CENSUS 1961

HIMACHAL PRADESH

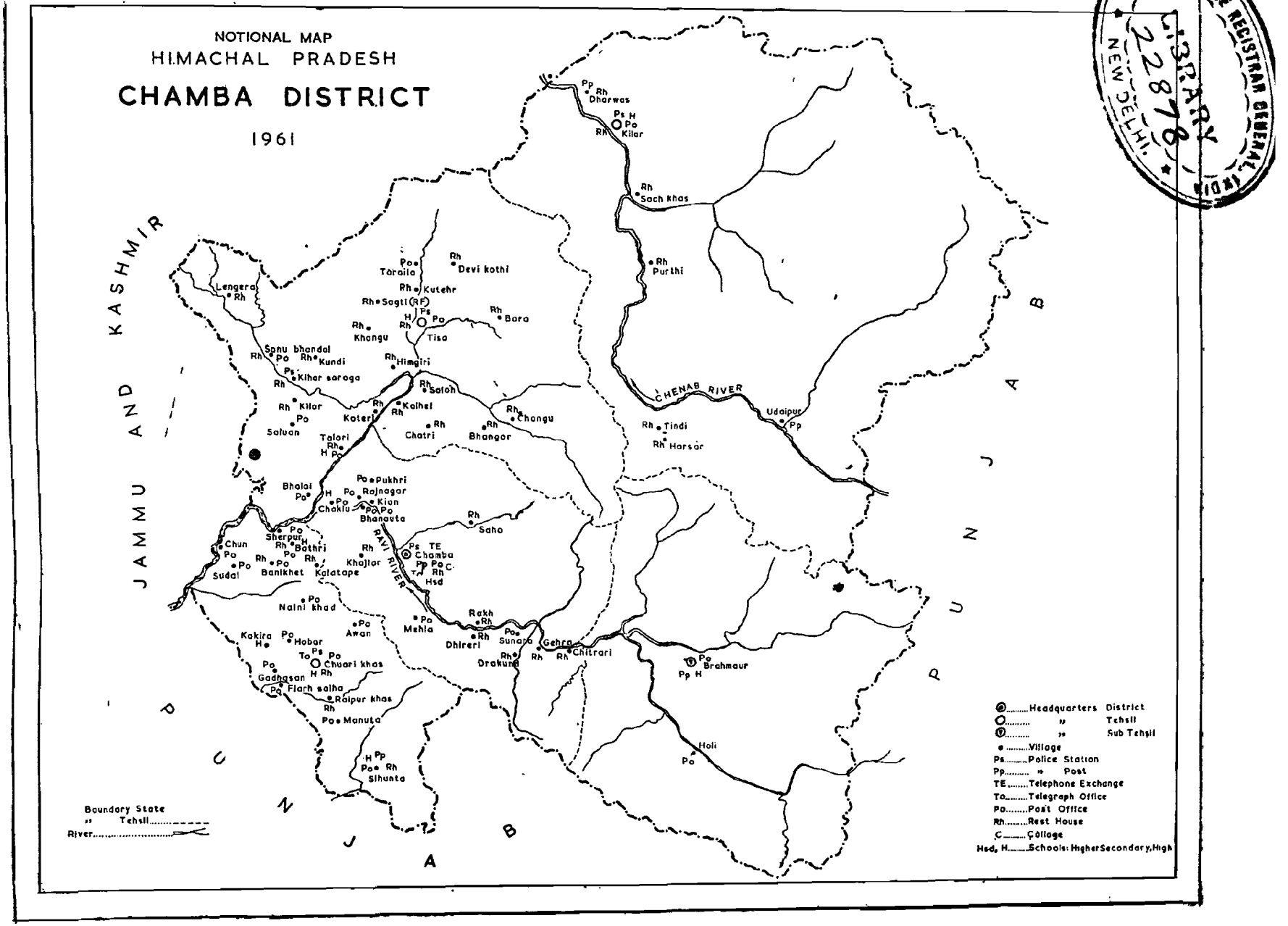


DISTRICT HANDBOOK

I

CHAMBA

RAM CHANDRA PAL SINGH
of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations
Himachal Pradesh, Simla-5



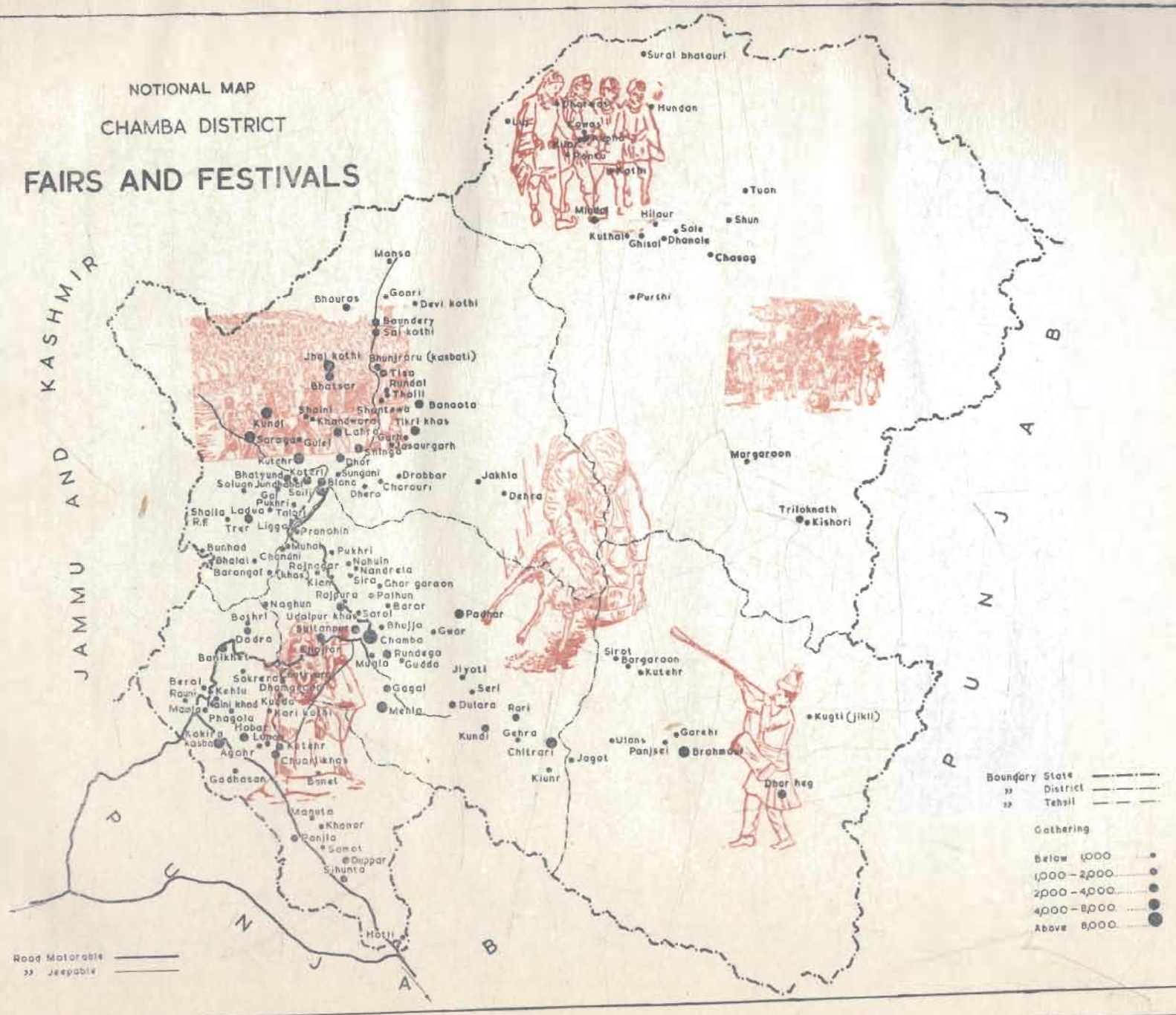
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HIMACHAL PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE : 1961
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
PUNJAB
CHINA
UTTAR PRADESH
KILAR (PANGI)
TISA (CHAURAH)
CHAMBA
(BHATTIYAT)
CHUARI KHAS
BRAHMAUR
JOGINDARNAGAR
SARKAGHAT
MANDI (MANDI SADAR)
CHICHOT
SUNDARNAGAR
GHAMARWIN
BILASPUR (BILASPUR SADAR)
KARSOG
RAMPUR
NACHAR
KALPA (KINNAUR)
POO
KUMHARSAIN
SEONI
BOHRU
THEOG
KOTKHAI
JUBBAL
ARKI
SIMLA: KASUMPTI (MAHASU)
SOLON
CHAUPAL
(PACHHAD) SARAHAN
(RAINKA) DADAHU
NAHAN (SIRMUR)
PAONTA
EXTERNAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TEHSIL BOUNDARY
SUB-DIVISION BOUNDARY
STATE HEADQUARTERS
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TEHSIL, SUB-DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
K .. KASUMPTI
S ..SOLON
MILES 20 10 0 20 40
20 10 0 20 40 KILOMETRES
EAST OF GREENWICH
76°
77°
78°
79°
33°
32°
31°
30°

