forests—They comprise the Taranda range forests. On the left side of the valley with northern exposure, forests come much lower down towards the river than they do on the right bank, while isolation of direct sun light restricts the spread of vegetation. On the left side, the forests are particularly continuous. From the river side at 3,500 feet to alpine pasture at 12,000 feet on the right base consists of grass lands and higher up are the forest belts. Along the side stream, however, the forests are well developed.

On the lower slopes upto 5,000 feet Chir pine occurs in pure form and higher up gives way to quercus incana and rhodeondron arboreum. On sheltered ravine bank between 5,000 to 12,000 feet cedrus deodara and pinus wallichiana forr intervine forests. Higher up from 7,000 to 10,000 picea smithiana with mixture of broad leaf species predominate. Upper forests consists of picea smithiana and abies pindro which merge with top belt of quercus semecarpifolia alone which are the alpine pastures.

Dry Zone forests—These include forests of Chini and Kilba Kailash ranges. In this zone low level pine is the neoza pine which forms a very open forest. Above these, there are deodar forming pure forest belt with light mixture of neoza. Still above this there are blue pine and spruce, followed by silver fir between 9,000 and 12,000 feet.

The record of rights for users, which is very detailed and which has been drawn up for each demarcated forest separately, is given in the Forest Settlement Report of Sutlej valley. The rights of concessions are not personal but appendant to agricultural within theirs chak land. Grazing of domestic and agricultural cattle, including sheep and goats used for carrying loads, yaks, donkeys and ponies, during the whole year have been granted in demarcated forests of the district. It is laid down that all the rights exercised in the demarcated forests can be exercised in the same way as in the undemarcated forests. The record of rights for each demarcated forest is village-wise. Right to "thach" or penning of sheep in the forest at night has also been allowed. Permission to lop trees for fodder and litter has been granted but subject to certain conditions. Grazing is the most important right affecting forest management. Nautors are not allowed in domesticated forests.

Every bit of vegetation has to be preserved for maintaining the steady flow of water in the Sutlej and to keep its water free of silt, a big proportion of which comes from Kinnaur district. The forests of Kinnaur are valuable timber forests and source of considerable revenue.

Flora—The following species of the plants are found in the district:—

Botanical Names	*Local Names*
1. Berberis Aristata	Kemal
2. Berberis Lycium	Kashnale
3. Berberis Petiolaris	Karundu
4. Betula Utilis	Bhojpatra
5. Capparis spinosa	Bussar
6. Cedrus Deodara	Deodar

M/P(D)12HPGovt.—3

Botanical Names	*Local Names*
7. Clematis Buchananiana	Bailen Climbers
8. Clematis Barbellata	
9. Clematis Connate	
10. Clematis Graveolens	
11. Clematis Grata	
12. Clematis Montana	
13. Clematis Orientalis	
14. Cotoneaster Bacillaris	Reosh
15. Corylus Colurna	Sheloi
16. Daphne Oleoides	Agru
17. Elsholtzia polystachya	Pag
18. Frazinus Xanthoxyloides	Thun
19. Ilex dipyrena	Kaderu
20. Indigfera Gerardina	Kathi
21. Juglans regia	Akharot
22. Myrsine Africana	Chitring
23. Pbetronthus rugosus	Pag
24. Pinus excelsa	Kail
25. Pinus Gerardiana	Neoza
26. Pinus longifolia	Chir
27. Pistacia Integerrima	Kakreran
28. Prinsepia Utilis	Bhekumi
29. Prunus Arméniaca	Chuli
30. Prunus Padus	Jamu
31. Prunus persica	Baimi, Aru
32. Prunus Puddum	Phaja
33. Pyrus Communis	Nashpati
34. Pyrus Malus	Seo
35. Pyrus pashia	Kainth
36. Rhus Punjabensis	Tittri (Harku)
37. Rhus Succedanca	Sish
38. Rumex Hastatus	Shrub
39. Rumex Napalansis	Shrub
40. Spiraea-lindbeana	Kusht
41. Syringa Embodi	Shapar
42. Viburnum Cotinifotium	Tustuskhatele

A detailed list of flora has been given in Appendix II.

Fauna—This district once used to be quite rich in alpine fauna. With the growth of population, and construction of roads, the density of fauna has decreased a lot in this region. The following are the wild life species found in the district :—

1. Bharal or blue sheep
2. Brown bear (Lal Bhalu or snow bear)
3. Hill fox (Lomri)
4. Common jungle cat
5. Porcupine
6. Common Europeon bat
7. Common musk threw musk rat (Chachmder)
8. Common otter Udbilao
9. Common rat
10. Common Indian rat or roof rat
11. Common house mouse
12. Dark brown leaf bat
13. Flying fox
14. Ghoral
15. Great Himalayan leaf nosed bat
16. Himalayan langur
17. Himalayan black bear (Bhalu, Richh)
18. Himalayan thar
19. Himalayan palm civet
20. Himalayan ibex
21. Indian mountjack migrating (Jungle Bakri)
22. Jackal (Gidhar, Shial)
23. Large brown flying squirrel
24. Leopard cat (Chita Billi)
25. Leopard or Panther (Tendwa)
26. Long eared rat
27. Musk deer
28. Red dynx or caracal (Sinaghush)
29. Rhesus monkey
30. Serow
31. Small Tibetan grey fox
32. Small grey fox
33. Snow leopard
34. Upland hare
35. White nosed weasel
36. Yellow bellied weasel
37. Himalyan Wolf or Chanku in local parlance
38. House Hare

Out of the mammals that are denizens of this district, brown bear, musk deer, Tibetan antelope and ibex are better known. The wild cat leopard

cat and the civet cat are common. Jackal and hill fox are also found.

Birds—Pheasants, monals, hawks, eagles, dove and pigeons are commonly found. Snow cock, tragopan, plash, koklash and chakors are also seen. Raven and the common Indian crows are plentiful.

Reptiles—Snakes of various kinds are found some times. Common reptile species are the spotted agama, Indian Chameleon, common krait and the harmless creatures. In the emphibia family, frogs are found at places. Among the lizards, monitor lizard, common house gecko and garden lizard are seen occasionally.

Fish

Among fish, two families of salmo—fario, oreinus sinuatus are to be found. The indigenous fish fauna is uniformly distributed in the waters of the district. The exotic fish species salmo fario (brown trout) is found in the Baspa river in the Sangla valley and fishery is being revived. The Baspa river has a great potentiality for being developed as a trout stream.

Sanctuaries

Wild life sanctuaries Lippa-Asrang and Rackcham Chitkul covering an area of 13,000 acres have been formed in the district. The following wild life species are found in these sanctuaries:—

Ibex, bharal, black and brown bear, musk deer, snow-leopard, weasela, monals, chakors, koklash, snow pigeons.

Climate

There are four pretty well defined seasons:—

Spring	..	From middle of March to the middle of the May
Summer	..	From May 16 to September 15
Autum	..	From September 16 to November 30
Winter	..	From December 1 to March 15

For climatic description, the district of Kinnaur needs distinct treatment in respect of its two well marked geographical regions. The two ranges have different climatic conditions with a fairly well marked.

The variance of climate is as varied as the area. One experiences change, from the heat of the tropical zone almost to the freezing temperature of a lapland winter. In the outer Himalaya which is partly under the influence of the periodical rain, the temperature is much more uniform than in the interior, where the summer is sultry, and the winter extremely cold. From 8,000 to 10,000 feet, in favourable situations, such as Chango, Leo and Morang the temperature of July and August is from 68° to 72°F and the October temperature is about 50°F, at 12,000 feet, the summer temperature appears to be from 55°F to 64°F and in October it is 3° or 4° below 40°; but at this time the thermometer, at sunrise is from 20° to 28°.

In summer, it acts fairly main in lower hills. The winter is often rigorous, and in some parts there is no moving out of the homes because of heavy snow. May and October have very low relative humidity and are the drought months. Kilba is at an elevation of 6,600 feet, the mean monthly temperature varies from 41°F to 74°F. There is a progressive decrease in rainfall as one goes from West to East. In the eastern part of the district there is practically no rainfall during the monsoon months. Victor Jacquonment who travelled in Kinnaur remarks, "The climate is beginning to be very different from that of the southern slopes of the mountain. Here there are nothing but wind and haze, whereas on the other side, the rain is coming down by the bucketfull".

Along the valley of the Sutlej as far east as Wangtu the rainfall does not greatly vary from Simla, but beyond Wangtu the difference is considerable. The rainfall becoming less and less as Shipki is approached so that the climate of the upper Kinnaur is semi arid. West of Wangtu, the Sutlej valley has an annual rainfall of 70 inches. At Kilba 10 miles East of Wangtu this drops to 43 inches, and at Poo to 16 inches. Practically speaking, the monsoon rains are spent before they reach Kalpa. Generally the temperature of the inhabited places is moderate in summer and in valleys, the winters are comparatively genial.

There are at present six rain gauge stations in the district.

1. Kalpa
2. Kilba
3. Nachar
4. Namgia
5. Purbani
6. Sangla

The Bhakra Dam Administration has set up silt observation laboratory at Namgia on river Sutlej. In this laboratory, the water samples from the river are daily analysed for different grades of silt. The meterological observations such as rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures and the relative humidity are also carried out.

The following table gives the mean maximum and minimum temperatures recorded at Namgia during 1961.

MEAN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE RECORDED AT NAMGIA DURING 1961

	Mean Maximum	*Mean Minimum*
April . . .	65	50
May . . .	67	53
June . . .	75	65
July . . .	78	62
August . . .	73	67
September . . .	65	57
October . . .	58	52

The following table shows the monthly rainfall at various places in the district in 1960 :—

Month	*Kilba* (m.m.)	*Sangla* (m.m.)	*Purbani* (m.m.)	*Kalpa* (m.m.)	*Nachar* (m.m.)
January .	66·6	92·6	76·1	65·6	97·7
February .	..	..	..	..	..
March . .	161·3	136·5	133·3	155·0	138·5
April . .	93·6	113·8	61·6	93·7	120·9
May . .	11·4	8·9	9·6	10·1	1·8
June . .	37·7	33·3	32·0	42·0	48·2
July . .	57·3	54·4	31·4	37·7	154·7
August . .	42·4	49·6	18·7	25·8	67·7
September .	10·7	10·5	8·4	9·4	24·5
October .	11·0	14·5	11·2	13·2	12·4
November .	6·1	14·0	11·4	15·2	..
December .	52·1	45·7	48·2	47·0	38·1

GEOLOGY

Most of the area falling in the Kinnaur District has yet to be mapped. A general account of the geology of the area is being given in the present note.

Rocks varying in age from Pre-Cambrian to Permo-Carboniferuous are exposed in the Kinnaur district.

The Kinnaur district can be subdivided in three following main sectors on the basis of geological formations.

1. *Between the border of Kinnaur and Mahasu District and Jangi.*

The geological formations exposed in this area have been named as Sarahan series. The Sarahan series constitute schist and gneisses with granite and pegmatite intrusions and basic-rocks.

The main type of schists are biotite schist, quartz-muscovite-schist and quartz-talc schist. These are intruded by basic intrusions, which have been metamorphosed to amphibole schists.

Gneisses of the Sarahan Series are grey in colour and medium to coarse grained in texture. They frequently pass in the schist.

Igneous rocks belong to three different period of intrusions.

The rocks of the Sarahan series belong to Pre-Cambrian period.

2. *Between Jangi and Shipkila*

The rocks of this sector have been designated as Jangi series.

It comprises slates, carbonaceous slates, graphite phyllite, chlorite phyllite, sandstone grading into quartzite and thin bands of limestone.

These formation range from Pre-Cambrian to Cambrian in age.

3. *Area north and west of Shipki la*

The formations exposed in this area belong to Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Permo-carboniferuous.

The Ordovician and Devonian are represented by red quartzite and grits, often underlain by conglomerates and passing upwards into shales with bands of limestone and dolomite.

The limestone bands have yielded fossils of molluscs, brachiopod, corals, gastropod and trilobites.

The overlying rocks known as Muthquartzite belong to Devonian age.

The Devonian is succeeded by a great development of limestone and dolomite belonging to Lower and Upper carboniferuous and Permian systems.

The limestone which are extensively crushed and brecciated vary from pure limestone through dolomitic limestone to pure dolomite.

These formations are rich in fossil remains.

The People

In old Sanskrit books, the Kinners, Yakshas and Ghandharyas are considered godly tribes. Kalidasa refers to the Kinners as "Ashvamukhs". (A number of anthropologists consider them to be from the original Aryan stock, but one cannot fail to notice a definite trace of Mongoloid features in these.) According to Alexandar Gerard in his "Account of Koonawur" of—year.

"The inhabitants are generally of dark complexion but good looking, and some of them have ruddy faces; they are well made and muscular, and their stature is from five feet five inches to five feet nine inches; they are frank, active, generous, hospitable and highly honourable in their dealings." There are two principal castes in Kinnaur district, Rajputs Kanets and the Scheduled Castes with a few sub-castes. Kanet—Rajputs belong to the Khasha tribe which finds a mention even in Mahabharata.

Kanets have somewhat inferior section called Waza. Among the Harijans, Lohar (Blacksmith) and the Badhi (Carpenter) consider themselves superior to shoe-makers or Chamars. The blacksmiths, carpenters and shoemakers are known in the local dialect as Domang, Auras and Chamang. The state of general restriction among these castes is that water or cooked food which has been touched by the lower castes is not used by Kanet Rajputs. If a Kanet Rajput ate such food inadvertantly he, during the princely regime, would apply to the Raja who bade him make expiation and pay some nazrana or forfeit. This custom was called Sajeran or sacheran.

The high Kanets and Wazes marry among their own castes only. The girls of Wazas are not taken in marriage by the Kanets nor do they give their daughters to Wazas. If any one out of the Kanets marries a girl from Waza caste he is considered inferior and excommunicated. Similarly if a girl out of Kanets contracts a marriage with a Waza boy she is considered inferior and ex-communicated.

Similar is the case among Scheduled Castes. Blacksmiths and carpenters consider themselves superior to Kolis or Chamaras. The former do not eat with the Kolis and do not enter into matrimonial ties with them".

These traditional restrictions are purely on the basis of caste system have been playing their role. But after independence the hold of caste rigidity and consequent restriction of marriage alliances is on the wane though not completely extinct.

Rahul Sankrityayan, the eminent Scholar has written in his book "Himalaya Parichaya—Part I" that two thousand years B.C. Khash entered Himalayas from the Eastern Central Asia . Vedic Aryans came to Himalayas from the plains or north India after the Khash. Even before these two tribes, possibly there used to live another tribe in the Himalayas known as Kinner—Kirat.

Rahul further says that once Khash were living throughout the Himalayas. In Mahabharat, it is stated that Khash brought presents in Yudhishthira's Rajsuya Yajna to show their loyalty to the great King. The following shlokas refer to Khash—

मेरुमंदरयोर् मध्ये शैलोदाम् अमितो नदीम् ।
एते कीचकवेणनां छायां रम्यामुपासते ।। २ ।।
खसा एकासना ह्यर्हाः प्रदरा दीर्घ-वेणवः ।
पारदश्च कुलिन्दाश्च तगणाः परतंगणाः ।। ३ ।।
तद् वै पिपीलकं नाम उद्घतं यत् पिपीलिकैः ।
जातरुपं द्रौणमेयम् अहार्षुः पुंजशो नृपा : ।। ४ ।।
पार्वतीयं वलिं चान्यं आहृटत्य प्रणताः स्थिताः ।
अजातशत्रोंनृपतेर् द्वारि तिष्ठन्ति वारिताः ।

मेरु और मंदर (दोनो पर्वतों) के बीच शैलोदा नदी के किनारे कीचक (नामक) वांसों की रम्य छाला में खस, एकासन, अर्हं, प्रदर, दीर्घवेणु, पारद, कुलिंद, तगंण, परतंगण लोग बसते है, ये राजा (युधिष्ठर के यज्ञमें) पिपीलिकाओं (चींटियों द्वारा निकाले पिपीलक नामक सुवर्ण को द्रोण-द्रोण भर पुंजह----पार्वतीय उपायनो को लिए शत्रूहीन राजा (युधिष्ठर के द्वार को घेरे प्रणतः खड़े थे ।

Manu has also made a mention of Khasha in the following shlokas:—

शनकेस्तु क्रियालोपाद् इमाः क्षत्रियः-जातयः ।
वृषलत्वं गता लोके ब्राह्मणा दर्शनेन च ।। ४६ ।।
पौंड्रकाश्चौड्र-द्रविड़ाः कम्बोजा यवनाः शकाः ।
पारदाः पह्त्वाः चीनाः किराता दरदाः खशा ।। ४४ ।।

Grierson too suggests that the earliest known Indo-Aryan or Aryan inhabitants of the Himalayan tract, known as the Sapadalaksha, were the Khash who spoke a language akin to the Pishacha languages of Hindukush. These are now represented by the Khash clan of the Kanets. Later on the Khash were conquered by the Rajputs, and also by the Rao clan of the Kanets, which represents those Gujjars who did not take to warlike pursuits but remained cultivators, whence their claim to be of impure Rajput descent.

Apart from Hinduism in Kinnaur people mostly follow the trend of Buddhism. This is a poem Lamaism. As there are no Brahmins, the religious guidance from birth to death is provided by the Lamas,

Fraser has admired these people in his Travelogue 'Himalayan Mountains' as

> "Although the Kunawanrees are recognized as Hindoos by descent and general profession, they most generally follow the Lama religion. No Brahmins have ever settled in this District nor will they go there; perhaps the poverty of the country, and the privations necessarily to be suffered during a residence these, have deterred these holy-men who usually seem to prefer those places which afford them all the comforts of life. The Lama priests are scattered about the country, the people carry about their persons small idols purchased at Lhasa or such as are brought for sale by the Lamas".

These are different sects of Kanets and are related to each other. There is no class superiority among the different groups, though 'Lactas' branch claims to be Negis of the high order. About the 'Mathas', the second group of Rajputs there is a mention in the Ethnography of Bushahr State:—

> "Mathas is the hereditary Kardar of a deity. His duty is to petition the deity on behalf of the public and he is found in every village where there is a deity."

In Kinnaur there is fairly a large sprinkling of villagers who keep goats and sheep. It is a common sight to see these Kinnauras with their flocks of goats and sheep going all over Kinnaur, Mahasu and parts of Bilaspur, Mandi and even Sirmur Districts, during the winter migration. The villagers believe in the swears of the Deotas very much. Then there is a sprinkling of polyandry in different parts of the District.

Dress—The people of the district dress mostly in woollen clothes. Their clothing is well suited to the climate and is artistic too in its own distinctive way.

The head dress for men and the women is a woollen cap called Thepang in the local dialect. It has a coloured velvet band usually—green, yellow, crimson, blue or red. Men wear woollen shirts called Chamu-kurti which is made of woollen cloth and tailored in the village. Another type of dress which the men wear is Chhubba;. It is a long woollen coat somewhat resembling an Achkan. A sleeveless woollen jacket worn outside the chhubba is called Chamubaskot. For covering their legs, men use Chumusutan, which is either slightly loose or tight like a Churidar pyjama.

Women wrap up a woollen shawl like garment ed Dohru in a slight different way than the sari. The first wrap is on the back with the embroidered border displayed throughout its length upto the heels. It is generally of $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. These are generally dark or grey in colour. Choli, a sort of full sleeved blouse is used by the women. Some of these are simple but some have decorative coloured linings. Beautiful shawls are used by the women over their shoulders.

The traditional shoes commonly in use are made of wool and goat hair. These are called Baldanuspona. The sole is made of hide and goat skin and resemble Chhinger or Poola shoes.

With the spread of education and with the opening out of roads and ago the posting of large number of officials of the administration in the district from different parts of India, it is reasonable to expect that there should be a profound impact of external influence on the dress of the people. For example a girl studying in high school now does not wear a dohru or other local dress and she would go in a Salwar and Kameez, though she uses her picturesque head dress. Boys use pyjama or trousers, shirts and coat. Sometimes men have started wearing coats in preference to Chhubba and once a while even an over-coat. Perhaps this is indicative of the change. If the pace of this change continues in the next decades, the whole pattern of the local dress will undergo a radical change. Men and women it is noticed are putting on long sleeved pull-overs, coats, using canvas shoes and new fashions are creeping in.

Housing—Housing pattern in the upper Kinnaur is different from that in the lower Kinnaur.

In the lower Kinnaur the houses are two storeyed and buit of stone and wood. These are either slated or flat roofed; the latter which is most frequent is formed of layers of birch bark, covered with earth. The houses are white washed with shining kind of mica which looks well. The doors are often folding and open inwards.

The ground floor is used as cattle-shed and the upper storey for living purposes. The size and plinth area of the house depends upon the site available for construction.

In the upper Kinnaur the houses are usually built of stone. These are flat roofed and covered with earth. They are ill built on account of the scarcity of wood, where stones cannot be cut. The houses are two storeyed and whitewashed. Doors are small.

Household goods—The household may have some wooden chests for keeping grain, and dried

pricots, a weaving loom which is very simple, pindles for spinning wool, back-basket, skins for holding flour, butter and spiritous liquors, brass and iron cooking pots, wooden plates and a stone mortar, stoves, a lamp or two, a smoking pipe, a tea pot and sometimes a few china cups and saucers. Oil and water are kept in vessels, made of wood with iron hooks.

Khanda which is a deep square box, many households have or can hold about 50 maunds of grains. Clothes are stored in wooden box or trunk. Mats and other articles for sitting purposes are Khera or Kharcha (made of goat's hair) pakpa (skin), Chuktar, Rapdan, Dari and Mondli (mat).

With the change of time, some items of furniture have found their way to Kinnaur. These may include wooden charpoys, tables, benches and occasionally even cots all made of walnut wood.

Decoration—During the festival of 'Chatrol' walls of the houses are decorated with pictures of men, women, trees, moon, stars, sheep, goats, cows, flowers drawn crudely with a white material. The walls of the Buddhist temples are picturesquely painted in many colours with religious motifs. The decoration of the temples and houses differs but slightly. The temples have wood carvings known as Kurnang and Morang. The borders of their roof have 'Zalore' which enhance the beauty of the temples. The wood work in temples mostly is artistic and in other houses it is of no mentionable skill. Now the people are using paints for the houses.

Food and Drinks—The staple food is wheat, *ogla*, *phafra* and barley. Besides these *kangni*, *cheena*, maize, *koda*, *chollaie* and *bathu* are also taken. The principal pulses consumed are peas, black peas beans, mash and masur. The vegetables consumed are cabbages, turnips, peas beans, pumpkin, potato and tomato. Mushroom locally called Rangmuch is taken in the season.

Kinnauras relish meat. Hardly two percent of the population is vegetarian. The goat's and ram's meat is relished.

Drinking of alcohol is common in the district. It is necessity even at the time of Hawan. All the communities consume alcohol without any distinction. They prepare it for their own use and take a cup or two with food. Some make money by selling it once a while.

Utensils—Brass and bronze utensils are in common use in the district. Aluminium utensils have started finding favour with the people especially during the migration period. Earthen pots are also used besides some wooden wares. Metallic vessels are procured from Rampur, while wooden or earthen wares are made locally. Some well-to-do families keep silver utensils also. A list of utensils and wares in use in the district is given below:—

Hindi	*Kinnaur dialect*
Chamach	Khyot
Chillamchi	Arbo
Chimta	Chimto
Dhakkan	Dhakona
Gagar	Gagri
Ghara (earthen)	Gor
Glass	Glass
Karchhi (Brass)	Thumbu
Karchhi (Iron)	Korchhi
Karchhi (Wooden)	Dolong
Karahi	Karahi
Katori	Nangach
Lota	Lotri
Patila	Dig
Parat (iron)	Prat
Prat (Brass)	Kunal
Small Patila	Digach
Tasla	Chakthal
Tava	Ron-pann
Tenthu	Tothi
Thali	Nang
Tipli (Tripod)	Lodanag

Population

A reference about the size of population of Kinnaur is found in the Account of Kinnaur by Captain Alexander Gerard which was published in 1841. The following data has been compiled on the basis of Captain Gerard's information:—

STATEMENT OF AREA AND POPULATION

Large Divisions	*Area in Sq. miles*	*Small Divisions*	*Population*
1	2	3	4
1. Hungrung Tartars	288	1. Nako	330
		2. Chango	378
		3. Hango	348—1,056
2. Shooung or Shooe	475	1. Gungel	988
		2. Soomchoo	959
		3. Zhungram	750
		4. Yooshooung	798—3,495
3. Tookpa	977	1. Sgeenam	1,030
		2. Reedung	576
		3. Tangling	444
		4. Kumroo	780—2,830

Large Divisions	*Area in Sq. miles*	*Small Divisions*	*Population*
1	2	3	4
4. Rasgramee .	131	1. Oorlee .	300
		2. Purlee .	486— 786
5. Wangpo . .	61	1. Wangpo .	330— 330
6. Utharabees .	87	1. Buree .	186
		2. Nalche .	162
		3. Grosnam .	312
		4. Trande .	276— 936
7. Pundrabees .	86	1. Roopee .	162
		2. Kambe .	258—420
Total .	2,105		9,853—9853

According to the 1961 Census, the district is inhabited by 40,980 souls, consisting of 20,808 males and 20,172 females. The district accounts for 3·03% of the total population of the Pradesh.

It would be observed that during a period of 120 years reckoned from 1841 the population of this tract has increased by about four times.

In 1901 the population of the area, now comprising Kinnaur district, was 27,232 persons, 14,252 males and 12,980 females. The trend in population during these sixty years is reflected by the following table:—

District	*Year*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
Kinnaur District .	1901	27,232	14,252	12,980
	1911	28,470	14,710	13,760
	1921	28,191	14,664	13,527
	1931	30,445	15,685	14,760
	1941	33,238	17,400	15,838
	1951	34,475	16,654	17,821
	1961	40,980	20,808	20,172

The following table shows the variation of population in the district during the last sixty years:—

		Variation		
District	*Year*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	3	4	5
Kinnaur	1901	..	..	..
	1911	+1,238	+458	+780
	1921	—279	—46	—233
	1931	+2,254	+1,021	+1,233
	1941	+2,793	+1,715	+1,078
	1951	+1,237	—746	+1,983
	1961	+6,505	+4,154	+2,351
		Percentage Variation		
District	*Year*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
1	2	6	7	8
Kinnaur	1901	..	..	..
	1911	+4·55	+3·21	+6·01
	1921	—0·98	—0·31	—1·69
	1931	+8·00	+6·96	+9·12
	1941	+9·17	+10·93	+7·30
	1951	+3·72	—4·29	+12·52
	1961	+18·87	+24·94	+13·19

During sixty years from 1901 to 1961, the estimated population of the district has increased by 13,748 persons, 6,556 males and 7,192 females. There has been an increase in population in all the decades excepting during 1911—1921, when the population decreased by 279 persons, 46 males and 233 females. This can presumably be ascribed to influenza epidemic of 1918, which is said to have taken a heavy toll of lives. During the decade from 1941 to 1951 the population increased by 1,237 persons, while during the decade 1901 to 1911 the increase was 1,238. As a matter of fact, the increase is more pronounced during the decade 1951 to 1961 when the population from 34,457 in 1951 jumped to 40,980 in 1961. During the decade 1941 to 1951 census, the population of males decreased by 746 but the population of females increased by 1,983.

This table shows the estimated changes in the proportion of sexes from 1901 to 1961:—

Year	*Females per thousand males*
1901	911
1911	935
1921	922
1931	941
1941	910
1951	1,070
1961	969

In 1961 Census, the district has 969 females per 1,000 males, while in 1901 the ratio was 911 females to 1,000 males and in 1941 the ratio was only 910. In 1951 the number of females was more than the males, the ratio being 1,070 females to 1,000 males.

According to Captain Alexandar Gerard the density of the tract was only 4·68 persons per square mile in 1841. In 1961 the density of population of the district is 16 persons per square mile. The district is sparsely populated and has the lowest density of population in the Pradesh. This is due to hill topography of the region.

The percentages of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total population in the district in 1961 are:—

Villages with population	*Percentage of district population*
Less than 200	4·4
200 to 499	29·9
500 to 999	32·9
1,000 to 1,999	32·8
2,000 and above	—

The district contains 77 villages and no town.

Villages with population	*Percentage of villages and population by class of village*	
Less than 200	Percentage of number of villages	16·9
	Percentage of total population	4·4
200 to 499	Percentage of number of villages	44·1
	Percentage of total population	29·9
500 to 999	Percentage of number of villages	26·0
	Percentage of total population	32·9
1,000 and above	Percentage of number of villages	13·0
	Percentage of total population	32·8

It will be observed from the statement that the largest percentage of number of villages is in the population range of 200 to 499 persons per village. There are 10 villages which have a population range of 1,000 to 1,999.

There is no village which claims a population of 2,000 and above. The number of persons per occupied house in the district is 6·3.

There is no urban area in the district at present. The position in future is likely to undergo a substantial change with the creation of the District Headquarters at Kalpa and Sub-divisional headquarters and tehsil headquarters, certain places are likely to get prominence, where construction of buildings and other works will open new avenues of livelihood attracting the rural population in search of employment. It is very likely that in the course of time these places may grow into small towns and assume urban characteristics.

So far as migration goes, a fair bulk of the local population leave their homes in October-November with their flocks of sheep and goats, ponies and donkeys in search of fodder for their flocks and some Employment and to avoid the extremes of winter conditions. They go to lower parts of Himachal Pradesh. These migratory people are energetic and tough. Although they have agricultural holdings, but these are small in size and not very fertile because of the rocky terrain of the country. They are in many cases inadequate to support the families because of which they are obliged to rear big flocks of sheep and goats. These forma main source of their income. With the end of spring, they return home.

There is a class of pure emigrants graziers, who continue roaming about the district but do not actually belong to it. They go on moving about with their animals kept for trade purpose from place to place throughout the year.

District Administration

The Deputy Commissioner is the administrative head of the district. He is responsible for general administration and the maintenance of law and order. He is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Officers, 4 Tehsildars and 2 Naib-Tehsildars. A Government Treasury under a Treasury Officer functions at Kalpa.

The district police force is under the charge of the Superintendent of Police. There are only two police stations. These are located at Kalpa the district headquarters and at Poo. There are nine out posts and six check posts.

A statement showing the strength of police in the district as on 31st December, 1960, appears in the statistical account of this book.

The district makes one Forest Division under the charge of a Divisional Forest Officer. There are 4 Forest ranges, each being under the charge of a Range Officer.

The Public Works Department is represented by one Executive Engineer and 6 Sub-Divisional Officers assisted by a large number of Section Officers.

Besides this every department maintains its staff at district level for the implementation of schemes pertaining to each department.

The departments of Education, Medical and Public Health and Veterinary were transferred to the Territorial Council Act, 1956. The Inspector of Schools worked as head of office in respect of Primary and Middle Schools while Headmasters were the controlling officers in respect of High and Higher Secondary Schools.

In regard to Medical and Public Health, the District Medical Officer is the controlling Officer for all the medical institutions. District Animal Husbandry Officer controls the district establishment of the Veterinary department in the district.

Since the Territorial Council has been abolished, these departments have again been transferred to the administration.

Panchayats

In 1954, nine Gram Panchayats were constituted for the Chini Tehsil under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952. These Gram Panchayats increased to 16 in 1958 on the reorganisation of Panchayat circles. Elections have taken place in 1954, 1958 and 1962.

Number of Gram and Nyaya Panchayats in each tehsil and sub-tehsil in 1962.

Name of tehsil/Sub-tehsil	*Gram Panchayats*	*Nyaya Panchayats*
Nachar tehsil . . .	7	4
Kalpa Tehsil , . .	5	2
Sangla tehsil . . .	4	3
Morang tehsil . .	6	5
Poo sub-tehsil . .	3	2
Hangrang sub-tehsil .	2	2

The President of a Gram Panchayat constitute Samjhauta Samitis. A Samiti consists of not more than 5 and not less than 3 members including the President. It is contributed to bring about reconciliation of cases referred to it.

Gram Sabha elects the Gram Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat for its area. In each Gram Panchayat some seats are reserved for scheduled castes and women.

A Nyaya Panchayat consists of 15 Panches out of whom at least 1/5 should be able to record proceedings in Hindi. The tenure of membership for Gram and Nyaya Panchayats is three years.

The main functions of Gram Panchayat include the construction, repair and maintenance of village paths, looking after sanitation, registration of births, deaths and marriages, regulating fairs and markets, looking after primary education of boys and girls, upkeep of common grazing grounds, maintenance of public wells, tanks and ponds, planting and maintaining trees on public streets, improving the breed of cattle and opening of centres of recreations. Gram Panchayats also recommend grant of trees for the construction of houses and fuel. They can recommend grant of nautor land. Besides this the Panchayats are also the executing agency for masonary work of not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in connection with development schemes. The supervision of distribution of foodgrains has been entrusted to Panchayats.

A Nyaya Pancha yat enjoys some criminal, civil and revenue powers. Civil and revenue suits upto the monetary limit of Rs. 100 can be entertained and adjudicated upon by it. On the criminal side, offences cognizable by it comprise sections, 160, 172, 174, 178, 228, 264 to 267, 277, 279, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 354, 358, 403, 406, 411, 417, 426, 429, 497, 498, 504, 506, 509 and 510 of the Indian Penal Code, offences under the cattle trespass act and the vaccination act. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are also triable by a Nyaya Panchayat and a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 can be imposed by it. It can also entertain and decide applications for maintenance under section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

A bench of 5 Panches hear and decide the case on a majority vote. An appeal against the decision of 5 Panches lies before the full bench of the Nayaya Panchayat. A revision petition can also be filed in the court of the Sub-Divisional Judge/Magistrate.

At present 18 Nyaya Panchayats are working. The number of cases instituted and decided by the Nyaya Panchayats upto 1960-61 is as under:—

	No. of cases instituted upto 1960-61	Number of cases decided upto 1960-61
Civil suits . . .	48	41
Criminal cases . .	134	74

Co-operative Societies

The Co-operative movement in this border district is of recent origin. The first agricultural multi-purpose society was registered in 1951. Thereafter the movement made a slow progress.

The number of societies include the following:—

District Federation . . .	1
Agricultural M. P. Societies .	18
Agricultural Service Societies .	3
Non-agricultural Multi-purpose Societies	1
Transport Society . . .	1
Industrial Society . . .	1
Consumer store . . .	1
Better Farming . . .	1
Total .	27

District Federation—In 1954, one Tehsil Co-operative Union was organized at Kalpa. On the formation of Kinnaur District, the Union was converted into a District Co-operative Marketing and Supply Federation. The functions of the Federation are to arrange the supply of consumer commodities to the member societies and marketing o

agricultural produce. During 1961-62 the Federation supplied goods worth Rs. 3·51 lakhs to its member societies and others.

The Federation is functioning as Government Agent for the distribution of Government foodgrains in the area. During 1961-62, 6,500 maunds of foodgrains were distributed.

Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies—Previously the policy of the Cooperative Department was to orgahise one multi-purpose society for each patwar circle. In pursuance of this six multi-purpose societies came into existence in the year 1951-52. The number of such societies on 30th June, 1962 stood at 18, their membership, share capital and working capital stood at. 1,455 Rs. 0·46 lakhs and Rs. 0·63 lakhs respectively. The main functions of these societies are to provide credit facilities to their members and to supply consumer commodities and other agricultural requisite at reasonable rates. During 1961-1962, these societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 0·10 lakhs to their members and in the same year goods valuing Rs. 0·32 lakhs were supplied by these societies.

Service Co-operatives—The National Development Council in its meeting held in November, 1958, adopted a resolution on Co-operative policy and a working group was appointed to consider the administrative and organisational arrangements required for implementing the resolution. After consideration of the recommendation made, the Government of India gave broad indications of the re-orientated policy of Co-operative Development at village level and it was recommended to the State Governments to follow this policy after necessary adjustments to the local conditions. In pursuance of this policy, service co-operatives were organised on the basis of village community as primary unit.

At the end of the year 1961-62, there were 3 service co-operatives in Kinnaur district. These societies are in a formative stage.

Non-Agricultural Multi-purpose Society—There is only one society of this type functioning for the personnel of Border Security Force.

Formerly the society used to provide ration to the members. Now free ration is being supplied to them.

Consumer Store—There is one consumer's store at Kalpa organised during 1960-61 for the Government employees stationed in the district. This store caters the requirements of its members of consumer articles at reasonable rates.

Transport Society—During 1961-62, this society, first of its kind in the Pradesh was organised with a membership of 16 and share capital of Rs. 13,300 at Kalpa with the object of providing cheap means of transport. The society purchased one jeep for carriage of goods.

Industrial Co-operative—This society was organised in June, 1962. The society manufactures furniture.

A study of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society Ltd., Kalpa is given here below:—

This society runs a provision and cloth store at Kalpa. The paid up capital of the society is Rs. 2,880. It was granted a subsidy of Rs. 3,300 by the government. The office bearers of the society consist of a President, a Vice-President and a Cashier. The Secretary and the Salesman are paid workers on a fixed salary of Rs. 50 per month each. During the enquiry it was gathered that the people are not very enthusiastic about becoming members of the society. They are rather sceptic of its usefulness and are of the opinion that it is badly managed. There can be no two opinions about the utility of co-operative, among the villagers but it is essential that confidence must be created about the usefulness of the society and Co-operative Department should furnish them necessary guidance.

It is felt that concrete steps in educating the villagers about the advantages of co-operatives ought to be taken. Many or most of the villagers have not even heard of co-operative inspector. Otherwise it is apprehended that it will be difficult to salvage the faith. This feeling was also voiced in the General Review Report on Rural Credit follow up survey 1959-60—the fourth in the series—released by the Reserve Bank of India—

"The fact that the problem of co-operative development is one that runs deep into the Socio-economic structure of rural India, makes it necessary to have a thorough and periodical study of the growth and impact, as also of the shortfalls, of the movement. It is as a result of one such study in fact that we now know that, in spite of the so called remarkable growth of credit co-operatives throughout the country, there achievements have been anything but spectacular, the obvious reasons being that the forces of transformation were not as powerful as those that were sought to be counteracted". (Eastern Economist).

The fate of the co-operativemovement less in Kothi is no better than described above. No new

members have been enrolled. If the society has to play a vital role in the economy of the village it has to be re-organised and cleared of vested interests.

A society known as the Kothi Sewa Sehkari Sabha Samiti with a membership of 22 and a share capital of Rs. 220 has recently been registered. This area of operation extends to Khawangi, Telangi and Brelangi also. The main idea of organising this Co-operative Society is to provide loan to its members and to undertake service functions such as supply of fertilizers, improved seeds and sonsumer goods at cheap rates. Let us hope that the new Society will prove a success.

Agriculture

*Total area of the district according to Director of Land Records is 2,579 square miles. Out of this area, only 22,261 acres are under cultivation. Barren uncultivable land accounts for 3,250 acres.

1.	Area sown more than once	7,904 acres
2.	Culturable waste	3,451 ,,
3.	Current fallows	3,478 ,,
4.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	930 ,,
5.	Net area sown	18,782 ,,
6.	Other fallow land	161 ,,
7.	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	3,376 ,,
8.	Total cropped area	26,687 ,,

Area Under Crops

1.	Barley	6,686 acres
2.	Maize	235 ,,
3.	Millets	12,634 ,,
4.	Potatoes	901 ,,
5.	Pulses	893 ,,
6.	Ragi	716 ,,
7.	Rice	109 ,,
8.	Wheat	3,774 ,,

The main crops grown are millets, barley and wheat. Millets are grown on 28·27 per cent. of the cultivated area while barley and wheat cover 18·9 per cent. and 7·33 per cent of the total cultivated area.

*Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

The climate of the district is cool and dry receiving only 15" of annual rainfall and suited for producing dry fruits and nuts, and raisin grapes and seeds of temperate region vegetables. Fifty per cent of total area sown is under irrigation through kuhls. Details of minor and medium irrigation projects implemented in the district by the P.W.D. appear later in the statistical account of this book.

The Agriculture Department has been trying to exploit the potentialities of this region. A dry fruit research Station was established in 1954 under the First Five Year Plan. Since then the Department has increased its activities. Now there are twelve centres.

Dry Fruit Research Station, Bokʻu—It was started in 1954, under the Fruit Research Scheme. In 1960, it was raised to a station under the scheme "Intensification of Research on dry fruits and nuts" and financed jointly by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Himachal Pradesh Administration. Prior to this it was a Sub-Station.

The research work among other things relates to almond, walnut, peanut, hazel-nut, Pistachio-nut, apricot, plum prune, apple, cherries and grapes.

A collection of over 100 varieties imported from Afghanistan and U.S.S.R. and collected from within the country has been built up.

A nursery has been started and the station has been supplying fruit plants to the growers at cheap rates for 7 years. Upto the end of the Second Plan over 30,000 plants have been supplied.

Dry Fruit Research Sub-Station, Giabong—This was started in 1960 in Ropa Valley at an altitude of 9,500 feet. The 11 acre Station grows trees of walnut, peanut, apricot, apple, plum, grapes, almond, pistachionut and hazel-nut.

Raisin Grapes Research Station, Sharbo—It was established in 1958, three miles below Kalpa at a height of 5,000 feet. A collection of raisin and grapes of 40 different varieties has been planted. The famous raisin grapes varieties of Afghanistan have been introduced in this region.

This is a research Station on raisin grapes in the country and is expected to yield results, of far-reaching importance.

Muskmelon Research Station—This has been established recently. Some varieties have been collected from within the country and abroad and are under trial.

Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchards and Nurseries—Three progeny orchards at Ribba, Kilba and Nachar were started under this scheme during the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, planting progeny trees in these orchards, for stocks of fruit plants, are raised which are later grafted/budded with improved varieties.

Apart from the progeny orchards, a fruits nursery has been started at Bhabha. By growing many fruit plants in progeny orchards and nurseries, it is hoped that the demand of the district would be met.

Zira and Saffron Research Station, Sangla—The district is already growing a quality zira in a wild form and in order to study the possibility of taking up its cultivation, a scheme of research has been taken up. This scheme also includes cultivation of saffron for which this area is considered suitable.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds—For the distribution of improved seeds in this area, a seed farm has been set up in the district for multiplication of nucleus seed. An area of 18 acres has been acquired. This farm was started in 1959 and immediate steps were taken for improving the condition of the land.

An area of about 7 acres has been earmarked for producing seeds of temperate vegetables like cabbages, turnips, carrots, beet, peas and beans. This work has been taken up under a scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Himachal Pradesh Administration. The foundation seed of these vegetables is being raised under controlled conditions at this place.

Distribution of Fertilizers—Fertilizers Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate are being distributed to the cultivators on the same pattern in this district also as in others. The cost of transport is borne by the Administration in full and the fertilizers are available to the cultivators at all India pool price. About a dozen fertilizer depots were opened by the end of Second Plan.

Plant Protection—Under this scheme, technical help and guidance is given to the cultivators in combating pests and diseases of fruits, crops and vegetables. Certain grubs and cut-worms attack crops like potatoes, vegetables, wheat and barley. San Jose Scale, Woolly Aphis and various root and stem borers also harm the fruit trees. Germs of rusts and other fungus diseases of crops, vegetables and fruits, are prevalent. Plant protection achievements upto the end of the Second Plan are given here.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievements
1	Area baited against field rats . .	58 acres
2	Fruit plants sprayed . . .	50 acres
3	Epilachna beetle control . . .	5 acres
4	Crops and vegetables treated . .	13·5 acres
5	Quantity of seed treated against seed borne disease/stored grain pests .	6 maunds

Loans for Fruit Production—To intensify orchards, loans up to Rs. 500 are given per acre. An amount of Rs. 25,000 was distributed up to the end of the Second Plan for planting new orchards.

Establishment of Progeny-cum-Demonstration orchards and Fruit Nurseries—Progeny orchards at Ribba, Kilba, Nachar and Giabong and the fruit plants Nursery at Bhabha were established upto the end of 1960-61.

The area under fruit trees of orchards has increased by about 200 acres at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Mobile Unit for Development of Horticulture—This scheme was included in 1960-61 under the special schemes sanctioned for the development of Kinnaur district. Under this scheme a mobile unit, consisting of one Horticultural Supervisor and two Malis was provided to give on-the-spot technical help and guidance to the farming. They would demonstrate budding, grafting, prunning and assist in plant protection measures. The unit moves from place to place.

Establishment of Garden Colonies—This scheme was included in the Second Plan during 1960-61, under the special schemes sanctioned by the Government of India for the development of Kinnaur district. The objective is to encourage the plantation of orchards in compact blocks by giving long term loans at liberal rates, say Rs. 800 per acre. Also technical guidance by providing some technical staff for each colony is given.

Animal Husbandry

People cannot survive in the cold area like Kinnaur without warm clothing and animal proteins. Both of these can be had through goats and sheep. Sheep development has received special significance in the district. The achievements made in the district during First and Second Five Year Plans are given below :—

Veterinary Hospitals—During the Second Five Year Plan five veterinary hospitals were opened

each at Jangi, Kalpa, Nachar, Sangla and Poo. The first veterinary institution was inaugurated at Kalpa on 29th May, 1956.

Two veterinary dispensaries have been started one each at Bhabha and Ropa.

Poultry Unit—One poultry unit has been established at Poo under the border district development programmes at the end of the second five year plan.

Bull Centre—Two bull centres one each at Kilba and Sangla have been opened.

Sheep Farm—Most of the sheep in the district are being reared as migratory flocks. Owing to the extreme cold and heavy snow fall the breeders come down to low altitudes in winter and they migrate to high alpine pastures in summer. In order to evolve a suitable breed of sheep carrying a higher yield of superior quality wool, a sheep breeding farm was established at Rakcham at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan. 61 ewes and 9 rams of Spanish Marino breed were imported from Spain for this farm.

During 1956-57, 52 rams were distributed among the breeders in the district, on the condition that they shall return three half-bred polwarth male hoggets after weaning, from the progeny of these rams. Similarly ten half-bred Polwarth rams were supplied to the breeders in the area on the condition to return one-fourth bred Polworth male lamb after weaning.

One of the breeders has completely replaced his indigenous flock with these half-bred. He is selling his male lambs at the age of 6 months at the rate of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 each. The average annual wool yield in his flock is between 64 to 80 ozs. per head as compared to 33 ozs. of local sheep.

Sheep and Wool Extension Centres—In order to provide rams of superior germ-plasm and to acquaint the breeders with better sheep management practices, three sheep and wool extension centres each at Kalpa, Bhabha and Sangla were started during the Second Five Year Plan.

The rams are lent out to the breeders during the breeding season from these centres without any charge and taken back when the breeding season is over. These centres also provide veterinary aid to the flock owners and arrange drenching of sheep against endoparasites and dipping of flocks to get rid of ectoparasites. Proper records of are being maintained regarding the improvement effected through this distribution of rams both in regard to quality and quantity of wool. According to the data available it has been established that there is a marked increase in wool yield and the quality of wool produced from the crosses is far superior to that of the indigenous sheep. In fact, in certain flocks the annual yield in the half-bred progeny has increased by 100 percent.

Horse and Mule Breeding Farm—Horses and mules are used for goods transport and conveyance. The hill ponies are quite hardy and have stood the challenge of time, but still to further improve upon them, one horse and mule breeding farm was established in 1960-61. Two Connemara stallions and 4 mares were also imported from Ireland (U.K.) for this farm and both pure breeding and cross breeding operations with Spiti ponies are in hand. Trials are also in hand with a view to assess the utility of Tongan ponies, Kathiawari horses in the hills. The livestock for the present has been stationed at Sarahan.

Chigu Goat Breeding Centre—During the year 1960-61 (i.e. last year of the Second Plan) under the of border district development programme, the site for this centre has been selected in Hangrang valley and chigu have been purchased.

Yak breeding—One yak breeding centre has been established at Sangla during the Second Plan period.

Medical and Public Health

The dry climate of the district is on the whole, healthy.

The principal common diseases are dysentery and diarrhoea, hook-worms, common cold, respiratory diseases, pneumonia and goitre. The district is free from cholera, plague and small pox thanks to the salurbious climate and the high altitude.

Before the formation of Himachal Pradesh, medical and public health facilities were inadequate. During the first two plans a number of hospitals and dispensaries were opened. The following medical and public health institutions of different categories have since been opened in the district:—

Ayurvedic Dispensaries	11
Civil Dispensaries	3
District Hospital	1
Leprosy Clinics	4
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	1
Primary Health Centres	2
V.D. Clinics	3

V. D. Organisation—Two V.D. Clinics were opened one each at Kilba and Poo in August, 1959 by the Social Welfare Department to provide

medical facilities to the V. D. patients. These institutions have been transferred to the Medical Department in 1960-61. One more V.D. Clinic was started at Kalpa in 1961-62.

Leprosy—In 1959 Social Welfare Department opened three Leprosy sub-units. Now these units have been transferred to the Medical Department. The Clinics are under the charge of Leprosy Technicians and domiciliary treatment is given through field surveys.

A dispensary has been set up at the Tibetan Refugee Camp at Aren Jhula.

Education

The district is still backward in the field of education. A number of schools have been opened in the interior. According to the 1961 Census, literacy percentage in the district is only 15·3. Out of total population of 40,980 persons, only 6,290 were found to be literate, 5,503 males and 787 females. Thus, literacy percentage among male is 26·4 while among females it is only 3·9.

For higher education beyond the high school standard, students have to go to Rampur, where a Degree College is being run by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. On the 31st March, 1961, there were three high schools, at Kalpa, Kanum and Sangla and three middle schools at Chargaon, Nachar and Ribba. Besides these, 64 primary schools also functioned in the interior of the district. The number of scholars in the various institutions is given below:—

	Number of scholars as on 31st March, 1965	
	Boys	Girls
High Schools	434	78
Middle Schools	156	15
Primary Schools	1,036	216
Total .	1,626	309
Grand Total . .		1,935

There is co-education in every school. There is a district library at Kalpa, the district headquarters.

Industries

Rural Industries are essential for the self-sufficiency of the rural areas and scattered throughout the district. These household industries practised are weaving, and blacksmithy, silver and goldsmithy, making baskets, shoe-making, carpentry and leather work.

Kinnaur district excels in the manufacture of shawls, Gudmas and namdas. Silverware or gold jewellery of the past years exists in the most requisite design. There are very exquisite wood work temple decorations, musical instruments and shoes.

A number of training-cum-production centres have been opened at—

1. Blanket and Tweeds Centre, Nachar
2. Chain Stitch embroidery Centre, Spilo
3. Drugget Making Centre, Sangla
4. Gudma, Namda Centre, Spilo
5. Leather Embroidery Centre, Kalpa
6. Nigalware Centre, Paunda
7. Walnut and Wood Carving Centre, Sangla
8. Weaving Centre, Kalpa

Under the schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes there are:

1. Leather Centre at Nachar and
2. Weaving Centre at Choltu

After completing their training, the trainee-either form Co-operatives or start individual works Equipment is given on subsidised rates. The Administration grants loans for encouraging small industries.

The Industries Department have posted one District Industries Officer and 5 Extension Officers (Industries) in Kinnaur. The Extension Officers are under the control of Block Development Officers. They look after the rural arts and crafts programme in the blocks and are supposed to guide the rural people in setting up cottage and small scale industries.

STATEMENT SHOWING INDUSTRIAL LOANS ADVANCED BY THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, KALPA

Name of Village	*Persons*	*Amount of loan Advanced*	*Purpose of loan*
		Rs.	
Brelangi .	Sh. Yang Das . .	1,000	Weaving
Duni .	M/s Daulat Jit and Jagdev Singh	8,500	Sawing industry
Kalpa .	Sh. Kunzing Namgial	1,000	Bakery Unit
	Sh. Govind Singh .	1,000	Bakery Unit
	Sh. Charan Sukh .	2,000	Weaving
	Sh. Gian Singh Negi .	10,000	Sawing Unit
	Sh. Bhagwan Singh .	2,000	Poultry Farming
	Sh. Narsum Ram .	2,000	Bakery Unit
Kilba .	Sh. Ravinder Kumar .	5,000	Timber sawing and oil milling unit
Kothi .	Sh. Gopi Chand Negi .	2,600	Poultry Farming
	Sh. Pama Chhering .	4,500	Sawing Industry
	Sh. Purushotam Ram.	1,000	Weaving.
Powari .	Sh. Ram Krishan Negi	2,000	Poultry Farming

*Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalpa.

Banking

A branch of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., was opened at Kalpa in October, 1961. It affords credit to the co-operative societies which further advance loans to the individual members. The bank charges interest at the rate of 6 percent from its member co-operative societies which become eligible for loans by purchasing shares of the value of Rs. 100.

Government provides facilities for loans to construct houses, purchase of bullocks, improved seeds, fertilisers and for laying out orchards.

Communications and Road Development

India has set its feet on the path of economic development so that the standard of life of the people may be raised and transport has a vital part to play in ensuring that the country is opened up increasingly for the movement of passengers and the transport of goods. Plan of agricultural and industrial development alike can founder if the arteries of transport harden and do not perform their function", observes the Repor t of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Union Government.

The arrival of roads in this part of India was something everyone looks forward most eargerly. A herculean effort is being put in to reach these arteries of communication in far-flung areas and the District is receiving due attention.

On the formation of Himachal Pradesh, the matter of inter-linking of the area became one of the foremost problems. Due to the nature of terrain, road transport was the only possible mode of mechanized transport which could be developed and consequently special attention was given to opening/construction of new roads and plying of motor transport services.

In 1948 there were no jeepable or motorable roads. There were a few mule tracts. The Hindustan Tibet mule road was the link with the outside world. After the formation of Himachal Pradesh an ambitious plan of road development was prepared for this area.

The bridle roads which connected one village with the other were widened either through the efforts of the Gram Panchayat or through the agency of Block Officers with the result that it is easy now to traverse over these inter-connecting paths.

The Third Five Year Plan included the cutting of 4 feet wide track on the following roads—

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Length in miles
1	Nachar Link	8 miles
2	Kirsong Valley Road	11 miles
3	Cynithing Valley Road	8 miles
4	Tindong Valley Road	11 miles

Horses, mules, donkeys, goats and sheep are used for transportation in the interior.

The Gram Panchayats constructed the following roads and village paths upto 1st April 1961:—

Gram Panchayat	*Name of road*	*Length* M	F
Kalpa	1. Road in the Kalpa area	1	0
	2. Bridle path from Kothi to Telangi	1	0
	3. Bridle path from Kothi to Chungling	2	0
	4. Bridle path from Dun to Duni Kander	2	5
	5. Bridle path from Khawangi to Jhula	1	7
Tangling	Bridle path from Rali to Mibar	5	0
Sangla	Bridle path from Shong Khad to Village Shong.	2	0

Similarly other Gram Panchayats have shown some progress in their respective areas.

Post Offices—Kalpa is connected with outside world by wireless. On 1st April, 1961 there was one sub-post office at Kalpa. A number of extra departmental branch offices have been opened in each Sub-Division. There are 9, 8 and 15 extra deparmental branch offices respectively in Nachar, Kalpa and Poo Sub-Divisions.

Land Revenue and Tenure

Since 1853 there have been six settlements during the last forty years.

The table gives the various assessments of the then Chini Tehsil of Bushahr State:—

	Cash	Cesses	Total
Before Sambat 1901 (A.D. 1853)	7,809	*18 karahads*	
Sambat 1910 (A.D. 1854), Sham Lal's assessment.	16,655	2,664	19,319
Sambat 1912 (A.D. 1856) Lord William Hays Settlement.	16,797	1,728	12,525
Sambat 1916 (A.D. 1859) Mr. Barbe's Settlement.	7,809	*18 Karahads*	
Sambat 1933 (A.D. 1876) Mr. Mao Nabb's Settlement.	12,892	1,363	14,255
Sambat 1951 (A.D. 1894) Raghunath Singh's settlement.	10,422	2,593	13,015

Sham Lal's area was 30,872 bighas and the incidence fell at eight annas and seven pies per bigha, or annas 10, including cesses. The area was only roughly estimated with reference to seed measures and was not actually measured.

The measurements in 1894 gave a total cultivated area of 47,770 bighas. The incidence worked out at 2 annas and 10 pies per bigha, and 3 annas and 7 pies including cesses.

Cesses amounted to 25 percent of the revenue, State system of begar existed, which consisted of begar service to travelling officials, posts, etc., and for the construction of roads and bridges. This was subsequently reduced to one month with a fine of 2 annas a day for default, additional begar being liable to be taken for repairs to roads and bridges, provision of coolies for officials and traveller and for special state requirements at marriage and funeral ceremonies. The District Land Revenue Administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner. He is assisted by three Sub-Divisional Officers, 4 Tehsildars, 2 Naib-Tehsildars and a number of Kanungos and Patwaris.

LAND TENURES IN THE PAST AND PRESENT

Title and rights in land under cultivation

Area	State	Title of right in the land holding	Rights
1	2	3	4
Kinnaur District	*Bushahr* (1910 Gazetteer)	(*c*) *Tenants* (*Muzaras*) *holding land for cultivation* (*i*) Tenants with hereditary rights. (*ii*) Tenants who had no hereditary rights	There were two kinds of tenants, (1) those who had hereditary rights, and (2) those who had not, but there was no difference in the rents paid by each. The main principle was that the tenants should pay the land-lord the value of half his grain produce. The rents paid were of three main types, (1) batai or kind rent, invariably half the grain produce, (2) cash, and (3) cash and kind.
	Bushahr (1910 Gazetteer)	(*a*) *Zamindar*	Proprietary rights did not exist, but at the same time so long as a *Zamindar* cultivated his land, and paid revenue, his status was practically that of a proprietor, except that his power of alienation was restricted. Possession was the measure of right.
	Bushahr (1910 Gazetteer)	*Grants—Assignment of land revenue* (1) *Jagirdar*	There was only one assignee in the State called as Jagirdar. The land held by him was his own property—free of all revenue or other tax.
		(2) *Muafidr*	Other assignees were Brahmans, three *Wazirs* families, *Kardars* of temples and people who had rendered good service to the State. They were officially termed as *Muafidars*. They were entitled to hold the whole or certain portion of the land owned by them revenue free.