NOTIONAL MAP

CHAMBA DISTRICT

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS



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	(*b*) Climate	1. Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona 2. Forest Working Plan (1954-55 to 1968-69)
	(*c*) Geology	Geological Survey of India
2	Population	1961 Census Tables
3	The People	1. Chamba State Gazetteer 2. Deputy Commissioner, Chamba
4	History	History of Punjab Hill States by Dr. Vogal and Dr. Hutchison
5	Medical and Public Health	Director of Health Services
6	Education	Director of Education
7	Agriculture	Director of Agriculture
8	Animal Husbandry	Director of Animal Husbandry
9	Industries	Director of Industries
10	Communications and Road Development	Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
11	Local Body	1. Deputy Commissioner, Chamba 2. Municipal Committee, Chamba
12	Panchayats	Director of Panchayats
13	Co-operatives	Registrar Co-operative Societies
14	Banking and Commerce	1. Deputy Commissioner, Chamba 2. State Bank of India 3. H. P. State Co-operative Bank
15	Land Revenue and Land Tenure	1. Agricultural Statistics, H.P., 1950-51 to 1957-58 2. Deputy Commissioner, Chamba
16	Places of Historical and Religious interest	Gazetteer and other notes
17	Flora and Fauna	Chief Conservator of Forests (Forest Working Plan for the Upper Ravi Forests Chamba and Chaurah Forest Divisions, H.P. 1954-55 to 1968-69)
18	An introduction to Pahari Paintings and other Art Objects in Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba	By Shri Vishwa Chander Ohri

PREFACE

I have been Deputy Commissioner Chamba several years ago and I have known the District and the people fairly well, visiting parts of Chamba even after taking over this assignment. The District remains full of interests to Archæologists, Sociologists, Anthropologists and Scholars even now. My colleagues and I have spent quite a few years going around collecting information and some of us have had to go to very far-flung areas. It has taken years of efforts in compiling, checking and re-checking our material before these are printed. I hope this comes upto the expectations of readers as a single best source of information on the District.

Considerable material has been collected over several years to make this a comprehensive reference book. In the words of Ibbetson in his preface to his very famous Punjab Census Report of 1881 "*A Census Report is not meant merely for the information of the Secretariat; it is intended to be constantly referred to in every office of the Province. The mere results would ill serve this end in the absence of an interpreter. It is of but small advantage to cast columinous tables of naked figures at the heads of District Officers, without at the same time explaining that they represent, which can be done by no one but him who compiled them, and drawing from them the more important conclusions to which they lead, which few will draw but he whose special business it is to do so*". This comprehensive reference book has to be a handy reference book for the Administrators, Planners and Scholars. It is not meant to be taken up for leisurely reading but to obtain some specific information. Therefore, it is very necessary that this should be complete, should be brief and should be very relevant and precise. We have had in 1951 District Census Hand Books and these proved to be very useful reference books indeed. We have collected material from many sources and many old records had to be consulted and then checked and re-checked over long period.

It is the keenness of Shri Asok Mitra, ICS, Registrar General, India to have guided us in this work. His devotion to the Census Organisation is only matched by his versatility and many of us have only achieved a certain degree of completeness in our work because of his interest and guidance.

Different parts of the volume present the village-wise statistics and brief write-ups on Education, Industry, Health, Community Development, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation. Apart from certain data, most of the other data, particularly regarding village directory is collected by us from 1961 Census Schedules. I have heavily leaned on old records, files, notes and reference books and have also toured this Pradesh fairly extensively year-after-year. Chamba is the District which has undergone some very obvious changes. There are some good roads, hospitals, educational facilities, agricultural practices have all given this District surprises which many people had never anticipated. The interior and inaccessible areas continue to receive due attention.

In this book I have been assisted by devoted and hard working lot of colleagues. They have burnt their mid-night oil and have toiled on their holidays apart from being to difficult areas over the Pradesh. And with the kind help that I have received from the Government of India Press, Simla, it gives me a great pleasure and silent pride to see this report completed. This report would have been printed much earlier had the Himachal Pradesh Government been able to give it to the private Presses. There were a number of difficulties and they could not give this to any private Press, and the Government of India Press had done a handsome gesture in taking this job.

It is a great kindness of Shri T. N. Bahel, IAS, Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India to have arranged for this. I have after all succeeded in getting this printed through the Government of India Press, Simla. Right from the highest to the humblest my colleagues and I have received appreciable considerations. With well over nearly 50 publications in hand, readers would realise that it was a pretty arduous and at times seemed back breaking. This was an opportunity once in our life time and we were obsessed to produce something of enduring value. I do not know how far we have succeeded and leave this to my readers to judge. I hope my readers would freely find this of interest.

RAM CHANDRA PAL SINGH

BOSWELL, SIMLA-5;
November 24, 1965.

PART I

INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

Chamba State merged to form a part of Himachal Pradesh on 15th April, 1948. This became a separate District made of 3 tehsils, Chaurah, Chamba and Bhattiyat and two sub-tehsils of Pangi and Brahmaur. The District comprises of 1,696 revenue villages of these 572 are uninhabited, 1,123 inhabited and one merged in Chamba town. According to figures from the Director of Land Records the area of the district is 2,656.1 sq. miles (rural 2,655.2 and urban 0.9). The population is 2,10,579. The headquarters are located at Chamba having a population of 8,609. This stands on a plateau on the right bank of the Ravi.

Chamba is a name derived from Champavati, daughter of Raja Sahil Varma on whose instance the town of Chamba was founded in 930 A.D. Another conjecture is that the town of Chamba might have its name from the *Champa* trees which are found in the town.

The statement shows the size and population of each tehsil—

History

The State was one of the oldest states in northern India. It is difficult to determine with certainty, the exact date when the state was founded. This seems to have been founded in the middle of the 6th Century A.D.

The chief authority for history of the state is the Vansavali, or geneological roll of the Rajas. It contains historical material of great interest. This record has been supported by inscriptions on stone, brass, wood, silver and gold. Many of the objects on which these incriptions occur, or their photographs still exist and some can be seen in the Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba. The epigraphical records and title deeds have thrown much light on the history of the state. Geographically, Chamba is safe from all sides having been sheltered by mountains. It has, escaped the successive waves of the Mohammeden invasions, which swept away monuments of old Indian civilisation at places. The ancient remains in the district are more abundant and better preserved. These records have been of immense value weaving in the history of the state.