Extracts from Punjab States Gazetteer, Simla Hills States, 1910 Bushahr State Gazetteer

(A part of the erstwhile Bushahr State forms the present District Kinnaur and the rest is a part of the present District Mahasu).

SECTION C—LAND REVENUE

TENURES

Proprietary right, as it is recognised in British India, does not exist in Bushahr, but at the same time so long as a *zamindar* cultivates his lands, and pays his revenue, his status is practically that of a proprietor, except that his power of alienation is restricted. Possession is the measure of right, and hence all village communities are what is known in British territory as *bhaiachara*. Except for the village site and the grazing ground, there is no *shamilat deh* or village common land. All uncultivated waste is the property of the State, subject to rights of user enjoyed by the *zamindars* from time immemorial. Waste land, when broken up, belongs to the man who breaks it. Hay fields are held in severalty, and are just as valuable as cultivated fields.

HOLDINGS, ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND REVENUES—

The only revenue assignee in the State who is called by the name *jagirdar* is Mian Padam Singh, the Raja's son. The land for which the assignment is made is his own property, and he holds this free of all revenue or other tax.

Other assignees are Brahmins, the three Wazir families, *Kardars* of temples, and people who have rendered the State good service. These are popularly termed *jagirdars*, but officially *muafidars*. They are entitled to hold the whole or a certain portion of the land owned by them revenue-free. But they are expected to make contribution according to their means in common with other land-holders on special occasions such as the accession of the Raja, marriages and funerals of members of the ruling family, etc.

RENTS, WAGES AND PRICES

RENTS—

Regarding rents paid by tenants, a good deal of information was gleaned at the Settlements by M. Durga Singh. There are two classes of tenants, (1) those who have hereditary rights, and (2) those who have not, but there seems to be no difference in the rents paid by each. The main principle is that the tenant shall pay the landlord the value of half his grain produce.

In Rampur out of a total of 33,615 *bighas* held by tenants, 18,296 *bighas* are rent-free in return for services. In Chini 5,269 *bighas* are similarly held out of a total of 11,083 *bighas*. Thus it appears that about half, or rather more, of the land in the hands of tenants pays not rent of estimable cash value.

CLASSIFICATION OF RENTS—

There are three main descriptions of rent, (1) *batai* or kind rent, (2) cash, (3) cash and kind.

KIND RENTS—

(1) The rate of *batai* is invariably half the grain, but, with a few exceptions, the whole of the straw always goes to the tenant. The value of the kind rents in the three tehsils has been estimated by Mian Durga Singh as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Rampur .	0	7	10	per bigha all over
Rohru . .	0	11	7	per bigha all over
Chini . .	1	3	0	per bigha irrigated
Chini . .	0	4	6	per bigha unirrigated
Chini . .	0	11	2	per bigha all over

CASH-RENTS—

(2) Cash rents, which are the chief form in Rampur and Rhoru, average 8 annas and 2 pies per *bigha* all over in these tehsils. For Chini the averages are—

Rs.	a.	p.	
0	7	0	Irrigated
0	2	9	Unirrigated
0	6	6	All over

But in Chini only 312 *bighas*, out of 5,814 *bighas* yielding rent, are charged with pure cash rent.

MIXED RENTS—

(3) Cash and kind. This system is almost entirely confined to Chini, where it is applied to 4,886 *bighas* out of 5,814 *bighas* paying rent. The averages worked out by M. Durga Singh are:—

Rs.	a.	p.	
0	14	4	per bigha irrigated
0	4	5	per bigha unirrigated
0	10	0	per bigha all over.

Community Development

Community Development Programme in the district was started in 1956 with the inauguration of Chini block covering the Chini tehsil of the then Mahasu district. It covered 63 villages and a population of 28,972 souls. In 1960 this block was bifurcated into the following three blocks:—

Block	*Sub-Division*	*Date of inauguration*	*No. of village covered*	*Population 1961 Census*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nachar . .	Nachar	2-10-56	21	12,120
2. Kalpa (including Sub-Block Sangla)	Kalpa	1 12-60	24	15,612
3. Poo (including Sub-Block Morang and Hangrang)	Poo	1-12-60	32	13,248

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS MADE IN C. D. BLOCK CHINI PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF KINNAUR DISTRICT

Item	*Unit*	*Achievement from (1956-57 till 31st March, 1960*
1	2	3
I. *Agriculture*:		
1. Improved seeds distributed		
(*a*) Wheat	Mds.	150
(*b*) Maize	Mds.	.
(*c*) Other cereals	Mds.	17
(*d*) Potato	Mds.	34
(*e*) Vegetable	lbs.	130
2. Chemical fertilizers distributed		
(*a*) Ammonium sulphate . .	Mds.	30
(*b*) Super-phosphate . . .	Mds.	14
(*c*) Other chemical fertilizers . .	Mds.	14
3. Improved implements distributed .	Nos.	..
4. Agriculture demonstration held .	Nos.	133
5. Chemical pesticides distributed .	lbs.	9
6. Compost pits dug	Nos.	515
7. Fruit plants distributed . . .	Nos.	19,951

Item	Unit	Achievement from (1956-57 till 31st March, 1960
1	2	3
II. *Animal Husbandry*:		
1. Improved animals supplied	Nos.	..
2. Improved birds supplied	Nos.	80
3. Animals castrated	Nos.	2,242
4. Animals treated	Nos.	41,536
III. *Minor Irrigation*:		
1. Channels/kuhls constructed	Miles	8
2. Channels/kuhls renovated	Miles	149
3. Additional area likely to be brought under irrigation	acres	2
IV. *Reclamation*:		
1. Land reclaimed	acres	5
V. *Health and Rural Sanitation*:		
1. Primary Health Centres started	Nos.	1
2. Rural latrines constructed	Nos.	58
3. Kacha drains constructed	Yds.	1,760
4. Soakage pits constructed	Nos.	38
5. Drinking water wells/baolies constructed.	Nos.	11
6. Drinking water wells/baolies disinfected.	Nos.	77
VI. *Social Education*:		
1. Adult Education Centres started	Nos.	41
2. Adults made literate	Nos.	186
3. Reading rooms started	Nos.	6
4. Cultural/film shows organised	Nos.	488
5. Youth clubs started	Nos.	2
6. Membership in (5)	Nos.	40
7. Functional Gram Sahayak Camps organised.	Nos.	7
8. Functional Gram Sahayaks trained in (7).	Nos.	108
VII. *Women's Programme*:		
1. Mahila Samities started	Nos.	7
2. Membership in (1)	Nos.	80
3. Women's Camps organised	Nos.	2
4. Women participated in (3)	Nos.	30
5. Balwadies/Nurseries started	Nos.	3
6. Children attending in (6)	Nos.	50
7. Smokeless chulhas installed	Nos.	1
VIII. *Communications*:		
1. New Kacha roads constructed	fgs.	34
2. Existing Kacha roads improved and repaired.	fgs.	3,484
3. Culverts/tranglis constructed	Nos.	23
X. *Cooperation*:		
1. New cooperative societies started	Nos.	9
2. Membership in (1)	Nos.	424
3. Share capital increased	Rs.	4,088
X. *People's contribution*:		
1. Cash and kind	Rs.	..
2. Labour	Rs.	21,451

HEADWISE AND BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS C.D. BLOCKS OF KINNAUR DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1960-61.

Major Head	Nachar	Kalpa	Poo	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Block Headquarters	1,44,817	11,251	3,040	1,59,108
2. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.	21,965	13,954	7,036	42,955
3. Irrigation	75,653	15,222	17,902	1,08,777
4. Reclamation	9,970	..	..	9,970
5. Health and Rural Sanitation.	45,652	12,641	11,243	69,536
6. Education	22,950	23,364	34,851	81,165
7. Social Education	16,881	742	8,120	25,743
8. Communication	20,123	16,656	10,195	46,974
9. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	2,686	..	3,338	6,024
10. Housing	85,000	..	..	85,000
11. Total	4,45,697	93,830	95,725	6,35,252

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSISTANCE (OTHER THAN LOANS) GIVEN TO THE LOCAL ARTISANS AND OTHER PROGRESSIVE FARMERS IN STAGE I BLOCK KALPA UNDER THE C. D. PROGRAMME OF RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.*

Scheme/Programme	*No.*	*Families/ Individuals benefitted*
1	2	3
1. Scheme for distribution of improved Atta Chakies free of cost	85 Atta Chakies	85 Families
2. Scheme for distribution of improved Rani spinning wheels free of cost	14 Wheels	14 Families
3. Scheme for distribution of Fly-Shuttle looms free of cost	8 Fly-shuttle looms	8 Families
4. Scheme for distribution of improved carding brushes on 50% subsidized cost	1,000 pairs	1,000 Families
5. Scheme for distribution of improved Rani Charkhas on 50% subsidized cost	54 Charkhas	54 Families
6. Scheme for distribution of improved blacksmithy tools on 50% subsidized cost	5 set	5 families
7. Scheme for distribution of improved carpentry tools on 50% subsidized cost	40 sets	40 families
8. Scheme for distribution of Usha sewing machines to ex-trainees of Tailoring Training Centres run by the Block on 50% subsidized cost	28 Machines	28 persons
9. Scheme for distribution of Usha sewing machines at 50% subsidized cost	41 Machines	41 Families
10. Scheme for installation of improved Wardha oil Ghanies	13 Ghanies	In 13 Villages
11. Assistance given for organising Industrial Cooperative Society at Brua village	1 Society	10 Families
12. Scheme for distribution of wood carving tools sets among local artisans on 50% subsidized cost	5 sets	5 persons
13. Scheme for he conversion of 47 Pit-looms into Shuttle-looms	47	47 Families
14. One Tailoring Training Centre at Sangla with payment of stipends to trainees admitted in the Centre	No. of trainees admitted each year. Since 1961	15 each year
15. Women's Craft Centre at Sapni since 1963	Do.	10 each year

*Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalpa.

APPENDIX I

GAZETTEER OF IMPORTANT PLACES

Nachar Sub-Division

1. *Bhabha*- Bhabha is situated on the right side of the Sutlej at about 6 miles from Wangtu. This is the biggest village in the district having population of 1,893 persons and second in order of area covering 1,921 acres. There are four primary schools, a dispensary, a post office and temples of Mahesar, Nag and Kamru deota in this village.

2. *Nachar*- -Nachar or Nalchi, as it is generally called by the people of Kinnaur is the Sub Division and Tehsil headquarters. It is situated between Tranda and Wangtu at a height of 7,200 feet above sea level. The scenery is beautiful all around. The climate is noted for its pleasentness.

Kalpa Sub-Division

1. *Kalpa*—Kalpa is situated at a height of about 9,085 feet above sea level. It commands impressive views of Kinnaur. It stands some thousand feet abov the Sutlej river, which has in the course of ages cut down into a deep gorge. A striking contrast is presented on the other side of the river, where the great Himalayan range covered with perpetual snow, rises to 21,000 feet above sea level. Highest peak called Kailash or the heaven of Mahadev is right opposite. The climate is very invigorating dry throughout the hot and rainy seasons.

A new planned township is being constructed here.

Apart from the district headquarters, there is a Civil Hospital, a High School and a Rest House. Then there are famous temples nearby.

2. *Kothi*—Kothi is situated just about two miles away from Kalpa the district headquarters. It is spread over a slope between heights of 7,000′ to 9,500′. It is located in a non-monsoon zone. The main occupation of the village is agriculture, the other occupations e.g. sheep-breeding, weaving, silversmithy and blacksmithy being supplementary. Kothi is famous throughout Kinnaur for its temple of Devi Chandika. From the historical point of view also Kothi can be said to be one of the important ancient villages in this part of the Himalayas.

3. *Rakcham*- Rakcham is a village in the valley of Baspa, on the right bank of the Baspa river, near the confluence of the stream Gor. The name of the village is derived from 'rak' a stone and 'cham' a bridge. It is said that in the remote time there was natural stone bridge over the Baspa whence the name of the village. The site of the village is striking at the western extremity of a glen, and at the base of huge mass of bare rocks, which rise abruptly in numerous black spires above the village. Elevation above the sea is 10,456 feet. There is a post office, a dispensary, a primary school and a temple which is more than hundred years old.

4. *Sangla*- -Sangla is situated on the right bank of Baspa at an elevation of 8,600 feet above sea level. The village is inhabited by 1,841 souls. It is built on a slope with the houses rising one above the other, the scene being closed by the gigantic Raldang peaks behind. The place is famous for its fertile soil. The forest scenery all round and the external snow view are picturesque. The climate is excellent and the people of the village are prosperous. There is a post office, a high school, a dispensary, a temple and a rest house.

Poo Sub-Division

1. *Hangrang*—Hangrang village is situated near the north eastern base of the Hangrang mountains at a height of 11,400 feet above the sea level. It is situated at the head of a fertile and cultivated dale, a mile long and half that in breadth bearing luxuriant crops of corn and pulses. It is noted for a temple of high repute among the natives, and apparently devoted to Buddhism.

2. *Jangi*- -Jangi lies mid-way between Kalpa and Poo. It is about 20 miles from Kalpa. There is a primary school, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post office, and a rest house which provides facility of bedding. There stands an ancient Buddhist temple.

3. *Kanum* -Kanum is situated on the right side of the Sutlej, about 33 miles away from the district headquarters. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. There is a high school, a post office, a dispensary, a rest house and a temple of Dabla.

4. *Morang*—Morang is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, near the confluence of the Tidong. Elevation above the sea is 8,500 feet. The village is encircled by lofty mountains, at an angle of 25 degrees, on every side, except on the westward, where there is a small fort. The situation is fine. The approach to the place is picturesque, leading along the bank of a canal, and through an avenue of apricot trees. There is a primary school, a post office, a temple and a dispensary.

5. *Poo*—Poo is about 48 miles away from Kalpa situated on the right side of the Sutlej. This is a sub-division and tehsil headquarters are also situated there. There is a middle school, a dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a post office and a rest house. There is an ancient Buddhist temple.

6. *Ribba*—Ribba is the biggest village in Poo sub-division lying on the left bank of the Sutlej. There is a famous temple of Kansraj and other monasteries. Apart from a middle school and a dispensary there are weavers, silversmiths and blacksmiths. Then grape wine produced here is of a better kind.

APPENDIX II

FLORA

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acanthaceae		Feet	Feet		
1	Strobilanthes glutinosus	..	3,000	6,000	..	Shrub
2	S. wallichii	..	7,000	10,000	..	Shrub
3	S. atropurpureus	..	6,000	12,000	..	Shrub
4	S. dalhousianus	..	6,000	8,000	..	Shrub
5	S. alatus	..	6,000	10,000	..	Shrub Amarantaceae
	Amarantaceae					
1	Bosea amherstiana	Khesbar (k)	Up to 6,500 feet		..	Herb
2	Cyathula tomentosa	..	Up to 6,500 feet		..	Herb
	Anacardiaceae					
1	Pistacia integerrima	Kakarsingi	2,000	18,000	Kakarsingi is medicinal, wood used for carving and furniture	Tree
2	Rhus cotinus	Tugang (K)	3,000	6,000	Leaves and bark used in tanning and dyeing	Shrub
3	R. semialata	Titri	3,000	7,000	Fruit used in native medicines	Tree
4	R. punjabensis	Halashang (K)	3,000	8,000	..	Tree
5	R. wallichii	Urak (P) Hukru (KO)	5,000	8,000	Juice corrosive and blisters the skin	Tree
	Apocynaceae					
1	Vallaris solanacea (syn. V. heynei)	..	Up to 5,000 feet		..	Climber
	Araliaceae					
1	Hedera nepalensis (syn. H. helix)	Bhanbatkari	2,000	10,000	..	Climber
	Asclepiadaceae					
1	Cynanchum auriculatum	..	6,000	8,000	..	Twining shrub
2	C. dalhousiae	..	5,000	8,000	..	Shrub
3	C. glaucum	..	5,000	9,000	..	Shrub
4	Tylophora govanii	..	7,000	8,000	..	Shrub
5	Periploca calophylla	..	Up to 6,000 feet		..	Twining shrub

APPENDIX II- -contd.

FLORA—contd.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Berberidaceae		Feet	Feet		
1	Berberis petiolaris	..	6,000	12,000	...	Shrub
2	Berberis aristata	...	6,000	10,000	..	Shrub
3	B. ceratophylla (syn. B. Lycium)	Kulsu (K) (Ko) Kashmal (ko) Kashmi (P) Tutrum (K)	3,000	9,000	Roots are used for making Rasont used as medicine for eye troubles	Shrub
4	B. edgeworthiana	..	8,000	12,000	..	Shrub
5	B. umbellata	..	9,500	11,500	..	Shrub
6	B. pseudumbellata	..	4,000	9,000	..	Shrub
	Bombaceae					
1	Salmalia malabarica (syn Bam hax malabari cum)	Semul	Up to 6,000 feet		..	Tree found to a very limitted extent largely.
	Boraginaceae					
1	Cynoglossum zeylanicum (syn. c. furcatum)	..	8,000	10,000	..	Herb
2	C. micranthum	...	9,000	12,000	..	Herb
3	C. wallichii	..	9,000	12,000	...	Herb
4	Mertensia racemosa	..	6,000	10,000	..	Herb
5	Myosotis caespitosa	..	6,000	11,000	..	Herb
	Campanulaceae					
1	Campanula argyrotricha	...	8,000	11,000	..	Herb
2	C. colorata	...	Up to 10,000 feet		..	Herb
3	C. latifolia	...	8,000	11,000	..	Herb
	Caprifoliaceae					
1	Abelia triflora	Sbang (K)		Up to 9,000	Fodder ..	Shrub
2	Lonicera angustifolia	Pilu (P) Kanchingzashe (K)	6,000	9,000	Fodder ..	Shrub
3	L. parvifolia	Hilru	8,000	12,000	Fodder	Shrub
4	L. quinquelocularis	Bhajwal	4,000	12,000	Fodder	Shrub
5	L. hypoleuca	...	7,000	10,000	..	Shrub
6	L. orientalis	Taknoi	7,000 zone	12,000	..	Shrub

7	L. alpigena	Phulor	7,000	12,000	..	Shrub
8	Viburnum cotinifolium	Tustus khateb (K)	Up to 9,000 feet		..	Shrub
9	V. stellulatum	Ensi	Up to 9,000 feet		..	Shrub
10	V. nervosum		Up to 9,000 feet		Fodder	Shrub

Celastraceae

1	Euonymus fimbriatus	Skiosh	4,000	9,000	Wood fine grained but only used as fuel, young shoots lopped for fodder	Tree
2	E. echinatus (syn. hamiltonianus)	Kala				
3	E. tingens	Roini	6,000	10,000		Tree or shrub
4	E. lacerus	Angad	7,000	10,000	Wood carved into spoons	Tree

Compositae

1	Artemisia maritima		5,000	14,000	Fodder and medicinal	Herb
2	A. vulgaris		6,000	12,000	Fodder and medicinal	Herb
3	A. vestita		6,000	12,000	Fodder and medicinal	Herb
4	Aster molliusculus		5,000	8,000	..	Herb
5	A. asperulus		4,000	9,000	..	Herb
6	Bidens biternata		Up to 6,000 feet		..	Herb
7	B. wallichii	Eng. Black jack	Up to 6,000 feet		..	Herb
8	Crepis japonica (syn. youngia japourca)		Up to 10,000 feet		..	Herb
9	E. niveus		4,000	8,000	..	Herb
10	Emilis sonchifolia		Up to 6,000 feet		..	Herb
11	Erigeron multiradiatus		7,000	19,000	..	Herb
12	Gerbera lanuginosa		4,000	8,000	..	Herb
13	Gnaphalium strumarium		Up to 10,000 feet		..	Herb
14	Gynura cusimbusa		Up to 7,000 feet		..	Herb
15	Inula Cappa		Up to 6,000 feet		..	Shrub
16	I. cuspidata		3,000	7,000	..	Herb
17	Jurinea macrocephala	Dhup	9,000	13,000	Used as incense	Herb
18	Leontopodium alpinum		9,000	18,000	Medicine ..	Herb
19	Lactuca scariola	Dhup	6,000	11,000	..	Herb
20	Microglossa albescens		8,000	12,000	..	Herb
21	Prenanthes brunoniana (syn. Lactuca brunoniana)	Dudhli	6,000	9,000	..	Herb
22	P. violaefolia		9,000	12,000	..	Herb
23	Senecio amplexicaulis		9,000	13,000	..	Herb
24	S. chrysanthemoides		8,000	13,000	..	Herb
25	S. graciliflorus		8,000	13,000	..	Herb
26	Solidago virga-aurea		8,000	13,000	..	Herb

APPENDIX II—contd.

FLORA—contd.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Coniferae		Feet	Feet		
1	Abies pindrow	Krok (ko)	8,000	11,500	Timber value for all purposes Lopped for animal bedding	Tree
2	Abies spectablis (syn. A. webbiana)	Pindrai (P)	7,000	11,500		Tree
3	Cedrus deodara	Kelmung (K)	7,000	10,000	Timber value for all purpose	Tree
4	Juniperus communis	Tailu pama (K)	9,500	Upwards	Fruits medicinal	Shrub
5	J. pseudo sabina	Tailu pama (K)	10,000	14,000	..	Shrub
6	J. macropoda	Shur, Shuego (K)	8,500	14,000	..	Tree
7	Pinus wallichiana (syn. P. excelsa)	Lim (K)	6,000	12,000	Timber valued for all purposes Lopped for animal bedding	Tree
8	Pinus roxburghii (syn. P. longifolia)	.. Shti (K)	.. 5,000	.. 7,000	.. Valuable for resin extraction and timber	Tree
9	Pinus gerardiana	Rhi (K)	6,000	11,000	Fruits eaten	Tree
10	Picea smithiana (syn. P. morinda)	Rai (P) Rayang (K)	7,000	11,500	Do.	Tree
	Coriariaceae					
	Coriaria nepalensis	Litzaklo (K)	3,000	7,000	Leaves as fodder	Tree
	Cornaceae					
1	Benthamidia capitata (syn. Cornus capitata)	Shka (K)	3,500	7,000	Used as fuel wood and for fodder	Tree
2	Cornus macrophylla	Kanchhinu (P)	4,000	8,000	Used as fuel wood and for fodder	Tree
	Cruciferae					
1	Arabis pterosperma	..	Upto 12,000 feet		..	Herb
2	Capsella bursapastoris	Eng. shepherd's purse	Upto 8,000 feet		..	Herb
3	Erysimum hieraciifolium	..	6,000	12,000	..	Herb
4	Eutrema primulaefolium	..	6,000	11,000	..	Herb
5	Nasturtium officinale	Eng. Common water cress	Up to 7,000 feet		Plant edible, considered to be anti-corbutic and stimulating to the appetite	Herb

6	Sisymbrium thalianum	Eng. Thale cress	Up to 10,000 feet		..	Herb
	Cupuliferae					
1	Alnus nitida	Kuntz (P) Ni. Nawn (K)	Up to 9,000 feet		Fodder from leaves	Tree
2	A. nepalensis	..	3,000	9,000	..	Tree
3	Betula utilis	Shak, Pad (K)	10,000	14,000	Leaves as fodder, bark used for thatching roof	Tree
4	B. alnoides	Sheori	6,000	9,000	..	Tree
5	Corylus colurna	Shuli (P) Sholi (ko)	5,000	10,000	Wood used	Tree
6	Carpinus viminea	Lolti (ko)	6,000	9,000	Wood used	Tree
7	C. faginea	Kosh (P)	7,000	9,000	..	Tree
8	Castanea sativa	Sweet chestnut	6,000	9,000	Fruits eaten	Tree
9	Quercus semecarpifolia	Kharsu, Kher	8,000	12,000	Fodder and fuel	Tree
10	Q. floribunda (syn. Q. Dilatata)	Moru (P) Merghang	6,000	8,000	Fodder and fuel	Tree
11	Q. Illex	Breh (K)	4,000	8,000	Fodder and fuel	Tree
12	Q. Incana	Ban (P)	4,000	8,000	Fodder and fuel	Tree
	Cyperacae					
1	Bulbostylis capillaris	..	Up to 8,000 feet		..	Herb
2	Carex filicina	..	5,000	6,000	..	Herb
3	C. filicurs	..	3,000	6,000	..	Herb
4	Cyperus cyperoide	..	7,000	8,000	..	Herb
5	C. cuspidatus	..	Up to 3,000 feet		..	Herb
6	Fimbristylis diphylla	..	Up to 6,000 feet		..	Herb
7	Kobresia trinervia	..	Up to 7,000 feet		..	Herb
	Dipsaceae					
1	Dipsacus strictus	..	5,000	9,000	..	Herb
2	Morina persica	..		above 10,000	..	Herb
3	M. longifolia	..	9,000	14,000	..	Herb
	Elaeagnaceae					
1	Elaeagnus umbellata	..	3,000	10.000	Fodder	Shrub
2	Hippophae rhamnoides	Sutz (k)	8,000	11,000	..	Shrub
3	H. salicifolia	..	7,000	11,000	..	Shrub
	Ericaceae					
1	Cassiope fastigiata	..	10,000	13,000	..	Shrub
2	Gaultheria trichophylla	..	9,000	13,000	..	Shrub
3	G. nummulariordes	..	10,000	13,000	..	Shrub
4	Lyonia ovalifolia (syn. pieris ovalifolia)	Yarta (P) (Ko)	6,000	9,000	..	Tree

APPENDIX II—contd.

FLORA—contd.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ericaceae—contd.					
			Feet	Feet		
5	Rhododendron arboreum	Brass (P) Sprak (K)	6,000	8,000	..	Tree
6	R. campanulatum	Simrang (K) Sumrat (Ko)	9,000	14,000	..	Shrub
7	R. lepidotum	..	8,000	14,000	..	Shrub
8	R. anthopogon	..	8,000	14,000	..	Shrub
	Euphorbiaceae					
1	Andrachne cordifolia	..	5,000	8,000	..	Shrub
2	Buxus wallichiana	Pappar (P) Paprang (K) Shamshad	6,000	7,000	Wood locally used for carving	Tree
3	Euphorbia royleana	Suru	Upto 5,000 feet		..	Shrub
4	Mallotus philippinensis (syn M. Phillpinensis)	Raini	Up to 5,000 feet		Lopped for fodder	Tree
5	Sarcococca saligna	..	5,000	9,000	..	Shrub
	Gentianaceae					
1	Gentiana argentia	Nilli Sarnal	7,000	12,000	Medicinal use	Herb
2	G. kurroo	Karu, Katki Ch. Karu	5,000	11,000	Medicinal use	Herb
3	Halenia elliptica	Pitpapra	6,000	12,000	Medicinal value	Herb
4	Swertia chirata	Charaita	5,000	10,000	Medicinal value	Herb
5	S. cordata	Charaita	4,000	10,000	Medicinal value	Herb
6	S. paniculata	Charaita	5,000	8,000	Medicinal value	Herb
	Geraniaceae					
1	Geranium ocellatum	..	6,000	10,000	..	Herb
2	G. nepalense	Tirhai	5,000	9,000	..	Herb
3	G. robertiaqum	Eng; Granis bill Eng; Herb Robert	6,000	8,000	..	Herb
4	G. wallichianum	Chowheri	7,000	11,000	..	Herb
5	Impatiens bicolor	Eng. Balsam	5,000	8,000	..	Herb
6	I. balsamina	Eng. Balsam	Up to 5,000 feet		..	Herb
7	I. cristata	Eng. Balsam	7,000	10,000	..	Herb
8	I. thomsoni	Eng. Balsam	6,000-	12,000	..	Herb
9	I. roylei	Eng. Balsam	Upto 9,000 feet		..	Herb

	Gramineae					
1	Arundir asia royleana	..	..	..	..	
2	Arundinaria falcata	..	3,000	8,000	Used for house-hold	Bamboo (Ringal)
3	Agrostis alba	..	..	..	..	
4	Agropyron semicostatum	..	6,000	8,000	..	Grass
5	Arthraxon Lancifolius (syn. A. microphyllus)	..	6,000	8,000	..	Grass
6	A. longearistatum	..	..	..	..	
7	Andropogon gryllus	..	..	..	..	Grass
8	Dactylis glomerata	..	6,000	7,000	.	Grass
9	Danthonia cachemyriana (syn. D. exilis)	..	Up to 8,000		..	Grass
10	D. glomerata	..	6,000	7,000	..	Grass
11	Deyonmia scabrescens	..	Up to 6,000		..	Grass
12	Digitaris cruciata	..	5,000	7,000	..	Grass
13	Eragrostis nigre	..	5,000	7,000	..	Grass
14	Eulalia argontea	..	3,000	6,000	..	Grass
15	Festuca spo.	..	5,000	8,000	..	Grass
16	Neyraudiax arundinacea (syn. Triaphis arundincea)	..	Up to 7,000		..	Grass
17	Oplismenus compoitus	..	Up to 6,000		..	Grass
18	Oryzopsis acquiglusus	..	5,000	7,000	..	Grass
19	Poa pratensis	..	..	..	..	
20	Panicum milaceum, P. plicatum	..	3,000	6,000	..	Grass
21	Phacelurus speciosus	..	6,000	8,000	..	Grass
22	Pogonatherum panicum	..	6,000	8,000	..	Grass
23	Pollinia hirtifolia; P. quadrinervis	..	5,000	6,000	..	Grass
24	Setaria itallica	..	6,000	8,000	..	Grass
25	Spodiopogon dubius	..	7,000	8,000	..	Grass
26	Sporobolus piliferus	..	4,000	6,000	..	Grass
27	Stipa sebinea	..	7,000	8,000	..	Grass
28	Tripogon filiformis	..	Up to 6,000		..	Grass
29	Triraphis arundinecea	..	..	..	..	
	Hamamelidaceae					
1	Parrottia jacquemontiana	Shater (K)	4,000	9,000	Wood excellent for tool handles and fuel.	Large shrub
	Hypericaceae					
1	Hypericum ceruum	Ping neara (Ko)	3,000	7,000	..	Shrub
2	H. patulum	..	3,000	7,000	..	Shrub
	Ilicaceae					
	Ilex dipyrena	Kanderu (P)	5,000	10,000	Wood used as fuel, Leaves used as fodder.	Shrub or small tree

FLORA—contd.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Labiatae		Feet	Feet		
1	Elsholtzia polystachya	..	7,000	9,000	..	Shrub
2	Colebrookea oppositifolia	..	Up to 4,000		Fodder for buffaloes	Shrub
3	Plectranthus rugosus	Chhichhri	3,000	9,000	..	Shrub
4	Roylea sp.	..	Ascending to	6,000	..	Herb
5	Salvia glutinosa	Gwadre	4,000	10,000	..	Herb
	Lauraceae					
1	Litsaea umbrosa	..	5,000	8,000	..	Tree
2	Machilus odoratissima	..	Up to 6,000		..	Tree
3	M. duthiei	..	Up to 6,000		..	Tree
	Linaceae					
	Reinwardtia trigyna	Basant	Up to 6,000		..	Small shrub
	Loganiaceae					
	Buddleia paniculata	..	3,000	8,000	..	Shrub
	Loranthaceae					
1	Arceuthobium minuti ssimum	..	6,000	11,000	..	Parasite
2	Korthasella opuntia (syn. Viscum japonicum)	..	Up to 8,000		..	Parasite
3	Scurrula elata (syn. Loranthus elatus)	..	5,000	10,000	Parasite on Apricots, oaks	Parasite
4	Viscum album	..	3,000	9,000	..	Parasite
	Magnoliaceae					
	Schizandra grandiflora	Ageli	5,000	10,000	..	Climber
	Meliaceae					
	C. serrata	Krishing (K) Darl (Ko, P)	5,000	8,000	Lopped for fodder. Timber used for furniture and bridge work.	Tree

	Melastomaceae					
	Osbeckia stellata	..	Up to 6,000		..	Shrub
	Myrsinaceae					
	Myrsine africana	Chitring (K) Banwan (ko)	2,000	9,000	Medicinal	Shrub
	Myrtaceae					
	Eucalyptus globulus	..	Up to 5,000		..	Exotic tree
	Oleaceae					
1	Fraxinus xanthoxyloides . . .	Thum (K)	5,000	18,000	Lopped for fodder	Tree
2	F. micrantha	Anjar	6,000	8,000	Timber used	Tree
3	Jasminum humile	Kurang (K)	4,000	10,000	..	Climber
4	J. officinale	..	3,000	9,000	..	Climber
5	Syringa emodi	Shapar (K)	7,000	10,000	Browsed by goats	Shrub
6	Olea cuspidata	Wi (K)	5,000	7,000	Very good fodder	Tree
	Polygonaceae					
1	Polygonum vaccinifolium . . .	..	11,000 Dry zone	12,000	..	Herb
2	Rumex hastatus	..	Up to 8,000		Medicinal	Herb
3	Rheum emodi	..	Up to 9,000		Medicinal value	Herb
	Primulacea					
1	Anagallis arvensis	Eng. Pimpernel	Up to 7,000		..	Herb
2	Androsace lanuginosa	..	6,000	10,000	..	Herb
3	A. rotundifolia	..	5,000	11,000	..	Herb
4	A. sarmentosa	..	9,000	14,000	..	Herb
5	Primula denticulata	..	7,000	13,000	..	Herb
6	P. petiolaris	..	4,000	12,000	..	Herb
	Ranunculaceae					
1	Aconitum heterophyllum . . .	Patish, Mohra	8,000	12,000	Used in indigenous medicine as a mild and bitter tonic, roots a valuable febrifuge	Herb
2	Anemone narcissiflora	..	6,000	9,000	..	Herb
3	A. obtusiloba	..	Above 8,000		Roots and seeds locally used; roots give blisters and seeds cause vomiting and purging	Herb
4	Aquilegia pubiflora	Eng. columbine	5,000	10,000	..	Herb
5	A. polyanthes	..	10,000	12,000	..	Herb
6	A. rivularis	..	Above 5,000		..	Herb
7	Caltha palustris	Eng. Marsh marigold	8,000	12,000	It is acrid and poisonous. Prefers marshy land	Herb
8	Clematis montana	..	6,000	9,000	..	Climbers
9	C. barbellata	..	5,000	12,000	..	Climbers
10	C. grata	..	2,000	8,000	..	Climbers
11	C. graveolens	..	6,000	11,000	..	Climbers
12	C. orientalis	..	8,000	14,000	..	Climbers

APPENDIX II—contd.

FLORA—contd.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Feet	Feet		
13	C. connata	..	4,000	10,000	..	Climbers
14	C. buchaniana	..	5,000	10,000	..	Climbers
15	Cimicifuga foetida	En. Bugbane	7,000	12,000	..	Herb
16	Delphinium denudatum	Hin. Nirbisi Pun. Judwar	5,000	10,000	Bitter stimulant tonic, adulterant for Aconite	Herb
17	Paeonia emodi	..	5,000	10,000	Tubers used for curing uterine and nervous diseases. Seeds are purgative and emetic. Leaves contain an acrid juice causing blisters	Herb
18	Ranunculus sceleratus	En. Marsh crowfoot; water celery	Up to 5,000			
19	R. arvensis	En. Corn butter cup	4,000	7,000	..	Herb
20	R. diffusus	..	5,000	8,000	..	Herb
21	Thalictrum elegans	Ur. Mamiri. Mamira	Above 10,000		..	Herb
22	T. foliolosum	Jarbini	5,000	9,000	Roots used in indigenous medicine for eye ailments, toothache, brain tonic etc	Herb
23	T. javanicum	..	6,000	12,000		
	Rhamnaceae					
1	Berchemia lineata	..	6,000	9,000	..	Trailing shrub common in Kinnaur in Baspa Valley
2	Bhamnus virgata (syn. R. dahuricus)	Chorda (Ko)	5,000	8,000	Wood is good for agricultural implements, fruits used as purgative	Do.
3	R. purpureus	Lhish	6,000	10,000	..	Do.
4	R. triqueter (sageretia theezans)	Gargithun	Ascends to 6,000 feet		..	Tree
5	Sageretia theezans	Zartum	Ascends to 8,000 feet			Tree
	Rosaceae					
1	Prunus persica	Baim (P) Rek (K)	5,000	10,000	Fruit distilled for wine	Tree
2	P. armeniaca	Chuli (K)	4,000	11,000	Fruit is a staple diet, oil extracted from seeds	Tree
3	P. jacquemontii	Shikarang (K)	7,000 Dry zone	10,000	..	Tree

	P. cerasus	Wild cherry	6,000	10,000	.. Tree
5	P. cerasoides (syn. P. puddum)	Paja (P)	3,000	6,000	.. Tree
6	Prunus padus	Jaman (P)	Up to 10,000		Timber used and fruit eaten Tree
7	Pyrus communis	Shegul (P)	2,000	8,000	Fruits eaten Tree
8	Pyrus pashia	Shegul (P)	3,000	8,000	.. Tree
			Moist zone		
9	P. lanata	Behmpti, Marpol (K)	8,000	10,000	.. Tree
10	P. foliolosa	Rangrek	9,000	12,000	.. Tree
11	P. malus	Palre	5,000	9,000	Fruits eaten Tree
12	Rubus ellipticus	Akhi	4,000	7,000	.. Climbing shrub
13	R. purpureus	..	6,000	10,000	.. Do.
14	R. biflorus	Anchu	7,000	10,000	.. Do.
15	R. lasiocarpus	Sowating (K)	4,000	10,000	.. Do.
16	Rosa macrophylla	Rangyal (K)	6,000	11,000	Flowers used for decoration Do.
17	R. webbiana	..	7,000	10,000	Do.
18	Spiraea bella	..	7,000	11,000	.. Climber
19	S. canescens	Chakroi	5,000	9,000	.. Shrub
	Rubiaeae				
1	Galium asperuloides	..	5,000	12,000	.. Herb
2	Hamiltonia suaveolens	Padari	Up to 7,000		.. Shrub
3	Leptodermis lanceolata	..	4,000	8,000	.. Do.
	Rutaceae				
1	Boenninghausenia albiflora	Pissumar	6,000	10,000	Yields an insecticide Under shrub
2	Skimmia laureola	Shashra	6,000	10,000	Used as incense for its musk like smell Shrub
3	Zanthoxylum alatum	Tehbal Shashri (P) Patrang (K)	2,000	6,000	Used for walking sticks Shrub or Small tree
	Sabiaceae				
1	Meliosma dilleniaefolia	Bakrasang (K)	5,000	10,000	.. Small tree
2	Sabia campanulata	Bakaraina (P)	4,000	8,000	.. Climbing shrub
	Salicaceae				
1	Salix elegans	Karishan (K)	6,000	11,000	.. Tree
2	S. viminalis	..	8,000	9,000	.. Tree
3	Populus ciliata	Ghum (P) Krammal Mangal	6,000	8,000	.. Tree
4	P. balsamifera	..	6,000	8,000	.. Tree
5	P. alba	Mal (K)	4,000	10,000	Fodder Tree

APPENDIX II—concld.

FLORA—concld.

Serial No.	Botanical name	Vernacular or local name	Altitudinal range		Use if any	Remarks
			Lower limit	Upper limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sapindaceae		Feet	Feet		
1	Aesculus indica	(P.K.) Khanor	6,000	9,000	Leaves used for fodder and fruits for flour in deficit areas and in famine	Tree
2	Acer oblongum	..	2,000	6,000	..	Tree
3	A. pentapomicum	..	5,000	8,000	Fodder	Tree
4	A. caesium	Bodal (P)	7,000	11,000	..	Tree
5	A. acuminatum (syn. A. caudatum)	Kanzal	7,000	11,000	..	Tree
6	A. pictum	Kanzal (P) Tian	4,000	6,000	Fodder	Tree
7	Sapnidus mukorossi	Ritha (K)	Up to 4,000		Fruit used instead of Soap for washing clothes	Tree near Habitation.
8	Staphylea emodi	Kaganitz (K) Nagdaun (P)	6,000	8,000	Walking sticks, keep off snakes	Shrub
	Saxifragaceae					
1	Bergenia ligulata (syn. Saxifraga ligulata)	..	Up to 9,000	..	..	Herb
2	Deutzia Staminea	Deosu	3,000	9,000	..	Shrub
3	Deutzia corymbosa	Bhullu (P)	6,000	10,000	..	Shrub
4	Hydrangea anomala (syn. H. altissima)	(Philru) (Ko) ..	4,000	8,000	..	Herb
5	Ribes grossularia	Yanghai (K)	3,000	9,000	..	Shrub
6	R. orientale	Yanghai (K)	7,000	11,000	..	Shrub
7	R. glaciale	..	9,000	12,000	..	Shrub
8	R. nigrum	Behdi ki chuli	7,000	12,000	..	Shrub
9	R. rubrum	..	8,000	12,000	..	Shrub
	Scrophulariaceae					
1	Digitalis purourea	Eng. Wooly fox glove	6,000	8,000	Cultivated medicinal plant	Under shrub
2	Pedicularis pectinata	..	7,000	11,000	..	Herb
3	Picrorhiza kurooa	Karu, Katki	5,000	12,000	Medicinal value	Herb
4	Scrophularia himalensis	..	4,000	10,000	..	Herb
5	Veronica serpyllifolio	..	8,000	13,000	..	Herb
6	Wulfenia amhorstiana	..	7,000	11,000	..	Herb
7	Verhaśeum Thapsw	..	5,000	10,000	..	Herb
	Simarubaceae					
	Picrasma quassioides	..	4,000	8,000	Used as tonic	Shrub

	Solanaceae						
	Solanum dulcamara	..	6,000	8,000	..		Shrub
	Styraceae						
	Symplocos crataegoides . . .	Lodj (P), Lojh (Ko)	3,000	8,000	Dye and fodder		Shrub
	Thymelaeaceae						
1	Daphne oleoides	Liko, Agri (K)	3,000	9,000	..		Shrub
2	D. papyracea (syn. D. cannabina)	..	5,000	7,000	..		Shrub
3	Wikstroemia canescens	..	5,000	9,000	..		Shrub
	Tiliaceae						
	Grewia oppositifolia	Beul, Dhaman	Himalaya to 7,000 feet		Leaves are lopped for fodder wood is used for tool handles and fibre for ropes		Tree
	Urticaceae						
1	Celtis australis	Ku. Kharak	5,000	10,000	Fodder		Tree
2	Debregeasia hypoleuca	..	Up to 6,000 feet		..		Shrub
3	Ficus clavata	..	Up to 7,000 feet		..		Tree
4	F. foveolata	..	Up to 7,000 feet		..		Tree
5	F. palmata	Pheru	Cultivated		Fruit eaten		Tree
6	Morus serrata	Chimu, Pahari tut	4,000	9,000	Fodder		Tree
7	Ulmus wallichiana	Shke, maldang (K) Parmani (Ko)	6,000	10,000	Fodder, timber useful		Tree
	Valerianaceae						
1	Valeriana wallichii	Muskbala	5,000	10,000	Tuberous roots valued for essential oil		Under shrub
2	V. hardwickii	..	5,000	10,000	..		Herb
	Vitaceae						
1	Vitis parvifolia	Chakcha	3,000	6,000	..		Climber
2	V. himalayana	Severdakkan	6,000	11,000	..		Climber
3	V. semicordata	Bali	5,000	10,000	Wood good for picture frames		Climber

Eng: English
Hin: Hindi
K: Kanawar
Ko: Kochi
P: Punjabi
Ur: Urdu

M/P(D)12HPGovt.—5(a)

APPENDIX III

Principal Crops

The following are the principal crops of each arvest:—

Rabi

Wheat (*gehun*)—Sown on high lands as soon as the rains are over, ie., in September, and on low lands at the end of October after the autumn harvest. Reaped on the high lands just before the rains in June, and a month earlier in the lower fields.

Barley (*jau*)—Sown at the same time as wheat, but ripens a month earlier. It is generally grown on bakhal lands near the homestead.

Poppy (*afim*)—Sown from end of September to the middle of November; ripens on low lands in April and on high lands in May.

Ghala, Kalao (*field peas*)—Sown in November and harvested in May and June.

Dhania (*coriander seed*)—Usually sown together with poppy and reaped at the same time. Sold as a spice.

Masur (*lentils*)—Sown in October, and cut in May and June.

Kharif

China (*Penicum miliaceum*)—Sown in July and cut in September. Usually cooked like rice.

Makki (*maize*)—Sown in July and harvested in September. Grown on bakhal land only as a rule.

Kangni (*Pennisetum Italicum*)—Sown in May, and ripens in September. Eaten boiled like rice, and cannot be made into bread.

Bathu (*Amaranthus*)—Sown at the same time as kangni, but ripens a little later. There are two varieties, red and white, but the grain yielded by both is white. It is eaten as bread, and the leaves are pulled for greens when young. It is sown on bakhal and karali lands.

Kala bathu (*Amaranthus*)—A species of the above and treated in the same way.

Koda (*Eleusine corocana*—A species of millet. Sown from April to June, and ripens in October. It is eaten in bread, the chapatis being called kadroli, and is also made into porridge (laphi).

Rice (*dhan*)—Four kinds, i.e., basmati, chohartu, rehri, and ubthal. The first two named are superior kinds. All are sown in April, and reaped in the first half of October. Basmati, chohartu and rehri are sown in kiar land and require watering throughout. Ubthal is grown on bakhal land unirrigated.

Mash (*Phaseolus radiatus*)—Usually sown on bakhal land. Will not grow on the higher fields. Sown in July and cut in October. Several varieties of food are prepared from it. Kulath (Dolichos uniflorus)—Will not grow on high lands, and is usually sown on the bakhal of the lower villages. Sown in July and reaped at the end of October. To prepare for eating, it is first soaked in water for twelve hours, then pounded to a mash on a stone, then made into round balls and steamed. Another way is to roast the grains and boil them with rice.

Bhart (*Cajanus bicolor*)—A pulse, sown and cut at the same time as bathu. Usually eaten as dal, but sometimes baked into chapatis, which are called bhartoli.

Rangan (*Dolichos sinensis*)—A pulse, generally sown in the poppy fields in June and July and cut in September—October.

Ogal (*Fagopyrum poligonum*), *phaphra* (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), *dhanphari, and chabru are varieties of buckwheat*—Ogal grows every where, but the others are mostly confined to the higher lands. Phaphra is the principal autumn crop in Kanawar.

Tamaku (*tobacco*)—Sown on barani lands near the village in July—August and harvested in October—November.

Kachalu (*Arum colocasia*)—the edible arum. There are two kinds, one called gandhali and the other arvi. Sown in April—May and harvested in October. Grown on the best bakhal and is highly manured.

Bhang (*Cannabis sativa*)—Grows wild on waste land near the houses, and is also sown sometimes. Cut green in October and tied in bundles, which are kept on the house roofs. In the winter the bark is pulled by hand and twisted into rope. The leaves are rubbed by hand and smoked.

Potatoes (*farang alu*)— are very little cultivated.

Kakri (cucumber), kaddu (pumpkins), tori, shagotri (baingan), bhatte (tomatoes), pepli (red pepper), babri (beans), muli (radishes), shalgam (turnips), palak (greens), dunu (garlic), metha, gobi (cabbages).

Fruit

There is no systematic fruit cultivation in the State, but there is a good deal of fruit. Fruit is often dried and made into atta in the winter, when it is cooked and eaten mixed with ordinary flour. Especially this is done in Kanawar, where the corn produce is not sufficient to support the populace. Fruit thus treated is chiefly that of the pallu (apple), chulli (apricot), baimi (peach), Khanaur (chesnut), and sometimes akrot (walnut).

In Kanawar the possession of fruit trees is distinctly a mark of wealth. A certain income is also to be got from the collection and sale of zira (cummin) and neoza (edible pine nut) from the forests.

Orchards and Vineyards

There are apricot orchards in Chini tehsil covering an extent of about 120 acres, and about the same area of vineyards. The vines have, however, deteriorated during the last fifty years. It is said that formerly thousands of rupees worth of grapes were sold annually, and that the output is now but shadow of what it once was. One reason advanced for this is that there is more rain nowadays than there used to be, and that as a consequence damp mists have prevailed at the time when the grapes require strong sun. This explanation was put forward by the late Tika Raghunath Singh and Mian Durga Singh in their Assessment Report of the tehsil, but Mr. E. B. Steedman, c.s., in his review of the Report, states that the failure of the vines is due to vine disease. Whatever be the cause it seems certain that the vineyard area used to be considerably larger than it is now. A certain amount of grapes is still sold, either whole or in the form of wine, which is manufactured fairly extensively and consumed locally at the fairs described above. (*An extract from Bashahr State Gazetteer Volume VIII Simla Hill States 1916*).

APPENDIX IV

AGRICULTURE CALENDAR KANUM

Agricultural Practices—Agriculture calendar of the village is already given below in which month-wise agricultural practices are given. The lower altitudes there is a slight variation.

January/February—Practically nothing is done because of the snows. Occasionally villagers are seen feeding their cattle and wool spinning.

March—Manuring of wheat and barley. Land is prepared for sowing peas and potatoes.

April—Sowing of potatoes. Manuring is also continued. In case the snowfall is scanty wheat and barley crops are irrigated once or twice a fortnight, wherever possible. Weeds are also taken out during April.

May—Irrigation of wheat and barley is done wherever possible because the weather begins to warm up and crops required watering at least once a week. This work entails a lot of labour which is mainly done by the ladies.

June—Watering of wheat and barley. This is the month when women not only work during day time but the irrigation work is continued even throughout night. Due to shortage, water is divided by the villagers according to terms.

July—Harvest barley and wheat. Threshing is also undertaken simultaneously. Bullocks are employed to trample over the dried barley and wheat.

August—Thrashing and winnowing of barley and wheat continues till the mid of August and side by side sowing of Ogla, Phafra and Cheena is done. The fields are watered first and only one ploughing is given and the seeds are scattered. In the beginning of the month chulies are also collected from the fields and kept for drying. Fodder is also collected and stocks are built for the ensuing winter.

September—Watering the Ogla, Phafra and Cheena. Green leaves are collected by the ladies, for 'sag' and some of these leaves are dried for use in winter. Collection of grass still continues from Kandas.

October—Harvesting of Ogla, Phafra and Cheena. Simultaneously land is prepared for sowing wheat and barley. Threshing of Ogla, Phafra and Cheena is undertaken. People also start collecting chilgoza cones from the forests.

November—Sowing of wheat and barley, watering is also done side by side. Collected Chilgoza cones are dried and seeds are extracted from them. This work entails a lot of labour and all members of the family join in this work.

December—In case of scanty snowfall irrigation of wheat and barley has still to be continued but in case of snowfall people enjoy leisure time.

The detailed Agriculture Calendar is followed broadly but there is not much of departure from the Calendar because the people do not depend on rains and Phafra are entirely grown with the help of irrigation. Manuring is done only once a year in a big way and women are often seen carrying heavy loads of manure on backs in baskets.

SUPERSTITIONS

For agricultural operations Shukla-paksh is considered auspicious. For ploughing and sowing Tuesday and Saturday are considered inauspicious. Before ploughing and sowing, the earth is worshipped by offering a chilta or some sattu. A stone is broken on a cross-road to dispel the evil influences. No custom is associated with reaping operations. If in a square of land the seed does not grow at all it is considered a very ill omen for the farmer. To dispel its influence goddess of Kothi is worshipped with some halwa and wine. Some time a he-goat has to be offered. The lama is then taken to the place where he recites some words from his book and the patch is believed to turn productive again.

APPENDIX V

KANAURI VOCABULARY IN TWO PARTS : (English-Kanauri and Kanauri-English)

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[From the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, July 1910]

Introduction

Kanauri is one of the complex pronominalized langauges of the Tibeto-Burman family. Kanauri is spoken in the Satlaj Valley in the Panjab, from a point about 20 miles up the river from Rampur to near the Tibetan border. Bashahr State, of which Kanaur is the eastern part, begins 50 miles east of Simla; it has an area of 3,800 square miles, and a population of 84,000.

Kanauri is spoken over the whole of Kanaur except in the extreme east, where a dialect of Tibetan is current. It has four dialects: (1) Lower Kanauri, in the west of Kanaur, north of the Satlaj; its area is about 12 miles from east to west, and 6 miles from north to south. (2) Standard Kanauri, the langauge of the following vocabularies. (3) Chitkhuli, spoken only in two villages in the Bospa Valley, *viz.*, Chitkhul and Raksham. (4) Theborskad, spoken in the east of the State, in the villages of Lippa, Asran, Labran, Kanam, Shunnam, and Shaso, *i.e.*, between the Lippa River and the Tibetan speaking area of Kanaur. It should be noticed that while speakers of Lower Kanauri and Standard Kanauri readily understand one another, Chitkuhli is totally unintelligible to them, and Theborskad is only half understood even by villagers living within 10 miles of the Lippa stream. The entire number of speakers of the four dialects is just over 19,000.

The following gives as nearly as possible the geographical position of Kanaur and the dialects of Kanauri—

Kanaur, long. 77° 47′ to 78° 54′; Lat. 31° 11′ to 32° 4′. Lower Kanaur, from 78° extending 12 miles west, from the Satlaj 6 miles north Standard Kanauri, long. 77° 50′ to 78° 40′; Lat. 31° 23′ to 31° 40′. Chitkhuli in two villages, Chitkhul 78° 30′, 31° 21′; Raksham 78° 26′, 31° 23′.

Theborskad, long. 78° 17′ to 78° 40′, lat. 31° 37′ to 31° 53′.

Kanauris call their country Kanorin (altered by Aryan speakers to Kanaur), and their language Kanorin Skad. Kanauri language, or Kanoreanu Skad, the language of the Kanauris. For convenience sake in this introduction the spelling Kanaur is employed. So far as I know the form Kanawar is due to Europeans. I have never heard a native pronounce the word in that way. The Pahari dialects spoken to the west of Kanaur are called by the one general name Koci.

In the following pages I have endeavoured above all to be accurate in the representation of sounds. The pronunciation of Kanauri is extremely difficult, much more difficult than that of Hindi and Urdu; its numerous fine vowel distinctions and its half-consonants require the closest attention. The proper way of writing the half consonant is a matter of dispute. I have used sonant letters, occasionally giving alternative forms. A few inconsistencies may be noticed in the writing of some sounds. It seemed to me better to attempt, even at the risk of being inconsistant, to represent exactly the sound of a word, than to assimilate arbitrarily all similar sounds to one regular form. It is possible that in an unexplained diversity of sound there may sometimes lie valuable phonological truth. Each word I have tried to write as the speaker pronounced it, not as I might have thought from analogy that he should have pronounced it. I have gone into the question of pronunciation more fully in the Grammar referred to below.

I have to express special thanks to Pandit Tika Ram Joshi, formerly rajguru to the Raja of Bashahr. He very kindly sent me some of the proofs of his vocabulary. I found them very useful and suggestive. Nearly a hundred words in the following vocabulary have been taken from Pandit Tika Ram's proofs. They are indicated by the letters T. R. All these words, however, I have independently investigated; in a few cases a different meaning has been assigned, and in nearly every case a different spelling has been employed. To the proofs, also, of a brief grammar, written by the same Pandit, a debt is owed for words suggested.

Literature—I may be permitted to refer to my own Kanauri Grammar appearing (probably early in 1910) in the Zeitschrift fur den Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. Pandit Tika Ram's Grammar and Vocabulary will ultimately be published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. For the philological side of the language students should consult a valuable contribution by Dr. Sten Konow, rof Christiania, in the Linguistic Survey of India,

Vol. *iii*, pt. i, pp. 430-41. All these works are in English. The Rev. H. Bruske, formerly missionary in Kanaur, has translated the Gospel of St. Mark. into Kanauri. It has been published in the Nagri character by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The following is the system of romanizing employed.

Consonants as usual in Royal Asiatic Society publications, with the following additions:—

Half consonants represented by placed after them.

The very lightly pronounced *n* is written above the lines, as in *ran*, horse; cf. ran, mountain; *zan*, gold.

Occasionally *l* and *n* are very liquid, but generally they are as in Hindi. Kanauri has a strong leaning towards half-long vowels. The very short vowels *a* and *o* are very often found in words taken directly from Aryan sources.

VOWELS:—

a as *u* in hut.

a and *ā*, the short and long of *a* is father.

e like *ē* in pet. Sometimes this is much narrower, like a shortened French *ē*.

ē and *e*, the short and long of French *ē*.

ĭ like *i* in hit.

i and *ī* the short and long of Italian *i*.

o above the line like *o* in hot, the corresponding long sound *ō* being almost like awe.

o and *ō*, the short and long of French *ō*.

o on the line, between *ō* and *o*.

o like German o, but always short.

ō, the same sound long.

u like *u* in put. There is also a *u* between *u* and *ū*. See zgyul, yudd in the vocabulary.

u and *ū*, short and long, like Italian *u*.

u like German *u*.

ai, more or less like English *i* in high.

au, used only in Hindi, Urdu, and Panjabi words more or less like the *o* of Kanauri words.

Frequently a final vowel is stopped short almost with a jerk. To show this ' is printed after the vowel, *e.g.*, *toke.*

One example of an aspirated sonant consonant will be observed in bhororennig.' This is probably an unconscious temporary assimilation to an Indo-Aryan sound.