The ancient remains of Chamba were first examined by Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1839, but his visit was so short. The whole wealth of antiquarian and epigraphical material, has been brought to light, only in recent years chiefly through the researches of Dr. Vogel of the Archaeological Survey of India.

The early history of Chamba state has been very ably described in the "History of Punjab Hill State, Volume I" edited by J. Hutchison, and J. Ph. Vogel, and published by the Punjab Government in 1933. Extracts from this book have been printed as Appendix III.

Physical Features

The district is situated in the bosom of Himalayas between 32°10'40" and 33°13'40" north latitude and 75°47'50" and 77°0'50". east longitude.

Boundaries—It is bounded on the north-west by Jammu and Kashmir, on the north-east and east by Ladakh, Lahaul and Bara Bangahal and on the south-east and south by the districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur.

District/Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Area in Sq. miles	Villages		Population per sq. mile	Population
		Inhabited	Uninhabited		
1	2	3	4	5	6
CHAMBA DISTRICT	2,656·1	1,123	572	79	2,10,579
1. Chaurah tehsil	607·6	378	192	93	56,270
2. Pangi sub-tehsil	889·9	90	134	13	11,678
3. Chamba tehsil	394·1	241	64	175	68,897
Rural	393·2	241	64	153	60,288
Urban	0·9	..	..	9,460	8,609
4. Bhattiyat tehsil	252·2	308	37	191	48,109
5. Brahmaur sub-tehsil	51·23	106	145	50	25,625

Configuration—The district is more or less rough oblong in shape contracted towards the north. The territory is wholly mountainous with altitude ranging from 2,000′ to about 21,000′, the inhabited area reaching to 10,000 feet. The abruptness of the slopes and the narrowness of the ravines are characteristic features.

Valleys—There are three big valleys—the Beas Valley, the Ravi Valley or the Chamba Valley and the Chenab or the Pangi and Chamba-Lahaul Valley. The valleys on the south and west of the district are fertile. The Ravi or the Chamba valley, as a whole is fairly open, presenting many delightful contrasts. In the lower valley the vegetation is semi-tropical, and as one goes up, the vegetation changes and at higher elevations, the trees most commonly found are pinus longifolia oak and chestnut and above these are birch and juniper.

The region between the Pangi and Zaoskar Ranges comprises the valley of Chandrabhaga. The Chenab or Chandrabhaga as it is called here, flows at a higher level than the Ravi. This region is divided into two parts, Gurdhar and Pangi. The scenery is sublime and imposing. The area is sparsely inhabited. Winter in the Pangi and Lahaul is very severe and snow fall begin as early as October. From that time, till March or April, the whole valley is under deep snow. Communications with outer world are completely cut off. During these months, the people are confined to their houses mostly.

Hills—There are three well defined snowy ranges of Himalayas in Chamba. The first range, the one nearest to the plains is called the outer Himalaya or Dhaula Dhar. It separates the basin of the Beas from the Ravi. The second is the mid-Himalaya or the Pangi range and the Pir Panjal, between the basins of the Ravi and that of the Chandrabhaga or Chenab, which forms the watershed between the Ravi and the Chenab. The third is the inner Himalaya or Zaoskar range, between the Chenab and Indus.

The Dhaula Dhar forms a lofty mountain barrier with peaks from 14,000 to 17,000 feet. The passes are from 8,000 to 15,000 feet. The lower slopes are covered with forests of oak and pine. The sides are seamed with water-courses. The lofty peaks rise in stern and rugged grandeur covered by wastes of snow.

The inner Himalaya, or Zaoskar Range separates Chamba Lahaul from Zaoskar, and farther west forms the northern boundary of the Kashmir Valley. The mean altitude of this range is about 18,000 feet, and some of the peaks rise to about 20,000 feet. The passes are 17,000 to 18,000 feet high and are more difficult owing to the size of the permanent glaciers.

There is a low range, the Hathi Dhar running to the south of the Dhaula Dhar and parallel to it. The highest point of the Hathi Dhar is 5,256 feet above the sea level. The Dhar is steeper on its southern side than on its northern flank. It is covered with dense undergrowth and forests of chil and dwarf oaks.

River system—Two main rivers the Ravi and the Chenab flow through Ravi or Iravati, as it was called in ancient times, is the river of the district. This river drains the whole of Chamba valley proper between the Dhaula Dhar and Pangi Range. In its upper reaches, the river was called Rauti or Irauti. It rises in the mid-Himalaya and Bara Banghal Ranges. This range separates it from the Beas in the Upper Kulu. This flows through Bara Banso, Tretha, and Chanaota to Ulansa. Here it is joined by two large tributaries, the Budhil and the Tundah. Then flows on with augmented force and volume through a narrow gorge near to Chitrari. Below this, the valley is a little more open. After passing Piur, Rakh and Mehla, the river courses to the north-west and approaches Chamba town. Here it receives the waters of Saho or Sal from the Saho Range. The town stands on a plateau near the junction of the two streams. The valley is fairly open for some miles above and below Chamba. At Rajnagar, this becomes narrow. Here the river trends to the west and soon afterwards it is joined by the Siul, its largest tributary. Still flowing west-wards, it touches Jammu territory at the point where the Seawa stream, forming the boundary, falls into it from the north. It then bends to the south-west and skirting the terminal spurs of the Dhaula Dhar, separates Chamba from Jammu, and finally leaves the district at Khairi on to the plains at Shahpur. During winter the Ravi is usually very low and the water is, quite clear. Then one can ford this at some places near Chamba. With the approach of summer, the snow on the high ranges begins to melt. The volume rapidly increases. The maximum is reached in the rainy season, when often times the river overflows its banks. There is some fishing from Chamba downwards. A handsome iron suspension bridge spans the river at Chamba built in 1895 at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

The Chenab or Chandrabhaga, as it is called in this part of the country, rises near the top of the Bara Lacha pass in Lahaul, by two heads, the Chandra and Bhaga. These unite at Tandi and form the river of great size and volume which flows immediately to the north-west of the mid-Himalaya. At Thirot it enters Chamba Lahaul and follows a westerly course to Tindi after which it turns to the north. From Tindi to Shaor, 17 miles is wild and rugged. At Shaor and Purthi there are villages on the right bank. The valley again becomes narrow as far as Mindhal and Sach. From this point it is more open. The river flows on in a north-westerly direction through picturesque scenery, past Kilar and Tharwas, to the Ganaur or Sansari Nala. Now it leaves the territory. Thence it continues its course through Padar, Kashtwar, and the outer hills in Jammu territory, to the plains. Gold in small quantities is found in the Chandrabhaga, and gold washing was once carried out at some places on a small scale. Otherwise, the river flows swiftly with great volume of water, and is not fordable. On its right bank, the river is joined by several streams from the Zaoskar Range and its branches. The most important of these is the Miyar Nala meeting the Chandrabhaga at Udaipur. Next in size is the Saichu Nala joining the river at Sach.

On the left bank, the river receives small ice-streams from the snowy passes in the Pangi Range. The chief of these are the Chobia, and Kalicho streams at Triloknath, the Harser, Drati and Marhu streams near Tindi, and the Cheni and Sach streams near Mindhal and Kilar.

There are two better known very small lakes one at Manimahesh and the other at Khajiar. Manimahesh is considered sacred and a fair is held there on the occasion of Radha Ashtami falling in the month of September when pilgrims from far and near gather there to have a dip in the icy cold waters of the lake. It is situated at an altitude of 13,680'. Khajiar is a beauty spot and an attraction for the tourists.

Forests—The forests in the district cover an area of 1240.03 square miles of the area of the whole district according to the Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

These forests lie in the Shiwaliks and the Himalayas at heights of 3,500 to 12,000 feet. The composition and condition of the crop varies considerably with altitude and aspect. The forests may broadly be classified into:—

1. Himalayan subtropical pine forests.
2. Ban oak forests.
3. Deodar forests.
4. Western mixed coniferous forests
5. Kharsu oak forests.
6. Lower blue pine forests.
7. Moist alpine scrub or grass lands.

Himalayan subtropical blue pine forests—These forests are found at an elevation of 3,500 to 5,000 feet. *Chil* has largely sprung up on grassy slopes. The remarkable feature of these forests is the purity of their growth and as a rule no other trees reach into the top canopy.

Among other trees Pyrus pashia (*kainth*), Pistacia integerrima (*kakreran*), Albizzia stipulata (*siris*), Olea cuspidata (*kao*), Quercus incana (*ban*), Grewira oppositifolia (*dhamman*) and Cedrela toona (*toon*) are worth mentioning.

Ban oak forests—Being the chief source of winter fodder, an excellent fuel and a remarkable wood for agricultural implements, the *ban* occupies a unique position in the fabric of agricultural economy of this high land district. These occur at an elevation ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. The main species is *ban* oak. These forests represent the remain of climax vegetation, that has been replaced through the ages, largely as a result of falling, with coniferous forests mainly of *deodar* and *kail*.

Deodar forests—This type occurs at the same altitude as *ban* oak. Leaf canopy to light is almost complete but is frequently interrupted on account of heavy fellings of the past. Natural regeneration on account of a compact soil due to over grazing is scattered and deficient. The principal deciduous trees found scattered singly or in groups, mostly in downward slope, are the Oak, Litsea umbrosa (*chirindi*) Celtis australis (*khark*), Cedrela Serrata (*dauri*), Populus ciliata (*chaloon*), Carpinus faginea (*charkri*), Ulmus villosa (*maral*), Cornus macrophylla (*haleu*) and other species too numerous to mention.

Western mixed coniferous forests—There forests are found at an elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The spruce and silver fir attain large dimensions and the growing stock per acre is considerable. Compared with the *deodar* forests, these have been less exploited in the past and hence are relatively better stocked. *Deodar* is generally seen scattered, singly or in groups along the crests of spurs and ridges. Associated with the firs and

frequently forming considerable bits of deciduous forests in depressions and nullahs are the Aesculus indica (*goon*), Iuglans regia (*khor*), Acer sp. (*mandar*), Celtis australis (*khark*), Prunus padus (*jammu*), Ulmus wallichana (*maral*), Fraxinus floribunda (*tunnu*) and Morus serrata (*karun*).

Kharsu oak forests—Overlying the mixed coniferous forests of spruce and silver fir are bits of kharsu oak with their characteristic brown tinged foliage festooned with mosses. Groups of spruce fir, quercus dilatata (*moru*) and in some sheltered places some silver fir are also found. As the elevation increases the forests are interspersed with grass blades. The coniferous trees gradually become stunted and finally disappear to give place to the silver birch, the wild rhododendron and the dwarf junipers.

Lower blue pine forests—These forests are represented by the blue pine forests of the dry eastern zone. Here *kail* grows in remarkable pure evenaged formations. Having grown in dense formations, the trees are well drawn up in height. On eastern and north eastern slopes the *kail* extends right upto 12,000 feet elevation, although above 10,000 feet, it is generally stunted and deformed.

Moist alpine scrub or grass lands—Extensive tracts of alpine pastures are stretched above the forest limits to the line of perpetual snow. Great variety of medicinal herbs and flowers are found in them. *Dhup* (Jurinea Macrocephala) *mohri* (Aconitum vapellus), *patis* (Aconitum hetrophyllum), *kaur* (Picrorhiza kurroon) and *kuth* (Saussurea lappa) are some of the well known valuable plants. *Banafsha* (Viola odorata), *bankakru* (Podophyllum emodi), *mushkbala* (Valeriana wallichi) and *thuth* (Salvia mooreroftiana) are also found in abundance in the *deodar* and fir zone.

The grass lands are burnt a little near habitation, soon after the snow disappears in February and March, to obtain an early flush of green grass.

The grazing damage consists in browsing down of young seedlings and in their destruction by trampling. Damage due to indiscriminate cutting of torchwood from standing trees is generally confined to forests that lie close to habitations.

Avlanches occur in many ravines, where there is no vegetation. Spring hail storms destroys seedling.

The porcupines destroy walnut sowings and root up young *deodar* and *kail* saplings. Bears smash the branches of oaks. Monkeys, flying squirrels and pheasants do destroy the coniferous seeds, but such damage is little or of no consequence.

The best remedy for prevention of insects and fungus attack lies in suitable silvicultural measures directed towards forest sanitation and keeping the forest crops in a thrifty condition.

The major forest produce is timber of *deodar, kail* and fir. Trees are converted into sleepers and scantlings which are floated down the Ravi to Shahpur and from there to Pathankot, which has fast developed into a big timber market.

Minor forest produce is in the form of resin, medicinal herbs, *dhup* and violet flowers. These are all exported down to Amritsar, which is the chief market for such products*.

Flora and fauna—No systematic botanical survey has yet been carried out in the District. Certain officers of the Forest Department, botanists and tourists have left behind their accounts. An attempt is made to give some views here which would be of interest to the readers and this is an altogether brief list *vide* Appendix II to this Part I of the hand book.

Climate—As the district is wholly mountainous, with altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 21,000 feet, a variety of climate is found from the semi-tropical to the semi-arctic. In the lower parts of the Bhattiyat tehsil, the climate conditions are similar to those of Kangra and the Shiwalik area. The temperature begins to increase rapidly after the middle of April and rise continues till the break of rains in July. The rainy season is heavy and prolonged, while the winters are pleasant and enjoyable, with only a moderate degree of variation between the day and night temperatures. Snow seldom falls near Chamba but in severe winters it occasionally reaches as low as 3,000 feet. In the higher portions of the Bhattiyat tehsil, adjoining the high range, the climate is temperate, the rainfall in this region is very heavy, and in winter snow lies for months to a considerable depth on the spurs of high range, as well as on the main range. From November to March the passes are blocked with snow.

*Working Plan for the Upper Ravi Forests Chamba and Chaurah Forest Divisions, Himcahal Pradesh, 1954 to 1968-69.

In the Ravi Valley the climate conditions vary with altitude. In the lower portion of the valley from the capital downwards, they are semi-tropical. The heat is there, and the rainy season well marked, while winter is mild, and the snowfall light. At Chamba the mean maximum temperature recorded is 33.8°C and the mean minimum temperature is 5.2°C. From Chamba upwards the conditions are more severe. Arctic conditions prevail along the higher ranges for several months in winter, and the passes are blocked with snow. In Brahmaur sub-tehsil the summer is mild, but the winter is severe.

In the Chandrabhaga valley the climate is temperate in summer, and semi-arctic in winter. The lowest altitude in the Pangi valley is about 7,000 feet and no heat is felt. Summer is exceedingly mild and pleasant. Owing to the scanty rainfall the degree of humidity is always low. The winter, is very severe. Snow falls in October, but does not lie permanently till December, after which the whole valley is under snow till March or April.

Rainfall—There are ten rain-gauge stations at different elevations. On the basis of the rainfall data in respect of these centres, the mean annual rainfall for the district works out 1,083.4 millimetres for 1960. The monsoon rains, June to September account for 590.4 mm. The monsoon usually begins with spasmodic showers in June, sets in properly in July and continues till the middle of September. During these months atmosphere is usually misty and often the hills are observed with mists and clouds. The table given below will give an idea of annual rainfall in the district—

Snow may fall as eary as the beginning of October. The snow fall on the Dhauladhar, Pangi range and Zaoskar range is heavy and in severe winter it lasts from early November to late March. Snow seldom extends below 5,000 feet, but in 1945 it came down as low as 3,000 feet.