Kanauri has a habit of aspirating (though not always) a final surd consonant, a final vowel and a final l. This is represented by (*h*). This *h* is not an integral part of the word, and falls away before an inflection or before another word.

In some words *y* is faintly pronounced, sometimes being omitted, sometimes plainly enunciated. This is written (*y*).

The letters in brackets immediately after a verb show its present participle. A knowledge of this is necessary for forming the present and imperfect tenses. Thus renning (do) shows that the present tense is redo dug.

A few instances will be noticed of the uncertainty common in Tibeto-Burman languages of initial *s* or *z* followed by a consonant, *e.g.*, til and stil, gui and zgui.

In the English-Kanauri vocabulary most trees and plants are entered under the heading 'plant'. The botanical names are taken from a list of Bashahr plants, very kindly lent by Mr. A. J. Gibson Deputy Conservator of Forests.

After some words I have indicated a Hindi, Urdu, or Panjabi equivalent. This has been done only when the Aryan origin of the word does not seem at first sight obvious. As will be seen, a considerable portion of the Kanauri vocabulary is of Aryan origin. (Th.) denotes Theborskad words. To get the literal meaning of compound words the Kanauri-English vocabulary should be consulted. The infinitive endings *nnig* and *-nmig* are interchangeable.

APPENDIX VI

EXTRACT FROM 'A GLOSSARY OF THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE'.

Kanauri, Kanawari,* an inhabitant of Kanaur the valley which, lying on the Upper Sutlej, forms an appanage of the Bashahr State. Its inhabitants are almost entirely kanets or Jads, but differ as completely from the Kanets of Bashahr proper as do the Lahula Kanets from those of Kullu.

Besides the Kanets or Jads the only two castes in Kanaur are the Chamang† who make shoes and weave, and the Domang‡, who are blacksmiths and carpenters.

Water or cooked food which has been touched by the lower castes is not used by Kanets, nor are people of these castes allowed to enter a Kanet's house. If a Kanet eat such food inadvertently he applies to his Raja who bids him make expiation (prayaschitta) and pay some nazrana or forfeit. This custom is called sajeran or sacheran.

The Kanets of Kanaur are said to be divided into three grades, each comprising a number of septs whose names do not appear among the Kanets of Bashahr proper.

The Kanet septs of Kanaur, according to their geographical distribution

1ST GRADE KANETS

Pargana Rajgaon

Bairyan	Moelas	Sakhan
Skamtas	Sana	Rokeru
Wangmo	Shawl	Deran
Thangar	Daprato	Dalyan
Dames	Bitaryan	

Pargana Shuwa

Bores, Tib. Pores	Khadura	Laspa
Ranshyan	Barji	Shili
Dhanshyan	Shyaltu	Gyolang
Farakpa	Tholpa	Tharmi
Palsar	Loktas	Puan, Tib. Puang
Aldana	Pangtu	Makala
Chhugpo	Shuryah	Mispon or Mishpon.

Pargana Inner Tukpa

Bist	Rathu	Dhangch
Kallam	Nyokche	

Pargana Outer Tukpa

Repaltu	Changkung	Dadyan
Chetha	Fanyan	

Pargana Pandarabis

Yulan	Chogla	

Pargana Tharabis

Tyuras	Jogto	Zintu

2ND GRADE KANETS

Pargana Inner Tukpa

Bralbang	Mojrang	Shyali
Chamapo	Pankar	Sotha
Kathu	Rakshas	Ungya.

Pargana Shuwa

Kharyan	Turkyan	
Shyuna		Khinpa, Tib. Khyimpa

Pargana Rajgaon

Anchhan, Tib. Angchan Mashau

3RD GRADE KANETS WHO WORK AS POTTERS

Wangchhang	Waza	Mewar

TITLES OF OFFICIALS

1. Chares, the hereditary headman of a village (in each village).

2. Grokch, the hereditary kardar of the village deity, who speaks on his behalf.

3. Mathas, the hereditary kardar of a deity. His duty is to petition the deity on behalf of the public.

4. Pujyares, whose hereditary duty is to worship the deity: Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are found in every village where there is a deity.

5. Bathungru, an official like the dafadar of the State.

In the Kanaur valley Buddhism is the dominant faith, but though the social customs of the people generally resemble those of the Hindus, the observances bear Tibetan names, and the ritual is conducted in that language.

*Kanaura appears to be the more correct form.

†The Chemars of the plains, doubtless.

‡The Doms of the plains.

APPENDIX VII

BUSHAHR STATE GAZETTEER

"GURKHA INVASION ON KANAWAR

"From 1803 to 1815 most of Bashahr proper was held by the Gurkhas, who established a line of forts along the Hattu range, Hattu, Kurana, Baghi, Nawagarh, Sungri Bahli, etc. Rampur was sacked and all the State archives and papers destroyed. The invaders were not, however, successful in occupying Kanawar. An attempt was made to reach the State treasure at Kamru, whither the young Raja had fled, but the Gurkha force was surprised by the Kanawaris at Chholtu bridge, near the village of Chugaon (or Tholang) in the Rajaraon pargana, and severely handled in a night attack. This reverse and the difficulty of obtaining supplies obliged them to retreat. There is another story that Fatteh Ram, the Poari Wazir, handed over to the Gurkhas several strong boxes securely locked and filled with stones, saying that they contained the State treasure and that he had not been able to get the keys. The Gurkhas believed him, carried away the boxes without breaking them open, and did not discover the trick played on them until they had left the country.

"After the British declaration of war against the Gurkhas at the end of 1814, the hill people generally were encouraged to make an attempt to drive out their oppressors. The Gurkha force occupying the Hattu range was under the command of Kirti Rana. The Bashahr troops were led by Wazirs Tikkan Das and Badri Das and were reinforced at the beginning of 1815 by a contingent from Kulu. Kirti Rana was obliged to concentrate at Nawagarh, and was besieged there. Finding his supplies and water giving out, he attempted to retreat at Raiengarh, by way of the Chambi Dhar, ridge which runs southwards from Baghi. Hampered by his baggage and followers, and harrassed continually by the enemy, he made slow progress. After a few miles he was forced to halt for the night at Sararu Ka Tibba, where he was at once surrounded. On the evening of the next day he surrendered to the Wazirs, on condition that the lives of his force were to be spared, and that they were to be handed over to the nearest British General. It is said that the treachery of Kirti Rana's Sirmur, Garhwal, and Kumaon troops was largely responsible for the surrender.

"The Bushahr army then proceeded to invest the fort of Raiengarh held by the Gurkha Commander Ranjur Thappa. They were thus occupied, in conjunction with the Jubbul troops under Dangi Wazir, when Mr. Fraser arrived at Hatkoti with his expedition (May, 1815). Mr. Fraser in "The Himala Mountains" describes the fighting round Raiengarh as very innocuous owing to the cautious tactics of both sides. But he was much struck by a description given him by Tikkan Das of a machine resembling a Roman catapult, which was shortly expected from Bushahr. This was made of strong ropes and beams of wood, and the most important part of the mechanism was a large tree, the recoil of which, when pulled back by the exertions of a hundred or two hundred men, discharged a heavy stone a considerable distance. The range was regulated by the size of the stone, and after a few experiments with stones of various sizes it was possible to hit the desired mark with great accuracy.

"Mr. Fraser puts the fighting strength of the Bashahr army at 3,000 men, of whom 1,000 were armed with matchlocks and the rest with bows of split bamboo and bone-tipped arrows. He says that the only really trustworthy soldiers were the Kanawaris, who for the most part carried matchlocks and hatchets. His remarks about the people of Bashahr proper are not complimentary.

"James Baillie Fraser a military officer engaged on behalf of the British Govt, in the task of expulsion of Gorkhas gives an account of the conditions prevailing at that time in Bushahr State including the present district of Kinnaur.

"Much was told us of the splendour of the late Rajah (Ugar Singh) and his court, and the opulence of the place in former times, till the struggle with the Gorkhas first impoverished and distressed the country, and soon after the death of the rajah the finishing *stroke* was put to the destruction of the capital by the sudden and unexpected arrival of a *Ghoorkha* force, from which the young rajah (Mahinder Singh) with his mother and attendants, barely escaped, flying to the recesses of Kunawar, and leaving the accumulated riches of the capital a prey to the conquerors. At this time, by far the greater proportion of the houses was in ruins, and

the rest very thinly inhabited. The bazar, which formerly was a tolerable street, and where the remains of good shops and large houses may still be traced, at present contains only the booths of a few poor Bunyas, miserably supplied, and every thing bespeaks wretchness and poverty. So little encouragement is there now for the traders of the low country to bring their goods hither, that the most common luxuries, the produce of the plains are often not to be had.

"Bischur is governed by a Rajah, whose office is hereditary; and it appears, that under him the different distts. have always been regulated by hereditary chiefs, who have assumed the titles of wazeer, and exercise each their separate authority. They assess and collect the revenue, and settle minor disputes; but the rajah has always been lord paramount and looked up to with perfect submission. It is probable indeed, that in the former reigns, (and certainly in the late rajah's time), the wazeers were by no means so powerful as they are at present in the reign of the child his son; but the troublesome times, and the infancy of the heir to the throne, have necessarily thrown into the hand of these men all the executive, and, in fact, all the real power.

It is to be regretted that the archives and records of the state, as well as of the Rajah's family, were entirely destroyed by the Ghoorkhas. Thus nothing certain relative to the origin of either came under our observation, or resulted from our inquiries; but there is no doubt that the rajah is descended from an ancient and noble Rajput family; it is said from Chittore. Of the date of its ascending the throne, or of the commencement of the state, or of the succession, till the reign of the last rajah, we are totally ignorant, as well as of the transactions of his reign previously to the Ghoorkha invasion.

Disturbance in Dodra Kawar

In the summer of 1906 the condition of affairs in the Pargana of Dadra Kawar in the Rohru Tehsil necessitated the despatch thither of a force of police under the Political Assistant Commissioner Simla. This tract formed part of the zail of Ran Bahadur Singh, one of the hereditary Wazirs, who, during the administration of Tikka Raghunath Singh and subsequently, made several unsuccessful attempts to constitute Dodra Kawar an independent principality under himself. Ran Bahadur Singh, was arrested and put on trial by Tikka Raghunath Singh, but was released and restored to office on the latter's death by the Raja. He was afterwards arrested at the instance of the Superintendent, Hill States, and lodged in Simla Jail for two months, until he undertook to pay to the State the revenue which he had appropriated. He ultimately died without having paid up in full. The zamidars of Dodra Kawar continued to defy the authority of the State, and refused to pay revenue, and as a consequence it became necessary to coerce them. The ringleaders were arrested and imprisoned, and then released on condition of furnishing security for future good behaviour and for the regular payment of revenue.

APPENDIX VIII

LIST OF DEVTAS

Name of Devta	*Name of village*
KALPA SUB-DIVISION	
1. Devta Nag	Baring
2. Devta Badri Nath	Barsering
3. Devta Nag	Barua
4. Devta Naraines	Chasu
5. Devta Thakur	Chitkal
6. Devi Mathi	Chitkal
7. Devta Shamsher Sahib	Chitkal
8. Devta Thakur	Kalpa
9. Devta Vishnu Narain	Kalpa
10. Devta Badri Nath	Kamru
11. Bhima Kali Temple (in fort)	Kamru
12. Devta Ghatiyal	Kanahi
13. Devta Markaling	Khangi
14. Devta Naraines	Kilba
15. Bhairon Temple	Koti
16. Devi Chandika	Koti
17. Devta Maheshwar	Mahbar
18. Devta Shasherang	Pangi
19. Devta Parka Shankras	Poari
20. Devta (Patangach) Ishu Narain	Purbani
21. Devta Labrang	Purbani
22. Devta Nag	Rakcham
23. Bhagwati Temple	Rakcham
24. Shamshras Temple	Rakcham
25. Devta Narain	Rogi
26. Devta Narain (Chornee)	Miru
27. Devta Nag	Sangla
28. Devta Nag	Sapni
29. Devta Narain	Sapni
30. Devta Naraines	Shong
31. Mahasu Temple	Telingi
NACHAR SUB-DIVISION	
1. Nagin	Bara
2. Ukha Devi Temple	Mara Kamba
3. Devta Kuldeo	Dutrang (Bhabha)
4. Devta Kumshu	Bei (Bhabha)
5. Devta Maheshwar	Bhabha
6. Devta Parogang	Bhabha
7. Devta Kumshu temple	Kafnun (Bhabha)
8. Naraines temple	Gramang (Bhabha)
9. Dharang Nag	Yangpa (Bhabha)
10. Devta Naraines	Chargaon
11. Devta Maheshwar	Chargaon
12. Nagin	Chhota Kamba
13. Hirma Devi temple	Chora
14. Kuldeo	Gharshu
15. Devta Gandarpas	Jani
16. Nag temple	Kandar
17. Ukha Devi temple	Nachar
18. Nag temple	Natpa
19. Devta Narain	Punang
20. Pathoro	Punang
21. Devta Narain	Ramni
22. Teras	Rupi
23. Maheshwar temple	Sungra
24. Devta Naraines	Sungra
25. Chiter Lekhu temple	Taranda
26. Devta Naraines	Urni
27. Nag temple	Yula
POO SUB-DIVISION	
1. Milakyum	Akpa
2. Nagin	Asrang
3. Naraines temple	Asrang
4. Rapang Nages	Asrang
5. Dabla	Chango
6. Thakur Tisheyangyang	Chango
7. Devta Yulsa	Chango
8. Thakur Ringdangtingma	Charang
9. Deodum	Chuling
10. Thakur Dungyor	Chuling
11. Kali temple	Chuling

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

Name of Devta	*Name of Village*
Poo Sub-Division—*contd.*	
12. Thakur Lagang	Chuling
13. Devta Naidak	Chuling
14. Thakur Nirasingh	Chuling
15. Dabla	Dabling
16. Thakur Lagang	Giabong
17. Devta Tingma	Giabong
18. Devta Dabla	Hango
19. Deodum	Hango
20. Devta Naidak	Hango
21. Gyalbo	Hango
22. Kumshu	Hango
23. Pale	Hango
24. Thakur Lagang	Hango
25. Thakur Labrang	Hango
26. Gyangmagyum	Jangi
27. Thakur Dungyor	Jangi
28. Dodum	Kanum
29. Devta Dabla	Kanum
30. Thakur Kagyor	Kanum
31. Thakur Khachlagang	Kanum
32. Thakur Labrang	Kanum
33. Khandma temple	Kanum
34. Devta Dungyor	Labrang
35. Devta Chhakoling Dumbar	Labrang
36. Thakur Dwarang	Leo
37. Devta Jyumatho	Leo
38. Tegtashu (Narain) temple	Lipa
39. Thakur Dungyor	Lipa
40. Devta Urmig	Morang
41. Thakur Dungyor	Morang
42. Deodum	Nako
43. Thakur Lagang	Nako
44. Thakur Karmo Dumba (so many)	Nako
45. Purgueel	Nako
46. Bashehru	Namgia
47. Chola temple	Namgia
48. Dabla	Namgia
49. Kuldeo Narayan	Namgia
50. Changchikyung	Nisang
51. Thakur Labrang	Nisang
52. Devta Dungyor	Pilu
53. Devta Shagan Chholang	Pilu
54. Devta Tisho Cholang	Pilu
55. Devi Kharmosho	Pilu
56. Bashehras	Pilu
57. Deodum	Pilu
58. Devta Dabla	Poo
59. Devta Lagang	Poo
60. Devta Thakur Chilah	Poo
61. Devta Thakur Dungyor	Poo
62. Devta Thakur Labrang	Poo
63. Devta Thakur Rungalang	Poo
64. Devi Durga Ji	Ribba
65. Devta Guruka	Ribba
66. Devta Janba	Ribba
67. Devta Kans Raj	Ribba
68. Devta Kulyo	Rispa
69. Thakur Narsingh	Rispa
70. Devi Chandika	Ropa
71. Thakur Lagag	Ropa
72. Devta Pathauroo	Rarang
73. Devta Labrang	Rushkling
74. Gyalbo	Shalkar
75. Devta Jyumatho	Shalkar
76. Thakur Saindap Chholang	Shalkar
77. Shungma	Shalkar
78. Yulsa	Shalkar
79. Dabla	Shiasu
80. Durje Chhimbo	Sumrah
81. Thakur Sanga Chholang	Sumrah
82. Devta Yulsa	Sunam
83. Thakur Dungyor	Sunam
84. Devta Rapak Shankras	Thangi
85. Thakur Dungyor	Thangi

APPENDIX IX

PHULAICLE OR UKHYAG AND MAINTAKO OR SLUKTOK IN KINNAUR

By L. C. Sharma

Phulaich is a very famous festival of the Kinnaur District. It is locally called "Ukhyang" or Ukhyam a combination of two words U and Khyang. U Stands for flower all over the Kinnaur but Khyang for festival. Thus they mean Ukhyang (1) festival of flowers (2) flower show and (3) to see flowers. But some locally educated people have quite rational explanation for the word. They feel that 'Ukhyam' means withering of flowers. To support their view point, they say that by the time Phulaich is celebrated, all varieties of flowers on hilly peaks are in full bloom and it is only after this festival that the flowers start withering.

Some villagers think it to be an occasion for worship of 'Kali' goddess, who lives on the hill top.

उख्यांग थू हाची थिन ।
उख्यांग काली मनायामी लाहित ।।

These lines from a song indicate that the day is observed in the obeisance of Kali.

Ukhyang celebrated in the villages on different dates during August and September. According to Vikrami Calendar the festival is observed on the following dates, in a group of villages-

1.	10th of Bhadra	Rupi.
2.	20th of Bhadra	Baring, Batseri, Barua, Baturi, Charang, Chasu, Kamru, Kanahi, Kilba, Kunu, Mahbar, Purbani, Rakcham, Ramni, Sapni, Sangla, Shong.
3.	1st of Asvina ..	Kunu, Charang, Morang, Nisang, Poari, Purbani, Ribba, Rispa, Shida, Thangi.
4.	20th of Asvina	Chitkal, Nachar.
5.	27th of Asvina or any other date which may be fixed by the local devta.	Chango, Miru, Urni, Yula.
6.	1st Kartika and after.	Bhabha and Janj.
7.	On the day of Dussehra.	Chini, Khangi, Kothi, Rogi, Pangi.

A song is about the dates of the festival:

जुगले उख्यांग हो हो ले रूपी टेरासु ।
दांगले उख्यांग हो हो ले गानदारापासूबाले ।।
टुकपा उख्यांम हो हो ले जिना मादरां ।
पगामां उख्यांग हो हो ले इन्दरमा बुयुगेन ।।

(Jugle Ukhyang ho-ho-le Rupe Terasu
Dangle Ukhyang ho-ho-le Gandarapasu Bale
Tukpa Ukhyang ho-ho-le nija Bhadrang
Pagramang Ukhyang ho-ho-le Indrama buyugen)

These lines indicate that the festival of Ukhyang begins in Rupee by invoking the village deity Teras and is celebrated last of all in Jani before the village deity Gandhrapes. In Tukpa area the Ukhyang is observed from the 20th of Bhadra whereas in Pagramang celebrations being at the end of Asvina.

In between this period of about two months festivals known as Maintako in village Kanum and surrounding villages and Shuktok in Poo and surrounding villages is also observed. Maintako begins on the 19th of Bhadra and continues for three days. Shuktok is observed from 16th of Bhadra onwards for 4 days. The celebration of these festivals are the same as those of the Ukhyang.

The wild flowers are collected from hill tops and offered to the village deity and other gods and then distributed among the villagers; certain rituals are observed in the temple and prayers offered to the gods. Plenty of merry making goes on.

The Ukhyang celebrations are being observed from time immemorial. Every where the villagers claim to have come down from their ancestors and are clinging to it with the same old zeal and zest.

In every village there is atleast one main deity besides other minor gods. All the villagers are devoted to the main deity of their village and have full faith in its omnipotent power.

According to the tradition being followed in each village, a day or two earlier 5, 7, 9, 13 or 15

persons or as many as possible but always odd numbers, leave the village in the early hours of the morning for same high hill. In certain villages if the person earmarked to accompany the party refuses to go he is made to pay some fine. The party consisting of sturdy persons invariably belonging to high caste are called 'ubanthya' or 'uchhang'. In certain villages like Kanum, Labrang, a number of young men and women go to collect flowers. The party carry some symbol of the village deity and carry eatables and a few bottles of liquor locally called *rakha* or *Phasura*. Eatables and liquor is provided by the villagers to *'ubanthya'*. Men and women of the village see them off for a short distance singing all the way.

On reaching the spot these persons are not supposed to talk to each other and are aware of these formalities. It is believed that all the hill tops are the abodes of goddess Kali. And if any one of them speaks, anything ill may befall on him.

One of the persons will carry out certain rituals on the spot by sprinkling liquor and offering eatables. Thereafter all the persons will gather wild flowers. First of all the flower known as 'Rongar' or 'Dongar' is plucked and other flowers are collected thereafter. 'Rongar' has a special importance on the occasion. It is said that in old days Raja Indra and some devil had a severe fight. Indra could not stand the fight and fled away. He hid himself in the 'Rongar' flower. Thus he was guarded against the devil's doing. For this reason the flowers stand in high esteem of the villagers. The flower is kept by the villagers in their houses. Whenever there is death in the house the flower is placed on the dead body.

Flowers of the following varieties are collected:—

Dongar	Yellow
Dramau	White
Jevije	Yellow and green
Jolt or Jolchi	Grey
Khasbal	White and black
Loskarch or Roskarch	Green
Pao	Green
Posu	Yellow
Shupating	Red
Spal	Green
Spetpining	
Tingcho	Green

After collecting flowers some are offered to Kal[1] and the rest are wrapped in blankets. It is said that flowers are offered to the goddess on behalf of the village deity. Thus the village deity appeases the goddess and begs her not to trouble the villagers and safe-guard them against famine, loss of animals, diseases and epidemics. Flowers to be offered to the village deity are kept separately. While getting back none is supposed to look behind. It is a belief that Kali pursues the party down to their village and may harm the offending person. After trudging down a mile and a half all sit for a while on some spot and again start walking down the distance with laughter, gossip and songs of reproachment and indecent words. They also produce shrill shistling sounds.

When the party is about a mile from the village it puts down blankets containing flowers and some persons cut eight feet long piece of thick wood alongwith stem and branches. Its upper half portion is covered with the flowers which are brought by the party. In Sangla Ukhyang the party prepared a very big and beautiful garland from the flowers. The party moves slowly down to the 'sangthang' where all the villagers assemble to observe the festival. The priest alongwith two or three persons and a band of musicians, goes a little way up to receive the party. Some ceremony is observed here by sprinkling liquor and offering food. This signifies the final return of Kali goddess to her abode.

In certain villages where the time of the party's return does not coincide with the main function of the village, the party places the flowers in some hollowed stem of a big deodar tree and returns to the village. Just when the time of the main function approaches, these people again go to the site and bring the flowers down to the *'sangthang'* the place of the festival. Normally it is the time between four and six when the party enters the *'sangthang'*.

It is really impressive to see the party bringing the flowers. All of them are distinctly dressed. Their arms and legs are nacked. Flowers are pinned to their caps.

Activities in the village

The main function of 'Ukhyang' away from the village. In village Morang it is held about two miles above the village. The distance may be less but it is invariably outside the village. There is an interesting history hidden in the folk songs of the area which tells about the ite of 'Ukhyang' celebrations. It is said that 'Ukhyang' is as old as 'Satya Yuga'. At that time the festival took place on the high tops of the hills. Human sacrifice was held there. In the course of time human sacrifice was considered undesirable and was replaced with the ox sacrifice. In the later years this too

was abandoned and goat sacrifice has started. Now this too has been stopped in most of the villages and only eatables and 'prasad' offered to the gods. Gradually sites of Ukhyang celebrations were also changed to the present places which are nearer to the villages. All these changes used to take place in consultation with the village deity and after obtaining his orders.

Observations show that in villages where 'sangthang' is far away, villagers leave their houses in the forenoon, with all necessary paraphernalia and reach the site of the function. Here well in advance each family builds up a small hut covered with tree leaves where it spends two days and two nights. During the festival the village appears to be a haunted place.

The village deity also reaches there with pomp and show in the afternoon accompanied by the temple orchestra. Normally the following musical instruments are taken with each deity—

Bam—A big drum with single surface.

Ban—A bronze plate to be beaten with a stick.

Bim or Shahnai—One or two attractive shahnais are played.

Bugjhal—Round plates of bronze rung together to produce resonant sounds.

Dakhroo—Small 'Dholki'.

Dhol—Big drums having two skin surfaces.

Kal—About four feet long thin instrument blown from mouth.

Karnal—About 4 feet long instrument made of brass or silver. Blown from mouth.

Nagar—A pair of middle sized drum with single skin surfaces.

Punpunang—A pair to small drums with single skin surfaces.

Ransingha—About five feet long curved instrument blown with mouth.

Some of the instruments like 'dhol', karnal', 'narsing' are made of silver. Men, women and children dance in a circle. The first three circles of the dance are completed invariably by the priest or Pujari, who leads the dancers. After that an elder person may lead. Everyone is in their best dress. All the women wear attractive 'dohroos' of many designs. Men wear long coats, pyjamas and a bushahri cap with 'chamaka' and marigold flowers. Women of all ages are decked with massive bracelets, necklaces, charms and amulets, large nose rings and ear-rings. Almost every limb is full of ornaments.

Sweet songs continue throughout the dance. They address the buds and beg for a life full of joy and happiness till the next function of the year—

हैदमयां जादो स्तंग जस कीं तारे।

They wish there may be flowers in their ears and songs on their tongues—

कानरे ऊ साको गीथं ।।

On this day 'last death rites' of perhaps who might have died in the period of a year are observed, The family in which the death has occurred, prepares special food and serves it to a group of village lamas and others. One of the lamas chants some 'mantras' written in Tibetan script and those who are present there say loudly at intervals 'Om Mani Fani'. The mourning family bow one by one before the lama who in turn blesses by lifting his hand. While bowing the members put off their head-dress. On this day all the members of the mourning family are politely forced to take part in the dance.

By the time the 'Devta' is lifted from his seat by two persons. In the middle of the two long poles the wooden palanquin of the deity is set up with a number of brass and silver mohras. On the top a beautiful circular tuft of hair falls on the facets or 'moharas'. The two men give jerks to the poles which move the whole structure. Incense, water and food are offered to the deity. By this time the 'grokch' of the deity sprinkles holy water over him. Then he touches the fire on which incense is burning and carries a pot containing wine after sipping a few drops out of it. After these performances his body starts shivering and he is in a trance and forgetfulness. After this whatever he talks is considered the words of the deity. People ask questions about their personal troubles after offering some coins or corn. From his replies villagers also come to know of the fate of the village during the coming year.

After the question the 'grokch' displays painful feat. He pierces his cheek with a long needle and suspends an ornament like 'tomukch' on the two ends. In the same state of nervousness he encircles the field thrice with the dancing team. The feats may however differ from place to place.

By this time the party, bringing flowers appears in sight. All the villagers are supposed to be in the vicinity of 'Sangthang' otherwise something evil may be fall. Then the party reaches the Sangthang with the flowers and completes three circles of the place. After this flowers are offered to the deity, and then distributed.

On the conclusion of these ceremonies, the 'grokch' takes out the needle from his cheek and then gets back to his ownself.

On the following days dances and songs continue. The deity is lifted up from his seat twice or thrice a day and there devta's dance is carried out by two persons for an hour or so.

Almost all men drink liquor to their hearts desire. Women do not drink at all. They, however, serve it to elders and guests. Delicious food snack and savouries are served.

There are generally no shops. In some big village a tea stall may be set up.

APPENDIX X

Extract from "Account of Koonawur, in the Himalaya, etc., by the Late Capt. Alexander Gerard 1822

Valleys

The largest valley is that of the Sutluj, through which the river of the same name flows; its length within Koonawur, following the sinuosities of the stream, is about 80 miles, and its general direction is N.E. and S.W. The level space in the bottom is inconsiderable, being usually not much broader than is sufficient for the passage of the river, the elevation of the bed of which is from 4,400 to 2,600 feet. The right bank or that face of the range exposed to the S.E. is for the most part very abrupt for the first 2,000 or 3,000 feet, with here and there level spots laid out into vine-yards; at the height of from 7,000 to 9,000 feet are the villages, and arable land which extends to 10,000 or 11,000 feet, and is in general scattered in narrow slops interspersed with gloomy woods of oaks and pines. From this elevation upwards, the ground is covered with green sward and countless varieties of the loveliest flowers, of which thyme of many kinds is most plentiful; there are clumps of forest and beds of juniper here and there, but the inclination is gently, and rocks are not so frequent as below. This belt form the pasture lands and here in summer shepherds tend their flocks. These verdant meadows reach to about 14,000 feet, and are crowned by mountains covered with eternal snow, or sterile peaked masses of granite.

The left bank of the river, which has a North-western aspect, contains more plain land near the stream, and the villages are commonly situated only a few hundred feet above it; here are extensive vine-yards and thriving crops, diversified with orchards of apricots and apples. These arable spaces that occur only in distances of 6 or 8 miles, vary from a hundred yards to ½ or ¾ of a mile in breadth, after which the mountains rise rapidly at an angle of 30° or 35°, and are extremely precipitous and sometimes thickly wooded with pines and birches. The forest belt on this side extends fully 800 feet higher than on the other; but such is the crumbling nature of the granite in some parts, that prodigious masses every now and then give way with a horried crash, overthrowing the trees and leaving nothing behind but a wreck of naked rocks, devoid of vegetation. The pasturage here is neither so abundant nor so luxuriant as on the right bank of the river. The limit of forest on this side is 12,500 or 13,000 feet, above which the gravelly granite soil seems unfavourable to the development of plants or even grasses, which in small reach to 1,000 feet higher. From 14,000 to 16,000 feet are barren crags terminated in tall steeple-formed points, too abrupt for snow to rest upon; and beyond these, tower the white summits of the stupendous Himalaya.

The scenery of this valley partakes more of magnificance than of beauty. Here every thing is on the grandest scale, fragments of fallen rocks of immense bulk, hurled from the peaks above, and vast impending cliffs fringed with dark forests, and topped with mountains of indestructible snow, appear on every side; a village perched amongst the crags without a single patch of verdure around, and now and then a more populous place environed by fields and orchards, or what is most common, a solitary house, with a small piece of cultivation or a few vine-yards attached, but seldom attracts the eye of the observer. The character of the Sutluj is more of the nature of a torrent than that of a large river, for its fall in several places is 100 or 150 feet per mile, and it rushes over rock with a clamorous noise, and exhibits heaps of white foam. In some parts, however, the prospect is highly picturesque, for instance, in the vicinity of Reedung where the ground for some miles is adorned with smiling fields and flourshing vine-yards, and orchards of the finest apricots and apples. The bed of the Sutluj here is broad, variegated with islands of sand and pebbles, and divided into numerous serpentine channels. The height of Reedung is 8,000 feet, and in summer the temperature is so mild as not to indicate so great an altitude, and the traveller would never imagine he was so near the Himalaya, till when turning his eyes to the south, the illusion is at once dispelled, and he beholds the lofty Kylas or Ruldung peaks* rising in a wild assemblage of pointed summits at an angle of 30°, presenting an immense surface of snow, and forming an extraordinary contrast with the verdant scenery around. The nearest peak is 12,000 feet higher than the town, and not more than five miles distant in a direct line. .

In other places, where the mountains are more barren, the arable lands seem like oases in the midst of a desert. One spot of this kind should not be forgotten; that is, the village of Khab, which in a tract of more than usual sterility,

*These must not be confounded with the other Kulas near Mansurowur. The people say this last is by far the highest, and the Reedung Kylas is only a piece of it, which was removed by the gods to please a very pious devotee, who lived opposite to Reedung on the right bank of the Sutluj.

bursts suddenly upon the view, and the effect is heightened by its being concealed by a small ridge until you come within 200 yards of it, when the traveller is amazed at finding himself transported, as it were by magic, from horrid desolation into shady groves of apricots, and beauteous vine-yards watered by copious hills.

What an agreeable relief this is to the wearie passenger, after a fatiguing journey of six miles over parched rocks, off which the scorching sun beams are reflected with such dazzling brightness as to inflame the eye.

The places in this valley that deserve the names of towns, are Murung, containing eighty-seven, and Reedung, seventy-five families, upon the left bank of the Sutluj; and on the other side, are Kanum, of fifty-nine families, besides a monastery of thirty-four lamas and convent of twenty-five runs. Lubrung, containing thirty-two houses, eight lamas and twenty-two nuns. Leedung, comprehending sixty-two, and Tholang, fifty-five families. These are amongst the most populous in Koonawur, and with the exception of Rampoor, the capital where there are 110 houses, they are the largest places in Busehur; and indeed between the rivers Tons and Sutluj in an area of almost 6,000 square miles, excepting the capitals of some of the hill states, as Nahun of Sirmoor; Bilaspoor of Kuhloor; Soonee of Bhujee, and the Sik town of Makhowal, there are scarcely ten other villages of so great extent.

Hungrung

The valley of Hungrung is the next in importance with respect to size. Its length is about twenty miles, and it includes the lower part of the course of the Lee or Speetee river, which runs from North to South. This stream contains a great body of water, and the elevation of its bed is from 8,500 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; the lowest village is 9,200 and the highest is 12,000 feet, the rocks toward the river are mica slate, blue or marled limestone of a crumbling sort, broken granite, loamy protuberances and much decomposed felspar. The western face nearest the Speetee is most gently sloped, the soil being granite, gravel and pebbles imbedded in clay: the ground on this side consists of gradual risings without many rocky points, except where the valley joins the dell of the Sutluj, where it is excessively rugged; these swellings extend to 12,000 or 13,000 feet, above which there are granitic fragments of enormous size, piled upon one another in the wildest disorder, and terminating in sharp points and triangular peaks, of which the mighty Purgool is the loftiest. The other face is precipitous for 2,000 or 3,000 feet, and sometimes almost overhangs the stream; farther up there is a good deal of reddish clay, whence to the summit is of easy access; this range is from 20,000 to 21,000 feet, and strange to say, in October it was devoid of snow.

The country is exessively arid, and but around the villages, where are some poplar and apricots, there is not a tree to be seen, the productions being short brown grass, patches of juniper, prickly bushes and aromatic plants. On the banks of the few rills there is turf, but not in any quantity.

With the exception of some narrow stips there are only five spots capable of culture; but these are larger than almost any others in Koonawur, and the fields which extend to about 13,000 feet, yeild an abundant harvest. In the vicinity of Hango 11,600 feet high, the mean of eight ears of Ooa (Hordeum coeleste) picked at random, was seventy-eight fold, and the grain was bulky and well filled.

The scenery is unvaried from the scarcity of wood, and there is little either to interest or please. A great want of moisture pervades the atmosphere, and in the latter end of October every particle of verdue is parched up by the dryness of the wind: the poplars and apricots are stipped of their foliage, and their bare trunks appear: at this season, the face of the country exhibits a picture of sterility not easy to be conceived, so very different from the ever green forests of the lower tracts. The ground is too elevated for vine-yards, and apricots do not thrive at the highest places; each of the three villages that give name to the sub-divisions, contains between twenty and thirty familes, besides lamas and nuns. But the fort of Shealkhur, on the parallel of 32° is of some importance; it lies North and South and is above 300 feet long but very narrow. Inside are houses all round, leaving a small space in the centre. The walls are ill built of loose stones and unburnt bricks, but the site is rather commanding: on the East is the Speetee river, 400 feet lower, and the slope to it is 35°.

To the North and West there is a similar natural scarp to a vivulet which winds round it, and the Southern face is the only one of easy approach.

The valley of Hungrung should properly be included in the upper part of Koonawur, but as it is the only one in that quarter, I have noticed it here.

Buspa

This is the most romantic of the Himalayan valleys, and it is difficult to imagine a more beautiful spot. Its head is limited by snowy mountains of surprising height, through which lies the lofty Chungsakhago Pass; the upper part for about twenty-five miles, as far as Chetkool, the highest village, is bounded by barren and unwooded ranges, mostly covered with perpetual snow. The inhabited country then begins, and extends for twenty miles to the Sutluj. The bottom of the valley at Chetkool is 11,400 feet, and it decreases in elevation to 6,000 feet; proceeding from Chetkool six miles down to Rakcham, the breadth of the dell is from a quarter to half a mile, and the level space is often thickly clad with woods, impervious to the sun's rays. The chief trees are pines, willows, hazel, and sweetbriar; and the Buspa river, which gives name to the valley, rolls smoothly on pebbles with a gently murmur, or rushes with rapidity in a narrow stream. The dell runs W.N.W. and E.S.E., and the face exposed to the S.W. is most rugged, and not so well wooded as the opposite one, where the birches rise almost to 13,500 feet. A little farther down is a pile of loose stones, which has descended from the surrounding heights, and must have choked up the bed of the river, which here tumbles over the embankment with furious violence and a thundering noise.

The valley soon regains the former character, and for six miles is often upwards of a mile in breadth.

It is neatly laid out in fields and gardens, of peas, beans, and turnips, abundantly supplied with water by numerous canals, and studded with rural cottages and villages. There are many shady avenues of apricots, and widely spreading walnuts, which form dark arbours, and afford a cool retreat. The Buspa river glides gently along in an expanded bed of sand and pebbles, which it divides into islands overgrown with barberries and willows.

The verdant cultivation and numberless groves and bowers of fruit trees, are strongly contrasted with the rugged rocks on either hand, which present naked and impracticable crags, frowning in the most terrific forms, or now and then scantily wooded with a few stunted pines.

Just behind the town of Sungla, which has a fine appearance, and is built upon a slope, with the houses rising above each other is seen the immense Ruldung Cluster, at an elevation of 29°, and streaked with snow, which reminds the spectator he is in the vicinity of the colossal Himalaya.

The people have a vague tradition that this valley was once a sheet of water and from the breadth, flatness of surface and quantity of soil, it has the appearance of it, from the lower part of the course of the river is very narrow and abrupt and the Buspa seems to have cut a passage through the mountains, which on each side are similar in every respect and the strata have the same inclination.

Towards the Sutluj the character of the dell is quite altered, the river rushes with the impetuosity of a torrent, imbound by mural ramparts, or uncommonly bold cliffs, shaded by pine forests of luxuriant growth; here the villages are few in number, and are situated high above the stream.

The vine has often been planted, but does not thrive, owing to the periodical rains, which are partially felt in this valley, destroying the fruit before it comes to maturity.

The chief place of note is Sungla, containing about fifty families, the great mart for traders from Garhwal and Chooara. Grain of all kinds, and articles from the plains are the imports and salt from Chinese Tartary is almost the only export. Formerly wool was taken to Gurhwal, but since the British Government has begun to purchase it, the Koonawurees find it more profitable to carry it to Rampoor.

Kumroo, comprehending upwards of forty families, is of some consequence; there is a fort situated on a perpendicular rock, and a Deota, named Budreenath, one of the greatest in Busehur. The temple is said to be very magnificent, and is crowned with a ball of pure gold weighing fifteen or twenty pounds.

Teedoong

This is without exception the most rugged glen I have seen; its length, from the Sutluj as far as it is capable of cultivation, is fourteen miles, and the highest village, Chaurung, must be nearly 12,000 feet; I did not visit it, but stopped at another place nearly two miles lower down, which was 11,700 feet. In all there are three villages, none of which are large. The cultivation is poor, in very small patches, and for twelve miles the cliffs on either side subtend an angle of 60° or 70°, and menace the traveller with destruction; they rise in the most hideous shapes, and are really frightful to behold; they are generally naked, but here and there a few dwarf pines, mountain ashes, gooseberries and juniper bushes find a scanty nourishment.

The rocks are hollowed out into innumerable caves, some of them capable of conveniently sheltering fifty or sixty people; and the river whose fall is 300 feet per mile, breaks on the scattered fragments with a deafening noise, reverberated tenfold from the surrounding caverns.

Darboong

This valley runs N. W. and S. E., and is only inhabited for eight miles, the upper part is uniformly craggy on both sides. The Darboong river has its source amongst the vast fields of snow near the M-a-nerung Pass, and it rapidly swells in its descent to Ropal there is little wood thus far, the trees being stunted pines and birches, which last here attain the immense elevation of 14,000 feet. The rocks are almost all blue and marled limestone, and quartz, and contain a good deal of copper ore. Some of the mines were formerly productive, but they have lately been abandoned, from there being nobody here that understands the business.

This dell comprises the district of Gungel, in which there are six villages, besides many hamlets. It is bounded on the N. E. and S. W. by ranges almost 15,000 feet in height; and for four or five miles it presents an entire sheet of rich cultivation, diversified by bowers of apples, and apricots, and thriving vineyards, which in this valley flourish at 9,500 feet, and are watered by abundant placid streams.

The town of Soongnum contains seventy-one families, a convent of thirty-two nuns, and several lamas; the situation is charming, and the vines, fruits trees, and gardens, have a fine effect; peaks of 17,000 and 18,000 feet without snow, are visible at no great distance, and notwithstanding the altitude of Soongnum, the summer temperature is 70° of Fahrenheit.

The above are the principal valleys, and some of the others are the Taglakhar, Hocho, Pejur, Kozhang, Mulgoon, Yoola, and Wungur. With the exception of the last, none of the rest contain more than a single village, and they are too unimportant to deserve particular notice, being almost wholly uncultivated. They are overhung by dark woods near the Sutluj; but farther up there are rich grazing lands covered with flocks.

The dell of the Wungur includes the district of Wangpo, containing seven paltry villages. A very rapid torrent rushes through it, and near its union with the Sutluj it forms a succession of waterfalls, and dashes against the huge rocks in its bed with a noise like thunder, throwing the spray in sparkling showers to an astonishing height.

The small lateral valleys are numerous, and it is in them one finds the greatest variety of beautiful scenery. The prospects are not so grand as in the deeper glens, but they are much more diversified, and there is not such a degree of sameness for so great a space. On one side are shady copses and deep forests of evergreens, overtopped by bare crags ending in snowy summits, and now and then you meet with a mural precipice of several hundred feet, over which a cataract discharges it spangled stream.

On the other side again, the woods are not so thick, and the ground presents a carpet, embellished with many sorts of lovely wild flowers, of the most gaudy tints and delightful fragrance; this place is famed for the excellence of pasture, and here are browsing numerous herds of cattle.

The rivulets in these valleys have just as varied an appearance; in one place the torrent leaps from rock to rock in a series of cascades, or where the delivity is more gentle, it expands into sheets of limpid water, and now and then passes under dark vaults, whose lower surfaces are formed of thousands of sparkling icicles, of various forms, clear as rock crystal, from which showers are constantly dripping.

Bridges

The torrents that descend from snow are generally very rapid, and are so quickly swelled by showers, that there is a bridge of some kind over almost every one.

The different sorts are :

1. Sango, or wooden bridge, of which there is a print given by Captain Turner. It is by far the neatest and best.

2. The Jhoola, or rope bridge, consists of five or six cables, formed of a sort of grass named Moonja. These are placed close together, and above is half a hollow piece of fir tree, secured by pegs driven through below; from this hangs a loop of three or four ropes, which serves as a seat for passengers, and also as a receptacle for baggage. This block is pulled across by two pieces of twine, and the conveyance is pretty safe, but greatly alarming to a person unused to it, as the stream rushes with frightful rapidity beneath. The longest bridge of this kind I crossed was under Rampoor, where the river is 211 feet broad. At Wangtoo it is only ninety-two feet, but the

velocity of the current is so great, that two of my servants, who once crossed it, were so afraid that they would not venture again, and preferred swimming over; one of them reached the opposite bank with difficulty, being completely exhausted, and the other was drowned.

3. Suzum, of which there is a bad one below Numgea, is formed of twigs very indifferently twisted; there are five or six cables for the feet to rest upon, and side ropes about four feet above the others, to hold by, connected with the lower ones by open wicker work or ribs; one or two feet apart. The side ropes are at a most inconvenient distance from each other; and in one place they are so far as under, that a person cannot reach both with his extended arms. The ropes, from being constructed of such frail materials, do not bear much stretching, and the bridge forms a curve the sixth part of a circle. Frequent accidents have occurred, here; and only a month before I crossed, in August last, two people were lost by one of the side ropes giving way. The guides that accompanied me did not tell me of this, until they saw ten or twelve of my loaded followers upon the bridge at once. I was standing on the bank at this time, and the news of the accident spread with rapidity; and some of my people were so much alarmed, that they could neither move one way nor another, and stood trembling for a long time. Two, in greater terror than the rest, precipitated my tent into the Sutluj. This was the only accident.

Accidents also happen at the Jhoolas sometimes, for the block that traverses the ropes rubs them quickly, and they are not replaced until almost worn through.

4. Chukhzum, or chain bridge, likewise described by Captain Turner, is used where the rivers are broad. I never saw any of this sort; but there is one over the Sutluj; under Thooling. The first syllable signifies iron, and the last bridge.

The longest Sango I have noticed was 110 feet; and the utmost extent of this kind of bridge may be 130 or 140 feet. One hundred yards is probably quite enough for any Jhoola; and I should think the best Suzum of 100 feet, not altogether safe. The chain bridge may be almost of any length, for Father Georgi crossed the Burrampooter twenty-four miles S. W. of Lahassa, by one of 500 feet.

The above are used at large rivers, but there are various other wooden bridges, all called Sango, over the smaller streams. The most formidable I crossed, consisted of a single spar not a foot in breadth, thrown from rock to rock across a chasm ninety feet deep; two or three trees, with boards nailed across, are common; and now and then there is a round tree with notches, in an inclined position; but the most usual is a couple of spars with bunches of twigs or slates across; some of these have a great slope to one side, and they are often slippery from being washed by the spray of the stream.

It would not require much money to build more durable bridges over the lesser torrents; some expense, which nobody likes to defray, would be incurred at first in constructing buttresses, but this would be the principal charge, since, the finest timbers are found at most places.

Few of the small bridges have supports to raise them much above the water, so they are consequently carried away almost every year; some of them are swept down whenever there is a heavy fall of rain, and I have been detained four or five days, for want of a Sango across a stream not forty feet broad.

The only permanent bridges over the Sutluj, in Koonawur, at present, are Wangtoo and the Suzum under Numgea, which are situated upwards of eighty miles as under. There was a good wooden one at Namptoo, between these two places, but it gave way in 1819 by the decay of the rock that supported it; and the communication between the villages of Dabling and Pooba, which are on opposite sides of the river, and not three miles distant by Namptoo, now makes a circuit of five days journey. The want of bridges is severally felt by the inhabitants, for when the river is swollen, it is often necessary to travel sixty or seventy miles to reach a village on the other side, which is only a mile or two distant in a direct line. A good Sango costs 500 or 600 rupees, but, notwithstanding the inconvenience the people are put to, they will not subscribe this sum to rebuild the bridge at Namptoo.

When the river is low, temporary Sangos are erected at Reedung, and below Turanda, and there is occasionally a rope bridge at Pooaree.

Single people cross the Jhoola, at Wangtoo, by means of a forked stick which is made to traverse the cables; a slack rope is tied to the ends of the forks, forming a double that supports the persons' back, which is bound round with a blanket, and he warps himself over with his hands and feet. This plan cannot be adopted by people with baggage, in which account a temporary bridge is made, in one of the most dangerous parts that can be imagined; it is formed

of spars laid down one stone to another, at a place where there are several immense rocks in the bed of the river. These are so smooth, from being under water for some months, that almost every year two or three people slip off them and are carried down the stream, and never more heard of. There was a good wooden bridge here, but it was destroyed on the Goorkha invasion.

There are two Suzums on the Sutluj, near Shipke, and a wooden bridge, named Bupcha, twelve miles farther up.

In Hungrung there are two Sangos' across the Lee, one under Shealkhur, ninety-two feet long, which is very good one; and the other twelve miles below it, called Leezam, which is much inclined to one side. There are two Suzums and a long rope bridge over the Speetee, in the district of the same name; there is a wooden bridge across the Para, fifteen miles above Shealkhur; and on the Zungcham is a natural one formed of a wedge of rock.

I have seen four Sangos over the Buspa; the highest was near Chetkool, where the river measured sixty-six feet, but this bridge gave way a short time after I crossed it, and two persons were lost. It was lucky it did not fall when I was there, for there were between twenty and thirty people on it at once, and my followers had their loads so firmly tied on their backs, that they could never have got rid of them; or most of them must have been drowned, as the river was at its greatest height.

There are two Sangos close to Sungla, of seventy-seven and eighty-three feet, and one near the union of the Buspa with the Sutluj, forty-two feet long. The above are the principal bridges; there are many across the Teedoong and Taglakhar. I measured five, from twenty to forty-nine feet over the former; and four, from twenty-two to forty-three feet, on the latter.

Roads

From the rugged nature of the country, the greater part of the roads, however much pains may be bestowed upon them, can never be good for any length of time. Every year some places are destroyed by the falling of rocks, and it very frequently happens that the paths are so astonishingly rough, as to surprise the traveller how they could have been constructed with so small a population.*

The roads in general consist of narrow footpaths, skirting precipices, with often here and there rocks, that would seem to come down with a puff of wind, projecting over the head; to avoid which, it is necessary sometimes to bend yourself double. The way often leads over smooth stones steeply inclined to a frightful abyss, with small niches cut or worn, barely sufficient to admit the point of the foot; or it lies upon heaps of gigantic angular fragments of granite or gneiss, almost piercing the shoes, and piled upon one another in the most horrid disorder. Where the rocks are constantly hurled from above, there is not the slightest trace of a path, and cairns of stones are erected within sight of each other, to guide the traveller, There are often deep chasms between the rocks, and it requires a considerable degree of agility to clear them and no small share of caution to avoid overturning the stones which now and then shake under you; more than once, I have seen several of enormous size just upon the poise from our weight, and we were obliged to make a sudden and violent exertion to gain another, perhaps not more secure; and it sometimes happened, that the one we had just quitted upset with a dreadful crash, from the impulse it received in our taking a leap to the next. Her and there beds of hard snow, inclined at an angle of thirty or thirty-five degrees, are met with, to ascend or pass along which, it is necessary to cut steps with a hatchet, and to descend them, the easiest and most expeditious mode is to slide down. The worst are the inclined rocks, and great slopes of hard gravel, and small stones rolling under the feet, to a deep and rapid stream; some of

*Mr. Fraser notices a descent of three miles at an angle of nearly forth-five degrees. People who have not instruments to determine vertical angles are very much deceived, and any one may convince himself of this, by estimating the sun's altitude, and then observing it. An angle of 60° appears to be 70° or 80° and I have seen an ascent near Mulown, which was reckoned 70°, but, on placing the theodolite, it turned out to be scarcely 30°. The greatest angle of the gun road, either at Jytuk or Mulwon, is not above 37°, but most of the officers in camp estimated it between 60° and 70°. The steepest slope of a road that I ever saw, was 42° and it was next to impracticable; and I should think 45° could neither be ascended nor descended without steps; for 30° even is difficult, and a snow bed of this inclination cannot be ascended unless the snow be furrowed or sink a few inches. Three miles at an angle of 45° give 11,000 feet perpendicular, which is incredible, and could not have been descended by Mr. Fraser near Bahilee, had he even gone to the bed of the Sutluj, which is there 3000 feet. Besides, I know the place mentioned by him is travelled, both up and down, in own day, and I cannot conceive a person ascending 11,000 feet, at an angle of 45; at once; 6,000 feet, at an inclination of 20° is fatiguing, and it is what every body will not accomplish.

The most that my brother James and I ascended in one day, was about 7,000 feet; 8,000 might be performed with difficulty, but certainly not at angle of 45°, so I think that Mr. Fraser's descent was not above 6000 feet, if so much. That the slope of the hill was 45° might be the case, but that cannot be what Mr. Fraser means, as it could give no idea of the angle, for I have ascended a mountain at an elevation of 55′ but the road took so many turns that the inclination was reduced to 25° or 30°; and a slope of 45° might be made so gradual by zigzags, that the angle of the path would not be more than 15°.

these cannot be passed with shoes, and although I only took mine off at one place, yet I have often been obliged to grasp hold of a person's hand.

The most difficult part I saw, was where ropes were used to raise and lower the baggage, and this did not arise from the path having given way: now and when flights of stones steps occur, notched trees and spars from rock to rock, rude scaffolding along the perpendicular face of a mountain, formed of horizontal stakes driven into the crevices, with boards above, and the outer ends resting on trees or slanting posts, projecting from clefts of the rock below. The most extraordinary one of this kind ever saw, was in the valley of the Teedoong. It is called Rapeea, and the scaffolding continued for 150 feet. It was constructed like the other, with this difference, that six posts were driven horizontally into the cracks of the rocks, and secured by a great many wedges; there was no support on the outer side, and the river, which undermined it, rushed with incredible fury and a clamorous uproar beneath: the shaking of the scaffolding, together with the stupefying noise of the trorrent, combined to give the traveller an uncertain idea of his safety.

Agriculture

The spaces of arable land are few, and the cultivation is commonly in narrow strips along the brows of the mountains. The crops for the most part are poor, and a great want of grain pervades the whole country: in times of scarcity, horse chesmuts, after being steeped in water for two or three days to take away their bitterness, are dried and ground into flour, and apricots and walnuts also form part of the food of the people.

Where there are two crops, the standard grains are barley, phapur (Fagopyrum esculentum), and ogul (Fagopyrum emarginatum); barley is sown in March and April, and cut in July after which the ground is prepared for the ogul and phapur, which are reaped in October. At the places where there is only one harvest, the crops are ooa (Hordeum coeleste), wheat, phapur and barley; which they are sown in April, and cut in August and September. Wheat and ooa are not productive in low situations; at 10,000 and 12,000 feet they thrive best. The ooa, which is mentioned by Dr. Wallich in the Flora Indica, is the most hardy grain, and I have seen both it and phapur at 13,600 feet.

The limit of culture of the South-western face of the Himalaya is scarcely 10,000 feet, and it is some-what odd that both it and vegetation get higher as you advance into the interior of this extraordinary country; on the North-eastern slope of the outer snowy range, to the westward of long. 78°, the highest cultivation is 10,500; in the valley of the Buspa, it is 11,400; and in Hungrung, the extreme elevation of grain is 13,000 feet, which I believe is the highest spot whre it ripens in this quarter. The fields I saw at 13,600 feet were very poor, and the people said they would never be properly ripe, although in Chinese Tartary grain comes to maturity in the vicinity of Koongloong, which must be almost 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and within the circle of congelation.

The other grains are bathoo (Amaranthus Anardhana), cheena (Panicum miliaceum), koda (Paspalum scrobiculatum).

There is a little rice at one village only.*

I have seen wheat flour so cheap as sixty pounds per rupee, but the average price in Koonawur is from thirty to forty, and in October, and November it is scarcely to be procured for any money.

There are gardens belonging to most of the villages; they are neatly arranged, watered by copious streams, and fenced with hedges, or where there are no bushes, they are enclosed by stone dykes.

The kitchen vegetables are peas, beans, greens and turnips, all of them well tasted; the peas and beans do not thrive below 8,000 feet, and the turnips, which are the largest and finest I ever saw in India, are in the highest perfection at 10,000 or 11,000 feet.

The people have begun to cultivate the potato, which is very productive, but not near so common as it ought to be, considering that my brother Patrick, at different times, distributed more than 2,000 lbs. weight of this valuable vegetable, to be planted throughout Busehur.

The variety of situation makes a much greater difference in accelerating or reatarding the crops, than the elevation. There is a remarkable instance of this, in comparing Numgea, Shipke, and Nako together; the first place in only 9,300 feet above the sea, but it is environed by such lofty mountains that on the longest day there is scarcely nine hour's

*The greatest height at which rice that requires water has been observed, is 6,000 feet. There are other kinds, which are not watered, that grow at 8.000 and 9,000 feet; but what is produced in Kashmer, which forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants, requires the fields to be laid under water, as in Bengal; whence we may infer the extreme altitude of that far-famed valley to be 6,000 feet. This height also accords with declivity of the Jhelum, which may be taken at forty feet per mile, since the country through which flows, as far as may enquiries extend, is said to be similar to the lower course of the Sutluj, the fall of which is forty feet. If the plains of the Punjab be reckoned 1,300 feet above the sea, which is probably not far from the truth the fall of the Jhelum, at forty feet per mile, will give about 5,900 feet for the elevation of the capital of Kashmer.

of sunshine. In the beginning of August the crops there are perfectly green, whilst those at Shipke, 1,400 feet higher, were all yellow, and some of the grains even cut. Near Nako, where the culture extends at least to 12,700 feet, the crops on the very same day had begun to turn, and were in a far greater degree of forwardness than those at Numgea. The grain is generally trodden out by bullocks or yaks, inlarge circular enclosures paved with slates, the walls are one-and-a-half or two feet high, and in the centre is post to which the cattle are tied in a line forming a radius, and made to revolve; they are muzzled, and I have seen twenty or thirty employed at once.

The grain is either measured or weighed. The measures differ much in different places, but the weights are pretty uniform; the kind used in Koonawur is called Pore, and is upon the plan of the steelyard, the weight beginning moved nearer to or farther from the point of suspension. There is another kind of balance named Tool, upon the same principle, with this difference, that the weight is formed in the lever by a knob of iron, and the fulcrum, which is a piece of string, is shifted according to the gravity of the thing weighed. The smallest weight is three-quarters of a rupee, and it is used for butter, opium, and tobacco; and, from the inequality of the arms, is often inexact. The largest is much more accurate; and I have tried several, and found them vary no more than from 155 to 160 Sonat Rupees. The grain is kept in chests, and ground when required, most usually in water-mills, like the one described by Major-General Hardwicke, in the Asiatic Researches. A water-mill is situated on the bank of the nearest stream, and often belongs to several villages.