†*GEOLOGY*—The central part around Brahmaur, Chanju, Chaurah, Baira Pangi range, Lohtikri and a part of Chamba-Lahaul is still unmapped.

The Chamba area, Dalhousie area and the Chenab valley area, have been geologically surveyed.

Most of the geologically mapped area is covered by tertiary rocks except the northern and north eastern portions where older formations like carboni-ferous-trias, silurian and pre-cambrian gneissose granite are also found.

The older formations have thrust contact with the tertiaries and the geological sequence in the district is as given in the table overleaf.

**Annual rainfall of ten rain gauge stations*

Station	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.	m.m.
1. Chamba . . .	38·81	30·40	35·98	23·16	23·35	53·38	1,869·1	1,457·7	1,618·2	808·5
2. Ludrera . . .	28·08	17·42	31·31	36·28	41·84	5·53	1,577·9	1,367·6	..	..
3. Chitrari . . .	36·24	36·46	35·48	57·11	49·62	35·22	1,362·1	1,090·6	1,022·8	1,040·8
4. Bhandal . . .	46·99	50·75	50·95	67·60	41·05	..	2,204·0	2,083·4	1,712·9	1,005·2
5. Chuari . . .	32·53	54·09	78·20	77·30	75·64	85·78	2,465·8	2,170·6	2,645·9	1,721·6
6. Bathri . . .	19·71	31·35	25·68	49·19	60·45	65·44	2,361·4	1,814·4	2,440·3	1,132·8
7. Kalatope . . .	4·04	40·17	89·25	67·82	109·30	69·28	1,956·7	2,304·2	2,849·4	1,699·6
8. Brahmaur . . .	..	21·76	31·00	36·07	86·57	29·98	2,230·1	1,535·0	1,664·0	839·8
9. Tisa	36·91	39·24	43·15	51·94	72·18	56·94	2,058·6	1,382·5	2,316·9	697·0
10. Bhanouta . . .	..	35·26	41·71	40·15	44·09	45·64	1,554·7	1,259·7	1,488·7	805·0
District Average . .	29·41	40·60	46·27	50·66	60·41	50·35	1,964·0	1,646·6	1,973·2	1,083·4

*This data has been compiled from the Monthly and Annual rainfall record published by the Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

†Note on Geology has been received from the Director, Geological Survey of India.

Tertiary—		
Pleistocene	Upper Siwalik	Conglomerates with pebbles
Upper Miocene to pleistocene	Middle Siwalik	Red clays and massive sandstones
Lower Miocene	Dharamshala Bed	Indurated red clays and fine grained sand-stones of dark grey colour. Both clays and sand-stones contain specks of silvery mica
	VOLCANIC SERIES	Trap rock, altered lavas.
Carboniferous-Trias		Massive white quartzite, limestones, slates
Silurian Series	Upper Silurian	Conglomerates
	Lower and Middle Silurian	Mica schists, fine grained arenaceous rocks, slates
	CAMBRIAN FORMATIONS	
Pre-Cambrian	Gneissose-granite	Gneissose-granite and granite

The strike of the formations is approximately NW-SE and the dip is towards north-east. The structural features of the Chamba district fall in line with the geological characters of the north-west Himalayas. Along the southern margin of the mountain region the Siwaliks are found in contact with the old Himalayan rocks, the line of junction between them being a thrust, the older Himalayan rocks appearing above the tertiary beds. Since Dharamshala beds are seen overlying the Siwalik formation and underlying the volcanic series the base and top contacts of the bed are thrust planes seen in the Dalhousie area.

In the Dalhousie area, the trap comes in between the Carbotriassic series and the tertiary rocks but in Bhandal-Dihur area it comes in between the carbotriassic series and the upper silurian conglomerate. In both the Dalhousie and the Bhandal-Dihur area the trap is found in contact with the carbotriassic series whilst in the latter section it is in a sharp contact with the upper silurian conglomerate on the one side and the carbotriassic lime-stones on the other.

The fact that in the Bhandal-Dihur section, the trap does not occur between the carbo-triassic series and the upper silurian conglomerate, on both sides of the limestone outcrop, may be explained by the hypothesis of a fault between the limestones and the southern outcrop of the conglomerate.

In the Dalhousie neighbourhood, the rock in contact with the volcanic series south of Dayan Kund is a quartzite which appears to correspond with the quartzite seen in the Simla region at the base of the Krol series. Then follows a thick outcrop of the carbo-triassic series consisting of slates and lime-stones. Northwards, the rocks of the carbo-triassic series are succeeded by a band of gneissose-granite.

Around Chamba, older Himalayan formations are exposed. South of Chamba gneissose-granite are exposed with some overlying sequence of silurian carboniferous-trias and volcanic series formations, as at Dalhousie. On the northern side only carboniferous-trias and volcanic formations have been mapped. The trend of the formations and their order of supposition is the same as that of Dalhousie area.

From Basaoli, the Siwaliks continue with a steady N-E 5°E dip all the way to Bhond. About half way to village Bhond the conglomerates of this series give way to red clays and massive sand-stones which are succeeded by a fine-grained conglomerate, corresponding to the top-most Siwalik beds of the Dunera-Dalhousie section. near Bhond.

At Bhond, the Siwaliks dip under indurated red clays and fine grained sand-stones of dark grey colour. These rocks are presumed to represent the Dagshai and Kasauli groups equivalent to Dharamshala beds.

In the northern portion of the area which was mapped in the Chenab valley the rock formations consist of cambrian formations and gneissose-granite. The cambrian formations are found only in a small portion of the north western side of the district and the gneissose-granites are well exposed.

Minerals—Reconnaissance survey for minerals alone has been carried out and the following occurrences are reported.

1. *Copper*—Small deposits of copper are known from Siligrad and Saho in Ravi Valley.

2. *Gold*—Alluvial gold is recorded in Chandrabhaga river.

3. *Gypsum*—Gypsum occurrences are noted at Bathree. The gypsum bearing band is overlain and underlain by sericitic and cholritic schists. Gypsum occurs associated with impure limestone.

The gypsum is found on the steep right bank wall of the Bassa nala about 6.44 kilometres (4 miles) N20°W of Bathree. The gypsum bearing bed has been exposed in the face of a very big landslip. The slip affected portion has the characteristic parabolic shape in elevation. The gypsum occurs in a 6.09-7.62 metres (20-25 feet) thick zone right across the slip area about 76.20 metres (250 feet) above the river bed. From a distance it looks as a white horizontal band within a brownish body.

The gypsum bearing schists are very much weathered on the slip face. The hill face is parallel to the strike of the rocks and, therefore, the latter dip into the hills.

The gypsum occurs with impure limestone and in the rough estimate the gypsum and limestone possibly occur in equal proportion.

A large number of boulders of gypsum are found along with boulders of limestones and schists in the slip debris on the river bed.

The maximum and minimum figures of reserves:—

1. *Maximum reserves*—97,536 metric tons (96,000 tons) Length—76.20+91.44-167.64 metres=550 feet. Thickness—6.096 metres (20 feet). Extent along dip—83.82 metres (275 feet).

2. *Minimum reserves*—8,128 metric tons (8,000 tons). Length—76.20 metres (250 feet). Thickness—6.096 metres (20 feet). Extent along dip—15.24 metres (50 feet).

The amount of gypsum has been calculated at 50 per cent of the entire material. Also, it has been considered that 453 cu. metres (16 cu. ft.) make 1.016 metric tons. So according to above calculation the reserves would vary between 8,128 metric tons to 97,536 metric tons. For proving the actual reserves, it would be necessary to carry out detailed prospecting.

4. *Hone stone*—At Saho, rock suitable for hone stone is reported.

5. *Iron ore*—It has been reported to occur near Brahmaur in small quantities. The occurrence is of little economic importance.

6. *Mica*—Mica is reported to occur at Pangi. No prospecting work has been done so far to assess the quantity and quality of the material.

7. *Pyrites*—Slates, phylites, and carbonaceous shales in Chamba area contain pyrites. Some crystals are being collected for use in Ayurvedic medicines but no rich vein has yet been found.

8. *Quartz*—Crystals of quartz occur at Saho in the Chamba district. The occurrence is not of any economic importance.

9. *Slates*—Excellent slate is found around Chamba and is used for roofing. A small portion of these slates is also suitable for making school slates.

Earthquakes—The entire district is in the seismically active zone where serious damage due to earthquake can be expected.

Population

1961 Census population of the district is 210,579, 110,700 males and 99,879 females, being 15.59 per cent of the total population of the Pradesh. Chamba town is the only urban area in the district, with a population of 8,609 and an area of 0.9 sq. miles. 95.91 per cent of the population lives in villages. The statement below shows the changes in area, number of inhabited villages, and population of the district from 1901 upto 1961:—

Area, inhabited villages and population in Chamba District

Item	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Area in Sq. miles Survey of India figures . .	3,131	3,135	3,127	3,216	3,216	3,216	N.A.
Number of inhabited villages	1,123	66	52	53	50	51	N.A.
Population	210,579	176,050	168,908	146,870	141,867	135,873	127,834

N.A.—Not available.

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The number of inhabited villages has increased from 66 in 1951 to 1,123 in 1961. This requires an explanation. Upto 1951 Census, the lowest revenue units were Parganas which were accordingly taken as census units. Each Pargana of the past comprised of a number of revenue villages of the present. After 1951, a regular settlement was conducted in the district and Parganas were broken up and each village come to be recognized as a separate revenue village and was given a separate hadbast number. A village may have some few hamlets. This naturally swelled the number of villages from 66 in 1951 to 1,123 in 1961.

The growth of population during the last 60 years is reflected in the following table:—

Year	Persons	Males	Females
1901	127,834	66,474	61,360
1911	135,873	70,612	65,261
1921	141,867	74,230	67,637
1931	146,870	76,059	70,811
1941	168,903	88,729	80,179
1951	176,050	92,797	83,253
1961	210,579	110,700	99,879

The population during the last 60 years has increased by 82,748 persons and the increase is more marked during the decade 1951-61 when an increase of 34,529 has taken place. The most unprofitable decade in this respect was from 1921 to 1931 when the increase was only 5,003 persons.

The variation in population of the district during the last 6 decades is as follows—

Decade	Variation			Percentage variation		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1911	+8,039	+4,138	+3,901	+6·29	+6·23	+4·89
1921	+5,994	+3,618	+2,376	+4·41	+5·12	+3·64
1931	+5,003	+1,829	+3,174	+3·53	+2·46	+4·69
1941	+22,038	+12,670	+9,368	+15·01	+16·66	+13·23
1951	+7,142	+4,068	+3,074	+4·23	+4·58	+3·83
1961	+34,529	+17,903	+16,626	+19·61	+19·29	+19·97

The statement below shows the sex ratio from 1901 to 1961.

Year	Females per 1,000 males
1901	923
1911	924
1921	911
1931	931
1941	904
1951	897
1961	902

1961 Census, females for every 1,000 males, are 902,1901 showed this ratio was 923 females to 1,000 males. The number of females per thousand males has been more or less uniform during the last 60 years.

The changes in the density of population in the district from 1911 to 1961 are:—

Year	Population per sq. mile
1911	42·25
1921	44·11
1931	45·67
1941	54·02
1951	56·15
1961	67·26

Due to mountainous terrain and the extreme cold climate prevailing in certain parts, the density of population is very sparse. It was 42.25 in 1911 and is 67 according to 1961 Census. This density of population per sq. mile has been worked out on the area figures of Survey of India. The density of population per sq. mile worked out according to the State area figures comes to 79 persons. The ratio of increases has been more pronounced from 1931 onwards.

In Sub-Tehsil Brahmaur and Pangi people migrate to lower hills, there is little or no migration in other parts of this district. The

people of Brahmaur return to their homes in spring. While migrating to lower hills or to Kangra, they invariably leave someone behind to look after their belongings. Some Gujjar also move up in summer in search of new pastures for their buffaloes. Some Pangwalas also migrate in search of employment.

The following statement shows the percentage of population living in villages and towns of various population sizes with reference to the total population in the district:—

Less than 200	36·12
200 to 499	48·21
500 to 999	11·58
1,000 to 1,999	..
2,000 and above	4·09

The statement below shows the distribution of the population according to 4 population groups (a) less than 500 population per village (b) 500 to 999 population per village (c) 1,000 to 1,999 population per village and (d) 2,000 and above per village or town according to 1961 Census—

Less than 500	Percentage of number of villages	96·44
	Percentage of total population	84·33
500 to 999	Percentage of number of villages	3·56
	Percentage of total population .	11·58
1,000 to 1,999	Percentage of number of villages	..
	Percentage of total population	..
2,000 and above	Percentage of number of villages and towns	N.
	Percentage of total population	4·09

Note:—N for Negligible.

The district does not have any village with a population of 1,000 or more. The 40 villages with a total population of 24,377 fall within the population group of 500—999, 343 villages with a population of 101,535 fall within the population group of 200—499. The remaining 740 villages with a population of 76,058 belong to population group of less than 200. The majority of the population of the district live in villages belonging to the population group of 200—499. The district is predominantly rural in character. The number of persons per occupied residential house in urban area of Chamba is about 8 and in rural area it is about 6.

The People

The common tradition affirms that some of the original inhabitants of this district have come from the plains. Many of the Rajputs are probably the descendents of invaders from the plains. Numerically they form a small community. Before integration of states Rajputs occupied a prominent position. They are classed as Mians, Thakurs, Jagirdars, Rathis and Ranas. It is probable that the Brahmans began to find their way into the hills in early periods as priest and religious devotees. The Gaddi Brahmans declare that their ancestors came from Delhi to Brahmaur in the reign of Raja Ajia-Varman, A.D. 780—800.

Besides scheduled castes there are also scheduled tribes covered by the Presidential Orders of India, 1956. Gaddis, Gujjars, Lahaulas and Pangwalas are the predominant scheduled tribes of the district.

Gaddis—The Gaddis are a separate clan. The term Gaddi is a generic name, Brahmans, Rajputs, Khatris, Thakurs and Rathis are included under it. They are found mostly in Brahmaur. It is believed that Gaddi community originally belonged to the plains. Due to religious persecution in the times of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb they migrated to Brahmaur. There is the saying "Ujjria Lahore Te Basiya Brahmaur" which means that Brahmaur was populated by people who ran away from Lahore.

Gujjars—A limited number of Gujjar families residing here are permanent inhabitants and are found in Chaurah, Chamba and Bhattiyat tehsils. Most others are of a migratory nature, who come during summer to graze their cattle on high pastures. They move down to the plains before winter. Marriages are restricted within their own community. They are mostly un-educated. Now Government is giving aid to them for constructing huts and Educational facilities by way of mobile schools are also being given to them.

Pangwalas—Generally live within the Pangi sub-tehsil in the Parganas of Kilar, Sach and Dharwas. The residents of Lahaul are known as Lahaulas.

The religion wise distribution is:—

Religion	Persons	Percentage of total population
Hindus	197,821	93·94
Muslims	10,512	4·99
Sikhs	398	0·19
Buddhists . . .	1,733	0·82
Christians . . .	105	0·05
Jains	10	0·01
Total .	210,579	

Hindus form 93.94 per cent of the population. The rest being Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians and Jains.