Employment

The Koonawurees are all traders, and their chief riches consist in large flocks of sheep* and goats, that furnish them with wool, which, together with raisins, they exchange for grain.

They lead a pleasant life. In November many of them come to Rampoor with wool, and a few go to the plains to purchase merchandize for the markets of Garoo and Leh, and they likewise visit the fair at Hurdwar. Most of them go to Leh or Garoo in the summer months, in which countries they travel much at their ease, compared to what they do in Koonawur; none of them carry loads, for the roads are so good that all their merchandise goes upon horses, mules, asses, yaks, goats and sheep; many ride upon horseback, and often run races on the way; others amuse themselves with the gun, and kill deer and hares, which they eat, and the skins of the former furnish them with leather for their shoes. The people who stay at home, look after their vine yards and attend to their flocks, which, for four or five months, are sent to pasturage high up on the mountains. The shephards are relieved regularly, and during their absence they live in small houses, named Dogree or Shurnung, where they employ themselves in making butter. The situations of many of these Dogrees are uncommonly romantic, upon the sides of sunny banks, covered with carpets of the most fragrant flowers, or in sequestered dells, surrounded by huge mountains, towering to the skies; some presenting bare faces of granite, or craggy heights, threatening destruction to the peaceful flocks, whilst others are crowned with perpetual snow; the contrast of these with the dark forests of oak, covered with mosses and lichens streaming in the wind, inter-spersed with the light green foliage of the pine, and topped with yellow-coloured belts of birch and shododen-dron in full bloom, form the grandest scenery imaginable. In summer the climate of these delightful spots is charming, and it is here that the raspberry, black current and strawberry are found in the highest perfection, upon the verdant banks of the limpid streams, that descend from melted snow. In the cold season, the people occupy their time in weaving blankets, caps and shoes, which are their only manufactures. They early begin to collect their winter stock of fuel and food for their cattle, last consists chiefly of the leaves of trees, and they pile it on the tops of their houses.

Amusement

The people are fond of dancing and singing and they have several annual festivals, which they celebrate with a degree of joy scarcely known amongst other Asiatic nations. The grandest festival is called Mentiko; which prevails throughout the whole of Koonawur; it is held in the beginning of September, but I could get no account of its origin. All the people who are able to move leave their villages, and ascend the nearest hill; they proceed slowly, making a circuit of several days, and this is a time of the greatest festivity; they adorn themselves with garlands and flowers, and sign and dance to the sound of music, which is much more melodious than the Hindoostanee tunes: they play at all sorts of amusements, run foot and horse races when the

*Mr. Fraser remarks seeing no flocks of sheep. This is easily accounted for, because Koonawur is the principal grazing country, and most of the flocks of the lower hills are sent up there in summer; a number of sheep are likewise sent to the high lands of 10,000 and 12,000 feet near the passes, where there is excellent pasture. Mr. Fraser did not visit any of these places, so no wonder he saw no flocks.

ground will admit of it, perform feats of agility, feast and drink.

Their musical instruments are large and small trumpets, shells for blowing, drums and kettle; drums; these are chiefly used to please the gods but during their holidays they play upon tambours, fifes, pipes, fiddles, and double flageolets, and many of their airs are very pleasing. They like to ornaments themselves with wreaths of flowers, and you seldom see a person without some about his cap. In crossing the high passes, or after we had been encamped for some days on spots without vegetation, our guides seemed to hail with rapture the first flowers they saw; they pulled and stuck them into the rims of their caps, and farther down exchanged them for the rhododendron, or some other sweet smelling flower.

Religion

The religion of the mass of the inhabitants is Hindooism, but they have not minute distinctions of caste. They either burn or bury the dead at some distance from the villages, where they erect grave-stones.

Some of them profess the Lama religion; but that properly belongs to the Tartars, who will be afterwards mentioned.

Revenue

Koonawur was always favoured by the Busehur government, and the assessment falls lightly upon the people, who are happy, contented, and in good circumstances. The cultivated land bears so small a proportion to the population, that it is scarcely taken into account, and the assessment is levied at the rate of from eight to twelve rupees upon each family, which is little in comparison to the wealth of the inhabitants.

The whole revenue of Koonawur is about 15,000 rupees, exclusive of sheep, goats, apricots, raisins, blankets, oil, and butter, the amount of which cannot be ascertained. The people are probably lightly taxed, because this is the only part of the country on which the Busehur government can place any dependence. Most of the other districts, which were formerly ruled by petty chiefs, of whom there are many descendants still alive, would revolt upon the first favourable opportunity; and it was in Koonawur that the Rajah and Ranees found refuge and were supported, during the time the Goorkhalees possessed the other parts of Busehur. The hardy Koonawurees were almost the only soldiers; and by destroying the bridges, and throwing other obstacles in the way of the Goorkha army, they succeeded in giving them so much trouble, that the commander judged it prudent to conclude a treaty with them, in which the promised that no Gorkha would be allowed to enter Koonawur, on condition of their giving 7,500 Rs. annually, which sum was always punctually paid. The Koonawurees often pointed out with exultation the spot where they defeated Umur Sing's advanced guard, which was one of the reasons that induced the commandant to make peace with them.

Villages, Houses, etc.

The villages are in general large, and the houses spacious and even elegant. They are built of stone and wood, two stories high, and are either slated or flat roofed; the last, which is most frequent, is formed of layers of birch bark, and covered with earth. The houses have projecting wooden balconies, and are often white-washed with a shining kind of mica, which looks well. The detached houses have the appearance of English cottages. In some few parts they are wholly constructed of keloo wood, are compact, and resemble water cisterns. The doors are often folding, and open inwards, and to the outside are fastened iron chains, the other ends of which are fixed to the balcony above; they are quite slack, and I could never find out any use for them.

There is a blacksmith and carpenter in each large village; but they are indifferent workmen, and for the construction of the temples, they get people from the lower hills.

The household furniture consists of little more than some keloo chests for keeping grain, raisins, and apricots, a weaving apparatus which is very simple, spindles for twisting worsted, back-baskets, skins for holding flour, butter, and spirituous liquors, brass and iron cooking pots, wooden plates a stone mortar for expressing oil from the kernel of the apricot, a hand mill, a lamp or two, a smoking pipe, a tea-pot, and sometimes a few China cups and saucers. Bedsteads are almost unknow; and the earth is of broken granite, unfit for pottery, so they keep water and oil in vessels of different shapes and sizes, made of juniper wood, with iron hoops, and resembling those called cogs by the Scotch Highlanders.

Temples

The temples of the Deotas (Deities) are magnificent, and adorned with a profusion of costly ornaments. There are two or three in almost

every village, and sundry miraculous feats are ascribed to the gods to whom they are dedicated, scarcely one of whom but has the credit of having removed a vast rock or mountain, for the purpose of rendering the roads passable, or of some other like achievement. Each god has generally three distinct houses; one for himself, another for his furniture (these two are built of stone, and slated), and the third, which is constructed of wood, is small, well raised, open all round, and supported on posts: in this the god is placed on grand festivals.

The goddess in greatest repute is Kalee, in her most horrid form, to whom human sacrifices were offered at no distant period. I have heard of their taking place not more than twelve years since; and they existed at the famous temple of Bheemakalee in Sooran, where the Buschur Rajah resides in summer, at a later time, and were not finally abolished there until the British government got possession of the Hill States, in 1815.

Two people usually attend each temple; and on the mornings and evenings they beat kettle drums, and sound trumpets.

Great sums are expended upon the temples, which are often of cut stone; they are lofty buildings, visible at a distance, towering above all the other houses in the village. They have roofs in the Chinese fashion; and projecting balconies, embellished with neatly carved wooden flowers and fringes.

Languers

There are five different dialects spoken in Koonawur, but I have only got a vocabulary of three of them.

With the exception of compounds, which are easily distinguished, the words are monosyllabic or dissyllabic.

1st. The Milchan, or common Koonawuree, which is most generally used. The chief characteristics are the terminations, ang, ing, and ung, which occur very frequently, and might make a person suppose it was derived from the Chinese. These terminations sometimes form the only distinction between the Milchan and Hindoostanee; there are other differences, such as sb, st, ts, sk, at the beginning and ts, gs, ps, at the ends of words. Sh, z, and zh, are very common, and they like these letters so much, that they generally change s into sh, and z into zh, when talking Hindoostanee, and these are sounds that can be pronounced by but few natives of India, unless persian and Sanscrit scholars. The infinitives of the verbs end in mig and nig.

2nd. The Theburskud, spoken at Soongum, is very different from the Milchan, and the infinitives terminate in bung and pung.

3rd. The dialect used in Lubrung and Kanum, in which the infinitives of verbs end in ma and na.

4th. That spoken at Leedung, where the terminations of the infinitives are ens.

5th. The Bhoteea, or Ta-rtar, which will afterwards be noticed.

The Milchan and Bhoteea are distinct tongues, and the same may almost be said of the Theburskud. The other two are dialects of the Milchan, and differ principally in the tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns.

KOTGARH, A. GERARD

28th June, 1822.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

These include General Population, Economic, Social and Cultural and Housing tables and Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO CENSUS TABLES

The 1961 Census in Himachal Pradesh was completed on the 5th March, 1961. The actual period of enumeration was spread over the period from the 10th February to 1st March (sunrise), 1961, followed by a revisional round from the 2nd March to 5th March, 1961. This was the scheduled period for enumeration in respect of non-snowbound areas. In snowbound areas the counting was done on different dates as under—

(*i*) Snowbound areas of Chamba District 5th September to 21st September, (sunrise), 1960.

(*ii*) Snowbound areas of Mandi, Mahasu and Kinnaur districts 15th October to 1st November (sunrise), 1960.

2. An account of how the Census was taken and description of the Census concepts have been given in Part II-A General Population Tables.

3. The tables included in this Part II of the District Census Handbook are broadly divided into six series. A brief description of these tables is given here. Each table starts with the data for the district followed by the tehsils and sub-divisions which are placed in the order of their location code numbers fixed by their geographical situation.

General Population Tables

4. There are three General Population Tables and two appendices in this series for Kinnaur district. These are basic population tables and useful to study the variation of population, sex ratios and size of the sub-divisions and district. There being no urban area in Kinnaur District, hence there are no appendix II to table A-I and Table IV and its appendices for the district.

Table 1·1 A-I

5. This table presents area, density, number of villages, occupied residential houses and population. Figures have been given for the district and each sub-division. Area figures given are as supplied by the Union Territory and Records.

6. The figures for number of occupied residential houses include houses used partly as dwellings and partly for some other purpose like shop, workshop, factory, etc., but do not include vacant residential houses where no person was found to be residing at the time of the Census.

1·2 App-II

7. This shows the 1951 territorial units constituting the present set up of the district.

1·4 App. 3/III

8. It is about houseless institutional population —The houseless population like the pavement dwellers or others who did not form part of the household, alongwith persons who did not normally reside in houses, i.e., members of wondering tribes, tramps, sadhus, beggars and vagrants were enumerated on the night of the 28th February and from the 2nd to 4th March 1961 in the non-snowbound areas of Himachal Pradesh. In Kinnaur District they were enumerated from 1st November to 3rd November 1960.

9. Institutional population—includes persons counted in any charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, sarai, dharamshala, temple-sarai, rest house, ashram, police mess, labour mess, camp, etc. Institutional population is a group of unrelated persons living and messing together under the management of a head of the household appointed either by rules governing the institution or by commom consent of its members. This appendix shows sub-division-wise figures for the houseless population and institutional population separately.

Table 1·4 A-II

10. This table furnishes population of the district for the past seven Censuses from 1901 to 1961 and the variation of population. The table unfolds the rise and fall of population over the previous 60 years.

Table 1·5 A-III

11. This table gives figures for the number and population of villages and distribution of inhabited villages classified by population size groups which are; less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, 1,0000 to 1,999, 2,000 to 4,999. There is village above this range of population.

General Economic Tables

12. These tables show the distribution of population by economic activity correlated with sex, age and educational levels. The classification by economic activity is first workers and non-workers. The workers are then classified into nine broad categories of economic activity,

Principal work or primary economic activity of the workers have been taken into account for the table B-VII A and B show the classification of workers by secondary work also.

13. A person is classified as worker if :

(a) In case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, diarying, household industry, etc., he had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working seasons; and

(b) In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, he was employed during any of the enumerator's visit to the household.

14. A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes has been treated as a worker. A person who had been offered work but had not actually joined has been treated as a non-worker. "Work" includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work also.

15. Classification of workers doing two or more different types of work, has been done on the basis of their principal work. i.e., the work which consumes larger portion of their time.

16. Non-workers—All those persons who were not engaged in any productive activity have been treated as 'Non-workers".

17. There being no urban area in Kinnaur District, hence no general Economic Tables B-II, B-III Part A, B-VI and B-VIII Part A for Kinnaur District.

Table 1·6 B-I

18. This is the basic economic table. It gives total population distribution of workers in the nine industrial categories and non-workers all classified by four broad age-groups. The table gives figures for the district.

Table 1·6 B-III Part B

19. These tables give break-up of workers in nine industrial categories and non-workers by educational levels.

Industrial Classification

20. Industry of a worker is that branch of economic activity in which he is engaged in producing goods or services. Some of the tables will show the distribution of workers by industry according to Indian Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), which is reproduced as Appendix I to this note.

Table 1·8 B-IV Part A

21. This table gives the distribution of workers engaged in household industry by status of employment and by each division and major group (Appendix-I) of household industry separately. Material is presented for the district and sub-divisions. Major groups of household industry which do not have any workers in the district are not shown here. Columns 7 and 8 show the workers at their own household industry. Either they are employers, single workers or family workers in those household inudustries. On the other hand Columns 5 and 6 show the workers who are working as employees in the household industries not of their own.

Table 1·9 B-IV Part B

22. This table gives distribution of all workers, other than those working in categories I, II and IV, by industry divisions and major groups (Appendix-I) and by employment status. Material is presented for the district and sub-divisions. Classification of workers by employment status is in four classes—*employer*, *employee*, *single workers* and *family worker*.

Table 1·10 B-IV—Part C

23. This table presents the employment position in all sectors of economy in the district. It shows the distribution of all workers, except in categories I and II, by industry divisions major groups, and minor groups according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix-I). The number of workers against each division, major group or minor group is further split up and shown of separately for household industry and non-household industry. Major or minor groups which do not have any workers in the district are not shown here.

Table 1·11 B-V

24. This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in industrial categories I and II by occupational divisions, groups and families. According to the National Occupation Classification (N.C.O.) Scheme which is reproduced here as Appendix II to this note. For each division or group or family the workers are shown by a category-wise break-up of their industry. Material presented is for the district and sub-divisions.

Occupational Classification

25. Occupation of a worker is the function which he performs in any branch economic activity say industry. For a person working as a driver in the office of a Block Development Officer,

the industry is service and occupation is driver.

Table 1·12 B-VII—Part A

26. This table shows workers engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry classified by the nature of their secondary work. In case a worker is engaged in two or more kinds of work the one which consumes larger portion of his time is treated as his principal work and other as secondary work. The secondary work is shown in the table classified only in three broad Industrial categories, *viz.*, I, II and IV. The break-up of principal work in household Industry by major industrial groups (Appendix-I) is shown in column 1. It will enable analysis of workers engaged in secondary work by major branches of their principal work at household industry.

Table 1·13 B-VII—Part B

27. This table presents workers engaged in non-household industry categories III and V to IX as principal work and doing some additional work in household industry. The additional work in household industry is classified by industrial divisions (Appendix-I) only. Similarly, the break-up of principal industry in column I is also by industrial divisions only. Workers engaged in the industry division shown in column I, but who are doing additional work in any sector other than household industry are not shown in this table. Material is presented for the district.

Table 1·14 B-VIII—Part B

28. Distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above in the district are given in this table by sex and educational levels. The data has been given up to Sub-Division level.

Table 1·15 B-IX

29. This table shows the distribution of non-working population by sex, broad age-groups and eight classes of non-workers. The broad age-groups adopted for classification of the non-workers are 0-14, 15-34, 35-59 and 60†. The data has been tabulated to the Sub-division level.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

30. These Tables present the economic activity of the households as units. They relate to—

(*i*) the size of or interest in land cultivated and/or the household industry conducted by the household ; and

(*ii*) the number of family workers and/or hired workers working in either of the two activities separately or combined in both.

31. These tables are prepared from the Census household schedules on a 20 per cent sample of all the households in the district. These schedules were filled for the first time in 1961 Census.

32. *Cultivation* here includes cultivation both as owners and tenants. Size of holding shown is of 'operational holding' i.e., includes land actually cultivated and does not include land owned but not cultivated by the household. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruitgrowing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantation.

33. *Household Industry* is an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas and not on the scale of a registered factory.

Table 1·16 B-X

34. This table shows the distribution of sample households by those —

(*i*) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry ;

(*ii*) engaged in cultivation only ;

(*iii*) engaged in household industry only, and

(*iv*) engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

The presentation is down to the Sub-Division level.

Table 1·17 B-XI

35. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land cultivated and size of land cultivated. Ten size groups are shown horizontally and the interest in land are classified vertically in three types as under—

(*a*) Owned or held from Government.

(*b*) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(*c*) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Symbols (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are given in place of the above three categories of interest in land cultivated under column 1 of the table. The material is presented for the district and its Sub-Divisions.

Table 1·18 B-XII

36. This table shows the distribution of sample household engaged in cultivation classified by size of land cultivated and the total number of family workers and hired workers. The material is presented for the district as well as for each Sub-Division.

Table 1·19 B-XIII

37. This table presents the distribution of sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry. The nature of household industry has been classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification down to the major group. The material is presented for the district.

Table 1·20 B-XIV—Part A

38. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged only in household industry and the number of workers engaged. The household industries classified according to the I.S.I.C. code numbers of divisions 0 and 2 & 3 and their major groups are given with their standard descriptions. The material is presented for the district.

39. The I.S.I.C. major groups of household industries having less than 10 % of the figures of the respective division are shown in an Appendix. The divisions thus affected have been marked with an asterisk(*).

Table 1·21 B-XIV—Part B

40. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged only in household industry classified by industry minor groups for the household industry. The industry minor group is shown with a break-up in four digit codes in column 1 with their description in column 2. The material is presented for the district.

Table 1·22 B-XV

41. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land cultivated and the number of family workers and hired workers working in the two activities combined. Data has been presented down to the Sub-Division.

Table 1·23 B-XVI

42. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged in household industry classified by the period for which the household industry is worked and by industry divisions and major groups (Appendix-I) of the household industry A further split up of figures is shown for household industry combined with cultivation and without cultivation. Major groups for the district of household industries having less than 10% of the figures of the respective division have not been given in the table but are shown in an Appendix.

Table 1·24 B-XVII

43. This table gives the distribution of sample households classified by their sizes and by economic activity. Households engaged in cultivation are further classified by sizes of land cultivated. The material is presented for the district.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

44. Social and Cultural tables give information relating to aspects like sizes and composition of households, age, material status, education, mother tongue, religion, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Table 1·25 C-I

45. This table is of sociological interest indicating the composition of the members in a household. It presents the distribution of sample households by heads of the households, spouses of heads of households, married relations, never married, widowed or divorced or separated relations and unrelated persons. These details are shown for sample household classified by economic activity. For cultivation, the sample households are further classified by sizes of land cultivated.

Table 1·26 C-II

46. This table presents distribution of population by age, sex and marital status. Classification of age between 10 and 70 years is by five-year age-groups. Age group 0-9 years has been treated as never married and no further classification by marital status is shown against it. The presentation of data is down to the Sub-Divisions.

Table 1·27 C-III

47. This table presents the distribution of population by, age sex, literacy and educational levels. Classification, by age is by five-year age-groups up to the age of 59. This gives information on the spread of adult education and the growth of literacy in the total population as well as in the different age-groups.

Table 1·28 C-V

48. This table presents the number of persons males and females speaking a particular language as mother tongues. The languages returned in

this Census are given in this table in an alphabetical order. This table has been prepared up to Sub-Division level.

49. "Mother tongue" is defined as a language spoken by the person's mother to the person in his childhood or mainly spoken in the house. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the mother-tongue is the language usually spoken by the mother. Dialects have been included in the main languages on the basis of Grierson's Classification.

50. Table C-IV on single year age returns and C-VI on bi-lingualism are not given in this Volume and may be seen in Part II-C of Himachal Pradesh Census Report.

Table 1·29 C-VII

51. This table presents distribution of population by religion. Seven main religions have been shown in their alphabetical order. Material is presented up to Sub-Division level.

Tables 1·30 31 C-VIII—Parts A and B

52. This is the general table prepared for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes classified by literacy and economical activity. Classification by economic activity is the same as in the Table B-I. This has been prepared up to Sub-Division level.

Housing Tables

53. These are five tables, in this series. Four of them relate to housing conditions. These throw out data on the purposes for which the houses were used, the tenures on which they were occupied by the households material of construction of walls and roofs and the distribution of households by the number of rooms occupied. The fifth table relates to industries and shows the number of establishments and the number of workers for each industry, classified by industry divisions, giving major groups and minor groups.

54. The five tables have been prepared from the houselists, which were prepared at the time of house numbering. A 'house' was defined for purposes of Census as 'a structure or parts of structure inhabited or vacant, a dwelling, a shop, shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, work-shop, school etc., having a separate entrance. The entrance may be directly on the road, street, or lane or a common staircase, court-yard or a gate'.

Table 1·32 E-I

55. This table presents the distribution of houses classified by uses to which they are put to. The various houses are shown in Columns 4 to 15. Houses which were not being used for any purpose at the time of houselisting were treated as vacant. The last category of 'Other' includes all houses not included in columns 4 to 15, prominent among them being cattle-sheds, garages, show-rooms, locked houses etc. Material is presented for the district and its Sub-Divisions.

Table 1·33 E-II

56. This table presents the distribution of sample households in the district by the tenure of houses occupied by them. Tenure is only of two kinds, owned or rented. 'Rent free' or 'Caretaker' occupation is included in the 'rented' category. The houses occupied under each tenure are further classified by the nature of uses such as dwellings, shop-cum-dwellings, work shop-cum-dwellings and dwellings with other uses.

57. This table has been prepared from the houselists on a 20 per cent sample.

Table 1·34 E-III

58. This table was prepared from the houselists and presents distribution of houses used as factories and work-shops. Classified by industry (see Appendix-I) power and no power used and the size of employment.

Table 1·35 E-IV

59. This table presents distribution of sample houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by wall and roof material. Material of wall is material out of which most of the wall is constructed. Where a house has a separate portion each of different material, the material of the wall for this table is one out of which the walls of the main bed rooms are constructed. Similarly the material of roof is one out of which most of the roof exposed to weather is constructed. In case of multi-storeyed building, the intermediate floor is treated as the roof of the lower storey.

Table 1·36 E-V

60. This table gives the distribution of sample households classified by the number of members and number of rooms occupied. For each class of households the total number of members of the households is shown by males and females separately.

61. A 'room' has four walls with a door and a roof overhead and is not less than 6′×6′. Unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed, etc., not ordinarily used for residential purposes are not treated as rooms. More than one households residing in a single room are shown in columns 7 to 9 as having no regular room.

L/P(D)12HPGovt.—7(a)

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes

62. These tables are specially prepared for the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. These classes have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the President's orders issued under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, in 1956. Under article 46 of the Constitution, the State has to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and has to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

63. These tables furnish data on the present socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their economic activity, education, mother tongue and classification of persons not at work.

Table 1·37 SCT I—Part-A

64. This table shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes population by economic activities. Material is presented for each Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Castes are arranged in the alphabetical order. Classification by economic activities is in the same nine categories as in the Table B-I.

65. Columns 27 to 30 present Scheduled Caste-wise figures of persons engaged in occupations like tanning, currying of hides and skins and scavenging. The number of workers shown in these occupations as well as in any other category is on the basis of principal work. Persons engaged in cultivation or any other activity as principal work and also engaged in tanning, currying or scavenging as secondary work are not included in the figures of columns 27 to 30. The material is presented for the district.

Table 1·38 SCT I—Part-B

66. This table presents the distribution of Scheduled Tribes population by economic activity. Scheduled Tribes are arranged in an alphabetical order. Classification by economic activity is in the same as in Table B-I.

Tables 1·39-40 SCT-II—Parts A and B

67. These tables present the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population by age and marital status. Part A pertains to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. Material is presented for the district. Classification of age between 0 and 45 years is divided into three age-groups. Those who could not state their age have been shown separately.

Table 1·41-42 SCT-III—B Parts (i) and (ii)

68. These tables show the literacy and educational levels for each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the district. The Classification by educational levels is not given after matriculation.

Table 1·43 SCT-IV—Part A

69. This table presents the distribution of population of each Scheduled Caste, by religion. The material is presented for the district, Members of the Scheduled Castes can belong either to the Hindu or the Sikh religion.

Table 1·44-B SCT-IV—Part B

70. This table presents the distribution of population each Scheduled Tribe by religion. The data are given for the district.

Table 1·45-46 SCT-V—Parts A and B

71. These tables show the sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land cultivated and size of land cultivated in rural areas of the district. Classification of land by size and types of interest in land cultivated is the same as adopted in Table B-XI. The tables are prepared from the Household Schedules on a 20 per cent sample. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

Table 1·47 SC-I

72. This table presents the total non-working population of all the Scheduled Castes as a group classified by four categories given horizontally in the table. The non-working population is further classified vertically by educational levels. The material is presented for the district.

Table 1·48 ST-I

73. This table presents the distribution of population of each Scheduled Tribe by mother-tongue and the subsidiary languages spoken in the district.

Table 1·49 ST-II

74. This table presents the total non-working population of each Scheduled Tribes classified by four categories of non-working groups given horizontally in respect of males and females separately, for the district. This table shows the number of un-employed persons in each individual tribe without reference to the literacy levels.

APPENDIX I .

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into

9 Divisions

45 Major Groups

343 Minor Groups

The Divisions and Major Groups with their Code Numbers are listed below.

DIVISIONS

0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
1	Mining and Quarrying
2&3	Manufacturing
4	Construction
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services
6	Trade and Commerce
7	Transport, Storage and Communication
8	Services
9	Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

	Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
00	Field produce and Plantation crops
01	Plantation crops
02	Forestry and Logging
03	Fishing
04	Livestock and Hunting
	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying
10	Mining and Quarrying
	Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing
20	Foodstuffs
21	Beverages
22	Tobacco Products
23	Textile-cotton
24	Textile-jute
25	Textile-wool
26	Textile-silk
27	Textile-miscellaneous
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products
29	Paper and paper products
30	Printing and Publishing
31	Leather and leather products
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal products
33	Chemicals and chemical products
34-35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal
36	Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
37	Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment
38	Transport Equipment
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
	Division 4—Construction
40	Construction
	Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
50	Electricity and gas
51	Water supply and Sanitary services
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce
60-63	Wholesale Trade
64-68	Retail Trade
69	Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous Division
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication
70-71	Transport
72	Storage and Warehousing
73	Communications
	Division 8—Services
80	Public Services
81	Educational and Scientific Services
82	Medical and Health Services
83	Religious and Welfare Services
84	Legal Services
85	Business Services
86	Community Services and trade and labour associations
87	Recreation Services
88	Personal Services
89	Services (not elsewhere classified)
	Division 9—Activities not adequately described
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (This includes new entrants to the labour market)

MINOR GROUPS

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	DIVISION 0—AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops—	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation vines and orchards	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above	009
01	Plantation Crops—	
	Production of tea in plantation	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014
	Production of other plantations crops not covered above	015
02	Forestry and Logging—	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021
	Preparation of timber	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026
03	Fishing—	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032
04	Livestock and Hunting—	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey wax and collection of honey	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of the animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING—	
10	Mining and Quarrying—	
	Mining of coal	100
	Mining of iron ores	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Mining of manganese	103
	Mining of mica	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum sulphur, asphalt	109

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	DIVISION 2 & 3—MANUFACTURING—	
20	Foodstuffs—	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati)	208
	Production of other food products such as sweet-meat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	Beverages—	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Production of country liquor	211
	Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Production of ice	215
	Production of ice cream	216
	Processing of tea in factories	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages	219
22	Tobacco Products—	
	Manufacture of bidi	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223
	Manufacture of snuff	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226
23	Textile-Cotton—	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills)	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236
	Printing of cotton textile	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239
24	Textile-Jute—	
	Jute pressing and baling	240
	Jute spinning and weaving	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242
	Printing of jute textile	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244
25	Textile-Wool—	
	Wool baling and pressing	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mills	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in handloom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	Textile-Silk—	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mills	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
27	Textile-Miscellaneous—	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Prodcuts—	
	Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
29	Paper and Paper Products—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rages, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
30	Printing and Publishing—	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Printing and publishing of books	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	Leather and Leather Products—	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather foot-wear	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323
	Productions of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324
	Production of coaltar and coke in oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	3	3
33	Chemicals and Chemical Products—	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339
34	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal—	
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
35	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery—	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacutre of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufature of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of nonferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of ormaments	362
	Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket cutlery. (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical equipment—	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Manufacture of machine tools .	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories . . .	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery .	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone .	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above . . .	379
38	Transport Equipment—	
	Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives . . .	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363 . .	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines) . .	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, engines parts and accessories .	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear . .	385
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines . .	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles .	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand-drawn vehicles . . .	389
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries—	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lense, oshthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies . .	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals . . .	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments . . .	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen .	395
	Manufacture of sports goods , .	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	399
	DIVISION 4—CONSTRUCTION	
40	Construction—	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels .	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines .	402
	Construction and maintenance of water ways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403
	DIVISION 5—ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES	
50	Electricity and Gas—	
	Generation and transmission of Electric energy . . .	500
	Distribution of electric energy .	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers . .	502
51	Water Supply and Sanitary Services—	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers . .	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511
	DIVISION 6—TRADE AND COMMERCE	
60	Wholesale Trade—	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other food stuff (not covered elsewhere)	601

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (seed and powder), aerated water	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606
	Wholesale trading in animals	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608
61	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosine, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
61	Whole sale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobile oil and allied products	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo cane, thatches and similar products	621
63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
64	Retail Trade—	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
	Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder,) aerated water	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Retail trading in food stuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	646
	Retail trading in animals	647
	Retail trading in strand fodder	648
65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products; (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
	Retail trading in footwear, headwear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobiloil and allied products	655

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672
	Retail trading in other building materials	673
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eyeglass, frame	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including ourio dealing	687
	Book-selling	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous— Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690
	Real estate and properties	691
	Stocks, shares and futures	692
	Providents and insurances	693
	Money lending (indigenous)	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695
	Auctioneering	696
	Distribution of motion pictures	697
	All other activities connected with *trade and commerce* not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone rickshaw, etc.	699

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION	
70	Transport—	
	Transporting by railways	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka	703
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above	709
71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
72	Storage and Ware Housing—	
	Operation of storage such as warehouses	720
	Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	Communication—	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Telephone communication	731
	Information and broadcasting	732
80	Public Services. (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State Army including territorial crops and volunteer crops	800

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Public service in Navy	801
	Public service in AIR Force	802
	Public service in Police	803
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804
	Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments	809
81	Educational and Scientific Services—	
	Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
82	Medical and Health Services—	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals	821
83	Religious and Welfare Services—	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832
84	Legal Services—	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841
85	Business Services—	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	851
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those rendered by new-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853
86	Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations—	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services auch as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens etc.	862
87	Recreation Services—	
	Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc.	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera-companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873

MINOR GROUPS—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
88	Personal Services—	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks . . .	880
	Services rendered by households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary . .	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities . .	882
	Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, services	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hairdressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
89	Services (not elsewhere classified)—	
	Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
	DIVISION 9—ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED	
90	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified .	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Code structure which classified occupations into :

11 Occupational Divisions (One-Digit-code number)

75 Occupational Groups (Two-Digit-Code numbers)

Note : n.e.c.—Not Elsewhere Classified

DIVISIONS

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

2 Clerical and Related Workers

3 Sales Workers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

5 Miners, Quarrymen and related Workers

6 Workers in Transport and Communications Occupations

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

01 Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists

02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

04 Nurses, Pharmacists and Other Medical and Health Technicians

05 Teachers

06 Jurists

07 Social Scientists

08 Artists, Writers and Related Workers

09 Draughtsmen and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

0X Other Professional Technical and Related Workers

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

10 Adiministrators, and Executive Officials, Govt.

11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

20 Book-Keepers and Cashiers

21 Stenographers and Typists

22 Office Machine Operators

28 Clerical workers, Miscellaneous

29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 SALES WORKERS

30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and, Auctioneers

32 Commercial, Travellers and Manufacturers, Agents

33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

34 Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

40 Farmers and Farm Managers

41 Farm Workers

42 Hunters and Related Workers

43 Fishermen and Related Workers

44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

50 Miners and Quarrymen

51 Well Drillers and Related Workers

52 Mineral Treaters

59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship.

61 Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatsmen

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

64 Drivers, Road Transport

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)

66 Inspectors, Supervisor, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication

68 Postmen and Messengers

69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

- 70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
- 71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
- 72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
- 73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers
- 74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers
- 75 Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
- 76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
- 77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers
- 78 Painters and Paper Hangers
- 79 Bricklayers, Plasters and Construction Workers, n. e. c.
- 80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book Binders and Related Workers
- 81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers
- 82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers
- 83 Chemical and Related Process Workers
- 84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers
- 85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
- 86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers
- 87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers
- 89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service Sport and Recreation Workers

- 90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers
- 91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
- 92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
- 93 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers
- 94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
- 96 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers
- 97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
- 99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

- X0 Workers Without Occupations
- X8 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable
- X9 Workers Not Reporting Occupation.

TABLE 1·1—A-I—Area, Houses and Population

Union Territory/District/ Tehsil/Sub Tehsil/Sub-Division/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Square Miles	Area in Square Km.	Population Per Square Mile	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited	Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kinnaur District .	**Rural**	**2,579·0**	**6,679·6**	**16**	**77**	..	..	**6,440**	**40,980**	**20,808**	**20,172**
Nachar Sub-Division .	Rural	..	..	..	21	..	..	1,947	12,120	6,417	5,703
Kalpa Sub-Division .	Rural	..	..	..	24	..	..	2,250	15,612	7,908	7,704
Poo Sub-Division . .	Rural	..	..	..	32	..	..	2,243	13,248	6,483	6,765

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX I TO TABLE A-I

Symbol Number	Name of village	Serial No. as given in 1951 District Census Handbook	Revenue (Hadbast) Number	1951 area in Acres (wherever available	1951 Population Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	1. Chora	90	160	220	231
	2. Taranda	91	161	507	573
	3. Bara	92	162	507	631
	4. Paunda	150	163	240	147
	5. Kangos	10	164	245	316
	6. Sungra	72	165	587	582
	7. Panwi	8	166	280	330
	8. Nachar	149	167	812	1,088
	9. Nako	46	168	94	203
	10. Kandar	47	169	221	145
	11. Rupi	32	170	816	507
	12. Bara Kamba	195	171	302	345
	13. Chhota Kamba	36	172	208	201
	14. Kachang-Rokchang-Gharshu	135	173	229	198
				5,268 or 8·22 Sq./miles	5 502

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX I TO TABLE A-I—contd.

Symbol Number	Name of village	Serial No. as given in 1951 District Census Handbook	Revenue (Hadbast Number)	1951 area in Acres (wherever available)	1951 Population Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
(II)	1. Bhabha	55	57	1,916	1,719
	2. Yula	38	58	392	317
	3. Urni	40	58	443	536
	4. Chargaon	53	58	1,012	1,030
	5. Ramni	36	59	267	241
	6. Jani	37	59	218	245
	7. Punang	35	59	107	116
	8. Miru	39	58	418	440
	9. Rogi	29	65	370	338
	10. Chini	26	65	805	949
	11. Yuarang	60	65	249	1,062
	12. Duni	28	65	386	445
	13. Koti	27	66	518	637
	14. Khangi	61	66	414	350
	15. Telingi	9	66	331	300
	16. Pangi	25	66	910	162
	17. Purbni	12	61	352	333
	18. Poari	31	61	276	326
	19. Baring	59	61	567	756
	20. Mahbar	44	60	354	231
	21. Barua	47	59	483	482
	22. Sapni	2	59	885	790
	23. Kanahi	3	59	161	97
	24. Kilba	34	59	351	404
	25. Shong	48	60	412	296
	26. Chasu	60	60	364	304
	27. Kamru	32	60	1,250	1,067
	28. Sangla	56	60	1,978	1,717
	29. Barsering	49	60	360	368
	30. Rakcham	42	60	465	401
	31. Chitkal	43	60	270	289
	32. Lipa	23	67	657	812
	33. Pilu	22	68	254	311
	34. Labrang	21	68	463	459
	35. Kanum	63	68	1,379	664

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX I TO TABLE A-I—concld.

Symbol Number	Name of village	Serial No. as given in 1951 District Census Hondbook	Revenue (Hadbast) Number	1951 area in Acres (wherever available	1951 Population Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
	36. Shi-Asu	18	69	51	54
	37. Sunam	46	69	444	441
	38. Rushkling	41	69	320	273
	39. Giabong	20	69	304	329
	40. Ropa	19	69	361	353
	41. Shalkar	14	70	197	143
	42. Sumrah	13	70	78	108
	43. Chango	8	70	340	508
	44. Malling	6	70	87	134
	45. Leo	15	70	98	271
	46. Hango	16	70	250	277
	47. Chuling	5	70	135	187
	48. Nako	7	70	199	298
	49. Namgia	52	64	292	245
	50. Khab	1	64	61	43
	51. Poo	17	69	366	556
	52. Dabling	54	64	202	134
	53. Nisang	10	64	226	211
	54. Morang	11	64	507	1,305
	55. Jangi	4	67	382	400
	56. Asrang	45	67	498	463
	57. Rarang	62	67	684	787
	58. Akpa	24	67	132	170
	59. Ribba	30	62	1,055	1,124
	60. Rispa	50	63	334	450
	61. Thangi	57	63	238	529
	62. Kunu	51	63	72	79
	63. Charang	58	63	131	156
				28,081 or 43·88 Sq. Miles	28,972

(2i) As against (i)

(2ii) As against (ii) Sl. No. 1 to 7

(3) As against (iii) Sl. No. 8—31.

(4) As against (iii) Sl. No. 32—63.

TABLE 1·2—Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present set up of Himachal Pradesh (only those names—Areas which have undergone changes since 1951, have been shown below)

Union/Sub Division	1951 Territorial Units	Details of gain in territories		
		Brief description	Area*	
			Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5
Kinnaur District				
		(i) 14 Villages transferred from Rampur Tehsil of Mahasu District	(a) 189·0	489·5
		(ii) Former Chini Tehsil (63 villages) transferred from Mahsu District	(b) 2,390·0	6,190·1
Nachar Sub-Division		Newly constituted with the following—	(c) N.A.	N.A.
		(*i*) 14 villages transferred from Rampur Tehsil of Mahasu District	189·0	489·5
		(*ii*) 7 villages transferred from former Chini Tehsil of Mahasu District	N.A.	N.A.
alpa Sub-Division		Newly constituted with 24 villages, transferred from Chini Tehsil of Mahasu District	N.A.	N.A.
Pee Sub-Division		Newly constituted with 32 villages, transferred from former Chini Tehsil of Mahasu District	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE 1·3—Houseless and Institutional population

District/Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnaur District	R	3,153	2,565	588	601	557	44
Nachar Sub-Division	R	1,130	1,023	107	101	90	11
Kalpa Sub-Division	R	1,467	994	473	277	260	17
ϙo Sub-Division	R	556	548	8	223	207	16

TABLE 1·4—A-II—Variation in population during sixty years

District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kinnaur District	1901	27,232	..	..	14,252	12,980
	1911	28,470	+1,238	+4·55	14,710	13,760
	1921	28,191	—279	—0·98	14,664	13,527
	1931	30,445	+2,254	+8·00	15,685	14,760
	1941	33,238	+2,793	+9·17	17,400	15,838
	1951	34,475	+1,237	+3·72	16,654	17,821
	1961	40,980	+6,505	+18·87	20,808	20,172

TABLE 1·5—A-III—Villages classified by population

District/Sub-Division	Total No. of Inhabited villages	Total	Rural Population		I-Villages			Villages with less than 2,000 Population								
					Less than 200 Population			200—499 Population			500—999 Population			1,000—1,999 Population		
		P	M	F	No.	M	F	No.	M	F	No.	M	F	No	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kinnaur District	77	40,980	20,808	20,172	13	940	878	34	6,077	6,161	20	7,154	6,339	10	6,637	6,794
1. Nachar Sub-Division	21	12,120	6,417	5,703	2	154	138	9	1,559	1,334	7	2,497	2,069	3	2,207	2,162
2. Kalpa Sub-Division	24	15,612	7,908	7,704	1	117	73	10	1,637	1,852	8	2,717	2,362	5	3,437	3,417
3. Poo Sub-Division	32	13,248	6,483	6,765	10	669	667	15	2,881	2,975	5	1,940	1,908	2	993	1,215

TABLE 1·6—B-I—Workers and Non-workers classified by Sex and broad age groups

Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total workers		Workers: I As Cultivation		Workers: II As Agricultural labourer		Workers: III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kinnaur District	**Rural**	**Total**	40,980	20,808	20,172	14,043	13,485	7,288	11,006	275	709	178	20
		0—15	13,295	6,547	6,748	791	1,403	217	779	16	45	12	6
		15—34	14,537	8,087	6,450	7,573	6,101	3,306	5,220	146	334	126	7
		35—59	9,826	4,819	5,007	4,633	4,722	3,038	4,100	97	269	36	6
		60+	3,320	1,353	1,967	1,045	1,259	726	907	16	61	4	1
		Age not stated	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Workers: IV At Household Industry		Workers: V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Workers: VI In Construction		Workers: VII In Trade and Commerce		Workers: VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications		Workers: IX In other services		X Non-workers	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kinnaur District	**Rural**	**Total**	2,605	1,551	810	56	1,908	44	129	3	123	..	1,227	96	6,765	6,687
		0—14	524	543	1	..	8	4	1	..	..	..	12	26	5,756	5,345
		15—34	1,182	412	221	52	1,526	31	60	2	83	..	923	43	514	349
		35—59	654	311	82	4	356	8	62	1	38	..	270	23	186	285
		60+	245	285	6	..	18	1	6	..	2	..	22	4	308	708
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE 1·7—B—III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and Non-workers by educational levels

Educational Levels	Total Population of workers and non-workers			Workers							
				I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KINNAUR DISTRICT											
Total	40,980	20,808	20,172	7,288	11,006	275	709	178	20	2,605	1,551
Illiterate	34,690	15,305	19,385	5,529	10,691	250	703	109	17	2,280	1,516
Literate (without educational level)	3,944	3,308	636	1,229	275	20	5	29	1	221	25
Primary or Junior Basic	1,855	1,720	135	507	40	5	1	35	1	101	10
Matriculation and above	491	475	16	23	..	..	..	5	1	3	..
Nachar											
Total	12,120	6,417	5,703	2,555	3,213	51	79	93	4	887	448
Illiterate	10,797	5,202	5,595	2,157	3,189	50	79	60	4	809	438
Literate (without educational level)	834	756	78	275	17	..	..	9	..	56	5
Primary or Junior Basic	400	374	26	120	7	1	..	23	..	21	5
Matriculation and above	89	85	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kalpa											
Total	15,612	7,908	7,704	2,516	4,135	72	162	34	7	931	532
Illiterate	12,962	5,657	7,305	1,873	3,975	64	160	12	6	814	514
Literate (without educational level)	1,491	1,179	312	413	143	8	2	11	..	75	16
Primary or Junior Basic	911	835	76	221	17	..	..	8	..	41	2
Matriculation and above	248	237	11	9	..	..	..	3	1	1	..
Poo											
Total	13,248	6,483	6,765	2,217	3,658	152	468	51	9	787	571
Illiterate	10,931	4,446	6,485	1,499	3,527	136	464	37	7	657	564
Literate (without educational level)	1,619	1,373	246	541	115	12	3	9	1	90	4
Primary or Junior Basic	544	511	33	166	16	4	1	4	1	39	3
Matriculation and above	154	153	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

Table 1·7—E-III—Part B—Industrial classification of workers and Non-workers by educational levels—concld.

Educational Levels	Workers											
	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & Commerce		VIII In Transport, storage and communications		IX In other services		X Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
					KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.							
Total	310	56	1,908	44	129	3	123	..	1,227	96	6,765	6,687
Illiterate	239	56	1,596	44	30	3	52	..	207	86	5,013	6,269
Literate (without educational level)	37	..	175	..	41	..	25	..	197	1	1,334	329
Primary or Junior Basic	31	..	90	..	47	..	30	..	464	5	410	78
Matriculation and above	3	..	47	..	11	..	16	..	359	4	8	11
Sub-Division												
Total	227	55	539	..	27	..	16	..	220	7	1,802	1,897
Illiterate	193	55	429	..	2	..	9	..	51	7	1,442	1,823
Literate (without educational level)	21	..	59	..	6	..	2	..	26	..	302	56
Primary or Junior Basic	12	..	41	..	15	..	5	..	79	..	57	14
Matriculation and above	1	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	64	..	1	4
Sub-Division												
Total	61	1	729	34	39	..	63	..	562	19	2,901	2,814
Illiterate	35	1	618	34	5	..	27	..	75	11	2,134	2,604
Literate (witout educational level)	12	..	56	..	10	..	9	..	81	1	504	150
Primary or Junior Basic	13	..	36	..	20	..	20	..	215	3	261	54
Matriculation and above	1	..	19	..	4	..	7	..	191	4	2	6
Sub-Division												
Total	22	..	640	10	63	3	44	..	445	70	2,062	1,976
Illiterate	11	..	549	10	23	3	16	..	81	68	1,437	1,842
Literate (without educational level)	4	..	60	..	25	..	14	..	90	..	528	123
Primary or Junior Basic	6	..	13	..	12	..	5	..	170	2	92	10
Matriculation and above	1	..	18	..	3	..	9	..	104	..	5	1

TABLE 1·8—B-IV PART A—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total Rural	Total		Employer		Others	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		KINNAUR DISTRICT						
All Divisions		*Total*	*2,605*	*1,551*	*191*	*41*	*2,414*	*1,510*
		Rural	*2,605*	*1,551*	*191*	*41*	*2,414*	*1,510*
		Total	1,586	604	144	13	1,442	591
		Rural	1,586	604	144	13	1,442	591
	00	Total	4	..	..	..	4	..
		Rural	4	..	..	..	4	..
	02	Total	16	13	..	2	16	11
		Rural	16	13	..	2	16	11
	04	Total	1,566	591	144	11	1,422	580
		Rural	1,566	591	144	11	1,422	580
2&3		Total	1,019	947	47	28	972	919
		Rural	1,019	947	47	28	972	919
	20	Total	28	56	4	..	24	56
		Rural	28	56	4	..	24	56
	23	Total	7	..	..	..	7	..
		Rural	7	..	..	..	7	..
	24	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..
		Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..
	25	Total	477	870	13	27	464	843
		Rural	477	870	13	27	464	843
	27	Total	101	1	1	..	100	1
		Rural	101	1	1	..	100	1
	28	Total	204	1	19	..	185	1
		Rural	204	1	19	..	185	1
	31	Total	19	15	..	1	19	14
		Rural	19	15	..	1	19	14
	33 35	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..
		Rural	2	..	..	..	2	..
	36	Total	159	4	10	..	149	4
		Rural	159	4	10	..	149	4
	39	Total	20	..	..	..	20	..
		Rural	20	..	..	..	20	..
		Nachar Sub-Division						
0		Total	636	305	55	7	581	298
		Rural	636	305	55	7	581	298
2-3		Total	251	143	26	..	225	143
		Rural	251	143	26	..	225	143
		Kalpa Sub-Division						
0		Total	552	256	34	5	518	251
		Rural	552	256	34	5	518	251
2-3		Total	379	276	16	12	363	264
		Rural	379	276	16	12	363	264
		Poo-Sub Division						
0		Total	398	43	55	1	343	42
		Rural	398	43	55	1	343	42
2-3		Total	389	528	5	16	384	512
		Rural	389	528	5	16	384	512

TABLE 1·9—B-IV—PART B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Branch of Industry/ Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total		Employer		Employer		Single Worker		Family Worker	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
KINNAUR DISTRICT										
All Divisions	3,875	219	780	2	2,721	178	313	25	61	14
0	178	20	8	1	129	8	20	3	21	8
00	25	3	..	..	19	2	4	1	2	..
02	105	4	2	..	90	3	12	..	1	1
04	48	13	6	1	20	3	4	2	18	7
2-3	310	56	22	..	192	45	88	11	8	..
20	16	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	4	..
23	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
27	17	1	1	..	2	1	12	..	2	..
28	246	55	12	..	161	44	73	11	..	..
31	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
34-35	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
36	14	..	2	..	9	..	1	..	2	..
38	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
39	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,908	44	669	..	1,160	42	79	2	..	..
40	1,908	44	669	..	1,160	42	79	2	..	..
5	13	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
51	13	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
6	129	3	67	..	18	1	25	..	19	2
60 to 63	50	3	30	..	1	1	7	..	12	2
64 to 68	78	..	37	..	16	..	18	..	7	..
69	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	123	..	1	..	63	..	53	..	6	..
70-71	91	..	1	..	31	..	53	..	6	..
72	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
73	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·9—B-IV—PART B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service—contd.

Branch of Industry/ Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total		Employer		Employer		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.						
8		1,123	77	12	1	1,077	65	29	8	5	3
	80	800	1	..	..	800	1	..	..	..	..
	81	146	4	..	..	144	4	2	..	..	..
	82	49	4	1	..	45	4	3	..	..	..
	83	23	6	..	..	10	..	13	6	..	..
	84	4	..	..	..	..		4	..	..	..
	87	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	88	89	62	11	1	66	56	7	2	5	3
9		91	19	1	..	72	17	16	1	2	1
	90	91	19	1	..	72	17	16	1	2	1
					Nachar Sub-Division						
0		93	4	2	..	83	..	7	..	1	4
2-3		227	55	2	..	152	44	72	11	1	..
4		539	..	2	..	529	..	8	..	..	..
5		3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
6		27	..	14	..	5	..	7	..	1	..
7		16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
8		187	4	6	1	178	2	2	..	1	1
9		30	3	..	..	27	3	3	..	..	..
					Kalpa Sub-Division						
0		34	7	1	..	22	6	8	1	3	..
2-3		61	1	4	..	40	1	13	..	4	..
4		729	34	667	..	2	34	60	..	..	..
5		6	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
6		39	..	18	..	11	..	5	..	5	..
7		63	..	..	..	27	..	35	..	1	..
8		539	17	4	..	530	16	3	..	2	1
9		17	2	..	..	10	..	5	1	2	1
					Poo Sub-Division						
0		51	9	5	1	24	2	5	2	17	4
2-3		22	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
4		640	10	..	..	629	8	11	2	..	..
5		4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
6		63	3	35	..	2	1	13	..	13	2
7		44	..	1	..	20	..	18	..	5	..
8		397	56	2	..	369	47	24	8	2	1
9		44	14	1	..	35	14	8	..	..	..

TABLE 1.10—B-IV—PART C—Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation

Name of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
	Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KINNAUR DISTRICT														
All Divisions	*8,250*	*6,480*	*1,770*	..	..	..	*2,605*	*1,551*	..	..	*3,875*	*219*	..	..
0	2,388	1,764	624	..	..	..	1,586	604	..	..	178	20	..	..
00	32	29	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	25	3	..	..
02	138	121	17	..	..	..	16	13	..	..	105	4	..	..
021	103	100	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	3	..	..
04	2,218	1,614	604	..	..	..	1,566	591	..	..	48	13	..	..
040	1,666	1,157	509	..	..	..	1,144	501	..	..	13	8	..	..
042	546	452	94	..	..	..	417	90	..	..	35	4	..	..
2 & 3	2,332	1,329	1,003	..	..	..	1,019	947	..	..	310	56	..	..
20	100	44	56	..	..	..	28	56	..	..	16	..	..	..
200	90	34	56	..	..	..	28	56	..	..	6	..	..	..
23	8	8	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1,351	481	870	..	..	..	477	870	..	..	4	..	..	..
253	984	151	833	..	..	..	150	833	..	..	1	..	..	..
255	367	330	37	..	..	..	327	37	..	..	3	..	..	..
27	120	118	2	..	..	..	101	1	..	..	17	1	..	..
273	119	118	1	..	..	..	101	1	..	..	17	..	..	..
28	506	450	56	..	..	..	204	1	..	..	246	55	..	..
280	268	213	55	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	207	55	..	..
281	20	20	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
282	202	201	1	..	..	..	168	1	..	..	33	..	..	..
288	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	41	26	15	..	..	..	19	15	..	..	7	..	..	..
311	35	20	15	..	..	..	14	15	..	..	6	..	..	..
34-35	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
36	177	173	4	..	..	..	159	4	..	..	14	..	..	..
369	177	173	4	..	..	..	159	4	..	..	14	..	..	..
38	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
39	21	21	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
393	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1,952	1,908	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,908	44	..	..
40	1,952	1,908	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,908	44	..	..
400	200	193	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	7	..	..
401	1,752	1,715	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,715	37	..	..
5	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
51	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
511	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..

TABLE 1·9—B-IV—PART C—Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Name of Industry Division, Major Group and Minor group of I.S.I.C.			Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-Household Industry			
			Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
			P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.														
6			132	129	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	3	..	..
	60-63		53	50	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	3	..	..
		601	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		602	49	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	3	..	..
	64—68		78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..
		640	51	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
		650	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
		651	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
		653	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	69		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7			123	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
	70—71		91	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..
		701	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
		702	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		704	83	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
	72		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	73		31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
		730	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
8			1,200	1,123	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,123	77	..	..
	80		801	800	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	1	..	..
		803	381	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	..	..	..
		804	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
		809	382	381	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	1	..	..
	81		150	146	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	4	..	..
		811	138	134	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	4	..	..
	82		53	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	4	..	..
		820	46	42	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	..	..
	83		29	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	..	..
		831	27	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	..	..
	84		4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	87		12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	88		151	89	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	62	..	..
		880	80	25	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	55	..	..
		882	63	56	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	7	..	..
9			110	91	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	19	..	..
	90		110	91	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	19	..	..
		900	110	91	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	19	..	..

TABLE 1·10—B-IV—PART C—Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation—concld.

Branch of Industry/ Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers			Workers at Household Industry		Workers at Non-household Industry	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			KINNAUR DISTRICT—concld.				
			Nachar Sub-Division				
0	1,038	729	309	636	305	93	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	676	478	198	251	143	227	55
4	539	539	..	..	..	539	..
5	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
6	27	27	..	..	..	27	..
7	16	16	..	..	..	16	..
8	191	187	4	..	..	187	4
9	33	30	3	..	..	30	3
			Kalpa Sub-Division				
0	849	586	263	552	256	34	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·3	719	440	279	379	276	61	1
4	763	729	34	..	..	729	34
5	6	6	..	..	..	6	
6	39	39	..	..	..	39	..
7	63	63	..	..	..	63	..
8	556	539	17	..	..	539	17
9	19	17	2	..	..	17	2
			Poo Sub-Division				
0	501	449	52	398	43	51	9
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	939	411	528	389	528	22	..
4	650	640	10	..	..	640	10
5	4	4	..	..	..	4	..
6	66	63	3	..	..	63	3
7	44	44	..	..	..	44	..
8	453	397	56	..	..	397	56
9	58	44	14	..	..	44	14

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-IV—PART C

KINNAUR DISTRICT

Minor groups having less than 1% of workers of the respective divisions and less than 0·5% in case of minor groups of division 2 & 3 only, have been shown in the Appendix. The following abbreviations have been used—

HI = Household Industry
NHI = Non-Household Industry
M = Males
F = Females

005 Total-NHI (M-2, F-2); 006 Total-HI (M-4), NHI (M-15); 009 Total-NHI (M-8, F-1); 023 Total HI-(M-7, F-6); NHI (M-4); 024 Total-HI (M-2, F-3), NHI (M-1, F-1); 0·25 Total HI (M 7, F-4); 0·42 Total HI (M-1); 043 Total HI (M-1), NHI (F-1); 044 Total HI (M-3); 209 Total NHI (M-10); 236 Total-HI (M-7), NHI (M-1); 244 Total-HI(M-2); 271 Total-NHI(F-1); 310 Total-HI(M-1); 314 Total HI(M-4), NHI(M-1); 343 Total-HI(M-1), NHI (M-1); 345 Total NHI (M-1); 350 Total-HI (M-1); 384 Total-NHI (M-2); 399 Total-NHI(M-1); 642 Total NHI(M-1); 689 Total NHI (M-1); 695 Total NHI (M-1); 709 Total-NHI(M-1); 720 Total NHI-(M-1); 810 Total-NHI (M-3); 812 Total NHI (M-9); 821 Total NHI (M-7); 830 Total NHI(M-2); 840 Total NHI (M-4); 872 Total NHI(M-7); 873 Total NHI(M-5); 883 Total NHI(M-4); 884 Total NHI(M-4)

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT					
All Divisions		*8,250*	*6,480*	*1,770*	..	..	..
	III	198	178	20	..	..	..
	IV	4,156	2,605	1,551	..	..	..
	V	366	310	56	..	..	..
	VI	1,952	1,908	44	..	..	..
	VII	132	129	3	..	..	..
	VIII	123	123	..	..	..	..
	IX	1,323	1,227	96	..	..	..
0*		290	277	13	..	..	..
	III	1	1	..	..	..	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VI	41	41	..	..	..	..
	IX	247	234	13	..	..	..
00		43	43	..	..	..	..
	VI	40	40	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
001		39	39	..	..	..	..
	VI	36	36	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
007		3	3	..	..	..	..
	VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
02		9	9	..	..	..	..
	III	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
023		9	9	..	..	..	..
	III	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
03		15	15	..	..	..	..
	IX	15	15	..	..	..	..
030		3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
031		10	10	..	..	..	..
	IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
04		30	26	4	..	..	..
	IX	30	26	4	..	..	..
041		4	2	2	..	..	..
	IX	4	2	2	..	..	..
043		16	16	..	..	..	..
	IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
046		3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.					
05		139	136	3	..	..	..
	IX	139	136	3	..	..	..
051		20	19	1	..	..	..
	IX	20	19	1	..	..	..
052		109	107	2	..	..	..
	IX	109	107	2	..	..	..
059		10	10	..	..	..	..
	IX	10	10	..	..		..
06		6	6	..	..	..	..
	IX	6	6	..	..	..	..
08		9	9	..	..	..	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
086		7	7	..	..	..	..
	IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
09		10	10	..	..	..	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
090		9	9	..	..	..	..
	IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
0X		29	23	6	..	..	..
	IX	29	23	6	..	..	..
0X0		10	6	4	..	..	..
	IX	10	6	4	..	..	..
0XI		19	17	2	..	..	..
	IX	19	17	2	..	..	..
1*		131	128	3	..	..	..
	III	9	9	..	..	..	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	120	117	3	..	..	..
10		108	106	2	..	..	..
	IX	108	106	2	..	..	..
100		34	34	..	..	..	..
	IX	34	34	..	..	..	..
101		30	29	1	..	..	..
	IX	30	29	1	..	..	..
104		44	43	1	..	..	..
	IX	44	43	1	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	P	M	E	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.						
12	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
13	22	21	1	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	12	11	1	..	..	..
135	11	10	1	..	..	..
IX	11	10	1	..	..	..
139	10	10	..	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..		..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	200	200	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	195	195	..	..	..	..
20	18	18	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
200	18	18	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
21	10	10	.	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
210	9	9	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
28	73	73	..	..	..	..
IX	73	73	..	..	..	..
280	69	69	..	..	..	..
IX	69	69	..	..	..	..
289	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
29	99	99	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	97	97	..	..	..	..
290	99	99	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	97	97	..	..	..	..
3	130	127	3	..	..	..
VII	130	127	3	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.					
30		119	116	3	..	..	..
	VII	119	116	3	..	..	..
300		52	49	3	..	..	..
	VII	52	49	3	..	..	..
301		67	67	..	..	..	..
	VII	67	67	..	..	..	..
33		11	11	..	..	..	..
	VII	11	11	..	..	..	..
330		8	8	..	..	..	..
	VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
331		3	3	..	..	..	..
	VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
4*		2,443	1,819	624	..	..	..
	III	186	166	20	..	..	..
	IV	2,189	1,585	604	..	..	..
	IX	68	68	..	..	..	..
40		24	22	2	..	..	..
	III	19	17	2	..	..	..
	IV	5	5	..	..	..	..
41		2,235	1,629	606	..	..	..
	III	71	56	15	..	..	..
	IV	2,156	1,565	591	..	..	..
	IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
411		2,219	1,618	601	..	..	..
	III	60	48	12	..	..	..
	IV	2,152	1,563	589	..	..	..
	IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
44		184	168	16	..	..	..
	III	96	93	3	..	..	..
	IV	28	15	13	..	..	..
	IX	60	60	..	..	..	..
440		60	60	..	..	..	..
	IX	60	60	..	..	..	..
442		43	40	3	..	..	..
	III	36	36	..	..	..	..
	IV	7	4	3	..	..	..
449		58	55	3	..	..	..
	III	58	55	3	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.					
6		138	138	..	..	..	..
	VIII	120	120	..	..	..	.
	IX	18	18	..	..	..	.
64		87	87	..	..	..	.
	VIII	87	87	..	..	..	
641		3	3	..	..	..	.
	VIII	3	3	..	..	..	
643		83	83	..	..	..	
	VIII	83	83	..	..	..	.
67		18	18	..	..	..	
	IX	18	18	..	..	..	.
672		18	18	..	..	..	..
	IX	18	18	..	..	..	..
68		24	24	..	..	..	..
	VIII	24	24	..	..	..	..
680		24	24	..	..	..	..
	VIII	24	24	..	..	..	..
69		9	9	..	..	..	..
	VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..
691		2	2	..	..	..	..
	VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
693		7	7	..	..	..	..
	VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
7-8*		4,328	3,265	1,063	..	..	..
	IV	1,964	1,017	947	..	..	..
	V	364	308	56	..	..	..
	VI	1,903	1,864	44	..	..	..
	VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	90	74	16	..	..	..
70		1,356	486	870	..	..	..
	IV	1,353	483	870	..	..	..
	V	3	3	..	..	..	..
702		981	148	833	..	..	..
	IV	981	148	833	..	..	..
704		373	336	37	..	..	..
	IV	370	333	37	..	..	..
	V	3	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd					
71		118	117	1	..	..	..
	IV	102	101	1	..	..	..
	V	16	16	..	..	..	..
710		118	117	1	..	..	..
	IV	102	101	1	..	..	..
	V	16	16	..	..	..	..
72		41	26	15	..	..	..
	IV	34	19	15	..	..	..
	V	7	7	..	..	..	..
720		40	25	15	..	..	..
	IV	33	18	15	..	..	..
	V	7	7	..	..	..	..
73		177	173	4	..	..	..
	IV	163	159	4	..	..	..
	V	13	13	..	..	..	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
733		177	173	4	..	..	..
	IV	163	159	4	..	..	..
	V	13	13	..	..	..	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
74		20	20	..	..	..	..
	IV	20	20	..	..	..	..
75		4	4	..	..	..	..
	V	4	4	..	..	..	..
77		492	436	56	..	..	..
	IV	189	188	1	..	..	..
	V	303	248	55	..	..	..
770		226	225	1	..	..	..
	IV	183	182	1	..	..	..
	V	43	43	..	..	..	..
772		266	211	55	..	..	..
	IV	6	6	..	..	..	..
	V	260	205	55	..	..	..
78		4	4	..	..	..	..
	IX	4	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Division/ Group/ Family		Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.					
79		195	194	1	..	..	..
	IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VI	193	192	1	..	..	..
791		168	167	1	..	..	..
	VI	168	167	1	..	..	..
799		25	25	..	..	..	..
	VI	25	25	..	..	..	..
81		1	1	..	..	..	..
	IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
82		100	44	56	..	..	..
	IV	84	28	56	..	..	..
	V	16	16	..	..	..	..
820		90	34	56	..	..	..
	IV	84	28	56	..	..	..
	V	6	6	..	..	..	..
85		16	16	..	..	..	..
	IV	16	16	..	..	..	..
87		7	7	..	..	..	..
	VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
89		1,797	1,737	60	..	..	..
	IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
	V	1	..	1	..	..	..
	VI	1,711	1,668	43	..	..	..
	VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	82	66	16	..	..	..
899		1,795	1,736	59	..	..	..
	IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
	V	1	..	1	..	..	..
	VI	1,711	1,668	43	..	..	..
	VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	81	66	15	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classificational by sex of persons at work other than cultivation contd.

Division/ Group/ Family	Total Workers					
	Total			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KINNAUR DISTRICT—concld.						
0	569	505	64	..	..	..
IX	569	505	64	..	..	..
90	402	399	3	..	..	..
IX	402	399	3	..	..	..
901	360	360	..	..	..	..
IX	360	360	..	..	..	..
903	41	38	3	..	..	..
IX	41	38	3	..	..	..
91	132	71	61	..	..	..
IX	132	71	61	..	..	..
911	48	43	5	..	..	..
IX	48	43	5	..	..	..
912	78	28	50	..	..	..
IX	78	28	50	..	..	..
913	6	..	6	..		..
IX	6	..	6	..	..	..
93	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
931	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
94	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
95	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
99	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
999	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
X	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
X9	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII		2	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
X90	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—contd.

Code digit No.	Description	Total workers		
		Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
		Nachar Sub-Division		
All Divisions		*2,523*	*2,009*	*514*
	III	*97*	*93*	*4*
	IV	*1,335*	*887*	*448*
	V	282	*227*	*55*
	VI	*539*	*539*	..
	VII	*27*	*27*	..
	VIII	*16*	*16*	..
	IX	*227*	*220*	*7*
0		54	54	..
	VI	9	9	..
	IX	45	45	..
1		27	26	1
	III	6	6	..
	IX	21	20	1
2		54	54	..
	III	2	2	..
	V	1	1	..
	VI	1	1	..
	IX	50	50	..
3		26	26	..
	VII	26	26	..
4		1,066	757	309
	III	89	85	4
	IV	941	636	305
	IX	36	36	..
6		20	20	..
	VIII	16	16	..
	IX	4	4	..
7 & 8		1,220	1,021	199
	IV	392	248	144
	V	281	226	55
	VI	529	529	..
	VII	1	1	..
	IX	17	17	..
9		54	48	6
	IX	54	48	6
X		3	3	..
	IV	3	3	..

Code digit No.	Description	Total workers		
		Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
		Kalpa Sub-Division		
All Divisions		*3,012*	*2,419*	*593*
	III	*41*	*34*	*7*
	IV	*1,463*	*931*	*532*
	V	*62*	*61*	*1*
	VI	*763*	*729*	*34*
	VII	*39*	*39*	..
	VIII	*63*	*63*	..
	IX	*581*	*562*	*19*
0		138	133	5
	III	1	1	..
	VI	17	17	..
	IX	120	115	5
1		49	47	2
	III	3	3	..
	VII	1	1	..
	IX	45	43	2
2		117	117	..
	IX	117	117	..
3		38	38	..
	VII	38	38	..
4		870	607	263
	III	37	30	7
	IV	807	551	256
	IX	26	26	..
6		70	70	..
	VIII	62	62	..
	IX	8	8	..
7 & 8		1,486	1,174	312
	IV	655	380	275
	V	62	61	1
	VI	746	712	34
	IX	23	21	2
9		236	226	10
	IX	236	226	10
X		7	7	..
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	6	6	..

Table 1·11—B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation—concld.

Code digit No.	Description	Total workers		
		Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
		Poo Sub-Division		
All Divisions		*2,715*	*2,052*	*663*
	III	*60*	*51*	*9*
	IV	*1,358*	*787*	*571*
	V	*22*	*22*	..
	VI	*650*	*640*	*10*
	VII	*66*	*63*	*3*
	VIII	*44*	*44*	..
	IX	*515*	*445*	*70*
0		98	90	8
	V	1	1	..
	VI	15	15	..
	IX	82	74	8
1		55	55	..
	VI	1	1	..
	IX	54	54	..
2		29	29	..
	VI	1	1	..
	IX	28	28	..
3		66	63	3
	VII	66	63	3
4		507	455	52
	III	60	51	9
	IV	441	398	43
	IX	6	6	..
6		48	48	..
	VIII	42	42	..
	IX	6	6	..
7 & 8		1,622	1,070	552
	IV	917	389	528
	V	21	21	..
	VII	633	623	10
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	50	36	14
9		279	231	48
	IX	279	231	48
X		11	11	..
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	10	10	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-V

KINNAUR DISTRICT

Families having less than 1% of the workers of respective divisions and less than 0.5% in case of division 7-8 only, have been shown in this appendix.

The following abbreviations have been used :—
'M' for Males and 'F' for Females

009 Total VI(M-1); 032 Total IX(M-2); 040 Total IX(F-2); 042 Total IX(M-2); 044 Total IX(M-1); 045Total IX(M-1); 049 Total IX(M-1); 060 Total IX(M-2); 061 Total IX(M-2); 069 Total IX(M-2); 084 Total V(M-1); 089 Total IX(M-1); 099 Total VI(MI) 120 Total VII(M-1); 131 Total VI(M-1); 211 Total IX(M-1); 402 Total III(M-8, F-1), IV(M-4); 404 Total III (F-1), IV(M-1); 409 Total III(M-9); 412 Total IX(M-1); 413 Total III(M-2), 419 Total III(M-6, F-3), IV(M-2, F-2); 441 Total IV(M-7, F-4); 443 Total III(M2) IV(-M-4, F-6); 649 Total VIII (M-1); 709 Total IV(M-2); 721 Total IV (M-1); 741 Total IV (M-20); 753 Total V(M-4) 780 Total IX(M-4); 790 Total IV(M-1), V(M-1); 811 Total IV(M-1), 824 Total V(M-10); 850 Total IV(M-16); 870 Total VI(M-1) IX (M-4); 879 Total VI (M-2); 890 Total VIII (M-1), IX(F-1); 900 Total IX(M-1); 940 Total IX(M-4); 950 Total IX(M-4).

TABLE 1·12—B-VII—PART A—Persons working principally (i) as cultivators (ii) as agricultural labourers or (iii) at household industry classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at household industry (ii) as cultivator or (iii) as agricultural labourer

Principal work, Cultivator, Agricultural labourer or Household Industry (Division and major group)		Total Rural	Secondary Work					
			I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural labourer	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	KINNAUR DISTRICT							
	Cultivator	Rural	5,296	9,463	..	..	289	362
	Agricultural labourer	Rural	124	518	63	112	..	..
	Household Industry All Divisions	Rural	..	..	998	451	85	125
0	Agricultural, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Rural	..	..	527	136	13	3
00	Field produce and plantation crops	Rural	..	..	3	..	..	..
02	Forestry and Logging	Rural	..	..	5	..	..	..
04	Live stock and Hunting	Rural	..	..	519	136	13	3
2 & 3	Manufacturing	Rural	..	..	471	315	72	122
20	Food stuffs	Rural	..	..	14	32	..	1
23	Textile-cotton	Rural	..	..	3	..	..	..
24	Textile-jute	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
25	Textile-wool	Rural	..	..	228	278	55	111
27	Textile-Miscellaneous	Rural	..	..	33	1	10	..
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden product	Rural	..	..	95	..	2	..
31	Leather and leather products	Rural	..	..	1	2	..	9
34-35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than petroleum and coal	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
36	Basic Metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Rural	..	..	77	2	4	1
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Rural	..	..	18	..	1	..
	Nachar Sub-Division							
	Cultivator	Rural	1,773	2,656	..	..	81	147
	Agricultural labourer	Rural	35	42	5	9	..	..
	Household Industry	Rural	..	..	329	112	3	8
0		Rural	..	..	214	62	2	1
2-3		Rural	..	..	115	50	1	7
	Kalpa Sub-Division							
	Cultivator	Rural	2,007	3,370	..	..	124	140
	Agricultural labourer	Rural	25	91	27	40	..	..
	Household Industry	Rural	..	..	348	155	15	25
0		Rural	..	..	172	67	2	2
2-3		Rural	..	..	176	88	13	23
	Poo Sub-Division							
	Cultivator	Rural	1,516	3,437	.	..	84	75
	Agricultural labourer	Rural	64	385	31	63	..	..
	Household Industry	Rural	..	..	321	184	67	92
0		Rural	..	..	141	7	9	..
2-3		Rural	..	..	180	177	58	92

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
Total		
P. W. Division 0	**178**	**20**
A. W. DIVISION 0	*2*	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*32*	*9*
Major group 24	2	..
Major group 25	30	8
Major group 31	..	1
P.W. Major group 00	25	3
A.W. DIVISION 0	*2*	..
Major group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*2*	..
Major group 25	2	..
P.W. Major-group 04	48	13
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*30*	*9*
Major group 24	2	..
Major group 25	28	8
Major group 31	..	1
P.W. Division 2 & 3	**310**	**56**
A.W. Division 2 & 3	*9*	..
Major group 25	7	..
Major group 27	1	
Major group 36	1	..
P.W. Major group	16	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major group 27	17	1
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-group 27	246	55
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*6*	..
Major-group 25	4	..
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-group 28	14	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Division 4	1908	44
A.W. DIVISION 0	*5*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major group 04	3	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*25*	*6*
Major-group 25	22	6
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 28	2	..

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 40	**1,908**	**44**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*5*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	3	..
DIVISION 0	**25**	**6**
Major-group 25	22	6
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 28	2	..
P.W. Division 6	**129**	**3**
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*11*	..
Major-group 02	3	—
Major-group 04	8	—
DIVISION 2 & 3	*19*	..
Major-group 25	16	..
Major-group 28	1	..
Major-group 31	2	..
P.W. Major-group 60-63	50	**3**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 04	4	—
DIVISION 2 & 3	*11*	..
Major-group 25	10	..
Major-group 28	1	..
P.W. Major-group 64-68	78	..
A.W. DIVISION 0	*7*	..
Major-group 02	3	..
Major-group 04	4	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*8*	..
Major-group 25	6	..
Major-group 31	2	..
P.W. Division 7	**123**	—
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*6*	..
Major-group 25	6	..
P.W. Major-group 70-71	91	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	1	..

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 78	31	..
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*5*	..
Major-group 25	5	..
P.W. Division 8	1,123	77
A.W. DIVISION 280	*6*	—
Major-group 00	1	—
Major-group 02	2	—
Major-group 04	3	—
DIVISION 2 & 3	*16*	*5*
Major-group 25	15	5
Major-group 27	1	—
P.W. Major-group 80	800	1
A.W. DIVISION	*3*	—
Major-group 0	1	—
Major-group 02	1	—
Major-group 04	1	—
DIVISION 2 & 3	*13*	—
Major-group 25	12	—
Major-group 27	1	—
P.W. Major-group 81	146	4
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	—
Major-group 25	1	—
P.W. Major-group 82	49	4
A.W. DIVISION 0	*1*	—
Major-group 02	1	—
DIVISION 2 & 3	—	1
Major-group 25	..	1
P.W. Major-group 83	23	6
A.W. DIVISION 0	1	..
Major-group 04	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*2*	*1*
Major-group 25	2	1

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 88	**89**	**62**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*1*	..
Major-group 04	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	..	*3*
Major-group 25	..	3
P.W. Division 9		**19**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*3*	..
Major-group 02	1	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*5*	*10*
Major-group 25	4	10
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-group 90	**91**	**19**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*3*	..
Major-group 02	1	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*5*	*10*
Major-group 25	4	10
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Division 0	**178**	**20**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*2*	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*32*	*9*
Major-group 24	2	..
Major-group 25	30	8
Major-group 31	..	1
P.W. Major-group 00	**25**	**8**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*2*	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*2*	..
Major-group 25	2	..
P.W. Major-group 04	**48**	**13**
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*30*	*9*
Major-group 24	2	..
Major-group 25	28	8
Major-group 31	..	1
P.W. Division 2 & 3	**810**	**5**
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*9*	..
Major-group 25	7	..
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 36	1	..

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 20	16	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-group 27	17	1
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	1
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-group 28	246	55
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*6*	..
Major-group 25	4	..
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-group 36	14	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	*1*	..
P.W. Division 4	1,908	44
A.W. DIVISION 0	*5*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	3	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*25*	*6*
Major-group 25	22	6
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 28	2	..
P.W. Major-group 40	1,908	44
A.W. DIVISION 0	*5*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	3	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*25*	*6*
Major-group 25	22	6
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 28	2	..
P.W. Division 6	129	3
A.W. DIVISION 0	*11*	..
Major-group 02	3	..
Major-group 04	8	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*19*	..
Major-group 25	16	..
Major-group 28	1	..
Major-group 31	2	..
P.W. Major-group 60-63	50	3
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 04	4	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*11*	..
Major-group 25	10	..
Major-group 28	1	..

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 64-68	78	..
A.W. DIVISION 0	*7*	..
Major-group 02	3	..
Major-group 04	4	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*8*	..
Major-group 25	6	..
Major-group 31	2	..
P.W. Division 7	**123**	..
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*6*	..
Major-group 25	6	..
P.W. Major-group 70-71	**91**	..
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-group 73	**31**	..
A.W. DIVISION 0	*4*	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*5*	..
Major-group 25	*5*	..
P.W. Division 8	**1,123**	**77**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*6*	..
Major-group 00	1	..
Major-group 02	2	..
Major-group 04	3	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*16*	*5*
Major-group 25	15	5
Major-group 27	1	..

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business profession or service who are also engaged in household industry—contd.

Principal work, Additional work at household Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Major-group 80	**800**	**1**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*3*	..
Major-group 00	1	..
Major-group 02	1	..
Major-group 04	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*13*	..
Major-group 25	12	..
Major-group 27	1	..
P.W. Major-group 81	**146**	**4**
A.W. DIVISION 2 & 3	*1*	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-group 82	**49**	**4**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*1*	..
Major-group 02	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	..	*1*
Major-group 25	..	1
P.W. Major-group 83	**23**	**6**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*1*	..
Major-group 04	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*2*	*1*
Major-group 25	2	1
P.W. Major-group 88	**89**	**62**
A.W. DIVISION 0	*1*	..
Major-group 04	1	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	..	*3*
Major-group 25	..	3

TABLE 1·13—B-VII—PART B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry

Principal work, Additional work at hous-hold Industry, Division and Major-group	Males	Females
P.W. Division 9	91	19
A.W. DIVISION 0	*3*	..
Major-group 02	1	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3	*5*	*10*
Major-group 25	4	10
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-group 90	91	19
A.W. DIVISION 0	*3*	..
Major-group 02	1	..
Major-group 04	2	..
DIVISION 2 & 3		*10*
Major-group 25	4	10
Major-group 36	1	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-VII—PART-B

Where persons having additional work at Household Industry are less than 1% of the persons having that major groups as principal work in Non-household Industry, have been shown in this appendix.

The following abbreviations have been used:—

'M' for Males 'F' for Females.

81 Total 25(M1), Rural 25(M1).

TABLE 1·14—B-VIII—PART B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only

(Rural Unemployed by educational level)

District/Sub-Division	Total Unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without) educational level			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kinnaur District	267	179	88	257	170	87	5	5	..	3	3	..	2	1	1
Nachar Sub-Division	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Kalpa Sub-Division	262	175	87	256	169	87	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poo Sub-Division	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

Table 1·15—B-IX—Persons not at work classified by Sex, Broad Age Groups and Type of Activity

Sl. No.	District/Sub-Division	Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Total Non-working Population			Full Time Students		Household duties	
				P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kinnaur District	Rural	Total	13,452	6,765	6,687	1,763	375	18	476
			0-14	11,101	5,756	5,345	1,518	348	9	70
			15-34	863	514	349	245	27	1	150
			35-59	471	186	285	..	..	2	124
			60+	1,016	308	708	..	..	6	132
			Age not stated	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Nachar Sub-Division	Rural	Total	3,699	1,802	1,897	419	75	15	155
			0-14	3,220	1,640	1,580	382	73	8	38
			15-34	112	58	54	37	2	..	36
			35-59	99	20	79	..	..	2	43
			60+	268	84	184	..	..	5	38
			Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kalpa Sub-Division	Rural	Total	5,715	2,901	2,814	727	160	3	273
			0-14	4,378	2,301	2,077	578	140	1	23
			15-34	603	345	258	149	20	1	106
			35-59	301	128	173	..	..	..	75
			60+	432	126	306	..	..	1	69
			Age not stated	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Poo Sub-Division	Rural	Total	4,038	2,062	1,976	617	140	..	48
			0-14	3,503	1,815	1,688	558	135	..	9
			15-34	148	111	37	59	5	..	8
			35-59	71	38	33	..	..	..	6
			60+	316	98	218	..	..	..	25
			Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggar, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Union Territory/ District
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
4,744	5,718	10	4	32	22	18	3	5	1	175	88	Kinnaur District
4,224	4,925	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	
142	116	..	..	12	..	8	..	4	1	102	55	
96	116	3	..	12	13	6	1	..	..	67	31	
281	561	7	4	6	9	2	1	..	..	6	1	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,358	1,663	4	..	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	Nachar Sub-Division
1,250	1,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	15	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	
14	34	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	
76	145	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,977	2,288	3	..	5	5	10	..	3	..	173	88	Kalpa Sub-Division
1,719	1,913	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	
85	77	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	100	55	
57	63	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	67	31	
115	235	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,409	1,767	3	4	25	15	5	2	2	..	1	..	Poo Sub-Division
1,255	1,543	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
39	24	..	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	
25	19	1	..	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
90	181	2	4	4	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 1·16—B-X—Sample Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for all areas

District/SubDivision	Total Rural	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kinnaur District	Total	1,342	104	88	60	1,090
	Rural	1,342	104	88	60	1,090
Nachar Sub-Division	Total	389	19	50	4	316
	Rural	389	19	50	4	316
Kalpa Sub-Division	Total	480	53	26	15	386
	Rural	480	53	26	15	386
Poo Sub-Division	Total	473	32	12	41	388
	Rural	473	32	12	41	388

TABLE 1·17 | B-XI—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres									
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KINNAUR DISTRICT												
Total	1,178	283	355	316	116	53	25	7	19	2	1	1
*1	886	216	259	242	91	38	16	4	17	1	1	1
@2	42	24	12	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡3	250	43	84	69	25	14	9	3	2	1	..	..
Nachar Sub-Division												
Total	366	54	108	109	47	23	14	4	6	1	..	..
1	234	43	63	69	31	14	7	2	5	..	..	..
2	9	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	123	10	39	38	16	9	7	2	1	1	..	..
Kalpa Sub-Division												
Toal	412	69	116	126	54	22	7	3	13	1	1	..
1	352	58	96	111	47	18	6	2	12	1	1	..
2	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	53	7	18	14	7	4	1	1	1	..	..	..
Poo Sub-Division												
Total	400	160	131	81	15	8	4	..	..	..	..	1
1	300	115	100	62	13	6	3	..	..	..	..	1
2	26	19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	74	26	27	17	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

*Owned or held from Govt.
@Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
†Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE 1·18—B-XII—Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivating								
					1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KINNAUR DISTRICT													
All sizes	88	116	135	1	13	9	4	36	32	39	1	31	49
Less than 1 acre	27	21	33	1	6	33	3	16	12	19	1	5	6
1·0—2·4 „	23	34	33	..	6	6	..	7	7	7	..	7	11
2·5—4·9 „	18	26	30	..	1	..	1	8	8	8	..	7	12
5·0—7·4 „	15	27	29	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	8	13
7·5—9·9 „	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
10·0—12·4 „	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
12·5—14·9 „	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
15·0—29·9 „	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nachar Sub-Division													
All sizes	50	72	66	..	6	4	2	26	27	25	..	13	23
Less than 1 acre	13	13	15	..	1	..	1	9	9	9	..	3	4
1·0—2·4 „	15	22	16	..	4	4	..	7	7	7	..	2	4
2·5—4·9 „	13	20	21	..	1	..	1	6	7	5	..	4	7
5·0—7·4 „	8	14	12	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	3	5
7·5—9·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 „	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
12·5—14·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·18—B-XII—Sample Households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—contd.

(Based on 20 % Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivating								
					1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Household	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kalpa Sub-Division													
All sizes	26	35	54	...	3	2	1	5	2	8	..	15	23
Less than 1 acre	5	3	7	..	2	1	1	2	..	4	..	1	2
1·0—2·4 acres	6	9	15	...	1	1		..	..	..	..	4	5
2·5—4·9 „	5	6	9	...	...	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	5
5·0—7·4 „	7	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
7·5—9·9 „	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
10·0—12·4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 „	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
15·0—29·9 „	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poo Sub-Division													
All sizes	12	9	15	1	4	3	1	5	3	6	1	3	3
Less than 1 acre	9	5	11	1	3	2	1	5	3	6	1	1	..
1·0—2·4 „	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
2·5—4·9 „	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 „	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	1	1
10·0—12·4 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·18—B-XII—Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation													
	Persons		6—10 persons				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
	worker	Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker
	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
KINNAUR DISTRICT														
All Sizes	65	—	8	26	27									
Less than 1 acre	11	..	..	..	..				*Nil*					
1·0—2·4 „	18	..	3	10	8									
2·5—4·9 „	13	—	2	6	8									
5·0—7·4 „	14	..	3	10	11									
7·5—9·9 „	4	..	..	..	..									
10·0—12·4 „	4	..	..	..	..									
12·5—14·9 „	2	..	..	..	..									
15·0—29·9 „	3	..	..	..	..									
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
50+	—	..	..	..	..									
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..									
Nachar Sub-Division														
All sizes	23	..	5	18	16				*Nil*					
Less than 1 acre	5	..	..	..	..									
1·0—2·4 „	4	..	2	7	5									
2·5—4·9 „	7	..	2	6	8									
5·0—7·4 „	5	..	1	5	3									
7·5—9·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
10·0—12·4 „	2	..	..	..	..									
12·5—14·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
50+	..	..	..	..	..									
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..									

TABLE 1 18—B-XII—Sample households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separatly—concld.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to nmmber of persons engaged in cultivation													
	Persons		6—10 Persons				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
	workers	Hired workers	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	House-hold	Family worker		Hired worker	Household	Family wooker		Hired worker
	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kalpa Sub-Division														
All sizes	34	--	3	8	11				*Nil*					
Less than 1 acre	2	..	..	..	--									
1·0—2·4 „	12	..	1	3	3									
2·5—4·9 „	6	..	..	--	--									
5·0—7·4 „	9	..	2	5	8									
7·5—9·9 „	2	--	--	--	--									
10·0—12·4 „	--	..	--	--	..									
12·5—14·9 „	3	..	..	--										
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	--	--									
30·0—49·9 „	--	..	..	--	..									
50+	--	..	..	--	--									
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..									
Poo Sub-Division														
All sizes	8	--	..	--	--									
Less than 1 acre	4	..	..	..	..									
1·0—2·4 „	2	..	..	--	--									
2·5—4·9 „	..	..	..	..	--									
5·0—7·4 „	--	..	..	..	..				*Nil*					
7·5—9·9 „	2	..	..	..	..									
10·0—12·4 „	..	..	..	..	..									
12·5—14·9 „	..	..	..	--	..									
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..									
50+	..	..	..	..	..									
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..									

TABLE 1·19—B-XIII—Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated classified by principal household industry in rural and urban areas separately

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total No. of households	Number of households by size in acres of land cultivated										
			Less than 1·0	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	1,090	256	332	298	101	51	24	6	18	2	1	1
	Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	*526*	*64*	*149*	*178*	*61*	*36*	*17*	*4*	*15*	*1*	*1*	..
	Major Group 00—Field Produce and Plantation Crops	526	64	149	178	61	36	17	4	15	1	1	..
	Division 2 and 3 Manufacturing	*564*	*192*	*183*	*120*	*40*	*15*	*7*	*2*	*3*	*1*	..	*1*
	Major Group 25 Textile-wool	477	159	150	105	36	14	7	2	3	1	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII

FLY LEAF TO HOUSEHOLD TABLE B-XIII

Rural: 20(A-1, B-10, C-1); 23(A-12, B-5, C-8, D-1, E-1); 27 (A-4, B-5, C-2, D-1); 28(A-4, B-7, D-1, K-1); 31 (A-1, B-1, C-2); 34 and 35 (A-1); 36(A-9, B-5, C-2, D-1); 39 (A-1).

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Less than 1 acre	=A
1·0—2·4 acres	=B
2·5—4·9 acres	=C
5·0—7·4 acres	=D
7·5—9·9 acres	=E
10·0—12·4 acres	=F
12·5—14·9 acres	=G
15·0—29·9 acres	=H
30·0—49·9 acres	=I
50+	=J
Unspecified	=K

TABLE 1·20—B-XIV—Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART A—Households classified by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of ISIC)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total	*T*	60	22	18	17	3	..	..
		R	60	22	18	17	3	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting . . .		*T*	*3*	*1*	*2*	..	..	..	..
		R	*3*	*1*	*2*	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 04 Livestock and hunting		T	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		R	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing		*T*	*57*	*21*	*16*	*17*	*3*	..	..
		R	*57*	*21*	*16*	*17*	*3*	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 25 Textile-wool . .		T	43	16	11	13	3	..	..
		R	43	16	11	13	3	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIV—PART A

FLY LEAF TO HOUSEHOLD TABLE B-XIV (PART A)

Total : 20(B-1); 23(A-1, B-1, C-2); 27(A-1, C-1); 28 (A-1), C-1); 31(A-2,B-1); 36(B-2);

Rural : 20 (B-1); 23(A-1, B-1, C-2); 27(A-1, C-1); 28 (A-1, C-1); 31(A-2, B-1); 36(B-2)

Urban : *Nil*

The following abbreviations have been used :—

1 person =A

2 persons =B

3—5 persons =C

6—10 persons=D

More than 10 persons=E

TABLE 1·21—B-XIV—Sample households engaged only in household industry classified by principal household industry in all areas

(Based on 20% Sample)

PART B—Households classified by minor groups of principal household industry

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry minor group (Description)	Number of households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	Total .	60	60	..
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power N.E.C. .	3	3	..
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mills by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	1	1	..
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	4	4	..
2530	Spinning of wool by charkha or takli	39	39	..
2540	Weaving of woollen cloth in powerloom such as blankets, asanis etc. . . .	2	2	..
2550	Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma etc.	2	2	..
2732	Traditional garments	2	2	..
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	2	2	..
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	2	2	..
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	1	1	..
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal etc. .	1	1	..
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	1	1	..

TABLE 1·22—B-XV—Sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

(Based on

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry				Cultivating Households engaged								
					1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers
		M	F			M	F		M	F			M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KINNAUR DISTRICT													
All Sizes	1,090	1,897	2,346	87	60	10	50	217	191	243	..	607	1,048
Less than 1 acre	256	320	426	5	34	7	27	91	75	107	..	115	189
1·0— 2·4 „	332	520	642	6	19	2	17	73	67	79	..	205	349
2·5— 4·9 „	298	593	720	15	6	1	5	41	38	44	..	178	309
5·0— 7·4 „	101	210	263	31	1	..	1	7	5	9	..	59	106
7·5— 9·9 „	51	116	125	6	..	..	..	4	5	3	..	30	57
10·0—12·4 „	24	56	67	14	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	19
12·5—14·9 „	6	11	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
15·0—29·9 „	18	56	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
30·0—49·9 „	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Nachar Sub-Division													
All Sizes	316	597	642	27	15	4	11	47	45	49	..	192	348
Less than 1 acre	41	54	58	2	7	3	4	12	11	13	..	21	38
1·0— 2·4 „	93	159	158	1	5	1	4	18	18	18	..	62	111
2·5— 4·9 „	96	185	203	3	3	..	3	13	13	13	..	59	106
5·0— 7·4 „	39	84	90	6	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	26	49
7·5— 9·9 „	23	51	58	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	24
10·0—12·4 „	13	30	33	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	13
12·5—14·9 „	4	7	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
15·0—29·9 „	6	24	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
30·0—49·9 „	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalpa Sub-Division													
All Sizes	386	685	883	12	15	1	14	79	69	89	..	216	375
Less than 1 acre	64	88	103	2	5	..	5	26	22	30	..	29	54
1·0— 2·4 „	110	156	220	1	7	1	6	29	26	32	..	64	104
2·5— 4·9 „	121	236	290	1	2	..	2	17	14	20	..	79	138
5·0— 7·4 „	47	95	133	2	1	..	1	4	3	5	..	26	43
7·5— 9·9 „	21	48	51	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	12	26
10·0—12·4 „	7	17	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
12·5—14·9 „	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15·0—29·9 „	12	32	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
30·0—49·9 „	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poo Sub-Division													
All Sizes	388	615	821	48	30	5	25	91	77	105	..	199	325
Less than 1 acre	151	178	265	1	22	4	18	53	42	64	..	65	97
1·0— 2·5 „	129	205	264	4	7	..	7	26	23	29	..	79	134
2·5— 4·9 „	81	172	227	11	1	1	..	11	11	11	..	40	65
5·0— 7·4 „	15	31	40	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14
7·5— 9·9 „	7	17	16	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	7
10·0—12·4 „	4	9	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
12·5—14·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3

Classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately—contd.

20% Sample)

in Household Industry

Persons		6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Size of land cultivated (in acres)
workers	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	
F			M	F			M	F			M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
						KINNAUR DISTRICT								
1,258	27	194	587	730	36	12	61	65	24	..	..	..	..	**All Sizes—**
235	5	16	49	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
414	5	35	102	132	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4 „
376	7	69	218	275	6	4	27	20	2	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9 „
131	5	32	93	111	16	2	6	11	10	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4 „
61	5	17	54	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9 „
19	..	12	32	45	6	1	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4 „
8	..	3	7	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9 „
12	..	9	26	40	1	3	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9 „
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	1	6	1	..	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
						Nachar Sub-Division								
372	12	59	185	192	15	3	15	18	..	..	..	..	..	**All Sizes**
36	2	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
116	1	8	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4 „
114	3	21	66	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9 „
54	2	10	33	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4 „
30	4	9	27	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9 „
12	..	6	16	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4 „
4	..	2	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9 „
6	..	2	8	9	..	2	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
						Kalpa Sub-Division								
468	5	71	214	279	3	5	26	33	4	..	..	..	..	**All Sizes**
56	2	4	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
139	..	10	25	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4 „
174	1	21	72	81	..	2	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9 „
63	2	15	44	58	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4 „
24	..	6	18	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9 „
2	..	6	16	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4 „
4	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9 „
6	..	7	18	31	1	1	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9 „
..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
						Poo Sub-Division								
418	10	64	188	259	18	4	20	14	20	..	..	..	..	**All sizes**
143	1	11	35	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
159	4	17	48	69	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4 „
88	3	27	80	121	6	2	15	7	2	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9 „
14	1	7	16	21	12	1	1	5	10	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4 „
7	1	2	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9 „
5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	8	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9 „
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

TABLE 1·23—B-XVI—Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total

(Based on

Code No.	Household Industry (Division and major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to	
			Households	Family workers M	Family workers F	Hired workers	Households	Family workers M	Family workers F	Hired workers	Households	Family M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Industries		**Total**	**1150**	**1951**	**2428**	**90**	**83**	**117**	**172**	**2**	**305**	**430**
		(a)	1090	1897	2346	87	81	116	168	2	287	417
		(b)	60	54	82	3	2	1	4	..	18	13
		Rural	1150	1951	2428	90	83	117	172	2	305	430
		(a)	1090	1897	2346	87	81	116	168	2	287	417
		(b)	60	54	82	3	2	1	4	..	18	13
0		Total	529	1,050	1,225	74	3	5	4	..	9	17
		(a)	526	1,047	1,223	74	3	5	4	..	8	16
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Rural	529	1,050	1,225	74	3	5	4	..	9	17
		(a)	526	1,047	1,223	74	3	5	4	..	8	16
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
04		Total	529	1,050	1,225	74	3	5	4	..	9	17
		(a)	526	1,047	1,223	74	3	5	4	..	8	16
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Rural	529	1,050	1,225	74	3	5	4	..	9	17
		(a)	526	1,047	1,223	74	3	5	4	..	8	16
		(b)	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Division 2 & 3		*Total*	*621*	*901*	*1,203*	*16*	*80*	*112*	*168*	*2*	*296*	*413*
		(a)	*564*	*850*	*1,123*	*13*	*78*	*111*	*164*	*2*	*279*	*401*
		(b)	*57*	*51*	*80*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	..	*17*	*12*
		Rural	*621*	*901*	*1,203*	*16*	*80*	*112*	*168*	*2*	*296*	*413*
		(a)	*564*	*850*	*1,123*	*13*	*78*	*111*	*164*	*2*	*279*	*401*
		(b)	*57*	*51*	*80*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	..	*17*	*12*
20		Total	13	21	26	..	1	3	1	..	1	1
		(a)	12	19	26	..	1	3	1	..	1	1
		(b)	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	13	21	26	..	1	3	1	..	1	1
		(a)	12	19	26	..	1	3	1	..	1	1
		(b)	1	2	..	..	..	..	..		.	..

number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—contd.

20% Sample)

6 months		7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated				Total Rural	Household Industry (Division and major group only)	Code No.
workers F	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers M	Family workers F	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers M	Family workers F	Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers M	Family workers F	Hired workers			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	3	2	1
567	6	29	36	59	..	701	1301	1571	80	32	67	59	2	**Total**	**All Industries**	
544	6	27	34	55	..	664	1265	1525	77	31	65	54	2	(a)		
23	..	2	2	4	..	37	36	46	3	1	2	5	..	(b)		
567	6	29	36	59	..	701	1301	1571	80	32	67	59	2	Rural		
544	6	27	34	55	..	664	1265	1525	77	31	65	54	2	(a)		
23	..	2	2	4	..	37	36	46	3	1	2	5	..	(b)		
21	1	6	9	15	..	490	969	1,147	73	21	50	38	..	Total		0
21	1	6	9	15	..	488	967	1,145	73	21	50	38	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
21	1	6	9	15	..	490	969	1,147	73	21	50	38	..	Rural		
21	1	6	9	15	..	488	967	1,145	73	21	50	38	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
21	1	6	9	15	..	490	969	1,147	73	21	50	38	..	Total		04
21	1	6	9	15	..	488	967	1,145	73	21	50	38	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
21	1	6	9	15	..	490	969	1,147	73	21	50	38	..	Rural		
21	1	6	9	15	..	488	967	1,145	73	21	50	38	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
546	*5*	*23*	*27*	*44*	..	*211*	*332*	*424*	*7*	*11*	*17*	*21*	*2*	*Total*	*Division 2 & 3*	
523	*5*	*21*	*25*	*40*	..	*176*	*298*	*380*	*4*	*10*	*15*	*16*	*2*	(a)		
23	..	*2*	*2*	*4*	..	*35*	*34*	*44*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*5*	..	(b)		
546	*5*	*23*	*27*	*44*	..	*211*	*332*	*424*	*7*	*11*	*17*	*21*	*2*	*Rural*		
523	*5*	*21*	*25*	*40*	..	*176*	*298*	*380*	*4*	*10*	*15*	*16*	*2*	(a)		
23	..	*2*	*2*	*4*	..	*35*	*34*	*44*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*5*	..	(b)		
1	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	Total		20
1	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
1	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
1	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		

TABLE 1·23—B-XVI—Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total

Code No.	Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to	
			House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family
				M	F			M	F			M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
23		Total	31	59	61	..	2	3	6	..	3	7
		(a)	27	54	55	..	2	3	6	..	3	7
		(b)	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	31	59	61	..	2	3	6	..	3	7
		(a)	27	54	55	..	2	3	6	..	3	7
		(b)	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25		Total	520	717	1,018	15	75	103	157	2	279	381
		(a)	477	685	948	12	73	102	153	2	263	370
		(b)	43	32	70	3	2	1	4	..	16	11
		Rural	520	717	1,018	15	75	103	157	2	279	381
		(a)	477	685	948	12	73	102	153	2	263	370
		(b)	43	32	70	3	2	1	4	..	16	11
27		Total	14	20	20	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
		(a)	12	17	19	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
		(b)	2	3	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	14	20	20	—	1	1	1	..	2	5
		(a)	12	17	19	..	1	1	1	..	2	5
		(b)	2	3	1	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		Total	15	31	26	1	1	2	3	..	2	4
		(a)	13	28	25	1	1	2	3	..	2	4
		(b)	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	15	31	26	1	1	2	3	..	2	4
		(a)	13	28	25	1	1	2	3	..	2	4
		(b)	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31		Total	7	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
		(a)	4	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
		(b)	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	7	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
		(a)	4	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
		(b)	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—contd.

6 months Workers		7 to 9 months Family Workers				10 months to 1 year Family Workres				months not stated Family Workers				Total Rural	Household Industry (Division and major group only)	Code No.
F	Hired Workers	House-holds	M	F	Hired Workers	House-holds	M	F	Hired Workers	House-holds	M	F	Hired Workers			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	3	2	1
4	..	2	4	7	..	23	43	43	..	1	2	1	..	Total		23
4	..	1	2	4	..	20	40	40	..	1	2	1	..	(a)		
..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
4	..	2	4	7	..	23	43	43	..	1	2	1	..	Rural		
4	..	1	2	4	..	20	40	40	..	1	2	1	..	(a)		
..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
518	5	19	20	33	..	137	198	290	6	10	15	20	..	Total		25
496	5	18	20	32	..	114	180	252	3	9	13	15	..	(a)		
22	..	1	..	1	..	23	18	38	3	1	2	5	..	(b)		
518	5	19	20	33	..	137	198	290	6	10	15	20	..	Rural		
496	5	18	20	32	..	114	180	252	3	9	13	15	..	(a)		
22	..	1	..	1	..	23	18	38	3	1	2	5	..	(b)		
4	..	1	1	2	..	10	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	Total		27
4	..	1	1	2	..	8	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
4	..	1	1	2	..	10	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
4	..	1	1	2	..	8	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
1	..	1	2	2	..	11	23	20	1	..	..	..	..	Total		28
1	..	1	2	2	..	9	20	19	1	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
1	..	1	2	2	..	11	23	20	1	..	..	..	..	Rural		
1	..	1	2	2	..	9	20	19	1	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
12	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	Total		31
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
12	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..		..	..	(b)		

TABLE 1·23—B-XVI—Sample principal household industry classified by period of working and total

Code No.	Household Industry Division and major group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to	
				Family Workers				Family Workers				F-mily
			House-holds	M	F	Hired Workers	House-holds	M	F	Hired Workers	House-holds	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
34-35		Total	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
		(a)	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		Total	19	37	34	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
		(a)	17	34	33	.	..	..	..	..	4	4
		(b)	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
36		Rural	19	37	34	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
		(a)	17	34	33	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
		(b)	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
39		Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas—concld.

6 months		7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year				Months not stated				Total	Household Industry (Division and major group only		Code No.
Workers		Family Workers			Family Workers				Family Workers							
Hired Households					Hired House-				Hired House-					House	Rural	
F	Workers	M	F		Workers	hold	M	F	Workers	holds	M	F		Workers	Urban	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	Total	34 & 35	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
6	..	..	..	..	..	14	32	28	..	..	..	..	..	Total		36
5	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
6	..	..	..	..	..	14	32	28	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
5	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Total		39
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	Rural		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	(a)		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)		

NOTE : (a) With cultivation.
(b) Without cultivation.

APPENDIX TO B-XVI

FLY LEAF TO HOUSEHOLD TABLE—B—XVI

TOTAL

20(A-1, B-1, D-10, H-1); 23(A-2, B-3, C-1, D-20, X-1, G-1, H-3); 27 (A-1, B-2, C-1, X-8, H-2); 28(A-1, B-2, C-1, D-9, H-2 31(B-4, H-3); 34 & 35 (D-1); 36(B-4, D-13, F-1, H 1); 39(D-1);

RURAL

20(A-1, B-1, D-10, H-1); 23(A-2, B-3, C-1, D-20, X-1, G-1, H-3); 27(A-1, B-2, C-1, X-8, H-2); 28(A-1, B-2, C-1, D-9, H-2); 31(D-4 H-3); 34 & 35 (D-1); 36(B-4, D-13, F-1, H-1); 39(D-1);

The following abbreviation have been used:—

With cultivation			Without cultivation		
1 to 3	months	=A	1 to 3	months	=E
4 to 6	,,	=B	4 to 6	,,	=F
7 to 9	,,	=C	7 to 9	,,	=G
10 months to 1 year		=D	10 months to one year		=H
Months not stated		=X	Months not stated		=Y

TABLE 1·24—B-XVII—Sample households classified by (i) Number of male and female members by size of households and (ii) engagement (a) neither in cultivation nor in industry (b) in household industry only and (c) in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated

(Based on 20% Sample)

	Total No. of households	Total household population			Total No. of Sample households	Total Sample household population			Single member household		
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	..	..	..	..	1,342	7,243	3,465	3,778	119	51	68
All Rural	..	..	..	..	1,342	7,243	3,465	3,778	119	51	68
(*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	..	..	..	..	104	223	171	52	53	38	15
(*ii*) Households engaged in household industry only	..	..	..	..	60	227	105	122	17	3	14
(*iii*) Households engaged in cultivation	..	..	..	..	1,178	6,793	3,189	3,604	49	10	39
0. Less than 1 acres	..	..	..	..	283	1,182	524	658	28	3	25
1. 1·0—2·4 acres	..	..	..	..	355	1,853	874	979	18	7	11
2. 2·5—4·9 acres	..	..	..	..	316	2,032	951	1,081	3	..	3
3. 5·0—7·4 acres	..	..	..	..	116	812	397	415	..	..	..
4. 7·5—9·9 acres	..	..	..	..	53	402	196	206	..	..	..
5. 10·0—12·4 acres	..	..	..	..	25	202	99	103	..	..	..
6. 12·5—14·9 acres	..	..	..	..	7	59	26	33	..	..	..
7. 15·0—29·9 acres	..	..	..	..	19	195	94	101	..	..	..
8. 30·0—49·9	..	..	..	..	2	27	13	14	..	..	..
9. 50+	..	..	..	..	1	23	12	11	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	3	..	..	..
All Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·24—B-XVII—Sample housholds classified by (i) Number of male and female members by size of housebolds and (ii) engagement (a) neither in cultivation nor in indutry (b) in household industry only and (c) in cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated

TABLE 1·25—BXVII—contd.

Total Rural Urban	Size of Sample households											
	2—3 members			4—6 members			7—9 members			10 members and over		
	House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Total	264	299	360	523	1,273	1,312	314	1,180	1,269	122	662	769
All Rural	264	299	360	523	1,273	1,312	314	1,180	1,269	122	662	769
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	33	61	16	15	55	13	3	17	8	..	..	...
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	13	9	21	20	54	42	7	21	31	3	18	14
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	218	229	323	488	1,164	1,257	304	1,142	1,230	119	644	755
0. Less than 1 acres	102	98	158	107	242	269	37	140	143	9	41	63
1. 1·0—2·4 acres	69	80	100	165	391	421	87	317	347	16	79	100
2. 2·5—4·9 acres	36	37	53	142	342	374	94	343	397	41	229	254
3. 5·0—7·4 acres	6	7	8	51	121	139	38	151	151	21	118	117
4. 7·5—9·9 acres	4	6	3	13	40	32	26	100	103	10	50	68
5. 10·0—12·4 acres	..	..	..	8	22	18	8	35	31	9	42	54
6. 12·5—14·9 acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22	27	1	4	6
7. 15·0—29·9 acres	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	34	31	9	56	68
8. 30·0—49·9 acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	14
9. 50+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	11
Unspecified	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Il Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·25—C-I—Size and composition of sample households

(Based on 20% Sample)

Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Composition of Households										
					Heads of Households		Spouses of heads of households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated person	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL	1,342	7,243	3,465	3,778	1,137	205	12	974	279	289	428	1,633	2,154	115	17
All Rural	1,342	7,243	3,465	3,778	1,137	205	12	974	279	289	428	1,633	2,154	115	17
(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry.	104	223	171	52	81	23	..	9	..	7	3	24	17	59	..
(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	60	227	105	122	39	21	..	33	6	6	9	54	59	..	..
(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	1,178	6,793	3,189	3,604	1,017	161	12	932	273	276	416	1,555	2,078	56	17
0. Less than 1 acres	283	1,182	524	658	205	78	3	175	35	30	55	249	350	2	..
1. 1·0—2·4 acres	355	1,853	874	979	309	46	5	284	54	51	94	448	555	7	..
2. 2·5—4·9 acres	316	2,032	951	1,081	288	28	3	262	99	85	129	463	656	13	6
3. 5·—07·4 acres	116	812	397	415	111	5	1	106	38	42	65	192	232	13	7
4. 7·5—9·9 acres	53	402	196	206	51	2	..	52	17	32	30	93	120	3	2
5. 10·0—12·4 acres	25	202	99	103	24	1	..	23	14	11	14	48	65	2	..
6. 12·5—14·9 acres	7	59	26	33	7	..	..	7	2	5	6	12	20	..	..
7. 15·0—29·9 acres	19	195	94	101	18	1	..	19	11	17	18	42	62	6	1
8. 30·0—49·9 acres	2	27	13	14	2	..	..	2	3	1	2	1	10	6	..
9. 50+ acres	1	23	12	11	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	5	6	4	1
Unspecified	1	6	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
All Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·26—C-II—Age and marital status

Age group	Rural	Total Population			Martial Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KINNAUR DISTRICT														
All Ages . .	Rural	40,980	20,808	20,172	9,516	10,031	10,509	7,500	541	1,976	223	651	19	14
0—9 . .	Rural	9,446	4,679	4,767	4,679	4,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . .	Rural	3,849	1,868	1,981	1,757	1,936	108	40	..	1	2	3	1	1
15—19 . .	Rural	3,228	1,589	1,639	1,196	1,200	367	394	..	3	24	42	2	..
20—24 . .	Rural	3,989	2,300	1,689	971	635	1,278	983	7	5	38	63	6	3
25—29 . .	Rural	4,229	2,517	1,712	496	416	1,962	1,188	17	18	39	88	3	2
30—34 . .	Rural	3,091	1,681	1,410	153	246	1,479	1,057	25	36	22	70	2	1
35—39 . .	Rural	2,627	1,367	1,260	72	168	1,254	948	15	78	24	66	2	..
40—44 . .	Rural	2,121	1,037	1,084	54	136	944	788	26	109	13	49	..	2
45—49 . .	Rural	1,849	860	989	34	131	783	643	32	159	10	54	1	2
50—54 . .	Rural	1,890	931	959	43	107	821	555	52	260	14	37	1	..
55—59 . .	Rural	1,339	624	715	21	89	529	340	60	190	14	94	..	2
60—64 . .	Rural	1,400	597	803	21	88	484	303	87	373	5	29	..	..
65—69 . .	Rural	638	251	387	8	39	198	125	39	205	5	17	1	1
70+ . .	Rural	1,282	505	777	10	73	301	136	181	539	13	29	..	..
Age not stated .	Rural	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nachar Sub-Division														
All Ages . .	**Rural**	**12,120**	**6,417**	**5,703**	**2,765**	**2,536**	**3,385**	**2,418**	**155**	**582**	**109**	**162**	**3**	**5**
0—9 . .	Rural	2,938	1,415	1,523	1,415	1,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . .	Rural	1,094	561	533	523	505	37	23	..	1	1	3	..	1
15—19 . .	Rural	1,020	508	512	341	281	150	199	..	1	17	31	..	..
20—24 . .	Rural	1,182	710	472	249	92	432	348	5	3	24	29	..	..
25—29 . .	Rural	1,360	826	534	146	55	643	441	11	10	24	28	2	..
30—34 . .	Rural	963	563	400	45	24	502	340	6	15	10	21	..	..
35—39 . .	Rural	807	440	367	16	11	410	315	4	31	10	10	..	..
40—44 . .	Rural	618	330	288	9	8	309	228	6	44	6	7	..	1
45—49 . .	Rural	491	243	248	8	15	223	174	7	49	4	9	1	1
50—54 . .	Rural	562	284	278	4	5	259	155	19	110	2	8	..	..
55—59 . .	Rural	306	144	162	3	9	124	79	12	70	5	3	..	1
60—64 . .	Rural	381	200	181	4	4	166	74	29	96	1	7	..	..
65—69 . .	Rural	121	60	61	..	..	48	19	10	39	2	2	..	1
70+ . .	Rural	276	132	144	2	4	81	23	46	113	3	4	..	..
Age not stated .	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·26—C-II—Age and marital status—contd.