Temples and shrines—The district has a number of ancient temples and shrines. Laxmi Narain temple is the chief temple in Chamba town. Trimukh Linga and Laxmi Damodar temples are close by. Chander Gupta temple is a Linga Shrine ascribed to

Sahil-Varma, the founder of Chamba. There is a temple dedicated to Radha Krishan by Sadha, the Rani of Raja Jit Singh. It was built in A.D. 1825. Bajreshwari or Bhagwati temple is remarkable for its sculpture. There are some other important temples in the town like Gaurishankar, Harirai Bansi Gopal and Champavati.

Triloknath temple is of a Shikhara type in Pangi sub-Tehsil and is worshiped by Buddhists of Lahul, Ladakh and Zaskar and by the Hindus of the neighbouring areas.

The temple of Kali, commonly called Mrikula Devi from the name of the village where it is found is of unknown age.

Mani Mahesh is the largest temple at Brahmaur, the ancient capital of Chamba. Chander Shekher temple at Saho is of a peculiar type. It is covered by a sloping slate roof. The two remarkable figures on both sides of the entrance bear out that this temple was built in ancient times. Mirkula temple at Udaipur, Trilok Nath temple in Pangi, Shakti temple of Chitrari and Chaumunda temple of Devi Kothi have their own significance.

Shortly after Sahil Varma's accession, 84 Yogis, visited Brahmaur and were greatly pleased with the Raja's pity and hospitality. As he had no heir they promised him 10 sons. They were invited to remain in Brahmaur till the prediction was fulfilled. In course of years the Raja had ten sons and a daughter named Champavati. In memory of these Yogis 84 shrines were established at Brahmaur and this place is known as Chaurashi.

During the rising of Raja Charat Singh (A.D. 1808) small-pox epidemic broke out in the town. None of the outsiders were allowed to cross the Sitla Bridge unless they were thoroughly checked. One day Bawa Shri Chand, a saint and son of the 10th Sikh Guru visited Chamba. On the bridge he was stopped by the sepoy and asked to give his particulars. Being a saint he did not like to give the information. He was not allowed to enter.

It is said the Bawa went to Mangla, sat on a big slab, flew with it and rested at the place where the temple is situated. The finger prints exist on the slab and his personal effects were placed round the slab in the temple.

According to the tradition as soon as he entered the town, he spoke to Raja Shri Gopal Singh in dreams. The Raja prayed for the birth of a son, which was promised by the Bawa. Consequently the Raja had a son. On the birth of his son the Raja and his Rani went bare feet to the spot and worshipped the Bawa. The son was named after him as Shri Singh.

Fairs and festivals—A large number of fairs and festivals are observed in Chamba. Some are common in the interior. In Chamba town people observe all the fairs and festivals common to Hindus. A few fairs are peculiar to the town.

Minjar fair—This fair is held on the 3rd Sunday of Sravana of Bikrami era, falling during monsoon and provides leisure and joy to thousands of people of Chamba and Kangra. Minjar are tassels of the maize plant and their replica are made of golden or coloured threads for purposes of presentation to the deities, river or friends.

This fair was started by offering the minjar to Raghubir the family deity and Laxmi Narayan temple. During the erstwhile Chamba State regime, minjars with sweets and fruits were distributed amongst officials and other notables on behalf of the Raja. Now the Municipal Committee, Chamba makes arrangements for the celebration of this fair. Simple minjar is offered to higher officials and distinguished guests. New items of sports, tournaments, exhibitions, folk dances and songs have been introduced. During the week end visitors begin pouring into the town and the highest number arrives on Sunday the third of Sravana. On the afternoon of that day a procession starts from the Akhandchandi Palace after 4 P.M. It consists of decorated horses, shehnai, band, banners folk dancers, attendants with patent dress, palanquin of Raghubir, police personnel, other officers and enlite of the town followed by men and women generally.

The procession moves towards police lines and stays above a cliff besides the Ravi. A Nariyal (coconut), one rupee, an apple or any other fruit and minjar kept in a red piece of cloth are thrown into the river. Other devotees make offerings to god Varun. Typical famous Kunjari and other songs of the fair are sung at that time. After the minjars are floated people distribute sweets and scents. The very colourful procession returns in the evening.

Sui mela—This mela is very old and dates back from Raja Sahil Varma A.D. 920-40. The mela is held to commemorate the memory of the Rani who sacrificed herself to provide water for the town of Chamba. This mela was open to women mostly and boys in the

past but the restriction is not so strictly observed now. All women folk of the town attired in their best, flock together at the Rani's shrine which is reached by steep flight of steps.

The Yatras—The 21 Yatras continue from 1st to 21st Baisakh. During this mela, the Goddesses of Devi Kothi in Baira and Lundi in Dhundi are brought to Chamba on a visit to the Champavati temple.

Besides the melas, peculiar to Chamba town, Shivratri, Lohri, Holi, Dussehra and Dewali, Baisakhi are observed. Some of the fairs of Gaddies are the Bishu on 1st Vaisakha. the Patroru on 1st Bhadra, the Sair on 1st Asuj, the Lohri on 1st Magha and Dholru on 1st Chaitra. They observe Shivratri and Janamashtami also in addition to certain other minor festivals. In Bhadra or August a pilgrimage to Mani Mahesh also takes place which is joined by a good number of pilgrims from the surrounding areas. The Chaurahis besides observing Bishu (Basoa) and Patroru like Gaddis, also observe Masru which synchronizes with Durga Ashtami. The Pangwalas observe Bishu or Basoa on 1st Baisakha, the Uttrain on 1st Magha in honour of their ancestors, Sirwat or Sirwach which is another name for Shivratri and Khaul held on the Purnmashi or full moon of Magha. All these melas are accompanied with merry making and eating and drinking. Lahaulis observe 5 principal melas, 3 of which are held at Triloknath. The Char or Kun festival takes place at Triloknath on the *Amawas* or new moon of Phalguna, and is marked by the departure of winter and approach of spring. In this festival 3 masks are used representing a man, a woman and a demon. In the local dialect, these are Gami, Mezmi and Kulinza. The Kulinza mask represents winter and is chased by villagers and pelted with snow balls till he leaves the village and drops the mask. The Pori festival is held in honour of the local Bodhisattva called Avalokiteshwara and takes place on the 1st day of Sravana at Triloknath. Drinking and dancing are common at this fair. The mela at Triloknath is held on the full moon of Phalguna, and is accompanied by drinking and dancing.

The Bishu and the Khaul *melas* are identical with similar *melas* observed by Pangwalas.

Language—The principal language commonly spoken in Chamba District is western Pahari, in five distinct dialects. Of these Chameali is spoken in the town and its suburbs; Gaddi or Brahmauri in the upper Ravi valley comprising the sub-tehsil of Brahmaur, Bhatteali in tehsil Bhattiyat; Chaurahi in tehsil Chaurah and the northern part of the Chamba tehsil and Pangwali in Pangi sub-tehsil. In the area known as Chamba-Lahaul falling within the territory of Pangi sub-tehsil, the dialect spoken is called Lahauli out side the western Pahari group.

Chameali, in modified form is the only dialect used in writing but is less in use now. During the State period all the business with the parganas used to be conducted in Tankri script using Chameali. With modifications Tankri script is found in all the hilly parts between the Indus and the Jamuna. It is said to have been derived from the Sharda script, which was formerly in use throughout the Punjab Hills. In Brahmaur subtehsil, Gaddis speak Brahmauri dialect, Pangwalas speak Pangwali dialect, Lahaulas speak Lahauli dialect and Chaurahis speak Chaurahi dialect. Pangwalas, however, speak spoiled Hindustani or Urdu, while talking to outsiders. In the urban area Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi is commonly spoken by all. The Parachinari displaced persons speak Pashto and it is prevalent within their own community only.