Age group	Rural	Total Population			Martial Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified statu	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kalpa Sub-Division														
All Ages	Rural	15,612	7,908	7,704	3,900	4,009	3,740	2,777	186	722	61	188	12	8
0—9	Rural	3,650	1,829	1,821	1,829	1,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	1,501	739	762	703	750	35	12	..	..	..	..	1	..
15—19	Rural	1,233	647	586	523	461	118	118	..	1	4	6	2	..
20—24	Rural	1,547	864	683	424	288	430	378	..	1	5	14	5	2
25—29	Rural	1,600	954	646	216	169	721	439	4	4	12	32	1	2
30—34	Rural	1,127	594	533	75	109	500	387	12	15	6	21	1	1
35—39	Rural	970	505	465	35	83	453	343	6	21	11	18	..	..
40—44	Rural	760	346	414	27	76	303	283	12	40	4	14	..	1
45—49	Rural	666	308	358	13	52	280	235	11	54	4	16	..	1
50—54	Rural	734	353	381	22	47	307	237	19	82	4	15	1	..
55—59	Rural	507	243	264	10	45	212	123	19	79	2	16	..	1
60—64	Rural	569	232	337	9	42	188	124	34	153	1	18	..	..
65—69	Rural	237	100	137	7	28	76	45	13	58	3	6	1	..
70+	Rural	510	193	317	6	38	126	53	56	214	5	12	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poo Sub-Division														
All Ages	**Rural**	**13,248**	**6,483**	**6,765**	**2,851**	**3,486**	**3,375**	**2,305**	**200**	**672**	**53**	**301**	**4**	**1**
0—9	Rural	2,858	1,435	1,423	1,435	1,423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	1,254	568	686	531	681	36	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	975	434	541	332	458	99	77	..	1	3	5	..	..
20—24	Rural	1,260	726	534	298	255	416	257	2	1	9	20	1	1
25—29	Rural	1,269	737	532	134	192	598	308	2	4	3	28	..	..
30—34	Rural	1,001	524	477	33	113	477	330	7	6	6	28	1	..
35—39	Rural	850	422	428	21	74	391	290	5	26	3	38	2	..
40—44	Rural	743	361	382	18	52	332	277	8	25	3	28	..	..
45—49	Rural	692	309	383	13	64	280	234	14	56	2	29	..	..
50—54	Rural	594	294	300	17	55	255	163	14	68	8	14	..	..
55—59	Rural	526	237	289	8	35	193	138	29	14	7	75	..	..
60—64	Rural	450	165	285	8	42	130	105	24	124	3	14	..	..
65—69	Rural	280	91	189	1	11	74	61	16	108	..	9	..	..
70+	Rural	496	180	16	2	31	94	60	79	212	5	13	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·27—C-III—PART C—Age, sex and education

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels		Educational levels			
								Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages . . .	40,980	20,808	20,172	15,305	19,385	3,808	636	1,720	135	475	16
0—4 . . .	4,752	2,356	2,396	2,356	2,396	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . . .	4,694	2,323	2,371	1,774	2,215	541	155	8	1	..	..
10—14 . . .	3,849	1,868	1,981	928	1,764	703	172	237	45	..	..
15—19 . . .	3,228	1,589	1,639	931	1,512	249	74	382	50	27	3
20—24 . . .	3,989	2,300	1,689	1,452	1,591	318	64	363	22	167	12
25—29 . . .	4,229	2,517	1,712	1,755	1,649	357	54	265	8	140	1
30—34 . . .	3,091	1,681	1,410	1,194	1,377	275	28	149	5	63	..
35—44 . . .	4,748	2,404	2,344	1,859	2,298	339	43	156	3	50	..
45—59 . . .	5,078	2,415	2,663	1,925	2,634	341	28	124	1	25	..
60+ . . .	3,320	1,353	1,967	1,129	1,949	185	18	36	..	3	..
Age not stated . .	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·28—C-V—Mother-tongue (Alphabetical order)

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Kinnaur District			Nachar Sub-Division			Kalpa Sub-Division			Poo Sub-Division		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Afghani/Kabuli Pakhto/Pashto/ Pathani	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2	Baudh*†	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3*	Bengali	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
4*	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
5	Chameali	16	16	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	4	4	..
6	Dogri	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
7	Garhwali	145	144	1	139	139	..	4	4	..	2	1	1
8	Handuri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.
9	Hindi	461	430	31	220	211	9	185	166	19	56	53	3
10	Jangi*†	119	34	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	34	85
11	Kannauri	26,825	12,328	14,497	7,783	3,737	4,046	10,694	4,910	5,784	8,348	3,681	4,667
12	Kangri	30	30	..	4	4	..	22	22	..	4	4	..
13	Kannada	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	Kashmiri	11	7	4	..	..	..	11	7	4	..	..	..
15	Ladakhi	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
16	Madrasi	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	Malayalam	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
18	Mandeali	80	76	4	..	..	..	52	48	4	28	28	..
19	Marathi	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	Nasang-ki-Boli*	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
21	Nepali	1,532	1,502	30	411	398	13	551	540	11	570	564	6
22	Pahari-unspecified	7,128	3,886	3,242	3,518	1,892	1,626	3,017	1,619	1,398	593	375	218

TABLE 1·28—contd.

Serial No.	Mother-tongue	Kinnaur District			Nachar Sub-Division			Kalpa Sub-Division			Poo Sub-Division		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Pahari Chamang*† . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
24	Pangwali	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
25	Punjabi	180	150	30	31	22	9	113	95	18	36	33	3
26	Samchu	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
27	Sindhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
28	Sirmauri	11	10	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	6	6	..
29	Spiti	3	3	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
30	Tamil	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
31	Tibetan	4,399	2,157	2,242	3	3	..	929	465	464	3,467	1,689	1,778
32	Urdu	8	8	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
33	Total	40,980	20,808	20,172	12,120	6,417	5,703	15,612	7,908	7,704	13,248	6,483	6,765

Mother tongues printnd in italic belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent,
Names occuring after hyphen (—) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
*Means that the mother-tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.
†Means that the mothertounge though classified in L.S.I. is either tentitavely reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.
‡Means that the mother-tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE 1·29—C-VII—Religion

Zone, State, Division and District	Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order								
	Total			Budhists		Christian		Hindu	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kinnaur District	**40,980**	**20,808**	**20,172**	**1,167**	**1,190**	..	..	**19,122**	**18,262**
Nacharn Sub-Division	12,120	6,417	5,703	11	6	..	..	6,401	5,695
Kalpa Sub-Division	15,612	7,908	7,704	499	516	..	..	7,401	7,184
Poo Sub-Divsion	13,248	6,483	6,765	1,157	1,380	..	..	5,320	5,383

TABLE 1·29—C-VII—Religion—contd.

Zone, State Division and District	Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order									
	Jain		Muslims		Radhaswami		Sikh		Religion not stated	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Kinnaur District	..	..	..	..	..	..	**19**	**8**	..	..
Nachar Sub-Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
Kalpa Sub-Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..
Poo Sub-Division	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

TABLE 1·30—C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled castes

District/Sub-Division	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Worker: Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kinnaur District	11,133	5,595	5,538	4,955	5,471	640	67	3,775	3,605	1,881	2,567	175	345	10	3
Nachar Sub-Division	4,429	2,290	2,139	2,150	2,131	140	8	1,670	1,399	927	1,130	46	66	6	2
Kalpa Sub-Division	4,365	2,191	2,174	1,873	2,137	318	37	1,404	1,377	756	1,097	42	81	3	..
Poo Sub-Division	2,339	1,114	1,225	932	1,203	182	22	701	829	198	340	87	198	1	1

TABLE 1·30—contd.

District/Sub-Division	Workers: IV At household Industry		V In manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Kinnaur District	1,219	624	167	46	231	16	7	..	8	..	82	4	1,820	1,933
Nachar Sub-Division	398	153	131	46	147	..	1	..	..	..	14	2	620	740
Kalpa Sub-Division	454	187	29	..	73	12	5	..	3	..	39	..	787	797
Poo Sub-Division	367	284	7	..	11	4	1	..	..	..	29	2	413	396

TABLE 1·31—C-VIII—Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among scheduled tribes

District/Sub-Division	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total workers		Worker					
										As Cultivated		II As Agricultural labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live stock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kinnaur District	**25,667**	**11,693**	**13,974**	**8,019**	**13,311**	**3,674**	**663**	**7,258**	**9,750**	**5,081**	**8,410**	**90**	**356**	**64**	**12**
Nachar Sub-Division	6,584	3,103	3,481	2,394	3,403	709	78	1,955	2,370	1,316	2,058	5	13	7	2
Kalpa Sub-Division	9,146	4,161	4,985	2,691	4,653	1,470	332	2,498	3,438	1,748	3,038	22	74	17	2
Poo Sub-Division	9,937	4,429	5,508	2,934	5,255	1,495	253	2,805	3,942	2,017	3,314	63	269	40	8

TABLE 1·31—contd.

District/Sub-Division	Workers												Non-Workers	
	IV At Household Industry		V In manufacturing other than Household		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Kinnaur District	**1,332**	**881**	**24**	**..**	**95**	**6**	**92**	**2**	**43**	**..**	**437**	**83**	**4,435**	**4,224**
Nachar Sub-Division	481	293	6	..	46	..	11	..	8	..	75	4	1,148	1,111
Kalpa Sub-Division	445	304	15	..	27	5	20	..	12	..	192	15	1,663	1,547
Poo Sub-Division	406	284	3	..	22	1	61	2	23	..	170	64	1,624	1,566

TABLE 1·32—E-I—Census houses and the uses to which they are put

District/ Sub-Division	Total No. of Census houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of houselisting	Occupied Census Houses used as											
			Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop cum-dwellings	Hotels Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Work sheds	Schools and other educational institutions including training classes coaching and shop classes	Restaurants Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar)	Public health & medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's Clinics, Dispensaries etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kinnaur District	**20,555**	**6,684**	**5,485**	**39**	**1,013**	**80**	**25**	**74**	**983**	**61**	**9**	**440**	**20**	**5,642**
1. Nachar Sub-Division	5,328	2,110	1,737	13	224	21	2	12	204	15	1	123	5	861
2. Kalpa Sub-Division	8,649	2,865	1,826	20	401	16	13	38	437	18	7	105	9	2,804
3. Poo Sub-Division	6,578	1,709	1,922	6	298	43	10	24	342	28	1	212	6	1,977

TABLE 1·33—E-II—Census households classified by tenure status

District/Sub-Division	Tenure status	Total No. of households	Households in Census Houses used as			
			Dwellings	Shop-cum-dwellings	Workshop-cum-dwellings	Dwellings with other uses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kinnaur District	**Total**	**1,373**	**1,165**	**9**	**180**	**19**
	Owned	**1,270**	**1,080**	**9**	**174**	**7**
	Rented	**103**	**85**	**..**	**6**	**12**
Nachar Sub-Division	Total	402	367	1	33	1
	Owned	376	345	1	30	..
	Rented	26	22	..	3	1
Kalpa Sub-Division	Total	488	377	5	100	6
	Owned	432	328	5	98	1
	Rented	56	49	..	2	5
Poo Sub-Division	Total	483	421	3	47	12
	Owned	462	407	3	46	6
	Rented	21	14	..	1	6

TABLE 1·34—E-III—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment

District/Sub-Division	Rural/ Urban	Division/ Major group Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or Power used	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
Kinnaur District	Rural	2 & 3	Total	1,996	1,617	372	5	2	..	..	..
			All fuels	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1,173	804	362	5	2	..	..	..
		20	Total	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
		200	Total	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	823	813	10	..	..	..	..	..
		23	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		233	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		24	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		244	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25	Total	750	490	254	4	2	..	..	..
			No power	750	490	254	4	2	..	..	..
		1	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		255	Total	749	489	254	4	2	..	..	..
			No power	749	489	254	4	2	..	..	..
		27	Total	97	75	22	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	97	75	22	..	..	..	..	..
		271	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		273	Total	95	73	22	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	95	73	22	..	..	..	..	..
		28	Total	142	121	21	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	142	121	21	..	..	..	..	..
		280	Total	16	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	16	14	2	..	..	..	..	..
		281	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		282	Total	121	102	19	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	121	102	19	..	..	..	..	..
		288	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31	Total	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	19	16	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·34—E-III—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment—contd.

District/ Sub-Division	Rural/ Urban	Division/ Major group Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
Kinnaur District		311	Total	17	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	17	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
		314	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		34	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		343	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35	Total	30	17	13	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	30	17	13	..	..	..	..	..
		350	Total	30	17	13	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	30	17	13	..	..	..	..	..
		36	Total	115	71	43	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	115	71	43	1	..	..	..	..
		365	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		369	Total	112	69	42	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	112	69	42	1	..	..	..	..
		39	Total	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
		393	Total	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	16	10	6	..	..	..	..	..
NACHAR SUB-DIVISION		2 & 3	Total	428	362	64	2	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	259	194	63	2	..	..	..	..
		20	Total	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Other.power	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
		200	Total	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	169	168	1	..	..	..	..	..
		23	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		233	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25	Total	165	116	48	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	165	116	48	1	..	..	..	..
		255	Total	165	116	48	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	165	116	48	1	..	..	..	..
		27	Total	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
		273	Total	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·34—E-III—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment—contd.

Disrtict/ Sub-Division	Rural/ Urban	Division/ Major group Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or Power used	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
NACHAR SUB-DIVISION	Rural	28	Total	39	33	6	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	39	33	6	..	..	..	..	..
		282	Total	38	32	6	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	38	32	6	..	..	..	..	..
		288	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		311	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35	Total	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		350	Total	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		36	Total	26	19	6	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	26	19	6	1	..	..	..	..
		365	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		369	Total	24	17	6	1	..	..	..	..
			No power	24	17	6	1	..	..	..	..
		39	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
		393	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
KALPA SUB-DIVISION		2 & 3	Total	928	747	179	2	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	552	380	170	2	..	..	..	..
		20	Total	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
		200	Total	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	376	367	9	..	..	..	..	..
		25	Total	378	250	126	2	..	..	..	..
			No power	378	250	126	2	..	..	..	..
		255	Total	378	250	126	2	..	..	..	..
			No power	378	250	126	2	..	..	..	..
		27	Total	54	40	14	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	54	40	14	..	..	..	..	..
		273	Total	54	40	14	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	54	40	14	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1.34—E-III—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment—concld.

District/ Sub-Division	Rural/ Urban	Division/ Major group/ Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
KALPA SUB-DIVISION	Rural	28	Total	46	42	4	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	46	42	4	..	..	..	..	..
		280	Total	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	15	13	2	..	..	..	..	..
		281	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		282	Total	29	27	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	29	27	2	..	..	..	..	..
		31	Total	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
		311	Total	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..
		34	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		343	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		350	Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		36	Total	56	32	24	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	56	32	24	..	..	..	..	..
		369	Total	56	32	24	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	56	32	24	..	..	..	..	..
		39	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		393	Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
POO SUB-DIVISION		2 & 3	Total	640	508	129	1	2	..	..	..
			All fuels	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	362	230	129	1	2	..	..	..
		20	Total	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
		200	Total	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			All fuels	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Other power	278	278	..	..	..	..	..	..
		24	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		244	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25	Total	207	124	80	1	2	..	..	..
			No power	207	124	80	1	2	..	..	..

TABLE 1·34—E-III—Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment—concld.

District/ Sub-Division	Rural/ Urban	Division/ Major group/ Minor group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or power used	Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
Poo Sub-Division	Rural	251	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		255	Total	206	123	80	1	2	..	..	..
			No power	206	123	80	1	2	..	..	..
		27	Total	32	25	7	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	32	25	7	..	..	..	..	..
		271	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		273	Total	30	23	7	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	30	23	7	..	..	..	..	..
		28	Total	57	46	11	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	57	46	11	..	..	..	..	..
		280	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		281	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		282	Total	54	43	11	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	54	43	11	..	..	..	..	..
		288	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		31	Total	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
		311	Total	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		314	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		35	Total	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
		350	Total	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	17	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
		36	Total	33	20	13	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	33	20	13	..	..	..	..	..
		365	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		369	Total	32	20	12	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	32	20	12	..	..	..	..	..
		39	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
		393	Total	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
			No power	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·35—E-IV—Distribution of sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Sub-Division	Total No. of Census house-holds	Material of Wall								
		Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	All other material
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kinnaur District . . .	1,373	2	7	6	..	..	..	1,358	..	..
1. Nachar Sub-Division . . .	402	1	3	6	..	..	..	392	..	..
2. Kalpa Sub-Division . . .	488	1	4	..	..	..	..	483	..	..
3. Poo Sub-Division . . .	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	..	..

District/Sub-Division	Material of Roof						
	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Tiles, slates, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Bricks and lime	Concrete and Stone	All other material
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kinnaur District . . .	839	112	10	..	..	1	411
1. Nachar Sub-Division . . .	286	15	3	..	..	..	98
2. Kalpa Sub-Division . . .	72	96	6	..	..	1	313
3. Poo Sub-Division . . .	481	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·36—E-V—Sample households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/ Sub-Division	Total Rural	Total No. of house-holds	Total number of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with no regular room			Households with one room		
			Males	Females		No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females	No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kinnaur District	**Total**	**1,373**	**3,726**	**3,705**	**2,821**	..	..	..	**665**	**1,524**	**1,665**
	Rural	**1,373**	**3,726**	**3,705**	**2,821**	..	..	..	**665**	**1,524**	**1,665**
Nachar Sub-Division	Total	402	833	1,009	775	..	..	..	203	382	459
	Rural	402	833	1,009	775	..	..	..	203	382	459
Kalpa Sub-Division	Total	488	1,533	1,503	761	..	..	..	315	867	862
	Rural	488	1,533	1,503	761	..	..	..	315	867	862
Poo Sub-Division .	Total	483	1,360	1,193	1,285	..	..	..	147	275	344
	Rural	483	1,360	1,193	1,285	..	..	..	147	275	344

District/ Sub-Division	Total Rural	Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and more		
		No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females	No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females	No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females	No. of house-holds	No. of members Males	Females
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Kinnaur District	**Total**	**391**	**977**	**1,105**	**159**	**566**	**350**	**70**	**234**	**217**	**88**	**425**	**368**
	Rural	**391**	**977**	**1,105**	**159**	**566**	**350**	**70**	**234**	**217**	**88**	**425**	**368**
Nachar Sub-Division	Total	109	135	241	54	188	180	20	60	58	16	68	71
	Rural	109	135	241	54	188	180	20	60	58	16	68	71
Kalpa Sub-Division	Total	123	412	403	29	126	113	11	46	40	10	82	85
	Rural	123	412	403	29	126	113	11	46	40	10	82	85
Poo Sub-Division .	Total	159	430	461	76	252	57	39	128	119	62	275	212
	Rural	159	430	461	76	252	57	39	128	119	62	275	212

TABLE 1·37—SCT-1—PART A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Total			Total workers		Workers									
									II		III		IV		V	
							As cultivator		As agriculture labourer		In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, Orchards & allied activities		At Households Industry		In manufacturing other than households Industry	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ad-dharmi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	872	450	422	301	273	93	172	6	22	1	..	167	77	18	1
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	63	58	5	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
4	Chanal	10	7	3	7	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	4	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Jullaha or Keer or (Banaura).	175	89	86	53	55	19	37	..	6	..	..	27	12	3	..
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	8,655	4,234	4,421	2,837	2,885	1,537	2,108	151	278	9	3	794	442	122	42
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Bandhela, Damang).	1,206	678	528	473	343	227	228	17	36	..	..	192	69	13	3
10	Nat or (Natwa)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	108	59	49	37	33	1	14	1	3	..	..	30	16	3	..
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	37	15	22	9	12	3	5	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..
	Total	11,133	5,595	5,538	3,775	3,605	1,881	2,567	175	345	10	3	1,219	624	167	46

TABLE 1·37—SCT-1—PART A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes—cc

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Workers								Non-Workers		Workers in special occupations			
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade & Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage & Communications		IX In other Services				Tanning & currying of hides & Skins		Scavenging	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	10	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	149	149	..	..	1	..
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	31	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	3	5	..	..	1	..
4	Chanal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Jullaha or Keer or (Banaura).	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	36	31	..	..	..	..
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	172	9	2	..	3	..	57	3	1,397	1,536	..	..	7	..
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Bandhela, Damang).	13	6	..	..	..	..	11	1	205	185	..	..	1	..
10	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16	..	..	..	..
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..
	Total	231	16	7	..	3	..	82	4	1,820	1,933	..	..	10	..

TABLE 1·37—SCT-I—PART B—Industrial Classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers I As Cultivators		Workers II As Agricultural Labourer	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	36	23	13	16	9	2	3	1	3
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	25,628	11,667	13,961	7,239	9,741	5,079	8,407	89	353
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	25,667	11,693	13,974	7,258	9,750	5,081	8,410	90	356

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers III In Mining, Quarrying Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & allied activities		Workers IV At Household Industry		Workers V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		Workers VI In Construction	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa, and Bhot or Bodh.	2	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	62	12	1,326	880	23	..	95	6
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	64	12	1,332	881	24	..	95	6

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers VII In Trade and Commerce		Workers VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		Workers IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	1	2	..	..	3	..	7	4
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	91	..	43	..	431	83	4,428	4,290
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
	Total	92	2	43	..	437	83	4,495	4

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART A—Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population								
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ad-dharmi	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras)	872	450	422	195	189	236	184	11	42
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	63	58	5	20	2	38	3	..	..
4	Chanal	10	7	3	2	1	5	2	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	175	89	86	37	39	48	38	3	6
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	8,655	4,234	4,421	1,968	2,070	2,143	1,841	72	425
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Badhela, Damang).	1,206	678	528	324	218	332	251	12	43
10	Nat or (Natwa)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	108	59	49	28	23	28	23	2	3
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	37	15	22	7	12	8	9	..	1
	Total	11,133	5,595	5,538	2,583	2,555	2,841	2,352	100	520

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population				Age 0—14					
		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total		Never Married		Married	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	8	7	..	..	155	159	149	158	6	1
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
4	Chanal	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	1	3	..	..	31	28	29	28	2	..
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	49	82	2	3	1,540	1,611	1,503	1,580	36	29
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Badhela, Damang).	16	16	..	..	213	188	207	184	6	3
10	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	..	..	1	..	19	19	19	19	..	..
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	..	..	..	..	7	11	7	11	..	..
	Total	68	108	3	3	1,972	2,020	1,920	1,984	51	33

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART A.—Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 0—14						Age 15—44			
		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	181	45	29
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3	16	..
4	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	40	6	10
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	..	..	1	2	..	..	2,015	1,953	453	430
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Bandhela, Damang).	..	..	..	1	..	..	270	207	116	27
10	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	25	9	4
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	1
	Total	..	..	1	3	..	..	2,629	2,420	646	501

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 15—44								Age 45+	
		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	158	144	7	3	8	5	..	..	77	82
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
4	Chanal	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	29	28	1	1	1	1	..	..	21	18
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	1,505	1,390	14	76	41	56	2	1	679	857
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Bandhela, Damang).	144	162	3	8	7	10	..	..	195	133
10	Nat or (Natwa)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	19	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	5
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
	Total	1,899	1,757	25	89	57	72	2	1	994	1,098

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART A—Age and marital status for Scheduled Castes—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age 45+									
		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	1	2	72	39	4	39	..	2	..	..
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chanal	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	2	1	17	10	2	5	..	2	..	..
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	12	60	602	422	58	349	7	24	..	2
9	Lohar or (Kathela, Bandhela. Damang).	1	7	182	86	9	35	3	5	..	..
10	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	..	..	9	3	2	2	..	..	1	..
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	17	70	891	562	75	431	10	33	1	2

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Age not stated											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Lohar or (Katehla, Bandhela, Damang).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Od or (Tarkhan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART B—Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Population								
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	36	23	13	15	4	5	3	3	3
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	25,628	11,667	13,961	5,846	7,146	5,321	4,893	375	1,446
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	3	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	Total	25,667	11,693	13,974	5,862	7,150	5,328	4,896	378	1,449

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Population				Age 0—14					
		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total		Never Married		Married	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	..	3	..	..	3	1	3	1	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	123	471	2	5	4,372	4,532	4,315	4,523	57	7
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	123	474	2	5	4,375	4,533	4,318	4,524	57	7

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART B—Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 0—14						Age 15—44			
		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total		Never Married	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	8	3
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,729	5,999	1,438	2,176
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	1	4,744	6,005	1,447	2,179

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 15—44								Age 45+	
		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	6
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	3,175	3,363	38	154	77	304	1	2	2,565	3,430
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,181	3,365	38	154	77	305	1	2	2,573	3,436

TABLE 1·38—SCT-II—PART B—Age and marital status for Scheduled Tribes—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 45+									
		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	4	..	1	1	3	3	..	2	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	93	447	2,088	1,523	337	1,291	46	167	1	2
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
	Total	97	447	2,089	1,524	340	1,294	46	169	1	2

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age not stated											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified status	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·39—SCT-III—PART B(i)—Education in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Level: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Level: Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ad-dharmi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	450	422	405	421	37	1	8	..	..	..
Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	58	5	39	5	7	..	12	..	..	..
Chanal	7	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chhimbe (Dhobi)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kabir Panthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura).	89	86	77	85	6	1	5	..	1	..
Koli or Kolta (Chamang)	4,234	4,421	3,733	4,369	400	44	96	8	5	..
Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	678	528	633	517	36	11	9	..	..	..
Nat or (Natwa)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Od or (Tarkhan)	59	49	49	48	10	1	..	..	..	..
Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	15	22	11	21	4	1	..	..	..	..
Total	5,595	5,538	4,955	5,471	502	59	131	8	7	..

TABLE 1·39—SCT-III—PART B(ii)—Education in Rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Level: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational Level: Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	23	13	16	12	7	1	..	..	..	..
Kanaura or Kinnara	11,667	13,961	8,002	13,299	2,426	549	1,098	110	141	3
Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangwala	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total	11,693	13,974	8,019	13,311	2,434	550	1,099	110	141	3

TABLE 1·40—SCT-IV—PART A—Religion for Scheduled Castes

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Name of Religion			
				Hindu		Sikh	
	Person	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ad-dharmi	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Badhi, Nagalu, Tarkhan or Auras	872	450	422	450	422	..	..
Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.	63	58	5	58	5	..	..
Chanal	10	7	3	7	3	..	..
Chhimbe or Dhobi	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Doom, Doomna or Mahashay	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Kabirpanthi, Julaha, Keer or Banaura	175	89	86	89	86	—	—
Koli, Kolta or Chamang	8,655	4,234	4,421	4,234	4,421	—	..
Lohar, Katehla, Barhela or Damang	1,206	678	528	678	528	—	—
Nat or Natwa	1	1	..	1	..	—	—
Od or Tarkhan	108	59	49	59	49	—	..
Thathiar, Thathera or Bharera	37	15	22	15	22	—	..
Total	11,133	5,595	5,538	5,595	5,538	—	..

TABLE 1·40—SCT-IV—PART B—Religion for Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Name of Religion: Total P	Total M	Total F	Hindu M	Hindu F	Muslim M	Muslim F	Buddhists M	Buddhists F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	36	23	13	..	..	..	..	23	13
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	25,628	11,667	13,961	10,531	12,548	..	..	1,136	1,413
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	25,667	11,693	13,974	10,534	12,548	..	..	1,159	1,426

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Name of Religion: Sikh M	Sikh F	Jain M	Jain F	Christian M	Christian F	Indefinite beliefs M	Indefinite beliefs F	Religion not stated M	Religion not stated F
	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·41-A—SCT-V—PART A—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in Rural areas only for Scheduled Castes

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres: Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	297	117	108	54	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
1*	213	92	72	36	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
2†	11	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3‡	73	20	33	15	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Owned or held from Govt.

† Held from private person or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

‡ Partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE 1·41-B—SCT-V—PART B—Sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in Rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total . .	845	159	237	251	103	43	24	7	18	2	..	1
1* . .	641	118	178	197	81	30	15	4	16	1	..	1
2† . .	30	18	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
3‡ . .	174	23	50	52	22	12	9	3	2	1	..	..

* Owned or held from Govt.

† Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

‡ Partly held from Govt. and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE 1·42—SC-I—Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes

Educational levels	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	3,753	1,820	1,933	314	49	2	..	..	..	1,504	1,884
Illiterate	3,414	1,527	1,887	37	9	..	..	..	..	1,490	1,878
Literate (without educational level).	292	249	43	239	39	..	..	..	..	10	4
Primary or Junior Basic .	45	42	3	38	1	1	..	..	..	3	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1·43—ST-I—Mother tongue and bi-lingualism for Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue: Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
		M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	All Tribes . .	11,693	13,974	3,217	545	English (M-36, F-1); Hindi (M-2,877, F-496); Tibetan (M-120, F-48;) Urdu (M-184)
			1. JANGI			
2	Kannaura or Kinnara . . .	3	84	1	2	Hindi (M-1, F-2).
			2. KANAURI			
		10,252	12,342	2,967	520	English (M-33, F-1); Hindi (M-2649, F-471); Tibetan (M-120, F-48); Urdu (M-165).
			3. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED			
		18	22	10	..	Hindi (M-9); Urdu (M-1).
			4. TIBETAN			
		1,394	1,513	238	23	English (M-3); Hindi (M-217, F-23); Urdu (M-18).
			1. BAUDH			
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	2	..	..	..	....
			2. JANGI			
		1	..	..	..	....
			3. KANAURI			
		1	4	..	..	....
			4. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED			
		2	..	..	..	
			5. TIBETIAN			
		17	9	1	..	Hindi (M-1).
			1. PANGWALI			
4	Pangwala	3	..	..		....

TABLE 1·44—ST-II—Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	KINNAUR DISTRICT											
1	Gaddi	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	8,648	4,428	4,220	1,424	311	2	..	..	..	3,002	3,909
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	8,659	4,435	4,224	1,424	311	2	..	..	..	3,009	3,913
	Nachar Sub-Division											
	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
	Kanaura or Kinnara	2,253	1,144	1,109	322	56	..	..	..	..	822	1,053
	Kalpa Sub-Division											
	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kanaura or Kinnara	3,210	1,663	1,547	588	131	2	..	..	..	1,073	1,416
	Poo Sub-Division											
	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	--	..	3	2
	Kanaura or Kinnara	3,185	1,621	1,564	514	124	..	..	..	..	1,107	1,440

PART III

ADMINISTRATIVE TABLES

Statistics On—

- Births and Deaths
- Rainfall
- Temperature
- Snowfall
- Silt Observation
- Agriculture
- Slate Quarries
- Civil Justice
- Co-operative Societies
- Education
- Employment
- Medical and Public Health
- Panchayats
- Village roads
- Transport and Communications
- Post and Telegraph offices
- Banks
- Life Insurance
- Livestock
- Community Development
- Forest
- Markets
- Ex-Serviceman
- Lok Sahayak
- Crafts

TABLE 2·1—Births Registered in 1961-62 and 1962-63

Year	Births registered excluding still births							Number of Still Births registered	Mid year estimated population
	Rural		Urban		Total				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	5		6	7	8	9	10
1961-62	245	215	..	..	245	215	460	12	40640
1962-63	143	155	..	..	143	155	298	7	40980

Source—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·2—Deaths Registered from various causes in 1961-62 and 1962-63

Year	Deaths from Various Causes								Deaths from All Causes			Infant Mortality		
	Cholera	Small Pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries & Suicides	All other causes	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1961-62	Nil	Nil	Nil	98	120	37	14	97	185	183	368	24	23	47
1962-63	Nil	Nil	Nil	72	28	25	5	76	119	87	206	15	9	24

Source—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·1—Rainfall and Rainy days (1951 through 1960)

Rain Gauge Station Kalpa

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	2	8·89	6	100·33	9	72·90	11	179·83	9	104·65
February	5	35·56	4	72·39	4	57·66	14	156·46	3	29·21
March	5	39·12	2	22·10	7	44·45	7	40·39	10	125·98
April	5	55·12	5	38·10	7	73·91	2	7·11	10	113·03
May	5	73·91	7	39·37	4	19·05	6	54·86	6	127·76
June	3	16·51	2	27·18	2	13·97	3	18·29	2	16·51
July	3	33·78	3	19·05	9	84·33	10	60·96	10	70·87
August	6	34·29	8	52·83	6	51·82	3	23·88	6	70·61
September	7	46·74	..	2·54	2	16·00	10	121·92	6	83·57
October	..	1·27	1	8·38	..	..	2	31·75	10	216·15
November	2	43·18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	1·27	3	55·88	4	57·15	2	5·59	5	25·40
Total	43	389·64	41	438·15	54	491·24	70	701·04	77	983·74

Rain Gauge Station Kalpa—*contd.*

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	9	113·03	16	181·5	7	40·4	9	58·7	6	65·6
February	3	54·10	7	41·8	..	..	9	139·0	..	..
March	11	184·91	10	98·8	5	88·8	7	85·6	11	155·0
April	9	109·47	11	187·2	5	115·2	3	20·9	9	98·7
May	1	4·83	14	307·2	9	153·5	4	26.0	3	10·1
June	1	6·86	3	64·1	1	14·8	1	14·5	4	42·0
July	6	55·37	8	51·2	4	45·8	7	85·8	5	37·7
August	1	6·10	5	29·2	4	33·3	5	29·8	5	25·8
September	2	11·68	9	159·0	10	103·7	2	8·6	1	9·4
October	8	237·74	2	103·9	6	63·2	2	5·8	2	13·2
November	1	1·52	3	26·7	..	..	2	26·8	1	15·2
December	9	107·70	6	149·8	5	86·9	1	2·5	1	47·0
Total	61	893·32	94	1400·4	56	745·6	52	494·0	48	514·7

Source —Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·1—Rainfall and Rainy days (1951 through 1960)—contd.

Rain Gauge Station Sangla

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	10	157·48	8	129·54	16	146·81	11	160·02	8	142·24
February	..	..	..	..	6	96·01	17	159·51	3	35·81
March	8	103·12	10	164·59	9	74·68	5	44·70	9	103·89
April	6	74·17	5	35·05	5	68·33	2	18·54	7	94·74
May	6	79·50	4	31·50	3	21·59	3	54·61	6	106·93
June	2	79·50	2	26·42	3	26·16	4	31·24	3	25·91
July	2	23·62	7	40·89	8	71·88	10	75·18	11	98·81
August	4	56·90	8	65·02	12	72·14	10	64·52	8	92·71
September	6	75·69	4	44·70	3	14·99	10	135·38	7	92·20
October	0	2·29	1	4·32	..	1·52	5	58·67	9	207·01
November	3	66·80	..	..	..	..	..	2·29	..	..
December	..	..	3	91·44	4	78·74	5	16·51	3	23·37
Total	47	719·07	52	633·48	69	672·85	82	821·18	74	1024·62

Rain Gauge Station—Sangla—*contd.*

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	8	96·52	11	129·4	9	81·7	7	711·2	6	92·6
February	4	98·30	6	25·2	5	15·6	11	1168·4	..	..
March	10	147·32	9	72·9	3	39·1	7	93·9	10	136·5
April	10	112·78	10	143·7	4	59·2	2	15·6	9	113·8
May	1	5·08	15	296·9	9	101·6	4	27·4	1	8·9
June	6	41·40	3	87·7	4	18·3	2	10·0	5	33·3
July	7	78·74	7	55·5	7	65·9	15	113·5	11	54·4
August	2	25·40	5	38·9	7	56·6	6	30·4	9	49·6
September	5	21·08	10	142·0	9	77·1	3	26·4	2	10·5
October	8	287·27	3	74·7	5	45·2	1	6·1	2	14·0
November	1	5·33	2	15·1	..	1·3	3	55·6	1	14·0
December	9	93·98	4	115·8	5	854·2	1	7·9	2	45·7
Total	71	1013·21	85	1197·8	67	1415·8	62	2266·4	58	573·8

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·1—Rainfall and Rainy days (1951 through 1960)—contd.

Rain Gauge Station—Purbani

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	10	122·43	6	84·07	12	163·58	9	167·64	10	124·97
February	..	..	..	..	5	108·46	13	122·68	3	28·70
March	8	83·82	12	228·85	5	42·67	7	44·20	9	106·93
April	5	41·40	3	32·51	6	72·64	1	6·86	9	85·60
May	6	66·29	8	42·16	1	6·86	6	54·86	5	105·92
June	1	4·32	1	17·27	2	7·87	1	8·13	2	11·18
July	2	33·53	3	10·16	4	25·65	9	36·83	4	38·61
August	3	18·54	4	27·69	7	38·35	1	6·86	4	44·70
September	6	53·34	1	11·43	1	7·62	8	81·53	6	53·34
October	..	..	6	28·45	..	..	3	24·38	7	144·78
November	2	62·23	..	..	..	..	..	3·30	..	..
December	..	..	4	16·76	4	73·66	1	4·83	2	12·45
Total	43	485·90	48	499·36	47	547·37	59	562·10	61	757·17

Rain Gauge Station—Purbani—*contd.*

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	7	80·01	10	152·5	8	53·0	6	444·5	7	76·1
February	3	44·20	3	15·0	..	2·8	7	787·4	..	..
March	12	168·66	8	67·1	7	106·5	5	60·2	11	133·3
April	8	86·36	9	89·2	4	58·4	2	9·7	8	61·6
May	..	3·30	15	236·2	6	82·9	2	22·9	2	9·6
June	1	6·10	2	30·3	1	5·3	2	11·4	3	32·0
July	8	72·64	4	18·0	3	19·7	6	61·1	3	31·4
August	1	5·08	3	17·7	3	61·6	3	16·5	2	18·7
September	1	5·84	7	85·9	9	55·3	..	..	1	8·4
October	7	192·53	3	77·8	3	38·9	..	3·8	2	11·2
November	1	6·60	1	19·8	1	6·3	3	38·8	1	11·4
December	9	74·68	5	87·8	4	621·0	..	1·5	2	48·2
Total	58	746·00	70	897·3	49	1111·7	36	1457·8	42	441·9

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·1—Rainfall and Rainy days (1951 through 1960)—contd.

Rain Gauge Station—Nachar

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	..	..	6	139·70	12	105·11	9	200·66	6	171·45
February	6	100·33	2	58·42	5	78·74	15	310·39	1	7·62
March	8	107·44	10	153·16	8	96·52	8	132·84	10	134·11
April	6	80·26	6	39·12	8	85·60	1	10·16	9	77·47
May	5	88·90	11	102·87	4	28·45	5	51·82	8	119·89
June	4	37·59	14	114·55	9	86·87	6	74·93	4	37·08
July	9	137·41	14	114·55	15	241·55	12	208·03	15	151·13
August	11	126·49	17	160·78	23	434·59	11	108·71	19	188·72
September	8	141·73	1	8·64	6	124·21	12	146·81	13	563·88
October	..	1·52	..	8·38	1	3·81	6	54·36	8	252·22
November	2	66·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December		..	3	50·04	4	35·56	1	6·35	2	15·49
Total	59	887·73	84	950·21	95	1366·01	86	1305·05	95	1717·07

Rain Gauge Station—Nachar—*contd.*

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	8	112·01	10	193·0	10	167·3	5	116·0	4	97·7
February	4	27·18	3	17·8	2	10·7	10	306·6	..	..
March	12	172·21	9	92·5	8	127·0	8	93·5	10	138·5
April	8	81·53	9	135·3	5	61·2	3	34·1	6	120·9
May	4	18·03	17	341·6	6	99·9	3	20·6	..	1·8
June	4	21·59	7	73·6	1	6·4	3	25·9	6	48·2
July	9	164·85	12	147·3	13	193·3	13	148·3	15	154·7
August	10	108·71	11	128·2	13	125·2	13	99·8	16	67·7
September	7	41·91	9	213·1	13	149·6	10	86·9	6	24·5
October	6	444·25	3	115.3	5	39·1	2	10·6	3	12·4
November	..	1·78	3	55·9	1	2·8	3	43·7	..	..
December	7	122·68	5	116·1	5	63·8	1	4·8	1	38·1
Total	79	1316·74	97	1629·7	82	1046·3	74	975·8	67	704·5

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·1—Rainfall and Rainy days (1951 through 1960)—concld.

Rain Gauge Station—Kilba

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	6	54·10	6	88·90	9	66·80	11	144·27	8	123·44
February	..	..	..	..	4	68·58	12	176·02	2	29·97
March	8	92·96	12	196·85	8	62·74	7	65·02	9	122·43
April	7	63·50	3	36·83	7	84·84	..	0·51	12	123·70
May	6	62·48	5	36·32	5	26·67	5	42·16	6	140·46
June	1	11·68	6	49·78	4	20·83	3	46·99	3	27·18
July	6	65·53	5	39·88	9	65·53	11	64·77	11	96·77
August	6	67·82	8	77·47	9	73·15	3	23·37	12	77·22
September	7	72·64	3	43·69	3	12·45	8	136·65	9	76·96
October	..	..	1	6·10	..	2·03	6	31·50	10	230·38
November	3	55·12	..	..	..	..	..	1·78	..	..
December	..	..	3	33·02	4	57·15	2	8·38	2	5·84
Total	50	545·85	52	608·84	62	540·77	68	721·11	84	1054·35

Rain Gauge Station—Kilba—*contd.*

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall
	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.	D. Hrs.	M.M.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	8	73·41	8	152·2	6	53·1	6	227·3	5	66·6
February	4	61·47	4	18·8	..	2·3	8	497·1	..	..
March	11	202·18	8	78·6	5	63·0	8	77·0	12	161·3
April	9	76·71	10	106·9	4	68·3	4	30·6	8	93·6
May	1	6·86	15	255·8	6	107·4	2	17·8	2	11·4
June	2	7·62	2	30·7	3	15·4	2	9·4	5	37·7
July	6	63·25	7	51·9	8	54·1	9	101·8	10	57·3
August	3	20·83	5	39·0	8	63·7	5	33·4	7	42·4
September	3	19·05	4	76·4	8	77·6	3	19·4	1	10·7
October	6	214·12	3	108·4	5	53·5	2	11·5	3	11·0
November	..	2·29	3	12·4	1	7·1	1	42·7	2	6·1
December	9	82·55	4	49·8	5	1136·8	1	5·1	3	52·1
Total	62	830·33	73	980·9	59	1702·3	51	1073·1	58	550·2

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·2—Normals and Extremes of rainfall

Station	No. of years of data		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours *	
																Amount (M.M.)	Date
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kilba .	60	a	69·6	73·4	112·0	77·5	53·9	30·0	69·6	60·2	75·4	29·5	14·2	49·5	714·8	609·6	1958 December, 27
		b	5·3	4·9	8·7	5·6	4·9	3·2	7·6	7·1	5·6	2·2	1·1	2·9	59·1		
Sangla .	10	a	184·7	177·5	98·0	73·4	73·4	33·0	69·3	55·9	69·9	76·5	16·3	142·5	1070·4	558·8	1958 December, 21
		b	9·4	5·8	8·0	6·0	5·2	3·2	8·2	6·9	6·3	3·6	1·0	3·8	67·4		
Purbani .	10	a	146·8	123·2	104·1	54·4	63·0	11·4	35·1	26·4	44·2	56·6	15·2	99·3	779·7	355·6	1958 December, 21
		b	8·5	3·8	8·4	5·5	5·1	1·4	4·8	3·2	4·9	3·6	0·9	3·6	53·7		
Kalpa .	10	a	92·5	65·0	74·4	81·3	81·5	20·3	55·1	36·8	61·5	74·2	10·9	54·6	708·1	77·7	1956 October, 9
		b	8·4	5·4	7·5	6·6	5·9	2·0	6·7	4·9	5·3	3·4	0·9	3·9	60·9		
Nachar .	10	a	105·9	87·6	112·8	66·3	61·5	60·7	145·0	141·2	117·3	51·3	11·7	41·7	1003·0	268·2	1956 October, 10
		b	6·1	5·1	7·6	5·9	6·2	6·7	13·1	13·3	8·7	3·2	0·9	3·1	79·9		

(a) Normal rainfall in millimetres.

(b) Average number of rainy days. (days with rain of 2·3 m.m. or more).

*Based upon all available data upto 1960.

Source—Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology & Geophysics) Poona-5.

TABLE 3·3—Temperature

Station—Namgia

Months	Year 1961			
	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5
April	65	..	50	..
May	67	74	53	44
June	75	83	65	58
July	78	84	62	58
August	73	81	67	58
September	65	76	57	44
October	58	66	52	35

Source—Director, Inspection & Control, Bhakra Dam, Nangal Township.

TABLE 3·4—Snowfall (1951 through 1960)

Name of Station—Kalpa

Height above Sea-level of the Station—9265′

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall
	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	2	54	7	39½	11	38½	10	70½	10	41½
February	..	..	4	28½	4	24½	13	59	3	9
March	5	18	12	67	3	5	3	5	2	15½
April	1	2½	1	1½	1	6	..	..	..	..
May	2	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	2	17	1	½	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	1	1½	4	22½	5	22½	2	2½	5	8
Total	13	95½	29	159½	24	97	28	137	20	74½

Name of Station—Kalpa

Height above Sea-level of the Station—9265′

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Fall days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall	No. of Fall Days	Monthly Snowfall
	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches	D. Hrs.	Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	9	44½	17	71½	7	16	9	22½	6	25½
February	3	15	7	16½	..	..	11	54½	..	..
March	..	..	8	18½	3	13½	3	24½	7	35
April	2	5	1	3	1	2	..	..	1	½
May	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	2	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	6½	1	6
December	9	42	6	55	5	30	1	1	2	18½
Total	23	106½	45	206½	16	61½	27	109½	17	85½

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·5—Progress report of silt observation laboratories in Bhakra Catchment Area for the year, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory	Name of River Khad	Sub Catchment No.	Area of Sub Catchment in Sq. miles	Period	Mean water temperature (°C)	Silt intensity parts per million		
							Average	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Namgia	Sutlej	..	..	July to September	14·8	2,323·70	23,888·36	53·71

Sl. No.	Name of Laboratory	Total Silt in Acre ft.	Average silt in acre feet during the period	Average discharge in cusecs during the period	Average discharge in acre ft. during the period	Silt Intensity in acre ft. per acre ft. discharge Col. 12—14	Silt intensity in acre ft. square miles area of Sub Catchment Col. 11—15	Remarks
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Namgia .	5,780·9645	47·3849	6,197	12,394	0·00382	...	..

Source—Director, Inspection and Control, Bhakra Dam, Nangal Township.

TABLE 3·6—Land Utilisation Statistics (from 1959-60)

(Area Figures in thousand Acres)

Classification of Area	Agriculture Year 1959-60	Agriculture Year 1960-61
1	2	3
A. *Total Geographical area*	1,650·560	1,650·560
(1) By Professional Survey		
(2) By Village Papers	33·427	33·451
B. *Area of Forests*	·022	·022
C. *Area not available for cultivation*		
(1) Barren and unculturable land	3·278	3·250
(2) Land put to non-agricultural uses	0·883	0·930
Total C(1) & C(2)	4·161	4·180
D. *Area of other uncultivated Land excluding current fallows*		
(1) Culturable waste	3·438	3·451
(2) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	3·385	3·376
(3) Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in net area sown	0·001	..
Total D(1), D(2) and D(3)	6·824	6·827
E. *Area of Fallow Land*		
(1) Current fallows	2·974	3·478
(2) Other fallows	0·221	0·161
Total E(1) and E(2)	3·195	3·639
F. *Net area sown*	19·225	18·783
G. *Total cropped area*	26·760	26·687
H. *Area sown more than once*	7·535	7·904

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·7—Area under crops 1959-60 and 1960-61

(Area figures in thousand acres)

Crops	Agricultural Year 1959-60	Agricultural Year 1960-61
		3
A. *Food Crops Cereals*		
I. Rice	0·016	0·014
Maize	0·156	0·155
Wheat	1·562	1·631
Barley	4·031	4·082
Others	6·758	6·629
Total cereals	12·523	12·510
II. Total Pulses	0·683	0·005
Total food grains (Total I & II)	13·206	12·515
III. *Other Food Crops*		
Sugarcane	..	..
Chillies	0·002	0·003
Ginger	..	..
Potato	0·282	0·285
Other food crops	0·267	0·949
Total other food crops	0·551	1·237
Total A. food crops	13·757	13·752
B. *Non-Food Crops*		
Tobacco	0·007	0·004
Oil Seeds	..	..
Cotton	..	..
Total non-food crops	0·007	0·004
C. *Miscellaneous other crop (not included above)*	..	..
Total irrigated area under all crops (A+B+C)	13·764	13·757
Area Irrigated more than once	4·014	4·461
Net irrigated area	9·750	9·296

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·8—Production of different crops in Kinnaur District from 1959-60 to 1960-61

Crops	Production for the Agricultural Years	
	Year 1959-60 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1960-61 Production ('000 Tons)
1	2	3
A. *Food Crops*		
I. *Cereals*:		
Rice	0·046	0·015
Maize	0·155	0·137
Ragi	0·259	0·175
Wheat	1·438	1·002
Barley	2·116	2·483
Millets	2·123	1·805
Total cereals	6·137	5·617
II. *Pulses*:		
Gram	0·075	..
Pulses	0·010	0·083
Total pulses	0·017	0·083
Total food grains (I+II)	6·154	5·700
III. *Fruits and Vegetables*:		
(Specify names)		
Fruits	( )	( )
Potatoes	1·688	1·400
Total fruits and vegetables	1·688	1·400
IV. *Other Food Crops*:		
Chillies	0·210	—
Ginger	..	..
Total other food crops	0·210	..
Total A. food crops	8·052	7·100
B. *Non-Food Crops*		
I. *Oil Seeds*.		
Sesamums	..	..
Rape and Mustard	..	..
Linseed	..	..
Total oil seeds	—	..
II. *Other Non-Food Crops*:		
Cotton	..	..
Tobacco	0·004	0·003
Total other non-food crops	0·004	0·003
C. *Miscellaneous Crops* (*Not included above*) (Specify names)*		
Turmeric	—	—
Total C. miscellaneous crops	..	..

Source—Annual Season and Crop Report for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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TABLE 3·9—Gross irrigated area (cropwise) from 1959 to 1960

(Area Figures in Thousand Acres)

Crops	Agricultural Year 1959-60	Agricultural Year 1960-61
1	2	3
A. *Food Crops*		
I. *Cereals:*		
Rice	0·016	0·014
Maize	0·156	0·155
Wheat	1·562	1·631
Barley	4·031	4·082
Others	6·758	6·629
Total cereals	12·523	12·510
II. Total Pulses	0·683	0·005
Total food grains (Total I & II)	13·206	12·515
III. *Other Food Crops*		
Sugarcane	..	..
Chillies	0·002	0·003
Ginger	..	..
Potato	0·282	0·285
Other Food Crops	0·267	0·949
Total other food crops	0·551	1·237
Total A. food crops	13·757	13·752
Non-Food Crops:		
Tobacco	0·007	0·004
Oil Seeds	..	..
Cotton	..	..
Total non-food crops	0·007	0·004
C. *Miscellaneous*		
Other Crop (Not included above)	..	..
Total irrigated area under all crops (A+B+C)	13·764	13·757
Area Irrigated more than once	4·014	4·461
Irrigated Area	9·750	9·296

Source—Annual Season and Crop Report, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·10—Irrigated area (from 1959 to 1960)

(Area Figures in Thousand Acres)

Agricultural Year	Area Irrigated by Kuhls
	Private
1959-60	9·750
1960-61	9·296

Source—Annual Season and Crop Report, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·11—Medium and minor irrigation projects including Kuhls

Serial No.	Schemes Sub-Division wise	Expenditure	Culturable Commandable approximate area
1	2	3	4
Sub-Division Kalpa			
1	Sangla Kuhl	3,11,600	3,200
2	Buktu kuhl	3,75,640	3,000
Sub-Division Poo			
1	Poo Kuhl	1,47,400	400

Source—Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·12—Standard Yield per acre and the yield per acre from 1959-60 to 1960-61 in Kinnaur District

Sl. No.	Crop	Agricultural Year 1959-60			Agricultural Year 1960-61		
		Standard Mds.	Condition factor	Current lbs.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor	Current lbs.
A.	*Food Crops*						
	I. *Cereals:*						
	Rice	..	..	1,037	..	..	1,361
	Wheat	..	..	903	..	..	660·57
	Maize	..	..	1,555	..	..	1,453
				Mds.			Mds.
	Barley	..	..	9—18	..	..	10—16
	Ragi	..	..	9—23	..	..	6—35
	Millets (Common)	..	..	5—0	..	..	4—0
	II. *Pulses*						
	Green Gram (Moong)	..	..	2—20	..	..	2—20
	Black Gram (Mash)	..	..	3—0	..	..	2—20
	Masur	..	..	2—20	..	..	2—20
	III. *Other Food Crops*						
	Potato	..	..	53—2	..	..	..
	Chillies	..	..	3—0	..	..	3—0
B.	*Non-Food Crops*						
	I. Oilseeds	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco	..	..	14—0	..	..	14—0

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·13—Agricultural Wages (from 1959 through 1960)

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour Rs. per day	Other Agricultural Labour Rs. per day	Herdsmen Rs. per day
	Carpenter Rs. per day	Blacksmith Rs. per day	Cobbler Rs. per day			
1959-60						
July 1959	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
August 1959	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
September 1959	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
October 1959	5·00	4·50	6·00	2·50	2·50	1·25
November 1959	5·00	4·50	6·00	2·50	2·50	1·25
December 1959	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
January 1960	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
February 1960	4·50	4·00	6·00	1·92	1·92	1·25
March 1960	4·50	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
April 1960	6·00	4·00	6·00	2·00	2·00	1·25
May 1960	4·50	4·50	6·00	2·00	2· 8	1·25
June 1960	5·00	4·50	6·00	2·50	2·50	1·25
1960-61						
July 1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
August 1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
September 1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
October 1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
November 1960	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
December 1960	3·50	3·50	(a)	3·50	3·00	(a)
January 1961	5·50	3·50	(a)	3·50	3·50	(a)
February 1961	4·81	3·56	(a)	3·43	3·25	2·75
March 1961	4·25	3·36	2·25	2·96	2·85	1·93
April 1961	4·47	3·83	2·00	2·99	3·50	2·00
May 1961	4·91	3·75	2·00	3·00	3·50	1·50
June 1961	4·63	3·74	2·00	2·92	3·50	2·00

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3·14—Farm prices of principal crops (from 1959-60 to 1960-61)

Crops	Agricultural Year 1959-60	Agricultural Year 1960-61
1	2	3
Rice	(a)	35·00
Wheat	40·00	37·12
Jawar	(a)	(a)
Bajra	(a)	(a)
Barley	29·00	31·00
Gram	(a)	(a)
Maize	35·00	35·00
Cotton	(a)	(a)
Sesamum	(a)	(a)
Tobacco	(a)	(a)
Ginger	(a)	(a)

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 4·1—Statistics of Industrial Technical Institutes Training-cum-Production centre started by the Department of Industries (position as on 1st April 1961)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Place Sub-Division-wise	Date of start	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Sub-Division Nachar			
1	Government Leather Centre	Chholtu	April, 1961	Welfare Scheme
2	Government Weaving Centre	Chholtu	1961	,,
3	Government Blanket & Tweeds common facility-cum-production Centre.	Nachar	1961	
4	Government Naglawan Centre	Paunda	1-4-1961	
	Sub-Division Kalpa			
1	Government Drugget Making Centre	Sangla	1-10-1961	
2	Government Walnut Wood Carving Centre	Sangla	1961	
	Sub-Division Poo			
1	Government Leather Embroidery, Centre	Kanum	1-4-1961	
2	Government Weaving Centre	Rarang	1954	
3	Government Chain Stitch Embroidery Centre	Pilu	1-8-1961	
4	Government Gudmas & Namdas common facility-cum-production Centre.	Pilu	1961	On Pradesh Level.

Source—Department of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·2—List of Slate Quarries

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	Villages
1	Nachar	1. Bhabha
2	Kalpa	1. Kalpa
		2. Khangi
		3. Rogi
		4. Yuarangi
3	Sangla	1. Barua
		2. Chasu
		3. Kilba
		4. Rokti
4	Poo	1. Rarang

Source—Sub-Divisional Officer, Nachar and Kalpa.

TABLE 5·1—Number and description of registered documents and value of properties transferred

Year	Number of registration offices	Number of Registration					Aggregate Value of Property transferred by registered documents			Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts
		Immoveable property			Moveable property	Wills.	Affecting moveable property	Affecting immoveable property	Total			
		Compulsory	Optional	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951	1	9	..	9	..	..	9	..	10,100	10,100	127	15	142
1952	1	24	1	25	..	..	25	..	26,945	26,945	183	121	304
1953	1	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	5,135	5,135	92	3	95·75
1954	1	11	..	11	1	1	12	..	10,050	10,050	108	21	129
1955	1	12	..	12	..	..	12	..	32,970	32,970	220	20·25	240·25
1956	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	700	700	10	13·50	23·50
1957	1	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	6,675	6,675	61·25	7·50	68·75
1958	1	11	..	11	..	..	11	..	6,645	6,645	82·49	26·50	108·99
1959	1	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	9,550	9,550	78·75	30·75	109·50
1960	.												

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu District (H.P.)

TABLE 5·2—Civil justice—Number of suits instituted from 1955 to 1960

A. *Description of Suits*	Number of cases instituted in the year					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. Suits for money or movable property.	40	40	36	45	60	49
2. Suits for immovable property.	1	10	10	8	12	14
3. Suits for specific relief .	6	7	2	12	5	8
4. Mortgage suits . .	12	..	..	..	..	..
5. Matrimonial suits . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads.	9	1	8	4	3	2
Total	68	58	56	69	80	73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Value of civil suits instituted (1955 to 1961).	4,118·00	6,150·00	4,525·31	8,898·36	1,144·12	18,079·19

Source—Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·3—Strength of police (as on 31st December, 1960)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Description of the staff										
		S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	A.S.I.	H.Cs.	Constables	Radio Operator Incharge	Radio Operators	Wireless Inspectors	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Kinnaur . .	..	1	..	7	5	33	117	1	2	..	166

Source—Inspector General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·4—Co-operative Societies

Kind of Societies	Number of Societies during the years		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4
Central			
Tehsil Union	1	1	1
Primary Agricultural			
Multipurpose	11	14	18
Better Farming	..	1	1
Service Co-operative	..	..	1
Primary Non-Agricultural			
Multipurpose	..	..	1
Total	12	16	22

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·5—Membership of Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Number of members during the years					
	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60	
	Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies	Individuals	Societies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central						
Tehsil Union	..	11	..	11	..	11
Primary Agricultural						
Multipurpose	1,276	..	944	..	1,215	..
Better Farming	..	..	44	..	44	..
Service Co-operatives	..	..	..	..	12	..
Primary Non-agricultural						
Multipurpose	..	..	..	..	497	..
Total	1,276	11	988	11	1,768	11

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·6—Share capital of Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Share capital during the years		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4
Central			
Tehsil Union	5,100	6,800	7,000
Primary Agricultural			
Multipurpose	35,850	37,074	31,000
Better Farming	..	528	1,000
Primary Non-Agricultural			
Multipurpose	..	..	24,000
Total	40,950	44,402	63,000

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·7—Working Capital of Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Working capital during the years		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4
Central			
Tehsil Union . . .	67,142	69,424	73,000
Primary Agricultural			
Multipurpose . . .	1,40,717	1,56,716	1,17,000
Better Farming . . .	..	528	1,000
Primary Non-Agricultural			
Multipurpose . . .	..	..	1,44,000
Total .	2,07,859	2,26,668	3,35,000

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·8—Loans advanced by the Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Amount of Loan advanced during the years		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4
Multipurpose (Agricultural)	..	944	4,000

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·9—Loans recovered by the Co-operative Societies

Type of Societies	Amount of Loan recovered during the years		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4
Multipurpose (Agricultural)	21,891	18,523	1,000

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·10—Criminal Justice, number of criminal cases tried, Persons convicted (1951 to 1960)

Year	Offences against State and Public tranquility		Murder		Other serious offences against the person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft		House trespass		Number of cases in which property was stolen		Amoun of pro-perty	
	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	No. of cases	Amount	S	Re
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 (*a*)	16 (*b*)	16 (*c*)	1 (*d*
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	9	2,105·75		
1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	2	2	14	2,479·50		
1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	6	502·50		
1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	2	1	14	1,095·25		
1955	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	6	6	..	..	14	1,373·50		
1956	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	6	505·50		
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	1	1	15	2,658·19		
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	6	639·00		
1959	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	11	1,813·00		
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	2	2	..	8	318·00		

T=Tried. S=Stolen. Re=Recovered. C=Convicted.

Source—Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·11—Government treasuries and sub-treasuries as on 1st April 1961

Serial No.	Place name where Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries exist
1	2
1	Kalpa Treasury

Source—Under Secretary (Finance) Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 6·1—Number of Educational Institutions (including aided institutions) for the year 1960-61

College		High Schools		Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Training Institutions	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
..	..	3	..	4	..	66	..	..	..

Source—Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 6·2—Teachers in Educational Institutions as on 31st March 1961

Number of Teachers					
High Schools		Middle Schools		Primary Schools	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	2	20	..	105	1

Source—Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 6·3—Scholars in Educational Institutions during 1960-61

College		High Schools		Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Training Institutions	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—	—	434	78	199	36	1,028	201	..	..

Source—Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 6·4—List of Schools

Serial No.	Place alongwith Hadbast Number		Sub-Division
1	2		3
	Government High Schools		
1	Kalpa	(35)	Kalpa
2	Sangla	(18)	,,
3	Kanum	(49)	Poo
	Government Middle Schools		
1	Chargaon	(2)	Nachar
2	Nachar	(167)	,,
3	Sapni	(11)	Kalpa
4	Ribba	(24)	Poo
	Government Primary Schools		
1	Bara	(162)	Nachar
2	Bara Kamba	(171)	
3	Bhabha Bei	(1)	
4	Bhabha Katgaon	(1)	
5	Bhabha Yangpo	(1)	
6	Bhabha Kafnoo	(1)	
7	Chora	(160)	
8	Chhota Kamba	(172)	
9	Gharshu	(173)	
10	Jani	(7)	
11	Kangos	(164)	
12	Kachang Rokchang Gharshu	(173)	
13	Kandar	(169)	
14	Natpa	(168)	
15	Panwi	(166)	
16	Punang	(8)	
17	Rupi	(170)	
18	Sungra	(165)	
19	Taranda	(161)	
20	Taranda-Nigulsary	(161)	
21	Urni	(3)	
22	Yula	(4)	
23	Baring	(21)	Kalpa
24	Barua	(12)	
25	Barsering	(15)	
26	Chasu	(14)	
27	Chitkal	(17)	
28	Kamru	(19)	
29	Kanahi	(10)	
30	Khangi	(40)	
31	Kilba	(9)	
32	Koti	(38)	
33	Mahbar	(20)	
34	Miru	(5)	
35	Pangi	(41)	
36	Purbani	(23)	
37	Poari-Tangling	(22)	
38	Rakcham	(16)	
39	Rogi	(34)	
40	Sangla	(18)	
41	Shong	(13)	
42	Akpa	(43)	Poo
43	Asrang	(46)	
44	Chango	(61)	
45	Charang	(28)	
46	Chuling	(57)	
47	Dabling	(31)	
48	Giabong	(51)	
49	Hango	(56)	
50	Jangi	(44)	
51	Kunu	(27)	
52	Lipa	(45)	
53	Labrang	(48)	
54	Leo	(58)	
55	Morang	(29)	
56	Nako	(59)	
57	Nisang	(30)	
58	Pilu-Koila	(47)	
59	Poo	(55)	
60	Rarang	(42)	
61	Rispa	(25)	
62	Ropa	(52)	
63	Shalkar	(62)	
64	Sumrah	(63)	
65	Sunam	(53)	
66	Thangi	(26)	

Source—Director of Education, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7·1—Occupational distribution of applications on Live Register of Employment Exchange, Solon for Kinnaur District from the date of its start to the end of the year, 1960

Period	Number on live register of applicants for employment in							
	Industrial Supervisory Services	Skilled and Semi-skilled Services	Clerical Services	Educational Services	Domestic Services	Unskilled Services	Other Services	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10th February, 1960 to 31st December, 1960	1	6	1	3	5	29	..	45
Total .	1	6	1	3	5	29	..	45

Source—Director of Employment, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7·2—Registration and Placing work done by Employment Exchange Solon, for Kinnaur District

Period	Number of candidates registered				Number of vacancies registered	Number of candidates placed				At the end of the Period—	
	Clerical	Skilled	Unskilled	Total		Clerical	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Number on Live Register	Vacancies being dealt with
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10th Feb., 1960 to 31st Dec., 1960	5	7	121	133	284	2	1	33	36	45	49
Total .	5	7	121	133	284	2	1	33	36	45	49

NOTE—No Exchange existed in Kinnaur District during the period under review. The figures shown above represent the work done for District Kinnaur by the District Employment Exchange, Solon.

Source—Director of Employment, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 8·1—Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries (both Allopathic and Ayurvedic) from 1961-62, 1962-63

Year	Hospital and Dispensaries	Number of Patients Treated			Number of beds available	Number of Persons Employed as		
		Indoor	Outdoor	Total		Doctors	Vaids	Nurses, Dais and Midwives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	6	1,958	37,992	39,950	10	2 & one D.M.O.	5	Nurse .. .. One Dai .. .. One Midwives .. Three
1962-63	18	2,389	83,980	86,369	30	3 & One D.M.O.	5	Nurse .. .. One Nurse Dai .. One Midwives .. Five

Source—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 8·2—List of Medical and Public Health Institutions

Serial No.	Name of Institutions	Sub-Division	Type of Institution
	District Hospital, Kalpa	Kalpa	District Hospital
	Allopathic Dispensaries		
1	Rupi	Nachar	Allopathic
1	Morang	Poo	,,
2	Poo	Poo	,,
	Ayurvedic Dispensaries		
1	Bhabha	Nachar	Ayurvedic
2	Chhoto Kamba	,,	,,
3	Nachar	,,	,,
4	Saldang	,,	,,
1	Chitkul	Kalpa	,,
2	Rakcham	,,	,,
3	Sangla	,,	,,
1	Charang	Poo	,,
2	Giabong	,,	,,
3	Lipa	,,	,,
4	Ribba	,,	,,
1	T.B. Clinic, Kalpa	Kalpa	T.B. Clinic
2	T.B. Clinic, Poo	Poo	T.B. Clinic
3	Primary Health Centre, Kanum	Poo	Primary Health Centre

Source—Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 9·1—Panchayats and Judicial Panchayats (grouped tehsil-wise)

Sub-Division	Tehsil Sub-Tehsil	Gram and Nyaya Panchayat	Patwar Circle/s covered by the Panchayat	Headquarters of the Panchayat (Gram/Judicial)	No. of Members in each panchayat including sar-Panch	
					Gram	Nyaya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nachar	Tehsil Nachar	Bhabha	Bhabha	Bhabha	15	15
		Paunda	Ramni Paunda & Nachar	Paunda	25	15
		Rupi	Rupi & Natpa	Rupi	25	50
		Urni	Urni	Urni	17	15
Kalpa	Tehsil Kalpa	Kalpa	Koti & Kalpa	Chini	17	15
		Tangling	Tangling	Tangling	15	15
	Tehsil Sangla	Kilba	Sapni	Kilba	15	15
		Rakcham	Rakcham	Rakcham	11	15
		Sangla	Sangla	Sangla	17	15
Poo	Sub-Tehsil Hangrang	Chango	Chango	Chango	11	15
		Leo	Leo	Leo	13	15
	Sub Tehsil Poo	Giabong	Giabong	Giabong	15	15
		Poo	Poo	Poo	11	15
	Tehsil Morang	Akpa	Akpa	Akpa	13	15
		Kanum	Kanum	Kanum	13	15
		Lipa	Lipa	Lipa	13	15
		Morang	Morang & Thangi	Morang	15	15
		Ribba	Ribba	Ribba	15	15

Source—Director of Panchayats, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 9·2—Number of Criminal cases tried and Civil Suits instituted in Nyaya Panchayats

	Year 1958-59		Year 1959-60		Year 1960-61	
	R	C	R	C	R	C
I. *Criminal Justice*						
A. Offences or nature of proceedings under Indian Penal Code—						
1. Offences against State, Public Tranquility, safety and justice	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Offences against the person	..	..	32	20	98	47
3. Offences against the person and property or against property only	..	..	..	..	4	4
B. Offences against the vaccination Act, 1880 (Act XIII of 1880)	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Offences against the cattle trespass Act, 1871	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Offences against the prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total A+B+C+D	..	..	32	20	102	51

	Year 1958-59	Year 1959-60	Year 1960-61
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
E. Fines Imposed and realised for the offences during each year	..	92·00	712·50

	Year		Year		Year	
	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)
II. *Civil Justice*						
1. No. of Civil suits Instituted (I) and Decided (D) in the Nayaya Panchayats during each year	..	..	17	17	31	24
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	
2. Total Value of the suits in each year	..		443·00		1,971·25	

R =Reported.
C =Convicted.
(I) =Instituted.
(D) =Decided.

Source—The Director of Panchayats, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 10·1—Village Roads in Kalpa Sub-Division (as on 1st April 1961)

Serial No.	Name of Road From village to village	Length	Authority who maintains the Road
1	2	3	4
		M. F.	
1	Jeepable road from Chini to Kalpa	1 0	Gram Panchayat Kalpa.
2	Bridle path from Koti to Chungling	2 0	
3	Bridle path from Koti to Telingi	1 0	
4	Bridle path from Duni to Duni Kanda	2 5	
5	Bridle path from Khangi to Jhulla	1 7	
6	Bridle path from Rali to Mahbar	5 0	Gram Panchayat Tangling
7	Bridle path from Shong khud to village Shong	2 0	Gram Panchayat Sangla.

Source—Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalpa.

NOTE —Figures of village roads in respect of Nachar and Poo Sub-Divisions are not available.

TABLE 10·2—Roads and Bungalow A—Maintained by the P.W.D. (as on 1st April 1961)

Serial No.	Class of Road IA—Motorable—Metalled; II—Jeepable; III—Others; IB—Motorable—Unmetalled (Write IA or IB or II or III to indicate class)	Name of Road (By which it is commonly known)	Length of Road		Name and Location of Circuit House/ Dak Bungalow/Rest House/Inspection Bungalow on the Road and Remarks. (Specify the types of accommodations) as Circuit House/Rest House etc.		
			M.	F.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
					Name of Location	Class	No. of sets
1	III	Karcham Sangla Chitkul road	12	..	Karcham Rest House ..	III	2
2	II	Old Mule Hindustan Tibet Road from Tapri to Poo	66	..	1. Urni Rest House .	II	1
					2. Urni Rest House .	III	1
					3. Rogi Rest House .	II	2
					4. Pangi Rest House .	II	2
					5. Jangi Rest House .	II	2
					6. Kanum Rest House .	II	2
					7. Poo Rest House .	II	2
					8. Namgia Rest House .	II	2
					9. Nachar Rest House .	—	2
					10. Taranda Rest House .	—	2
					11. Sholtu Rest House .	—	2
					12. Sangla Rest House .	—	2
					13. Kalpa Rest House .	—	2
					14. Rupi Rest House .	—	2
					15. Chora Rest House .	—	1
					16. Kilba Rest House .	—	1
					17. Purbani Rest House .	—	1
					18. Shongtong Rest House	—	1

Source—1. Chief Engineer P.W.D.

2. Chief Conservator of Forests.

TABLE 10·3—Maximum Rates for Porters, Mules and Riding ponies fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, Kinnaur District, Kalpa (H.P.) in pursuance of Government of India letter No. 7/5/59/HIM, dated the 1st January, 1960, received with Under Secretary (Finance) to H.P. Administration letter No. FIN.10-64/59, dated the 22nd January, 1960

Serial No.	Stages		Distance	Rate per porter	Rate for loading mules	Rate for riding ponies
	From	To				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEW HINDUSTAN TIBET ROAD		Miles	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Rampur	Jeori	16	2·50	6·00	8·00
2	Jeori	Chora	7	2·50	6·00	8·00
	OLD HINDUSTAN TIBET ROAD					
3	Rampur	Gaura	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
4	Gaura	Sarahan	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
5	Sarahan	Chora	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
6	Chora	Paunda	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
7	Paunda	Wangtu	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
8	Wangtu	Urni (H.S.)	10	2·50	6·00	8·00
9	Wangtu	Choltu (H.S.)	7	2·50	6·00	8·00
10	Choltu	Urni (H.S.)	5	2·50	3·00	4·00
11	Urni	Rogi	10	2·50	6·00	8·00
12	Rogi	Kalpa (H.S.)	4	2·50	3·00	4·00
13	Rogi	Pangi	10	2·50	6·00	8·00
14	Kalpa	Pangi (H.S.)	6	2·50	6·00	8·00
15	Pangi	Jangi	15	3·00	12·00	14·00
16	Jangi	Kanum	12	3·00	9·00	11·00
17	Kanum	Poo	16	4·00	12·00	14·00
18	Poo	Namgia	8	3·00	9·00	11·00
19	Namgia	Shipkila	6	3·00	9·00	11·00
20	Pangi	Asrang *via* Kasang Kandha	14	4·00	..	..
	HANGRANG VALLEY					
21	Namgia	Tashigang	5	3·00	9·00	11·00
22	Tashigang	Nako or Maling	8	3·00	12·00	14·00
23	Nako	Chango	12	3·00	12·00	14·00
24	Chango	Changrizing	9	3·00	12·00	14·00
25	Changrizing	Zangchan	12	3·00	12·00	14·00
26	Chango	Shalkar	3	3·00	..	..
27	Shalkar	Sumrah	12	4·00	12·00	14·00
	GANGUAL OR ROPA VALLEY					
28	Kanum	Shiasu	11	3·00	9·00	11·00
29	Poo	Shiasu	10	3·00	9·00	11·00
30	Shiaso	Ropa	8	3·00	9·00	11·00
31	Shiaso	Sunam Kanda	7	3·00	9·00	11·00
32	Hango	Sunam *via* Sunam Pass	12	4·00	..	..
	GANGUAL TO HANGRANG VALLEY					
33	Sunam Kanda	Hango	8	4·00	12·00	14·00
34	Hango	Leo	7	3·00	12·00	14·00
35	Poo	Hango or Chuling *via* Poo Pass	9	4·00	..	..

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TABLE 10·3—contd.

Serial No	Stages From	Stages To	Distance	Rate per porter	Rate for loading mules	Rate for riding ponies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		BHABHA VALLEY	Miles	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
36	Jangi	Lipa	7	3·00	9·00	11·00
37	Lipa	Asrang	7	3·00	9·00	11·00
38	Lipa	Kanum	8	3·00	9·00	11·00
39	Wangtu	Bhabha	10	2·50	6·00	8·00
40	Bhabha	Chargaon *via* Chargaon Kanda	7	3·00	..	..
		LEFT BANK OF SUTLEJ VALLEY				
41	Wangtu	Kilba	11	2·50	6·00	8·00
42	Tapri	Kilba (H.S.)	5	2·50	3·00	4·00
43	Choltu	Kilba (H.S.)	4	2·50	3·00	4·00
44	Choltu	Karcham	8	2·50	6·00	8·00
45	Tapri	Rakcham	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
46	Karcham	Shongtong	7	2·50	6·00	8·00
47	Kilba	Shongtong	10	2·50	6·00	8·00
48	Shongtong	Kalpa	6	2·50	6·00	8·00
49	Shongtong	Purbani	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
50	Purbani	Ribba	8	2·50	6·00	8·00
51	Ribba	Morang	9	3·00	9·00	11·00
52	Morang	Thangi	5	3·00	9·00	11·00
53	Morang	Nisang	12	4·00	12·00	14·00
54	Ribba	Thangi	11	3·00	9·00	11·00
55	Thangi	Kunu or Charang	12	3·00	12·00	14·00
56	Kunu	Charang	1	1·00	..	..
57	Charang	Lalanti Camp	6	3·00	..	..
58	Lalanti Camp	Chitkal	9	4·00	..	..
59	Wangtu	Tapri (H.S.)	6	2·50	3·00	4·00
60	Shongtong	Baring	1	1·00	..	..
		BASPA VALLEY				
61	Kilba	Barua Khad	6	2·50	6·00	8·00
62	Barua Khad	Sangla	9	2·50	6·00	8·00
63	Karcham	Sangla	12	2·50	6·00	8·00
64	Sangla	Rakcham	8	3·00	9·00	11·00
65	Rakcham	Chitkal	8	3·00	9·00	11·00
66	Mahbar	Sangla *via* Haran Ghati	8	4·00	..	..
		PANDARBIS PARGANAS				
67	Chora	Rupi	9	3·00	9·00	11·00

(H.S.) means halting stage.

NOTE—I. (*a*) For a stage of 9 miles and below no additional payment will be made to the porters for the return journey.

(*b*) For a stage of 10 to 16 miles inclusive, porters will be entitled to one-half of the stipulated rates for the return journey.

(*c*) Stages of 17 miles or beyond will be considered as two or more stages as the case may be, an additional 50% for each stage will be paid for the return journey.

(*d*) The principles staged above will apply to other stages which have not been specifically fixed in the list above.

NOTE II—The maximum permissible limit of loads for a mule or pony will be 2 maunds (73 Kg.) and for a porter 25 seers (23 Kg.).

NOTE III—Load carrying mules or ponies will be allowed no additional fare for the return journey.

NOTE IV—For halting days the fare for the load carrying mules, ponies, or riding ponies will be half of the stipulated rate for the succeeding stage. Porters required to halt will be paid at full rate of the succeeding stage.

NOTE V—The rates stipulated in the above list will remain constant throughout the year.

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Kinnaur District.

TABLE 10·4—Telephone, Telegraph and Wireless facilities as on 1st April, 1961

Serial No.	Place names where Telephone Telegraph/Wireless facilities exist, indicating types of facilities	Name of Sub-Division in respect of place names indicated in Col. 2
1	2	3
1	Kalpa. (Wireless Station of the Posts & Telegraphs Department).	Kalpa Sub-Division

Source—Under Secretary, General Administration Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 10·5—List of Post Offices as on 31st March, 1961

Serial No.	Name of place alongwith Hadbast number and name of Sub-Division	Category of Post Office
	SUB-DIVISION NACHAR	
1	Bhabha (1)	Extra Departmental Branch Office.
2	Chargaon (2)	
3	Chora (160)	
4	Nachar (167)	
5	Panwi (166)	
6	Paunda-Solding (163)	
7	Rupi (170)	
8	Taranda (161)	
9	Urni (3)	
	SUB-DIVISION KALPA	
1	Barua (12)	Extra Departmental Branch Office.
2	Kalpa (35)	Sub-office.
3	Kilba (9)	Extra Departmental Branch Office.
4	Pangi (41)	
5	Purbani (23)	
6	Rakcham (16)	
7	Rogi (34)	
8	Sangla (18)	
9	Sapni (11)	

Serial No	Name of place alongwith Hadbast number and name of Sub-Division	Category of Post Office
	SUB-DIVISION POO	
1	Chango (61)	Extra Departmental Branch Office.
2	Charang (28)	
3	Jangi (44)	
4	Kanum (49)	
5	Leo (38)	
6	Lipa (45)	
7	Morang (29)	
8	Nako (59)	
9	Namgia (33)	
10	Nisang (30)	
11	Poo (55)	
12	Rarang (42)	
13	Rispa (25)	
14	Sunam (53)	
15	Thangi (26)	

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TABLE 10·6—Broadcasting receiving licenses issued in post offices from 1953-54 to 1960-61

1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	10	15	36	40	51	72	109

Source—Post Master General, Punjab Circle.

TABLE 11·1—Banks (as on 1st April 1961)

Serial No.	Name of Bank (Scheduled/Non-Scheduled) (to be listed separately)	No. of Branches of the district	Place names where these Branches of Bank are Functioning	Date of opening
1		3	4	5
1	*Non-Scheduled Banks*			
	Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	Kalpa	10-11-60

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 11·2—Life Insurance Statistics for the Kinnaur District for the year (1951-52 to 1960-61)

Year	No. and type of policies purchased by public yearwise		Total value of all policies purchased	Premium collected yearly
	Endowment	Others		
	2	3	4	5
				Rs. nP.
1958-59	5	..	39,000	250·28
1959-60	4	2	23,000	757·70
1960-61	19	9	1,03,000	2,997·92

Source—Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, The Mall, Simla-1.

TABLE 12·1-A—Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements (during 1956 and 1961)

Particulars of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements	Number during the year 1956
I. *Cattle (Cows, Bull etc.)*	
(*a*) Males over 3 years—	
(*i*) Breeding	288
(*ii*) Working	3,826
(*iii*) Others	304
Total (*a*)	4,418
(*b*) Females over 3 years—	
(*i*) Breeding—	
(1) In milk	2,547
(2) Dry and not calved	4,578
(*ii*) Working	..
(*iii*) Others	33
Total (*b*)	7,158
(*c*) Young Stock	5,237
Total Cattle	16,813
II. *Sheep*	
(a) One year and above	49,721
(*b*) Below one year	15,786
Total Sheep	65,507
III. *Goats*	
(*a*) One year and above	41,235
(*b*) Below one year	11,139
Total Goats	52,374
IV. *Horses and Ponies*	
(*a*) Three years and above	884
(*b*) Below three years	233
Total Horses and Ponies	1,117
V. *Others*	
(*a*) Mules	70
(*b*) Donkeys	1,861
(*c*) Camels	..
(*d*) Pigs	..
Total Others	1,931
GRAND TOTAL LIVESTOCK (I TO V)	1,37,742
Poultry	
(*a*) Fowls	1,688
(*b*) Ducks	..
(*c*) Others	..
Total Poultry	1,688
Agricultural Implements	
(*a*) Ploughs—	
(*i*) Wooden	3,551
(*ii*) Iron	..
Total Ploughs	3,551

Source—Annual Season and Crop Report 1959-60.

TABLE 12·1-B—Number of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements

Particulars of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements	Number in 1961	
	Rural	Total
1	2	3
I. *Cattles (Cows, Bull etc.)*		
(*a*) Males over 3 years—		
(*i*) Breeding only	220	220
(*ii*) Working only	4,016	4,016
(*iii*) Breeding and working both	553	553
(*iv*) Others	229	229
Total (*a*)	5,018	5,018
(*b*) Females over 3 years—		
(*i*) Breeding only—		
(1) In milk	2,373	2,373
(2) Dry	4,500	4,500
(3) Not calved	1,157	1,157
(*ii*) Cows used for work only	6	6
(*iii*) Cows not in use for work or breeding purposes	57	57
Total (*b*)	8,093	8,093
(*c*) Young stock	7,015	7,015
Total Cattles (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*)	20,126	20,126
II. *Yak*		
(*a*) 3 years and under	123	123
(*b*) Above 3 years—		
(*i*) Male	298	298
(*ii*) Female	115	115
Total (*b*)	413	413
Total (*a*) & (*b*)	536	536

Particulars of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements	Number in 1961	
	Rural	Total
1	2	3
III. *Sheep*		
(*a*) One year and above	32,280	32,280
(*b*) Below one year	10,136	10,136
Total Sheep	42,422	42,422
IV. *Goats*		
(*a*) One year and above	15,245	15,245
(*b*) Below one year	3,608	3,608
Total Goats	18,853	18,853
V. *Horses and Ponies*—		
(*a*) Three years and above	580	580
(*b*) Upto three years	177	177
Total Horses and Ponies	757	757
VI. *Others*		
(*a*) Mules	122	122
(*b*) Donkeys	1,704	1,704
(*c*) Camels	..	..
(*d*) Pigs	..	..
Total Others	1,826	1,826
GRAND TOTAL LIVESTOCK (I TO VI)	84,520	84,520
Poultry		
(*a*) Fowls	2,485	2,485
(*b*) Ducks	...	...
(*c*) Others	..	..
Total Poultry	2,485	2 485
Agricultural Implements		
(*a*) Ploughs—		
(*i*) Wooden	4,136	4,136
(*ii*) Iron	..	..
Total Ploughs	4,136	4,136

Source—Annual Season and Crop Report, 1960-61.

TABLE 12·2—Livestock Mortality from contagious diseases (during 1956-57 to 1960-61).

Particulars of Diseases etc.	Incidence of Seizures and Mortality, from the Diseases during the years					
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Seizures	Mortality	Seizures	Mortality	Seizures	Mortality
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foot and Mouth Disease	150	..	1,861	..	10	..
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Quarter	..	..	6	6	14	14
Rabies	10	7	..	..	103	11
Mange	457	..	1,245	..	1,007	..
Distemper	..	..	..	..	1	..
Goat-Pox	..	..	..	..	10	..
Other Diseases	7,840	..	9,540	..	14,767	..
Grand Total	8,457	7	12,652	6	15,912	25
Foot and Mouth Disease	2,928	..	5	..	..	..
Black Quarter	16	16	..	..	..	..
Mange	1,204	..	626	..	..	..
Other Diseases	14,033	..	34,646	..	..	..
Grand Total	18,181	16	35,277	..	..	..

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 12·3—Veterinary aid provided by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on tour (during 1956-57 to 1960-61)

Year	No. of Veterinary Surgeons employed	Other Staff employed	No. of visits	Cases Treated			Castrations performed
				Contagious diseases	Non-Contagious diseases	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1956-57	..	2	18	617	1,681	2,298	22
1957-58	..	4	23	1,415	792	2,207	47
1958-59	..	4	69	1,246	1,188	2,434	531
1959-60	1	4	83	1,495	1,196	2,694	193
1960-61	2	11	146	419	8,771	9,190	335

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 12·4—Veterinary Aid provided during 1956-57 to 1960-61

Year	No. of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of Cases treated			Inoculations performed	Castrations performed
		In-patients	Out-patients	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956-57	*1*	..	*975*	975	..	35
1957-58	2	.	2,100	2,100	22	77
1958-59	2	..	4,303	4,303	200	222
1959-60	2	..	6,349	6,349	..	234
1960-61	5	..	5,145	5,415	..	120

Source- -Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 12·5—Statistics of Veterinary Institutions (like hospitals, dispensaries, breeding farms) functioning as on 1st April 1961

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Date of start	Place	Sub-Division
1	2	3	4	5
1	Veterinary Hospital	21st January, 1961	Nachar	Nachar
2	Veterinary Hospital	29th May, 1956	Kalpa	Kalpa
3	Veterinary Dispensary	30th October, 1957 upgraded as Vety. Hospital w.e.f. 22-6-61.	Sangla	Kalpa
4	Veterinary Hospital	12th January, 1961	Jangi	Poo
5	Veterinary Hospital	13th February, 1961	Poo	Poo

Source- –Animal Husbandry Department Kinnaur District,

TABLE 13·1—Calendar of important events

Serial No.	Name of Event	Year
1	2	3
1	Visit of James Baillie Fraser . .	1815
2	Visit of Alexandar Gerard . .	1817-1823
3	Visit of Victor Jacquemont . .	1830
4	Visit of Lord Dalhousie . .	1848-1856
5	Moravian Mission by Rev. E. Pagell .	1865
6	First regular settlement of Bushahr State	1890-1892
7	Re-establishment of Moravian Mission	1900
8	Visit of Emerson	1912
9	'Tarmim' Settlement of Chini .	1926
10	Visit of Dr. w.g.n. Van Der Sleen .	1926
11	Formation of Himachal Pradesh .	1948
12	Visit of Rahul Sanskrityayan . .	1948
13	First General Election . . .	1951
14	Opening of High School at Kalpa .	1952
15	First visit of the Lt. Governor Himachal Pradesh	1952
16	Arrival of the First Jeep at Kalpa .	1959
17	Formation of Kinnaur District .	1960
18	Opening of District Hospital . .	1960
19	Visit of the Scheduled Tribes Commission	1960

TABLE 14·1—Year-wise progress of community development programme from 1956-57 to 1960-61

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. *General*—					
Number of Blocks	1	1	1	1	3
Population covered ('000 persons)	28	28	82	28	0·406
Number of villages covered (Area covered in Sq. miles)	33	63	63	63	77
II. *People's Achievements*—					
(in lakhs of Rs.)					
Total	..	0·722	0·12	0·195	0·651
III. *Physical Achievements*—					
Agriculture					
Distribution of improved Seed (Mds.)	5	65	165	233	105
Chemical fertilizers distributed (Mds.)	..	5	50	55	1
Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	1
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	..	33	61	145	32
Chemical pesticides distributed (Mds.)	..	·5	·5	·5	·5
Compost pits dug (Nos.)	..	107	106	267	239
Area brought under Japanese method of cultivation (Acres)	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry					
Improved animals supplied etc.	..	..	..	..	4
Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	..	40	..	..	..
Animal castrated (Nos.)	..	400	1,059	68	249
Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Irrigation					
Net additional area irrigated	..	..	89	4	..
Land Reclamation & Improvement					
Land reclaimed	..	..	..	..	16
Area bunded or terraced	..	..	..	..	..
Health and Rural Sanitation					
Primary Health Centres started (Nos.)	..	..	..	1	1
Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	..	5	149	42	16
Pacca drains constructed	..	..	..	..	..
Village lanes paved	..	..	..	..	..
Soakage pits constructed (Nos.)	..	1	13	38	20
Drinking water wells/bowlies constructed (Nos.)	..	..	2	11	4
Drinking water wells/bowlies renovated (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Drinking water wells/bowlies disinfected (Nos.)	8	35	157	43	50
Hand pumps installed (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 14·1—contd.

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
Social Education					
Literacy centres started (Nos.)	12	12	2	19	11
Adults made literate (Nos.)	213	1,010	150	243	32
Reading rooms and libraries started (Nos.)	..	..	4	10	2
Cultural/film shows organised (Nos.)	20	220	276	159	258
Youth clubs started (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	8
Farmers' Unions started	..	..	..	..	..
Functional Gram Sahayak's camps organised (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	5
Functional leaders trained (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	50
Women's Programme					
Mahila Samities/mandals (Nos.)	..	..	1	1	7
Women's Camps held (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Balwadis/nurseries started (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Smokeless Chullahas installed (Nos.)	..	..	..	1	1
Communications					
Kacha road constructed (Miles)	..	..	3	..	..
Existing kacha roads improved (Miles)	33	251	89	149	142
Culverts constructed (Nos.)	..	..	5	..	..
Culverts repaired (Nos.)	..	..	3	1	..
Village and Small Industries					
Improved ghanis introduced (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing machines distributed (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Bee-hives introduced (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative					
Co-operative Societies organised	..	..	..	..	..
Credit	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	..	..	..	..	..
Earning	..	..	..	..	..
Others (including multipurpose) (Nos.)	12	2	2	4	6

Source—Development Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·1—Forest area from 1951-52 to 1960-61

Year	Area of Forests						Revenue
	Protected Forests		Unclassed or undemarcated Forests		Total		
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Mile	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 . .	107·42	278·22	42·02	108·83	149·46	387·10	1,591
1952-53 . .	107 42	278·22	41 94	108·62	149·36	386·84	1,853
1953-54 . .	107·42	278 22	41·89	108 50	149·31	386·71	1,648
1954-55 . .	107·42	278·22	41 88	108·47	149·30	386·69	1,540
1955-56 . .	107·42	278·22	41·85	108·39	149·27	386·61	1,283
1956-57 . .	107·42	278·22	41·80	108·26	149·22	386·48	1,075
1957-58 .	107·42	278·22	41·78	108·21	149·20	386·43	1,596
1958-59 . .	107·41	278·19	41·71	108·03	149·18	386·38	2,331
1959-60 . .	107·41	278·19	41·68	107·95	149·09	386·14	2,313·41
1960-61 . .	107 41	278·19	41·67	107·93	149·08	386·12	3,125·20

N.B.—Due to re-adjustment of boundaries of the Kinnaur and Sarahan Division the exact figures of Kinnaur Division is not available.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·2—Forest area closed and open to grazing from 1951-52 to 1960-61

Year	Closed to animals				Open to animals			
	Whole Year		Part of year		Whole Year		Part of year	
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52 . .	3·70	9·58	..	..	145·74	377·47	..	..
1952-53 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·61	377·13	..	..
1953-54 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·61	377·13	..	..
1954-55 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·55	376·97	..	..
1955-56 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·52	376·90	..	..
1956-57 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·47	376·77	..	..
1957-58 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·45	376·72	..	..
1958-59 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	145·37	376·51	..	..
1959-60 . .	3·41	..	8·83	..	145·34	376·43	0·34	0·88
1960-61 . .	3·41	..	8·83	..	145·33	376·40	0·34	0·88

Year	Open to all animals except browsing animals				No. of animals grazed		
	Whole year		Part of year		Sheep and Goats	Other animals	Total
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.			
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951-52 . .	3·70	9·58	..	..	109,310	17,532	126,842
1952-53 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	106,347	16,908	123,256
1953-54 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	108,504	17,232	125,730
1954-55 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	110,962	17,468	128,430
1955-56 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	112,014	17,461	129,475
1956-57 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	111,509	17,255	128,764
1957-58 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	111,867	17,397	129,264
1958-59 . .	3·41	8·83	0·34	0·88	114,142	17,546	131,688
1959-60 . .	145·34	376·43	0·34	0·88	105,624	16,885	122,509
1960-61 . .	145·34	376·43	0·34	0·88	88,236	12,884	101,120

N.B.—Due to re-adjustment of boundaries of the Kinnaur and Sarahan Division the exact figures of Kinnaur Division is not available.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·3—General progress of afforestation from 1951-52 to 1960-61

Year	Area mainly natural		Area mainly artificial		Area afforested		Total	
	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.	Acre	'000 Sq. Km.	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52 . .	70	0·28	140	0·56	..	..	210	0·84
1952-53 . .	72½	0·29	160	0·64	..	..	232½	0·93
1953-54 . .	42½	0·17	102¾	0·41	..	..	145¼	0·58
1954-55 . .	107	0·43	99	0·40	..	..	206	0·82
1955-56 . .	67	0·27	13	0·05	..	..	80	0·32
1956-57 . .	121	0·48	13½	0·54	..	..	134½	0·54
1957-58 . .	72	0·29	41	0·16	10	0·04	123	0·49
1958-59 . .	118	0·47	16	0·06	119½	0·48	253½	1·01
1959-60 . .	..	..	58	0·23	259	1·04	317	1·27
1960-61 . .	..	..	29	0·12	658	2·63	687	2·75

N.B.- -Due to re-adjustment of boundaries of the Kinnaur and Sarahan Divisions the exact figures of Kinnaur Division is not available.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·4—Outturn and Value of Major and Minor Forest Products from 1951-52 to 1960-61

Year	Major Products					Minor Products				
	Timber		Fuel		Total value	Fodder and Grazing	Grass other than Fodder	Gums and resin	Others	Total value
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value						
	'000 Cu. ft.	'000 Rs.	'000 Cu. ft.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.	'000 Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951-52 .	3,108	794	1,215	19	813	39	..	..	..	39
1952-53 .	727	1 365	1,214	19	1,384	39	..	..	..	39
1953-54 .	591	1,110	1,215	19	1,129	33	..	..	..	33
1954-55 .	626	1,520	3,396	27	1,547	37	..	..	..	37
1955-56 .	1,834	1,292	3,396	27	1,319	38	..	..	..	38
1956-57 .	768	1,154	3,396	27	1,181	39	..	..	..	39
1957-58 .	1,702	2,175	3,396	27	2,202	39	..	..	..	39
1958-59 .	1,183	2,379	3,396	27	2,406	42	..	..	.	42
1959-60 .	1,882	3,060	3,400	34	3,094	21	16	1	..	38
1960-61 .	501	2,197	3,396	32	2,229	37·952	..	8·400	0·024	40·376

N.B.- -Due to re-adjustment of boundaries of the Kinnaur and Sarahan Divisions the exact figures of Kinnaur Division is not available.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forest, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·5—Offences against forest wealth in Mahasu and Kinnaur Districts from 1951-52 to 1960-61

Year	Type of offences														
	Injury to Forest by fire			Un-authorised felling			Un-authorised grazing			Other Offences			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1951-52 . .	2	5	..	1	192	..	..	61	..	18	137	..	21	395	..
1952-53 . .	3	13	..	9	135	..	1	79	1	11	95	..	24	322	1
1953-54 . .	5	2	1	3	207	..	5	42	..	3	136	2	16	387	3
1954-55 . .	2	6	6	10	149	1	10	99	..	16	84	6	38	338	13
1955-56 . .	1	..	..	12	143	..	..	95	..	3	108	..	16	346	..
1956-57 . .	3	2	2	7	121	..	2	38	..	26	55	..	38	216	2
1957-58 . .	1	..	..	1	184	..	2	40	..	4	89	..	8	313	..
1958-59 . .	1	9	..	6	252	..	..	40	..	3	137	..	10	447	..
1959-60 . .	1	26	..	16	329	..	12	65	..	6	418	..	35	538	..
1960-61 . .	1	18	..	5	175	..	8	70	..	41	60	..	55	323	..

Year	Number of offences reported	No. of offences established	Offences find in law court		Offences settled and compensation realised departmently		Total compensation realised
			Fine	Compensation realised	No. of offences	Compensation realised	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1951-52 . .	416	416	416·00	..	395	4,895·52	4,895·52
1952-53 . .	*347*	*346*	*416·00*	..	*322*	*3,436·81*	*3,436·81*
1953-54 . .	406	403	..	..	387	4,237·39	4,237·39
1954-55 . .	389	376	1,000·00	..	338	1,488·50	1,488·50
1955-56 . .	362	362	44·62	..	346	700·00	700·00
1956-57 . .	256	254	500·00	..	216	2,064·12	2,064·00
1957-58 . .	321	321	198·00	..	313	5,200·38	5,200·38
1958-59 . .	457	457	126·00	..	447	3,500·32	3,500·32
1959-60 . .	573	573	313·16	..	538	11,000·00	11,000·00
1960-61 . .	378	378	725·79	..	323	6,000·00	6,000·00

A=Cases taken to courts.

B=Cases settled and compensation realised under sec. 68 of F.A.

C=Un-detected cases.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·6—Location of pasture lands used by mobile Gujjars, Gaddis and Kannauras in summer and winter months

Serial No.	Name of Sub-Division	Location of Pasture	Number of animals that can graze on these pastures: Sheep & Goats	Other Animals	Total	Rate Charges per mile by the forest Department
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalpa	1. Runang 2. Tasang 3. Kashang 4. Lipa	50,341	854	5,195	(*i*) Only the fee is chargeable from non-right holders Graziers i.e. Gujjars and Gaddis at the following rates—
		5. Charghat 6. Rani Kanda .at Sangla	5,634	169	5,803	1. Horses . . 2·00 each 2. Donkey . . 2·00 each 3. Mules . . 2·00 each 4. Goats . . 0·37 each 5. Sheep . . 0·19 each
2	Nachar	1. Bhabha 2. Taranda 3. Aari 4. Nachar 5. Panwi	5,300	560	5,860	(*ii*) No Grazing fee is charged from the Local Zamindars

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·7—Some medicinal herbs and plants cultivated and growing wild

Serial No.	Name of medicinal herbs and plants	Name of village and Sub-Division where cultivated or growing wild
1	2	3
1	Aconitum Heterophyllum	Nachar.
2	Anethum Gravellens	Nachar.
3	Artmiria spp.	Dry zone 8,000′—10,000′ wide spread in dry zone wild in Arid zone near Poo and beyond.
4	Atropa belladona	Nachar, Kalpa.
5	Carum Carni	Nachar.
6	Digitalis Lanata	Nachar, Kalpa.
7	Digitalis Purpurea	Nachar.
8	Dioscorea deltoidea	Nachar and near Panwi village. (6,000′—8,000′).
9	Ephedra Vulgaris	Dry zone 8,000′—10,000′ wide spread in dry zone wild in Arid zone near Poo and beyond.
10	Jurinia Macrocephalu	Occur in alpine pastures and are being collected since generations.
11	Pikrorhiza Kurrou	
12	Podophyllum Emodi	Nachar (8,000′—11,000′)
13	Rheum Emodi	Occur in alpine pastures and are being collected since generations.
14	Saussurea Lappa	In Alpine region of Kinnaur District.
15	Valoriana Wallichii	Nachar and other places at 7,000′—11,000′.

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·8—Rights of timber for villages

Serial No.	Name of forest	Names of villages having timber rights in the forest specified in Column 3 for the Construction of houses and domestic use	Supply rates of Timbers		Remarks
			Bartandari	Gairbartandari	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Boktu . . . 238	Pangi . . .	As per annexure 'A'	As per annexure 'B'	
		Telingi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Koti . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Khangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
2	Telingi . . . 239	Telingi . . .	As per annexure 'A'	As per annexure 'B'	
		Koti . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Kwangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Pangi . . .	..	Do.	
		Duni . . .	..	Do.	
3	Telingi . . . 240	Telingi . . .	As per Annexure 'A'	Do.	
		Kwangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Pangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Koti . . .	..	Do.	
4	Duni . . . 241	Duni . . .	As per annexure 'A'	Do.	
		Chini . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Uarangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Koti . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Telingi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Khangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
5	Chini . . . 242	Uarangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Chini . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Duni . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Koti . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Khangi . . .	Do.	Do.	
		Telingi . . .	Do.	Do.	

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

ANNEXURE "A"

BARTANDARI RATES

(*i*) Deodar . .	Rs. -/8/- to Rs. 5 per tree
(*ii*) Kail Neoza .	Rs. -/2/- to Rs. 2 per tree
(*iii*) Chil . . .	Rs. -/4/- per tree
(*iv*) Rai & Tosh .	Rs. -/2/- per tree
(*v*) Walnut . .	Rs. 1/8/- per tree

ANNEXURE "B"

GAIR-BARTANDARI RATES

(*i*) Deodar . .	Rs. 4·90 to Rs. 612·50 per tree
(*ii*) Kail & Neoza .	Rs. 2·94 to Rs. 367·50 per tree
(*iii*) Chil . . .	Rs. 1·96 to Rs. 245·00 per tree
(*iv*) Rai & Tosh .	Rs. 0·98 to Rs. 161·70 per tree
(*v*) Walnut . .	Rs. 3·00 to Rs. 165·00 per tree

TABLE 16·1—List of Markets

Serial No.	Sub-Division	Name of village	Main Items of business	Days of operations
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nachar	Bhabha	Retail sale of foodgrains, sugar and oil	7 days in a week
		Nachar	Do.	
		Saldang	Do.	
		Wangtu	Do.	
2	Kalpa	Kalpa	Purchase and sale of whole sale chalgoza, sale of vegetables, fruits, retail sale of woollen goods and foodgrains.	
		Koti	Purchase and sale of vegetables, chalgoza and potatoes retail sale of foodgrains.	
		Pangi	Purchase and sale of whole sale chalgoza, sale of vegetables, fruits, retail sale of woollen goods and foodgrains.	
		Rakcham	Purchase and sale of chalgoza, vegetables, chillies and sale of woollen goods.	
		Sangla	Retail sale of foodgrains, purchase and sale of walnuts and vegetable.	
		Shongtong	Sale of chillies, vegetables and chalgoza	
		Telaingi	Purchase and sale of vegetables and chalgoza and potatoes retail sale of foodgrains.	
3	Poo	Jangi	Sale of general merchandise and foodgrains.	
		Kanum	Do.	
		Morang	Do.	
		Chango	Do.	
		Poo	Purchase and sale of foodgrains, pasham and woollen products. Retail sale of chalgoza and walnuts. Retail sale of sheep, goats and rams.	

Source—Sub-Divisional Officer, Nachar, Kalpa and Poo.

TABLE 17·1—Number of Ex-servicemen

Year	Number
1	2
1951	22
1952	23
1953	24
1954	24
1955	24
1956	25
1957	24
1958	26
1959	26
1960	27

Source—Under Secretary (G.A.D.) to Himachal Pradesh Administration.

/P(D)12HPGovt—16

TABLE 17·2—Lok Sahayak Sena camps held

Year	Lok Sahayak Sena Camps held		Number of persons trained	Remarks
	Place	Date		
1	2	3	4	5
1961	Kalpa	20th July to 18th August	164	

Source—Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Indep Sub area Ambala Cantt.

TABLE 17·3—List of rural crafts and number of persons employed

PRODUCTION

Name of craft	No. of Villages	No. of persons employed in production		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Nachar Block—				
1. Basketry	7	14	14	..
2. Black Smithy	14	45	45	..
3. Carpentry	15	82	82	.
4. Jewellery	24	45	45	..
5. Kharcha making from goat hair	23	204	154	50
6. Weaving	23	204	154	50
Kalpa Block—				
. Basketry	23	194	194	..
2. Black Smithy	23	206	112	94
3. Carpentry	23	172	115	57
4. Pottery	2	2	2	..
5. Tailoring	23	138	73	65
6. Weaving	23	1,408	748	660
Poo Block—				
1. Black Smithy	9	52	39	13
2. Carpentry	12	77	76	1
3. Gold Smithy	5	24	24	..
4. Hand made paper Industry	1	10	10	..
5. Tailoring	6	26	24	2
6. Weaving	25	223	183	40

Source—Extension Officer (Industries) Nachar, Kalpa and Poo.

Statement showing the number of weavers, carpenters, blacksmiths/silversmiths residing in different villages of Kalpa Sub-division

Serial No	Name of Village	Weavers (ordinary)	Weavers (embroidery)	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Remarks
1	Baring	13	5	9	3	NOTE—The Blacksmiths in this area undertake the work of Silversmithy also.
2	Baturi	..	..	..	..	
3	Barsering	12	2	3	2	
4	Brelingi	15	5	7	..	
5	Barua	14	5	3	2	
6	Chasu	10	1	1	..	
7	Chitkal	7	2	2	1	
8	Kalpa	18	6	7	9	
9	Kamru	16	5	3	2	
10	Khangi	8	4	3	..	
11	Kanahi	..	..	6	..	
12	Kilba	4	..	3	2	
13	Koti	12	2	5	10	
14	Mahbar	7	..	6	..	
15	Pangi	13	3	6	2	
16	Poari	16	3	5	4	
17	Purbani	5	1	4	3	
18	Rakcham	9	3	2	3	
19	Rogi	5	2	2	..	
20	Sangla	48	14	15	12	
21	Sapni	21	1	10	9	
22	Shong	14	2	4	..	
23	Telingi	6	1	3	..	
24	Uarang	..	..	2	..	
	TOTAL	273	67	111	64	

Source—Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalpa

Statement showing the number of craftsmen in the Patwar circles of Nachar Sub-division

Serial No.	Name of Patwar Circle	Blacksmiths	Basket makers	Carpenters	Weavers
1	2	3	4	5	6.
1	Bhabha	10	..	11	39
	Choltu	9	6	19	46
3	Chhota Kamba	5	1	2	12
4	Nachar	4	..	4	21
5	Natpa	2	..	3	15
6	Paunda	11	8	28	40
7	Rupi	2	3	11	13
8	Urni	2	..	5	17
	TOTAL	45	18	83	203

NOTE—Silver and gold ornaments are prepared by blacksmiths.

Source—Sub-Divisional Officer, Nachar.

M/P(D)12HPGovt—16(a)

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
...char Sub-Division—			
Basketry	Chargaon	Domang	Bersia Bir Kum Besnia Dochho Khimya Kalgua
	Chhota Kamba	Domang	Chhonh
	Kangos	Domang	Kakua Prem Sukh
	Paunda	Domang	Bishan Dass Thisu
	Rupi	Domang	Bhag Chand Dharajeet Gulab Dass
	Sungra	Domang	Fhulua Mantua Phflua Sehaju
Metal Work	Chargaon	Dómang	Mal Chand
	Chhota Kamba	Domang	Chhogial
Wood Work	Ramni	Domang	Sanam
	Rupi	Domang	Bhanvir
Weaving	Bara	Chamang	Bahginar Churua Gian Sukh Longu Ram Madan Mangal Nakal Sukh Nar Dass Pati Ram Palam Sukh Ram Chua Sanm Chharing Tilkua Zar Dass
	Bara Kamba	Chamang	Horkua Joli Jnua Knayinu Meny Nakal
	Chango	Chamang	Bir Sukh Bhagi Ram Chetua Chhotra Darjedua Dharam Sukh Irkhua Jawala Sukh Kameta

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Nachar Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*contd.*			Katkua Labzang Malo Mal Sukh Mangher Minguza Nargua Narjipur Nargawa Perma Nand Ramba Ram Chand Sonam Giachho Saten Tabgiaso Tarshi Zaro
	Chargaon . . .	Chamang . . .	Bhogi Nar Bisa Khuwa Ber Sukh Churan Dass Chhakbar Chhering Datt Chhosukh Datta Dhankua Feo Gango Ram Gopi Chand Helan Sukh Inder Singh Jeet Ram Jeonar Hoti Sukh Kalam Sukh Kali Dass Kurta Lachhi Nardan Ram Chuwa Ram Chand Ram Dhan Sanpur Sukh Nar Uttam Sain
	Chera	Chamang . . .	Barestua Choptua Daub Har Dass Nar Dass Seu Siakrua Sikrua
	Chhota Kamba . .	Chamang . . .	Lehnua Narsing Phangnu
	Jani	Chamang . . .	Balbhadru Gian Rattan Hirpal Singh Maya Jene Yangbar

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Nachar Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*contd.*	Kangos	Chamang	Gian Sukh Keua
	Nachar	Chamang	Bara Bhagat Ram Chenua Chhagjeu Chharingial Dalue Dhanpur Jonu Kiltuso Kersua Lukhi Mirua Nar Dass Nargu Shiam Sukh Sonpur Sukh Jeo Tokua
	Natpa	Chamang	Bhag Chand Chhander Sukh Chhogyal Jethua Jitu Kiblua Lachhmab Lal Sukh Narjewa Narpal Narsia Ram Sukh Zidi Sukh
	Panwi	Chamang	Bareshtu Nar Per Shoru Ram
	Punang	Chamang	Hir Sukh Jita Pur
	Ramni	Chamang	Ambar Chambe Dilsukh Muni Lal Nar Dass Pal Sukh Panchi Lal Payare Lal Sher Singh Zeo Lakh
	Rupi	Chamang	Amar Sukh Ban Kuwa Chharing Ram Churu Jidhu Jobi Ram Kahi Manu Maya Dass Nikala Dass Ram Sain Sar Dass Tonke

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled crafts men
1	2	3	4
Nachar Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*concld.*	Sungra	Chamang	Katkua Sarjua
	Taranda	Chamang	Gian Sukh Gial Dass Gogia Harjua Hisrua Jamlua Majua Nankua Palkua Rabia
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy	Bara	Domang	Asa Ram Dhanvir Sanam Guru Suni Ram
	Bara Kamba	Domang	Giri Sanarjeet
	Bhabha	Doman	Gulaba Gulab Ram Wangyal Bhim Sain Chharing Jinu Ram Namgial Chhering Preno Rama Sanam Jeet Sain
	Chargaon	Domang	Bhim Sain Gian Poor Mal Chand Man Dass Man Sukh Pandover Ramber
	Chhota Kamba	Domang	Chhogyal Neua Chherig Panerea Chherig
	Natpa	Domang	Hir Lal Padam Dass
	Rupi	Domang	Dewa Chherig Udhan
	Taranda	Domang	Nand Ram Ram Dass Sham Lal Shiana
Carpentry	Bara	Domang	Akal Jeet Bajo Ram Joban Dass Mansukh Dass Nargu Raghubir
	Bara Kamba	Domang	Hari Ram Sidua

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Nachar Sub-Division—contd.			
Carpentry—*contd.*	Bhabha	Domang	Bishan Dass Chhering Chhering Sanam Jagat Ram Nand Ram Panao Sanam Jeet Zindub
	Chargaon	Domang	Ainji Ram Bhagi Nar Dhanber Jai Ram Khimya Lalel Paldup
	Chera	Domang	Anji Ram Budhua Seu Ram Thakur Dass
	Kanges	Domang	Bir Sain Moti Lal Ranjeen
	Ratgaon	Domang	Gurba Chhering Lal Bir Mohan Lal
	Natpa	Domang	Mangle Jeet Padam Dass Ram Chand Dass
	Ramni	Domang	Bhag Sain Gulab Singh Kallam Mini Lal Mela Ram Pal Sukh Panch Lal Ram Lal Ram Zeo Shanwnoor Sanan
	Rupi	Domang	Anji Ram Bharan Dass Dhan Jore Dhan Vir Gulab Dass Ganga Nakal Sanam Dass Saname Chhering Tulsi Ram Yung Sukh
	Sungra	Domang	Amarjeet Bhajia Bhogi Ram Chanalu Champa Lal Dargial Dev Chand Devi Ram Ganga Jeet Nabu Ram Sukia

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Nachar Sub-Division—concld.			
Carpentry—*concld.*	Taranda	Domang	Deelup Ram Gokal Keshar Ram Sanam Jeet
	Urni	Domang	Chhetan Dub Ganga Ram Hira Zor Kakua Sanam Chhering
Kalpa Sub-Division—			
Basketry	Barua	Domang	Sewa
	Kalpa	Domang	Garpal Gialchhering Namgial Chhering Ougar Nath
	Kanahi	Domang	Goverdhan Hari Singh Kamar
	Kilba	Domang	Jew Dass Sewa Ram Tabsua
	Koti	Domang	Sher Singh
	Purbani	Domang	Dilchan
Weaving	Chasu	Chamang	Chhering Deub
	Kalpa	Chamang	Charan Sukh Chhedub
	Kamru	Chamang	Nargu Chhering Ram Dass
	Khangi	Chamang	Jial Sukh
	Kilba	Chamang	Bhagat Pur
	Koti	Chamang	Nargial
	Mahbar	Chamang	Narjew
	Miru	Chamang	Bhaginar Bhogi Narjeu Prabhu Lal Sangaya Sukh Shiam Sukh Targaya
	Poari-Tangling	Chamang	Jiwan Dass
	Rakcham	Chamang	Donje
	Rogi	Chamang	Ratti Ram
	Sangla	Chamang	Dilbar Narayan Sukh

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Kalpa Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—contd.	Sapni	Chamang	Sukh Lal
	Shong	Chamang	Shorpur
Embroidery on Pattus & Daries	Barua	Chamang	Sangya Sukh Sewa Sukh Shan Pur Shaim Chand
	Duni	Chamang	Sewa Ram
	Kalpa	Chamang	Charan Sukh Chhedub Chheringpat Chhewang Darje Chhinet Thalerchlan
	Koti	Chamang	Bhajjoo Krishan Lal Nargyal Purshotam
	Purbani	Chamang	Ringzin-dule
	Poari	Chamang	Chhaspat Hywaub Dass Narpat
	Rogi	Chamang	Ratti Ram
	Sapni	Chamang	Sukh Lal
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy	Baring	Domang	Pasaur Uttam Bir
	Barua	Domang	Chhering Gur Puran Bhagat
	Kalpa	Domang	Bhagat Ram Bhagpur Chhayang Darje Giab Chhan Mani Ram Raghu Dass Samku Patlu Roshan Lal Sonag Darje
	Kilba	Domang	Akal Bir Bhadur Singh
	Koti	Domang	Balk Ram Bhagat Ram Dharam Sukh Gulab Sukh Ganga Ram Hari Nand Kashi Ram Mandup Darje Mangal Dass Nur Jeet Nimashring

TABLE 17-4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Kalpa Sub-Division—contd.			
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy—*concld.*			Ram Dao Ran Sukh Ram Dass Ram Ji Dass Samo Dass Sohan Lal
	Pangi	Domang	Nargu Ram
	Purbani	Domang	Bala Ram Ram Dayal Yangchun
	Rogi	Domang	Dhani Ram
	Sapni	Domang	Banthi Lal Dulab Guje Guji Lal Chand Landele Nar Zor Sanam Chhering Uma Sukh Wangial
Carpentry	Barua	Domang	Chhadub Joti Lal Ram Charan Dass
	Barsering	Domang	Bharat Bhagat Bal Krishan Chhopal Bhupinder Singh Negi Chhukhu Ram Gabar Sukh Kesua Mangat Ram Shanker Pur
	Chasu	Domang	Bharat Ram
	Duni	Domang	Anand Singh Bhim Singh Girdhar Lal Gulab Lal Hira Singh Mall Dass Pala Ram Shadi Lal Sirmaur Dass Uddam Jeet Udder Zor
	Kalpa	Domang	Chhokachhering Devi Sukh Dubke Jwala Lal Chaand Siam Sukh Tharchan
	Kamru	Domang	Sawan Singh

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Kalpa Sub-Division—contd.			
Carpentry—*concld.*	Kanahi	Domang	Goverdhan Dass Hari Singh Sanam Ram Shilli Lal
	Khangi	Domang	Panchhi Dass Sayar Dass
	Kilba	Domang	Mohar Singh Rup Dass Umar Sukh
	Koti	Domang	Dharam Chand Dharam Zore Gebar Dass Ganka Ram Gobind Kaul Ram Kunzang Madub Narpor Padam Panchi Dass Peyare Lal
	Pangi	Domang	Kanwar Dass Wangchhan
	Peari	Domang	Bhogi Ram Darze Jit Pur
	Purbani	Domang	Gialchhan Ram Dayal Saudya Ram Yangchhan
	Rogi	Domang	Dhani Ram Lachini Ram Jit Pur Padam Dass
	Sangla	Domang	Bharat Salia Ram
	Sapni	Domang	Akal Pur Amar Sukh Bhajan Sukh Devkoo Gulab Sukh Karam Sukh Ram Chhering
	Telingi	Domang	Sewar Dass Thakur Dass
	Uarang	Domang	Bharat Laphansing
Shoe Making	Barua	Chamang	Gissia
	Chasu	Chamang	Mansooa
	Kalpa	Chamang	Khali

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Kalpa Sub-Division—concld.			
Shoe Making—*concld.*	Kamru	Chamang	Wangyal
	Kilba	Chamang	Shiam Sukh
	Poari	Chamang	Narpur Shiam Sukh
	Purbani	Chamang	Dilchem
	Sapni	Chamang	Rupoo Narchhering
	Shong	Chamang	Jidbar Sukh
Poo Sub-Division—			
Weaving	Akpa	Chamang	Perma Chundup Chhering Dup
	Asrang	Chamang	Gopi Chand Kanshi Ram Labzang Lachmi Zor Har Chhering Udham Dass
	Chango	Chamang	Agmia Chhering Chopel Chhering Darje Dolma Yankid Dewa Jangino Gulab Singh Jampal Ram Jimba Ram Kuluram Kudar Singh Nagial Darje Mingura
	Dabling	Chamang	Chhering Chopel Chhering Darje Dewa Gyalchan Dewa Jangino Gulab Singh Jampal Ram Jimba Ram Kuluram Kudar Singh Nangial Darje
	Giabong	Chamang	Agar Dass Chanderpur Chhering Natap Chhering Zor Chhering Chhetan Chhopel Dania Ram Dewa Chhering Devi Singh Ganga Ram Galchhan Chhering Khozoo Khuzang Mandev Ram Ramjit Ram Singh Thachung

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	
Poo Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*contd.*	Jangi	Chamang	Chhering Pall Chhering Pat Dandup Darje Dachan Dandup Daulat Ram Dharam Sain Dewa Jeet Giachho Jamble Moti Ram Madup Nardup Nima Nardup Palkes Panna Dandu Sangtak Darje Shyam Dass
	Kanum	Chamang	Chhering Darje Chhering Dandup Chhering Ram Dev Sukh Hira Chhering Hiran Jeet Santu Sonam Dandup Siram Dass Sevean Ringchin Sharb Mendup Sonam Paul Tharchan Darje
	Labrang	Chamang	Dandup Chhering Darje Chhering Dewa Chhering Dorme Gulbas Hisha Namta Jeet Pottam Padme Ram Chand Santa Darje Ziddu
	Lipa	Chamang	Devi Sain Dhyan Chand Paksank Chhering
	Morang	Chamang	Bhagat Dass Bhag Chand Chhering Chhetandup Daya Nand Gopi Chand Gian Chand Hira Lal Hir Chand Nandup Chhering Rattan Dass Sanam Chhering Sham Lal Sona Pur Sharp Jin Sonam Dandup

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Poo Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*contd.*			Sonam Tub Tanjindup Udham Sukh *Yangchan Singh* Zabar Sukh
	Namgia . . .	Chamang . . .	Angdon Dandhua Guachho Koli Tran Tashi Zangbo Ram
	Pilu . . .	Chamang . . .	Bhagsain Chhering Palzor Dandup Chhering Kaldan Sukh Sanam Jeet Sharpzangbo Tanjingiolchhan Yangchandandup
	Poo . . .	Chamang . . .	Chhering Chhering Namgial Chhotu Ram Dandup Dandupwa Kulu Ram Khuba Darje Labjang Minguza Nargiana Narphela Ram Chand Ringzin Zagmo Sonam Jeet Thanzung Zor Thachhing Chhering Yangdupwa
	Rarang . . .	Chamang . . .	Dharam Dass Lachman Dass Mila Ram Prem Chand Sukh Lal
	Ribba . . .	Chamang . . .	Amer Dass Anar Den Bhagat Ram Bhog Zore Bias Nand Bishan Bhagat Chheda Sen Darje Dharam pur Dharam Zore Galju Gang Sukh Jaisi Lal Jeet Ram Kedar Dass Maljeet Man Sukh Nauti Nimandup

TABLE 17·4—List of Very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Poo Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*contd.*			Shanker Dass Sukh Dass Shan Sukh Sharam Bhagat Sonam Gial Umar Dass Umazou Zaban
	Rispa	Chamang	Chhering Dandup Har Chand Inder Sukh Nargadup Nardup Narpat Yan Sukh Zatu
	Ropa	Chamang	Bidi Chozin Chhering Dewa Dewa Chhering Dewai Dharam Singh Nima Chhering Ram Singh Rawan Sada Ram Sanam Saraur Tashi Chhering Tunzin Tunzin Medup Uma Bhat Urgian Wangial
	Rushkling	Chamang	Akal Chand Akal Jeet Chhering Chhering Jeet Chhering Narboo Dandup Furboo Gialchhan Hiradan Gialu Khaba Khirrya Lukpa Mancual Mangal Narboo Nimagialchhan Taunbai Tulsi Toshi Dandup Uma Sukh Yandak
	Shiasu	Chamang	Dub Ragha Dass Urgian Medup

TABLE 17·4—List of very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Foo Sub-Division—contd.			
Weaving—*concld.*	Sumrah	Chamang	Chegunda Chhunumba Darje Medup Gialcho Sunam Phinchuk
	Sunam	Chamang	Chhering Chopel Chhetan Chhewang Darje Chhodup Darje Dandup Dewa Gialchhan Dorgial Gialchhan Hirapur Inder Medup Kali Sharan Namgial Ram Chhering Tanba Medup Uda
	Thangi	Chamang	Chhering Zor Bhangu Budhju Dewa Sukh Dharam Jeet Hetan Hirabag Jhani Sukh Moghu Ram Nar Sukh Nubha Sanam Zor Uma Sukh
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy	Chango	Domang	Dewava
	Dabling	Domang	Chhering Chhopel Dewa Gyalchan
	Giabong	Domang	Devi Singh Khoozang Ram Jeet Thachung
	Jangi	Domang	Daulat Ram Panna Dandu Raptan Chhering
	Kanum	Domang	Bhagat Ram Bhagwanjeet Chhering Dandup Sunamgiachho
	Labrang	Domang	Darje Chhering Dewa Gulbas Narchham
	Lipa	Domang	Chhering Chhope Chhimet Darje

TABLE 17·4—List of very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—contd.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Poo Sub-Division—contd.			
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy—*contd.*	Morang	Domang	Bhagchand Chhopel Dayanand Hira Lal Nandup Chhering Taji Ram
	Namgia	Domang	Angdan Gyachoo
	Poo	Domang	Chhaya Darje Chhering Chheringbhag Deshin Tharchin Khibu Darje Phurbu Ram Sonamjeet
	Rarang	Domang	Dharam Dass Mila Ram Sukh Lal
	Ribba	Domang	Bhagat Ram Bhaka Shyam Bishan Dass Darje Gangu Nimamedup Shamsukh
	Rispa	Domang	Nargial Sukh
	Ropa	Domang	Bidi Dewa Chhering Ram Singh Dass Sanam Soda Ram Urgian
	Rushkling	Domang	Akal Chand Akaljeet Chhavid Darje Chhering Narbu Narjeet Nur Chand Ram Jeet Sandup Tunkai
	Sangla	Domang	Samtam Chhedup
	Sapni	Domang	Lal Chand
	Shiasu	Domang	Kali Sharan Raghu Dass
	Shalka	Domang	Mingur Paldun Nirub Tomden
	Sumra	Domang	Chheringma

TABLE 17·4—List of very Skilled Craftsmen of each Community—concld.

Name of craft	Villages	Community	Names of skilled craftsmen
1	2	3	4
Poo Sub-Division—contd.			
Blacksmithy/Silversmithy—*concld.*	Sunam	Domang	Chhawanglal Chhemang Darje Hirpur Lachham Lachhmi Ram Moti Ram Namgyal Ram Chand Urgyan Vidya Pur
	Thangi	Domang	Hirabir Hirbhag Narzin
Carpentry	Chango	Domang	Vin Chanda
	Giabong	Domang	Chander Pur Dawa Chhering Dubai
	Jangi	Domang	Chhering Jeet
	Lipa	Domang	Hakum Mul Chand Wangial
	Rarang	Domang	Lachman Dass Prem Chand
	Ribba	Domang	Dupka Hinda Ram Zore
	Rispa	Domang	Bagi Chodop
	Ropa	Domang	Ram Singh Sod Ram
	Sunam	Domang	Chhopel Moti Ram Urgian
Paper-making Industry (Hand-made paper)	Ropa	Rajput	Devki Kargayod Wanzore
Dzomba Making	Pilu	Chamang	Dewa Chhering
Tailoring	Giabong	Chamang	Chhen Chopail
	Ropa	Chamang	Nima Chhering
	Rushkling	Chamang	Chhetan Darje Sum Jeet
	Shiasu	Chamang	Ringzin

Source— (*i*) Extension Officer (Industries) Nachar, Kalpa and Poo.
(*ii*) Sub-Divisional Officer, Nachar and Poo.

PART IV

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

This Directory renders an account of each village
The spellings have been followed from the Survey of India maps as far as possible.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Directory renders of each village. It gives the location code number, name of each village, area in acres, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population and its break-up by sex, literacy, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, workers and non-workers. The figures of workers are further split up by sex and by a broad classification of industrial activity in nine categories.

2. In the village directory, the villages are presented sub-divisionwise. The villages have been arranged in the ascending order of their location code numbers. These code numbers had been assigned to them for organizing 1961 Census work and follow a regular hadbast number. An alphabetical list of villages will be found facing each Sub-Division. It shows the location code and hadbast number of each village. This will facilitate location of any village in the village directory as well as on the spot.

3. All villages having no population or Forest villages have been shown with the words "uninhabited' against them.

4. In Kinnaur district there is no urban area.

5. Survey of India maps, previous Census Handbooks and many other official sources have been taken into consideration to secure accurate coverage and to get the correct spellings of village names.

6. The village figures have been extracted directly from Census records. The figures presented in the village directory tally with the Sub-Division and district Census tables perfectly.

7. Information contained in column (2) immediately after the village name is based on the information supplied by the various departments concerned. The symbols indicate the general pattern of distribution of some basic amenities within a village. The only important symbols have been shown in the village directory.

8. The area figures in column (3) have been obtained from the Director of Land Records.

9. In column (4) of the village directory, the occupied houses include houses used as dwellings or partly as dwellings and partly for some other purposes *e.g.*, shop-cum-dwellings.

10. Columns (9) to (12) of the village directory present, for the first time, villagewise figures of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11. For columns (13) and (14) a "literate" is a person who knows how to read and write.

12. The villagewise figures for industries have been presented in a separate table showing their industrial code number and number of units in brackets. A list of Cooperative Societies.

13. A list of important fairs and festivals has been included in this portion of the books.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED

The following abbreviations have been used in the village directory:—

A. In Column Headings

SC for Scheduled Castes.

ST. for Scheduled Tribes.

M for Males.

F for Females.

I Working as Cultivator.

II Working as Agricultural Labourer.

III Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

IV Working at Household Industry.

V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry.

VI Working in Constructions.

VII Working in Trade and Commerce.

VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.

IX Working in other Services.

B. In Notations

P for Primary School.

M for Middle School.

H for High School.

L for Library.

W for Place of Worship.

Pm for place of ancient monuments.

T for Technical Institutions.

D for Dispensaries.

Hos for Hospitals.

Phc for Public Health Centres.

Mcw for Maternity Child Welfare Centres.

Po for Post Office.

Rh for Rest houses.

R for connected by Road (upto 5 miles distance approximately)

S for safe or protected water supply including pipes & tube wells etc.

Where figures like 2P or 2 Rh etc, occur they denote that the village has two Primary schools or two Rest Houses.

List of Villages arranged in alphabetical order

NACHAR SUB-DIVISION

Serial No.	Name of Villages	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Bara Kamba	2	171
2	Bara	5	162
3	Bhabha	15	1
4	Chargaon	18	2
5	Chhota Kamba	8	172
6	Chora	4	160
7	Jani	20	7
8	Kachang Rokchang Gharshu	9	173
9	Kandar	14	169
10	Kangos	7	164
11	Natpa	10	168
12	Nachar	12	167
13	Panwi	13	166
14	Paunda	6	163
15	Punang	21	8
16	Ramni	19	6
17	Rupi	1	170
18	Sungra	11	165
19	Tarandá	3	101
20	Urni	17	3
21	Yula	16	4

Village Directory Nachar Sub-Division

Location Code No.	Village with Hadbast number	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Household	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates and educated	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Rupi (170) Po P D W Rh Pm	640	129	129	607	302	305	91	86	199	216	60	7
2.	Bara Kamba (171) P R W	304	58	58	328	163	165	59	44	104	121	32	6
3.	Taranda (161) Po 2 P W Pm Rh	526	125	125	723	406	317	116	113	216	200	91	2
4.	Chora (160) Po P W Rh	221	64	64	486	328	158	51	42	111	108	65	1
5.	Bara (162) P T W Pm	509	131	131	734	350	384	163	181	172	200	39	5
6.	Paunda (163) Po T R	240	42	42	237	135	102	8	5	77	96	33	1
7.	Kangos (164) P R W	249	68	68	369	186	183	91	93	94	89	30	1
8.	Chhota Kamba (172) P D W Pm	216	39	39	244	114	130	83	98	29	32	28	3
9.	Kachang Rokchang Gharshu (173) 2 P W 2	230	33	33	669	517	152	139	46	108	93	117	..
10.	Natpa (168) P R W	95	38	38	249	121	128	39	48	81	80	12	4
11.	Sungra (165) P R W Pm	589	125	126	683	324	359	134	151	185	208	35	..
12.	Nachar (167) Po M D W Pm Rh	814	218	221	1,316	695	621	147	157	404	452	139	10
13.	Panwi (166) Po P R W	280	67	67	581	340	241	143	145	96	84	76	1
14.	Kandar (169) P R W	229	25	25	152	78	74	4	8	74	66	2	..
15.	Bhabha (1) Po 4 P D W	1,921	338	347	1,893	906	987	363	372	525	612	149	30
16.	Yula (4) P W R Pm	397	56	58	370	179	191	56	58	123	133	28	4
17.	Urni (3) Po PDR Pm 2 Rh	450	105	105	569	258	311	92	122	158	188	68	12
18.	Chargaon (2) Po M T Rh	1,017	178	185	1,160	606	554	370	253	134	298	132	14
19.	Ramni (6) W Rh	274	39	40	377	224	153	97	66	72	68	49	6
20.	Jani (7) P R W	222	44	44	233	109	124	34	35	75	89	14	1
21.	Punang (8) P R W	109	25	26	140	76	64	10	16	66	48	16	..
	Total	9,532	1,947	1,971	12,120	6,417	5,703	2,290	2,139	3,103	3,481	1,215	108

Village Directory Nachar Sub-Division

Location Code No.	Village with Hadbast number	Total Workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-Workers	
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1.	Rupi (170) Po P D W Rh Pm	196	201	170	196	..	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	106	104
2.	Bara Kamba (171) P R W .	103	106	94	91	2	2	..	..	7	13	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	59
3.	Taranda (161) Po 2 P W Pm Rh	285	199	123	167	2	6	..	..	70	25	2	..	71	..	2	..	1	..	14	1	121	118
4.	Chora (160) Po P W Rh .	266	85	51	67	..	..	..	..	28	18	7	..	155	..	4	..	4	..	17	..	62	73
5.	Bara (162) P T W Pm .	228	232	122	182	5	11	1	1	72	37	..	..	20	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	122	152
6.	Paunda (163) Po T R . .	116	75	29	58	..	6	—	..	24	11	1	—	52	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	19	27
7.	Kangos (164) PRW . .	133	132	80	106	1	6	..	..	37	20	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	53	51
8.	Chhota Kamba (172) P D W Pm	77	87	65	68	1	3	1	..	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	43
9.	Kachang Rokchang Gharshu (173) 2 P W	470	119	328	103	..	..	12	..	40	5	70	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	47	33
10.	Natpa (168) P R W . .	82	94	41	77	..	..	..	..	33	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	39	34
11.	Sungra (165) P R W Pm .	209	247	160	213	..	..	..	..	41	34	1	..		..	..	..	1	..	6	..	115	112
12.	Nachar (167) Po M D W Pm Rh	477	413	246	376	4	8	2	..	61	29	18	..	99	..	2	..	1	..	44	..	218	208
13.	Panwi (166) Po P R W .	275	168	97	116	..	..	39	..	32	23	71	29	9	..	5	..	..	..	22	..	65	73
14.	Kandar (169) P R W . .	57	56	40	49	..	..	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18
15.	Bhabha (1) Po 4 P D W .	623	687	406	570	11	14	..	..	182	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	2	283	300
16.	Yula (4) P W R Pm .	109	119	67	110	2	2	..	..	31	7	1	—	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	70	72
17.	Urni (3) Po P D R Pm 2 Rh	183	217	121	172	..	..	..	1	40	41	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	13	3	75	94
18.	Chargaon (2) Po M T Rh .	425	335	198	311	20	12	..	..	90	12	3	..	97	..	5	..	3	..	9	..	181	219
19.	Ramni (6) W Rh . .	173	100	41	68	1	6	37	..	32	11	50	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	51	53
20.	Jan. (7) P R W . . .	71	92	52	77	..	2	..	..	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	32
21.	Punang (8) P R W . .	57	42	24	36	2	1	1	2	16	3	..	—	9	..	..	..	..	..	.. 5	..	19	22
	Total .	4,615	3,806	2,555	3,213	51	79	93	4	887	448	227	55	539	..	27	..	16	..	220	7	1,802	1,897

List of Villages Arranged in Alphabetical Order

KALPA SUB-DIVISION

Serial No.	Name of Villages	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Baring	12	21
2	Barua	14	2
3	Barsering	22	15
4	Chasu	19	14
5	Chitkal	24	17
6	Duni	5	36
7	Kalpa	3	35
8	Kamru	0	19
9	Kanahi	16	10
10	Khangi	7	40
11	Kilba	17	9
12	Koti	6	38
13	Mahbar	13	20
14	Miru	1	5
15	Pangi	9	41
16	Purbani	10	23
17	Poari	11	22
18	Rakcham	23	16
19	Rogi	2	34
20	Sangla	21	18
21	Sapni	15	11
22	Shong	18	13
23	Telingi	8	39
24	Uarang	4	37

Village Directory—Kalpa Sub-Division—contd.

Location Code No.	Village with Hadbast number	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Miru (5) P W . . .	423	83	91	605	338	267	65	71	193	196	68	3
2	Rogi (34) Po P W Pm Rh .	369	56	61	623	402	221	49	62	143	151	107	18
3	Kalpa (35) Po H Hos Mcw SR W Pm Rh . . .	809	193	235	1,298	687	611	189	198	396	384	314	47
4	Uarang (37) R . . .	252	48	53	518	264	254	..	..	94	98	70	8
5	Duni (36) T R W . .	402	105	124	745	401	344	122	107	167	164	142	27
6	Koti (38) P R W Pm . .	529	133	142	1,294	706	588	175	151	197	236	201	20
7	Khangi (40) P R W Pm .	413	61	62	360	175	185	63	76	109	108	70	20
8	Telingi (39) S R W . .	334	48	49	525	312	213	35	32	120	141	70	12
9	Pangi (41) Po P R W Pm Rh	941	185	202	1,336	695	641	119	123	377	508	105	17
10	Purbani (23) Po P W Rh .	355	42	46	359	155	204	37	40	113	164	43	19
11	Poari (22) P R Pm . .	276	54	55	369	171	198	83	81	88	117	28	5
12	Baring (21) P W . .	574	104	118	656	319	337	106	84	210	252	63	6
13	Mahbar (20) P . . .	351	36	41	233	103	130	21	27	81	103	43	27
14	Barua (12) Po P . .	487	80	83	543	254	289	142	148	111	141	35	1
15	Sapni (11) Po M W . .	886	117	117	864	427	437	217	219	182	217	125	24
16	Kanahi (10) P . . .	165	51	51	190	117	73	4	5	65	62	55	4
17	Kilba (9) Po P W Rh . .	364	87	90	459	241	218	91	82	141	136	80	6
18	Shong (13) P W Rh . .	403	39	41	325	154	171	80	72	71	98	45	14
19	Chasu (14) P . . .	358	56	58	345	158	187	54	55	104	132	32	5
20	Kamru (19) P W Pm .	1,229	174	181	1,085	492	593	124	118	351	473	141	33
21	Sangla (18) Po P H D.W Rh	1,952	313	325	1,841	857	984	334	340	479	630	265	53
22	Barsering (15) P W Pm .	352	53	59	319	140	179	28	32	108	146	49	18
23	Rakcham (16) Po PDW Pm	457	76	77	394	188	206	37	37	143	168	52	7
24	Chitkal (17) P D W Pm .	268	56	57	326	152	174	16	14	118	160	48	5
	Total .	12,949	2,250	2,418	15,612	7,908	7,704	2,191	2,174	4,161	4,985	2,251	399

Kalpa Sub Division Village Directory—concld.

Location Code No.	Village with Hadbast number	Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers	
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Miru (5) P W	256	176	109	164	..	4	..	..	59	8	3	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	82	91
2	Rogi (34) Po P W Pm Rh	312	138	61	105	2	4	..	..	26	24	6	..	169	1	2	..	35	..	11	4	90	83
3	Kalpa (35) Po H Hos Mcw R W Pm Rh	430	351	159	308	4	5	8	..	82	33	11	..	15	3	14	..	8	..	129	2	257	260
4	Uarang (37) R	104	80	39	58	..	..	5	4	13	16	..	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	34	1	160	174
5	Duni (36) T R W	229	203	92	148	13	25	5	..	20	28	10	..	48	2	..	..	1	..	40	..	172	141
6	Koti (38) P R W Pm	412	300	98	177	4	11	3	2	83	100	17	..	59	9	5	..	6	..	137	1	294	288
7	Khangi (40) P R W Pm	112	122	88	103	5	18	2	1	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	63	63
8	Telingi (39) S R W	213	145	64	113	2	1	..	..	24	21	..	..	115	10	..	..	1	..	7	..	99	68
9	Pangi (41) Po P R W Pm Rh	523	444	245	403	6	5	2	..	69	32	9	..	181	4	1	..	1	..	9	..	172	197
10	Purbani (23) Po P W Rh	102	123	67	113	2	6	1	..	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	53	81
11	Poari (22) P R Pm	110	129	78	102	7	12	..	..	21	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	61	69
12	Baring (21) P W	208	235	150	202	2	20	4	..	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	111	102
13	Mahbar (20) P	63	93	45	87	..	2	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	40	37
14	Barua (12) Po P	153	197	100	183	1	5	..	..	46	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	101	92
15	Sapni (11) Po M W	264	290	159	243	1	3	1	..	67	42	..	..	18	2	..	..	1	..	17	..	1	147
16	Kanahi (10) P	88	50	19	42	..	..	..	..	17	4	..	..	11	2	7	..	1	..	33	2		23
17	Kilba (9) Po P W Rh	159	150	104	140	2	2	..	..	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	82	68
18	Shong (13) P W Rh	96	111	69	89	1	2	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	58	60
19	Chasu (14) P	97	108	76	96	..	..	..	..	20	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	61	79
20	Kamru (19) P W Pm	296	428	206	347	8	25	1	..	64	51	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	9	4	196	165
21	Sangla (18) Po P H D W Rh	520	661	315	586	5	8	1	..	135	64	3	..	12	..	7	..	1	..	41	3	337	323
22	Barsering (15) P W Pm	76	134	60	113	4	1	..	..	11	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	64	45
23	Rakcham (16) Po P D W Pm	95	125	49	117	3	3	..	..	36	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	93	81
24	Chitkal (17) P D W Pm	89	97	64	96	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	63	77
	Total	5,007	4,890	2,516	4,135	72	162	34	7	931	532	61	1	729	34	39	..	63	..	562	19	2,901	2,814

List of Villages Arranged in Alphabetical Order

POO SUB-DIVISION

Serial No.	Name of Villages	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Akpa	27	43
2	Asrang	25	46
3	Chango	12	61
4	Charang	32	28
5	Chuling	16	57
6	Dabling	21	31
7	Giabong	8	51
8	Hango	15	56
9	Jangi	24	44
10	Kanum	4	49
11	Khab	19	32
12	Kunu	31	27
13	Labrang	3	48
14	Lipa	1	45
15	Leo	14	58
16	Malling	13	60
17	Morang	23	29
18	Nako	17	59
19	Namgia	18	33
20	Nisang	22	30
21	Pilu	2	47
22	Poo	20	55
23	Rarang	26	42
24	Ribba	28	24
25	Rispa	29	25
26	Ropa	9	52
27	Rushkling	7	50
28	Shalkar	10	62
29	Shiasu	5	54
30	Sumrah	11	63
31	Sunam	6	53
32	Thangi	30	6

Village Directory—Poo Sub-Division

Location Code No.	Village with Hadbast number	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Lipa (45) Po P D W	659	130	136	762	305	457	114	163	190	293	100	17
2	Pilu (47) P W Pm	259	56	63	445	253	192	27	32	124	160	66	14
3	Labrang (48) P W Pm	472	65	80	477	217	260	71	63	146	197	72	12
4	Kanum (49) Po H Phe W Pm Rh	1,384	96	115	764	424	340	109	100	191	233	173	22
5	Shiasu (54)	52	14	14	68	32	36	..	1	24	35	8	..
6	Sunam (53) Po P W	459	59	78	461	198	263	1	..	195	263	78	9
7	Rushkling (50) W	319	44	46	295	129	166	54	47	75	119	31	4
8	Giabong (51) P L D	312	56	56	347	154	193	70	67	83	126	41	5
9	Ropa (52) P W Pm	367	66	66	383	182	201	51	71	130	130	35	..
10	Shalkar (62) P W	197	43	43	184	92	92	7	10	83	79	22	..
11	Sumrah (63) P W	78	26	26	145	68	77	12	22	55	55	13	5
12	Chango (61) Po P W Pm	344	133	142	622	310	312	29	30	262	282	76	5
13	Malling (60) W	88	34	35	183	193	80	2	7	101	73	3	..
14	Leo (58) Po P W	100	70	70	350	190	160	31	24	150	132	69	4
15	Hango (56) P	252	60	69	301	146	155	23	19	122	136	27	4
16	Chuling (57) P W	141	22	26	103	51	52	5	5	44	47	8	..
17	Nako (59) Po P W Pm	210	71	77	341	161	180	9	6	148	173	37	1
18	Namgia (33) Po W Rh	294	64	67	438	293	145	31	34	116	110	179	5
19	Khab (32) W	61	10	10	47	20	27	..	..	19	26	5	..
20	Poo (55) Po P D Pm Rh	370	190	202	723	372	351	59	58	232	289	156	12
21	Dabling (31) P W	202	38	41	161	81	80	24	25	42	55	26	1
22	Nisang (30) Po P W Pm	233	45	45	257	129	128	17	16	105	112	29	1
23	Morang (29) Po P L D W	522	187	197	1,071	495	576	81	79	378	497	175	14
24	Jangi (44) Po P W Pm Rh	382	74	78	493	292	201	34	30	136	168	67	9
25	Asrang (46) P S Pm	507	65	65	403	164	239	21	32	142	206	70	43
26	Rarang (42) Po P S W	698	111	111	977	529	448	46	60	279	382	120	15
27	Akpa (43) P S W Pm	139	29	31	152	64	88	9	15	48	73	19	..
28	Ribba (24) M D R. W Pm	1,056	183	190	1,137	498	639	98	105	391	534	133	40
29	Rispa (25) Po P W Pm	342	68	68	400	181	219	40	60	140	159	47	13
30	Thangi (26) Po P W	239	77	79	465	192	273	31	34	158	239	72	16
31	Kunu (27) P W	73	21	21	100	53	47	1	..	41	47	26	..
32	Charang (28) Po P D W	135	36	37	193	105	88	7	10	79	78	54	9
	Total	10,946	2,243	2,384	13,248	6,483	6,765	1,114	1,225	4,429	5,508	2,037	280

Village Directory—Poo Sub Division—coctd.

Location Code No	Village with Hadbast number	Total Workers (I—IX)		Workers																Non-workers	
				I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Lipa (45) Po P D W	191	344	106	257	21	39	..	..	61	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	114	113
2	Pilu (47) P W Pm	193	142	39	98	7	35	..	..	22	9	4	..	106	..	7	..	2	..	6	..	60	50
3	Labrang (48) P W Pm	144	187	47	120	6	27	..	..	69	39	..	..	1	..	7	..	6	..	8	1	73	73
4	Kanum (49) Po H Phc W Pm Rh	305	262	93	176	10	45	..	..	62	36	..	..	119	2	3	..	1	..	17	3	119	78
5	Shiasu (54)	23	26	7	21	3	1	..	..	4	4	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	10
6	Sunam (53) Po P W	118	190	48	96	7	24	..	..	52	70	..	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	80	73
7	Rushkling (50) W	84	108	28	44	18	35	1	..	30	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	45	58
8	Giabong (51) P L D	98	125	40	55	20	49	1	..	32	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	56	68
9	Ropa (52) P W Pm	111	129	67	78	13	37	..	..	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	71	72
10	Shalkar (62) P W	53	67	42	58	5	5	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	25
11	Sumrah (63) P W	50	56	42	44	7	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21
12	Chango (61) Po P W Pm	212	237	166	209	2	12	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6	98	75
13	Malling (60) W	68	59	63	51	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	21
14	Leo (58) Po P W	121	112	34	65	6	13	1	..	52	19	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	23	15	69	48
15	Hango (56) P	90	104	86	99	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	51
16	Chuling (57) P W	30	36	19	36	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	21	16
17	Nako (59) Po P W Pm	101	116	90	110	2	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	60	64
18	Namgia (33) Po W Rh	259	101	53	74	2	10	4	..	33	17	5	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	151	..	34	44
19	Khab (32) W	16	20	12	15	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	7
20	Poo (55) Po P D Pm Rh	266	230	139	208	..	..	4	..	14	18	4	..	61	4	..	..	2	..	42	..	106	121
21	Dabling (31) P W	60	56	27	40	3	5	2	..	8	10	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	21	24
22	Nisang (30) Po P W Pm	77	78	64	71	..	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	52	50
23	Morang (29) Po P L D W	318	427	206	384	..	13	4	..	64	29	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	39	1	177	149
24	Jangi (44) Po P W Pm Rh	231	149	55	95	3	16	..	..	33	35	2	..	122	1	4	..	1	..	11	2	61	52
25	Asrang (46) P S Pm	107	176	91	156	2	16	..	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	57	63
26	Rarang (42) Po P S W	414	321	135	248	..	..	1	..	47	44	1	..	209	2	15	..	1	..	5	27	115	127
27	Akpa (43) P S W Pm	44	68	24	45	1	10	1	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	20	20
28	Ribba (24) M D R W Pm	311	423	219	391	7	9	2	..	66	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	8	4	187	216
29	Rispa (25) Po P W Pm	103	148	63	96	6	33	1	..	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	78	71
30	Thangi (26) Po P W	112	195	89	161	..	11	2	4	13	16	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	80	78
31	Kunu (27) P W	38	27	13	16	..	5	4	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	13	..	15	20
32	Charang (28) Po P D W	73	70	10	41	..	..	22	4	6	19	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	23	6	32	18
	Total	4,421	4,789	2,217	3,658	152	468	51	9	787	571	22	..	640	10	63	3	44	..	445	70	2,062	1,976

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Minor Group (Code)	Description
200	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc. by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains.
233	Cotton dyeing, bleaching.
244	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta.
251	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring).
255	Wool weaving in handloom.
271	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.
273	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.
280	Sawing and planing of wood.
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.
288	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.
311	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.
314	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.
343	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.
350	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.
365	Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.
369	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39).
393	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

KINNAUR DISTRICT

TOTAL

200(823); 233(1); 244(1); 251(1); 255(749); 271(2); 273(95); 280(16); 281(3); 282(121); 288(2); 311(17); 314(2); 343(2); 350(30) 365(3); 369(112); 393(16).

Nachar Sub-Division

TOTAL

200(169); 233(1); 255(165); 273(11); 282(38); 288(1); 311(2); 350(9); 365(2); 369(24); 393(6).

VILLAGES

Rupi 200(9); 282(1); 233(1); Bara Kamba 200(2); 282(2); Taranda 200(7); 255(5); 282(7); 369(3); Chora 200(6); 255(2); 282(1); Bara 200(10); 273(1); 282(4); 369(2); Paunda 200(2); 255(1); 282(1); 288(1); Kangos 255(6); 369(1); Chhota Kamba 200(3); 282(1); Kachang Rokchang Gharshu 200(2); 255(6); Natpa 282(2); 255(5); Sungra 200(1); 255(2); 282(1); 369(5); Nachar 200(5); 255 (13); 273(1); 282(1); 369(2); Panwi 200(5); 255(7); 282(2); Kandar 200(4); 255(1); Bhabha 200(58); 255(47); 282(13); 273(5); 311(1); 365(2); 369(7); 393(6); Yula 200(7); 255(5); 273(2); Urni 200(18); 255(17); 273(1); 350(4); Chargaon 200(24); 255(36); 273(1); 350(5); 369(4); 311(1); Ramni 200(2); 255(6); 282(2); Jani 255(2); Punang 200(4); 255(4).

Kalpa Sub-Division

TOTAL

200(376); 255(378); 273(54); 280(15); 281(2); 282(29); 311(9); 343(2); 350(4); 369(56); 393(3).

VILLAGES

Miru 200(18); 255(10); 273(1); 282(1); 311(1); Rogi 200(13); 255(9); 273(1); 280(1); 282(1); 350(1); Kalpa 200(20); 255(3); 273(7); 282(2); 369(7); 311(4); Uarang 200(11); Duni 200(22); 255(17); 281(1); 282(2); Koti 200(30); 255(16); 273(6); 282(2); 311(2); 350(1); 369(16); Khangi 200(16); 255(10); 273(3); 280(3); Telingi 200(3); 255(14); 350(1); Pangi 200(13); 255(20); 273(4); 282(2); 350(1); 369(9); Purbani 200(16); 255(7); 273(1); 282(1); 369(1); Poari 200(7); 255(19); 273(2); 343(2); 369(3); Baring 200(12); 255(20); 282(4); 273(2); 311(1); 393(1); Mahbar 200(13); 255(4); 282(2); Barua 200(19); 255(17); 273(3); 281(1); 369(2); 393(1) Sapni 200(22); 255(26); 273(4); 282(3); 369(7); Kanahi 200(8); 273(1); Kilba 200(20) 255(7); 273(2); 369(2); Shong 200(9); 255(19); 369(1); Chasu 200(8); 255(16); 282(1); Kamru 200(32); 255(55); 282(2); Sangla 200 (38); 255(62); 273(14); 282(2) 280(10); 311(1); 369(7); Barsering 200(10); 255(10); 273(3); 280(1); 282(3); Rakcham 200(9); 255(11); 282(1); 369(1); Chitkal 200(7) 255(6); 393(1).

Poo Sub-Division

TOTAL

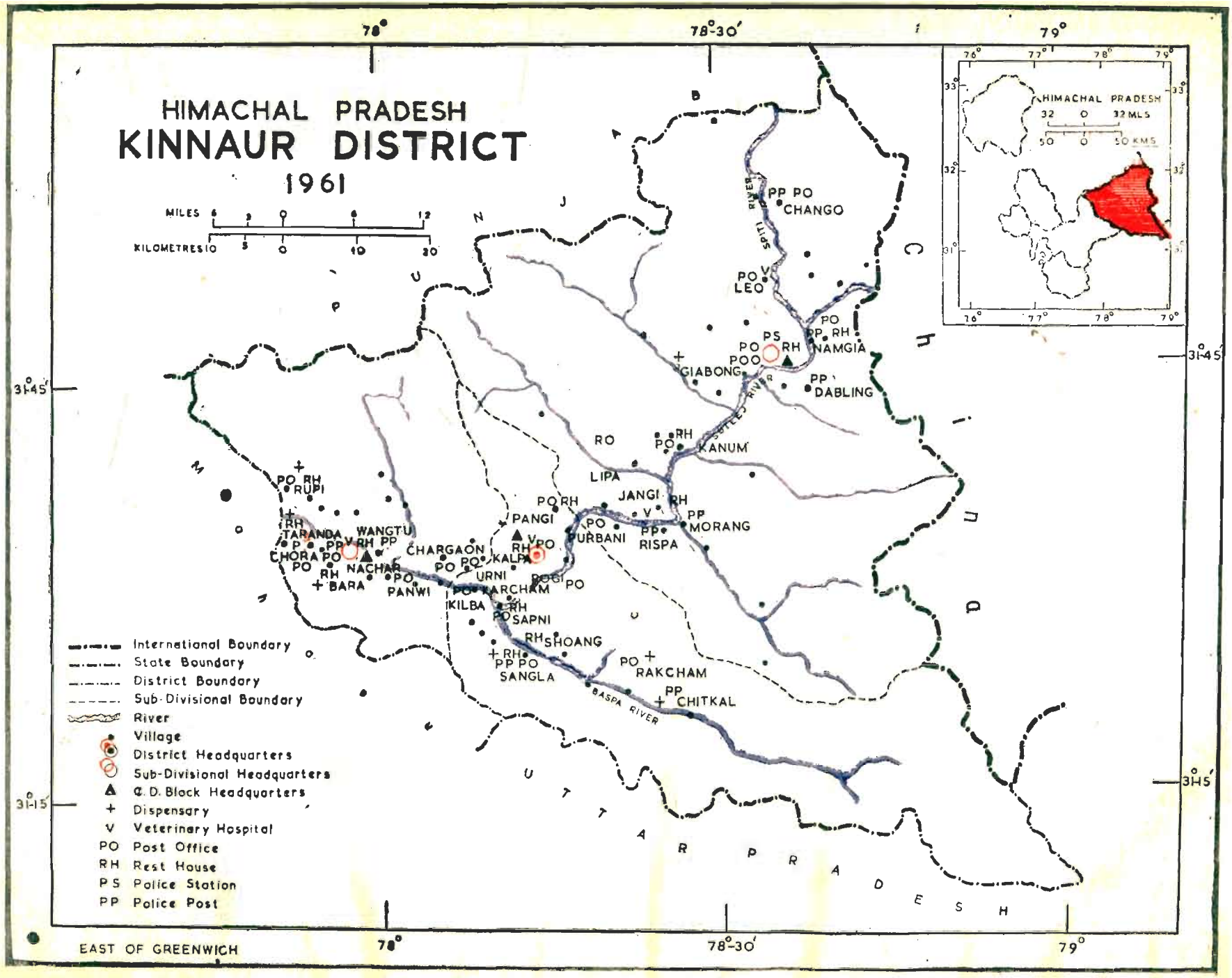
200(278); 244(1); 251(1); 255(206); 271(2); 273(30); 280(1); 281(1); 282(54); 288(1); 311(6); 314(2); 350(17); 365(1); 369(32 393(7).

VILLAGES

Lipa 200 (13); 255 (22); 273 (1); 282(11); 288(1); 314 (2); 369 (3); Pilu 200 (9); 255 (5); Labrang 200(8); 255 (11); 273 (1) 282 (4); 311(1); 350(1); Kanum 200(8); 255(20); 273 (1); 282 (4); 393 (3); Shiasu 200(1); 255 (1); 369 (1); Sunam 200 (11); 255 (9); 251 (1); 273 (3); 282 (3); 350 (2); 393 (3); Rushkling 200 (5); 255 (11); 273 (2); 350 (3); 369 (2); Giabong 200 (6); 255 (15); 282 (5); 350 (3); 369 (1); Ropa 200 (11); 255 (10); 273 (1); 311 (1); 350(3); 369(1); Shalkar 200 (7); 255 (1); 369 (3); Sumrah 200(7); 255 (5); 369(2); Chango 200 (24); 244 (1); 255 (11); 273 (2); 282 (1); 311 (2); 350 (1); 369 (1); Malling 200 (22); 255 (4); Leo 200 (10); 255 (2); 273 (3); 282 (2); 369 (5); Hango 200 (11); 255 (2); 369 (2); Chuling 200 (7); 255(1); Nako 200(5); 255(8); 365 (1) Namgia 200 (2); Khab 200 (1); Poo 200 (17); 255 (4); 271 (2); 273 (3); 280 (1); 282 (7); 369 (4); 393 (1); Dabling 200 (3); 255 (2) 269(1); Nisang 200 (6); 255(2); 282 (2); 350 (1); Morang 200(17); 255 (17); 273 (5); 282 (4); 350(3); Jangi 200(7); 255(7); 273 (1); Asrang 200(10); 255 (1); Rarang 200 (14); 255 (10); 273 (4); 311 (1); Akpa 255 (1); 369(1); Ribba 200(14); 255 (11); 273(1); 282(10); 369(4); Rispa 200(9); 255 (9); 282 (1); 369 (1); Thangi 200 (8); 255 (7); 273 (2); 281 (1); Kunu 200 (2); 255 (2); Charang 200 (3); 255 (2); 311 (1

LIST OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN KINNAUR DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961

Villages alongwith Hadbast & Code No.	
NACHAR SUB-DIVISION	
Rupi (C 1 H 170)	The Rupi Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Rupi.
Taranda (C 3 H 161)	The Taranda Cooperative Multi-purpose Society Ltd., Taranda.
Nachar (C 12 H 167)	The Nachar Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Nachar.
Bhabha (C 15 H 1)	The Bhabha Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Bhabha.
Urni (C 17 H 3)	The Urni Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Urni.
KALPA SUB-DIVISION	
Kalpa (C 3 H 35)	The District Cooperative Federation Society Ltd., Kalpa.
	The Kalpa Public Servants Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Kalpa.
	The Kalpa Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Kalpa.
Telingi (C 8 H 39)	The Telingi Udyan Sehkari Sabha Samiti, Telingi.
Shong (C 18 H 13)	The Tang.ling Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Shong.
Kilba (C 17 H 9)	The Kilba Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Kilba.
Sangla (C 21 H 18)	The Baspa Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Sangla.
POO SUB-DIVISION	
Poo (20 H 55)	The Poo Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Poo.
Namgia (C 18 H 33)	The Namgia Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Namgia.
Kanum (C 4 H 49)	The Kanum Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Kanum.
Sunam (C 6 H 53)	The Sunam Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Sunam.
Jangi (C 24 H 44)	The Jangi Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Jangi.
Morang (C 23 H 29)	The Morang Cooperative Multi-purpose Society Ltd., Morang.
Ribba (C 28 H 24)	The Ribba Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Ribba.
Hango (C 15 H 56)	The Hangrang Services Cooperative Society Ltd., Hango.
Chango (C 12 H 61)	The Upper Hangrang Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Chango.
Leo (C 14 H 58)	The Lower Hangrang Cooperative Multi-Purpose Society Ltd., Leo.


HIMACHAL PRADESH
KINNAUR DISTRICT
1961
MILES 6 3 0 6 12
KILOMETRES 10 5 0 10 20
78°
78°30'
79°
31°45'
31°15'
HIMACHAL PRADESH
32 0 32 MLS
50 0 50 KMS
PP PO CHANGO
SPITI RIVER
PO V LEO
PO PS RH NAMGIA
PO POO GIABONG
SUTLEJ RIVER
PP DABLING
RO PO RH KANUM
LIPA
JANGI V RH
PP MORANG
PO RH PANGI
PO V PO PURBANI
PP RISPA
PO RUPI
RH TARANDA
WANGTU
P PP V RH PP CHORA
CHARGAON
PO PO KALPA
PO NACHAR
PO RH BARA
PO PANWI
URNI
PO KARCHAM
PO KILBA
RH PO SAPNI
RH SHOANG
RH PP PO SANGLA
PO RAKCHAM
PP CHITKAL
BASPA RIVER
International Boundary
State Boundary
District Boundary
Sub-Divisional Boundary
River
Village
District Headquarters
Sub-Divisional Headquarters
C.D. Block Headquarters
Dispensary
V Veterinary Hospital
PO Post Office
RH Rest House
PS Police Station
PP Police Post
EAST OF GREENWICH
UTTAR PRADESH

LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—NACHAR SUB-DIVISION

Village with Hadbast number	Approximate distance from the main road or Jeepable road	Name of fair or festival	Time (English month) when fair or festival is held	Community to whom the fair or festival is sacred or important	Duration of fair or festival	Approximate annual total attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Republic Day	January	All	1 day	150/200
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Shuzab festival	February	Hindus & Buddhists	2 days	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Phagul festival	February/March	Hindus & Buddhists	10 days	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Suskar festival	February/March	Hindus & Buddhists	14 days	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Shivratri festival	February/March	Hindus & Buddhists	1 day	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Bishu festival	April	Hindus & Buddhists	3/4 days	..
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Himachal day	April	All	1 day	150
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Shanth festival	April/May	Hindus	1 day (every third year)	..
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Dakhraini festival	July	Hindus	2 days	..
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Shonyachong festival.	July	Hindus	2 days	..
Nachar (H 167)	3 miles	Independence day	August	All	1 day	150
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Phulaich festival	September/October	Hindus & Buddhists	3/4 days	..
Bara (H 162)	3 miles	Jagra fair	September/October	Hindus	1 day	300/500
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Diwali festival	October/November	Hindus	2 days	..

LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS KALPA—SUB-DIVISION

Village with Hadbast Number	Approximate distance from the main road or Jeepable road	Name of fair or festival	Time (English month) when fair or festival is held	Community to whom the fair or festival is sacred or important	Duration of fair or festival	Approximate annual total attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Throughout the Sub-Division		Sazo festival	January	Hindus and Buddhists	1 day	..
Kalpa (H 35)	On the Main Road	Republic Day	January	All	1 day	200/250
Koti (H 38)	1 furlong	Shuzab festival	February	Hindus & Buddhists	1 day	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Suskar festival	February/March	Do	15 days	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Shivratri festival	February/March	Do	1 day	..
Duni (H 36)	1 furlong	Bishu festival	April	Do	2 days	300
Sapni (H 11)	2 miles	Bishu festival	April	Do	2 days	400
Baring (H 21)	7 miles	Bishu festival	April	Do	2 days	350
Kalpa (H 35)	On the main road	Himachal day	April	All	1 day	200
Koti (H 38)	1 furlong	Dakhraini festival	July	Hindus	1 day	..
Pangi (H 41)	On the Jeepable road.	Dakhraini festival	July	Hindus & Buddhists	3 days	300
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Udaneyang festival	July	Do	4 days	..
Koti (H 38)	1 furlong	Koshme Shukud fair.	July	Do	3 days	350
Kalpa (H 35)	On the main road	Independence day	August	All	1 day	200
Kilba (H 9)	1 mile	Phulaich festival	September	Hindus & Buddhists	8 days	200
Sapni (H 11)	2 miles	Phulaich festival.	September	Do	8 days	400
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Phulaich (Ookyang) festival.	September/October	Do	4 days	..
Baring (H 21)	7 miles	Diwali festival	October/November	Hindus	1 day	..
Sapni (H 11)	2 miles	Diwali festival	October/November	Do	1 day	..
Duni (H 36)	1 furlong	Phulaich festival	October/November	Hindus& Buddhists	1 day	300
Baring (H 21)	7 miles	Phulaich festival	October/November	Do	1 day	450
Koti (H 38)	1 furlong	Phulaich (Ookyang) fair.	November	Do	4 days	400

LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS POO SUB-DIVISION

Village with Hadbast number	Approximate distance from the main road or Jeepable road	Name of fair or festival	Time (English month) when fair or festival is held	Community to whom the fair or festival is sacred or important	Duration of fair or festival	Approximate annual total attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shalkar (H 62)	37 miles	Losar fair	January	Hindus & Buddhists	3 days	300
Sumrah (H 63)	49 miles	Losar fair	January	Do	3 days	200
Malling (H 60)	20 miles	Losar fair	January	Do	3 days	300
Leo (H 58)	23 miles	Losar fair	January	Do	3 days	600
Hango (H 56)	31 miles	Losar fair	January	Do	3 days	400
Chuling (H 57)	29 miles	Losar fair	January	Do	3 days	300
Namgia (H 33)	On Jeepable road	Losar fair	January	Do	1 day	250
Ribba (H 24)	3 miles	Suskar festival	January	All	1 day	300
Poo (H 55)	On main road	Republic day	January	Do	1 day	1,000/1200
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Lamoche festival	January	Do	1 day	..
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Sazo festival	January	Buddhists	1 day	200
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Shivratri festival	January	Hindus & Buddhists	7 days	..
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Mahang Sanga festival.	January	Buddhists	1 day	..
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Khawakcha festival	January/February	Buddhists	5 days	300
Chango (H 61)	32 miles	Rokfo festival	February	Hindus & Buddhists	4 days	600
Nako (H 59)	20 miles	Rokfo festival	February	Do	3 days	..
Rushkling (H 50)	22 miles	Suskar festival	March	Do	5 days	400
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Lamat fair	March	Buddhists	7 days	300
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Chaitrang Thasma	March	Do	1 day	..
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Rakesh Puja	March	Hindus & Buddhists	1 day	..
Ribba (H 24)	3 miles	Bishu festival	April	Hindus	1 day	500
Rispa (H 25)	1½ miles	Bishu festival	April	Do	2 days	300
Poo (H 55)	On main road	Himachal Day	April	All	1 day	200
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Labrang Jalma	May	Buddhists	1 day	..
Namgia (H 33)	On Jeepable road	Gija festival	June	Hindus & Buddhists	9 days	250
Poo (H 55)	On Main road	Gija festival	June	Do	10 days	100
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Surpu Gompha Jalma	June	Buddhists	2 days	..
Kanum (H 49)	On Jeepable road	Kangyur Jalma	June	Do	1 day	..

LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—POO SUB-DIVISION—contd.

Village with Hadbast number	Approximate distance from the main road or Jeepable road	Name of fair or festival	Time (English month) when fair or festival is held	Community to whom the fair or festival sacred or important	Duration of fair or festival	Approximate annual total attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Poo (H 55) . . .	On main road .	Rangjoon festival	June/July	Hindus & Buddhists	1 day	..
Chango H 61 . . .	32 miles . .	Namgan chuan festival.	July/August	Do	1 day	600
Poo (H 55)	On main road .	Independence Day	August .	All	1 day	200
Nako (H 59). . . .	20 miles . .	Namgan 1st festival	August . .	Hindus and Budhists	2 days	300
Poo (H 55)	On Main road .	Maintako or Jog Tog fair	August/September .	Do	2 days	200
Poo (H 55)	On main road .	Shuktok festival.	August/September .	Do	1 day	100
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Phulaich festival	September . .	Do	5 days	..
Nako (H 59). . . .	20 miles . .	Namgan IInd festival	September . .	Do	2 days	300
Kanum (H 49) . . .	On Jeepable road	Maintoko fair .	September . .	Buddhists	1 day	250
Poo (H 55)	On main road .	Sherken fair .	October . .	Hindus and Buddhists	6 days	400
Throughout the Sub-Division	..	Diwali festival .	October/November	Hindus	2 days	..
Chango (H 61) . . .	32 miles . .	Namgan Chheya festival.	October/November	Hindus and Buddhists	10 days	600
Kanum (H 49) . . .	On Jeepable road	Sherken festival .	October/November	Buddhists	3 days	300
Kanum (H 49) . . .	On Jeepable road	Khawangri festival	November/December	Buddhists	1 day	..
Chango (H 61) . . .	32 miles . .	Losar festival .	December/January	Hindus & Budhists	3 days	600
Kanum (H 49) . . .	On Jeepable road	Losar festival .	December/January	Buddhists	4 days	300

APPENDIX

KINNAUR DISTRICT

HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 11-9/60-Rev-I Simla-4, the 9 March, 1961

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, (Act 6 of 1954) the Lieutenant Governor Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to create the following four Tehsils and two Sub-Tehsils in three Sub-Divisions of Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh with effect from 9th March, 1961.

Pooh Sub-Division

1. *Tehsil Moorang*: With headquarters at Moorang, comprising the following 15 villages (Revenue estates) namely –Charang, Kunu, Thangi, Moorang, Nesang, Raspa, Riba, Rarang, Akpa, Jangi, Lipa, Asarang, Slilo, Labrang, and Kanam.

2. *Sub-Tehsil Pooh* With headquarters at Pooh, comprising 9 villages (Revenue estates) namely: – Pooh, Dubling, Khabo, Namgia, Rashkling, Giabang, Ropa, Saunam and Sheasho.

3. *Sub-Tehsil Hangrang*:—With headquarters at Leo, comprising the following 8 villages (Revenue estates) namely—Cherling, Leo, Nako, Malling, Changu, Sialkhar, Samru and Hango.

Nichar Sub-Division—

1. *Tehsil Nichar*—With headquarters at Nichar comprising the following 22 villages (Revenue estates) namely—Ponda, Barau, Taranda, Chora, Nichar, Sungra, Kangos, Poonang, Jani, Ramni, Panwi, Bhaba, Chagaon, Urni, Yulla, Chhota Khamba, Bara Khomba, Rupi, Kandar, Natpa, Rockchang (Kachhang Garsu) and Miroo.

Kalpa Sub-Division:—

1. *Tehsil Sangla*: With headquarters at Sangla comprising the following 11 villages (Revenue estates) namely– Chitkal, Rakuham, Batseri, Sangla, Kamru, Chausu, Shong, Brua, Sapni, Kanai and Kilba.

2. *Tehsil Kalpa*:—With headquarters at Kalpa, comprising the following 12 villages (Revenue Estates), namely—Rogi, Chini, Yuworanji, Duni, Kothi, Khawangi, Tilangi, Pangi, Purbani, Pawari, Berang and Mebar.

By Order
O. N. MISRA, I.A.S.
Chief Secretary to
Himachal Administration

VILLAGE-WISE POPULATION ACCORDING TO SUB-DIVISION—TEHSIL—SUB-TEHSIL IN KINNAUR DISTRICT

Name of District	Name of Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Name of Village	Code No.	Hadbast No.	Total population		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnaur	Nachar	Paunda	6	163	237	135	102
		Bara	5	162	734	350	384
		Taranda	3	161	723	406	317
		Chora	4	160	486	328	158
		Nachar	12	167	1,316	695	621
		Sungra	11	165	683	324	359
		Kangos	7	164	369	186	183
		Punang	21	8	140	76	64
		Jani	20	7	233	109	124
		Ramni	19	6	377	224	153
		Panwi	13	166	581	340	241
		Bhabha	15	1	1,893	906	987
		Chargaon	18	2	1,160	606	554
		Urni	17	3	569	258	311
		Yula	16	4	370	179	191
		Chhota Kamba	8	172	244	114	130
		Bara Kamba	2	171	328	163	165
		Rupi	1	170	607	302	305
		Kandar	14	169	152	78	74
		Natpa-r	10	168	249	121	128
		Rokchang (Kachang Gharshu)	9	173	669	517	152
		Miru	1	5	605	338	267

VILLAGE-WISE POPULATION ACCORDING TO SUB-DIVISION—TEHSIL—SUB-TEHSIL IN KINNAUR DISTRICT—contd.

Name of District	Name of Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Name of Village	Code No.	Hadbast No.	Total population		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnaur—*contd.*	Sangla	Chitkul	24	17	326	152	174
		Rakcham	23	16	394	188	206
		Barsering	22	15	319	140	179
		Sangla	21	18	1,841	857	984
		Kamru	20	19	1,085	492	593
		Chasu	19	14	345	158	187
		Shong	18	13	325	154	171
		Barua	14	12	543	254	289
		Sapni	15	11	864	427	437
		Kanahi	16	10	190	117	73
		Kilba	17	9	459	241	218
	Kalpa	Rogi	2	34	623	402	221
		Chini	3	35	1,298	687	611
		Uarang	4	37	518	264	254
		Duni	5	36	745	401	344
		Koti	6	38	1,294	706	588
		Khangi	7	40	360	175	185
		Telingi	8	39	525	312	213
		Pangi	9	41	1,336	695	641
		Purbani	10	23	359	155	204
		Poari	11	22	369	171	198
		Baring	12	21	656	319	337
		Mahbar	13	20	233	103	130

VILLAGE-WISE POPULATION ACCORDING TO SUB-DIVISION—TEHSIL—SUB-TEHSIL IN KINNAUR DISTRICT—concld.

Name of District	Name of Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Name of Village	Code No.	Hadbast No.	Total population		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnaur	Morang (Tehsil)	Charang	32	28	193	105	88
		Kunu	31	27	100	53	47
		Thangi	30	26	465	192	273
		Morang	23	29	1,071	495	576
		Nisang	22	30	257	129	128
		Rispa	29	25	400	181	219
		Ribba	28	24	1,137	498	639
		Rarang	26	42	977	529	448
		Akpa	27	43	152	64	88
		Jangi	24	44	493	292	201
		Lipa	1	45	762	305	457
		Asrang	25	46	403	164	239
		Pilu	2	47	445	253	192
		Labrang	3	48	477	217	260
		Kanum	4	49	764	424	340
	Poo (Sub-Tehsil)	Poo	20	55	723	372	351
		Dabling	21	31	161	81	80
		Khab	19	32	47	20	27
		Namgia	18	33	438	293	145
		Rushkling	7	50	295	129	166
		Giabong	8	51	347	154	193
		Ropa	9	52	383	182	201
		Sunam	6	53	461	198	263
		Shiasu	5	54	68	32	36
	Hangrang (Sub Tehsil)	Chuling	16	57	103	51	52
		Leo	14	58	350	190	160
		Nako	17	59	341	161	180
		Malling	13	60	183	103	80
		Chango	12	61	622	310	312
		Shalkar	10	62	184	92	92
		Sumrah	11	63	145	68	77
		Hango	15	56	301	146	155

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