Housing and furniture—In the urban area of Chamba town the houses are of common design, made of dressed stones and wood. In the construction of the house timber is used in great quantity. The houses generally are two to three storey buildings with a separate kitchen and separate cow-shed. In Tehsil Chaurah even the cattle are kept in the dwelling rooms. Similar is the case with the dwelling houses in Pangi subtehsil which generally have two storeys There are not many houses in the rural areas where modern furniture is available. Charpois mats of paddy straws kharchas and asans are the common items of the household furniture in the interior. Two or three wooden boxes or steel trunks are found in each house for keeping valuable things and clothes. Household utensils are of brass and bronze. In the rural houses no special decorations are made except starlike white impression in makol or local clay. The roofs of the houses are mostly made of mud and thatch.

Food—The people residing in the village use maize and wheat flour. Maize is the staple food of the people throughout the district. Rice is commonly used in Tehsil, Bhattiyat, where it is grown in abundance and also in Tehsil Chamba. In Sub-Tehsils Brahmaur

and Pangi, Cheena, an inferior type of millets is used. Village folk take whey and are very fond of curry. Sarson oil is used in the preparation of vegetables, but on ceremonial occasion ghee is used. In Sub-Tehsil Pangi and Brahmaur which remain under snow for about six months people consume liquor extracted locally.

Dress—Mostly woollen garments are worn. Cotton turban, home-spun and locally woven *patti pyjama* and coat is the typical dress of the Chamba people. In the town majority of the people use clothes of western cut. Of late the younger generation is developing a taste for trousers and Bush-shirts. Women wear *kurta* or *punjabi* kamij and *salwar*. They put on cotton or silk *dupatta* called *chadru*.

In Bhattiyat tehsil men use cotton shirt, coat of woollen *patti* and white turban or cap. It is a must for a bridegroom to put on a colourful turban.

In Brahmaur and Chaurah tehsils people mostly wear woollen coats. Men use the chola and the dora. The common head dress of the Chaurah and Pangwala women is *joji*. Cotton or silk colourful shirt and woollen *pattu* tied with a cotton piece round the waist are the important items of dress for Chaurah women. In Pangi, women put on black woollen *churidar pyjama* called *chalan*, *kameri* a full size shirt, *joji* or a *chadru*.

On festivals and gay occasions people put on new clothes and ornaments.

District Administration

The District has been divided into 3 tehsils, Chamba, Bhattiya and Chaurah and 2 subtehsils of Brahmaur and Pangi. Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars are there. There are 3 Magistrates, One Assistant District Development and Planning Officer and One Land Acquisition Officer posted in Chamba to assist the Deputy Commissioner. A Government treasury also functions at Chamba and there are sub-treasuries at Tisa and Chauri.

The Head of the district police force is the District Superintendent of Police. There are 5 Police Stations at Chamba, Tisa, Kilar, Chuari and Pangi and 4 Police posts at Dalhousie, Sihunta, Udaipur and Brahmaur and 2 check posts at Shanghsi and Dharwas.

The district makes one forest circle and is under the charge of a Conservator of Forests. Mandi Forest Division is also included in this circle. There are 3 Forest Divisions and 12 ranges.

The P. W. D. Organisation is headed by an Executive Engineer assisted by 8 Divisional Officers.

Besides this, other departments maintain their staff at district level.

In 1957 some departments were transferred to the control of the Territorial Council under section 28 of the Territorial Councils Act, 1956. The departments transferred to the Council were Education upto Higher Secondary stage, Medical and Public Health, Veterinary Services and Construction and Maintenance of mule paths.

The District Inspector of Schools, was the 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 was the controlling officer in respect of all the Medical and Public Health Institutions transferred to the control of the Territorial Council. District Animal Husbandry Officer headed the district establishment of the Veterinary department, in the district.

Education

1951 Census figures show that percentage of literacy was 4.2. Now it is 11.2 the percentage has thus gone up but much remains to be done. The number of literate according to 1961 Census is 23,548 out of which 18,605 belong to rural areas and 4,943 were recorded in the urban area of Chamba. The total number of educational institutions, teachers and scholars in the district in 1951-52 and 1960-61 is:—

Kind of Institution	No. of Institution				No. of Scholars			
	1951-52		1960-61		1951-52		1960-61	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1. College	..	..	1	..	..	..	85	42
2. High and Higher Secondary Schools	2	1	10	1	783	251	2,674	1,077
3. Middle and lower Middle Schools	12	..	24	2	1,039	137	1,893	414
4. Primary Schools	87	2	208	..	3,067	372	3,860	515
Total	101	3	243	3	4,889	760	8,512	2,048
	104		246		5,649		10,560	

There is co-education in all the schools and in the college. Development of education has received foremost attention. There has been about two-fold increase in the number of institutions in the decade 1951—61. Their number rose from 104 in 1951-52 to 246 in 1960-61. During the same period the number of Scholars increased from 5,649 to 10,560. Education of women was neglected in the past. Neither were there adequate arrangements for their schooling nor people were interested in their education. The total number of scholars all over the district was 10,560 on 31st March, 1961, out of which 2,048 were girls whereas their number was only 760 in 1951-52.

With the inauguration of the Five Year Plans, education received a fillip for its advancement. In fact, systematic schooling according to the recognised standard has been possible in the plan period. Now all round improvement has been made in the field of education.

Two junior divisions of National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps were organised in the schools.

Medical and Public Health

Common diseases prevalent in the district are dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory and eye and nutritional diseases, goitre and anaemia.

Before the formation of Himachal Pradesh, medical & public health facilities in the rural areas were lacking. Only 14 institutions of different categories existed which were ill equipped and without proper staff. Leprosy was common in Tehsils Chaurah, Brahmaur and Bhattiyat. Tuberculosis was a problem disease, so was V.D.

Vigorous efforts have been made during the past two plans to fight these diseases. Existing dispensaries were upgraded by providing indoor facilities and more medical and health institutions were opened. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan the district was covered by a net work of hospitals & dispenries. The number of hospitals & dispensaries as on 31st March, 1961 were:—

1.	Civil Hospitals	4
2.	Civil Dispensaries	9
3.	Motor Mobile Dispensary	1
4.	Beldar Mobile Dispensary	1
5.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	18
6.	Ayurvedic Mobile Dispensaries	2
7.	Primary Health Centres	4

More dispensaries are being started under the Third Five Year Plan and the existing services in the hospitals are being augmented by the addition of more staff and equipment The following schemes have so far been implemented under the Third Five Year Plan:

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Target fixed	Target achieved
1.	Opening of 3 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	3 Dispensaries	3 Dispensaries
2.	Upgrading of T.B. Clinic, Chamba	20 beds	20 beds
3.	Establishment of Mobile Unit with T.B. Clinic	1 Clinic	1 Clinic

The number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries was as high as 471,068 during 1960-61 indoor patients being 49,261 and the rest outdoor.

There are Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Chamba, Chitrari, Chuari, Brahmaur, Tisa and Udaipur. Training to Dais is imparted in these centres.

A Family Planning Centre is being run at Chamba. Advice in family planning is also given at all the dispensaries and Primary Health Centres.

A training centre for the training of Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives has recently been started at Chamba.

Prior to the year 1950-51, no arrangements existed for medical examination of school children. School Health Service scheme has now been started under which medical examinations of school children is being conducted periodically.

A. V.D. Clinic was attached to the District Hospital, with a laboratory in December, 1952. Survey work was immediately taken in hand. The incidence was found to be highest in Chaurah tehsil. A Clinic was started at Tisa in 1957. Another Clinic was opened in Kilar. Two more Clinics have been attached to the Primary Health Centres at Brahmaur and Bathri under the Third Five Year Plan. The incidence has reduced considerably.

There is a very old leprosorium at Sarol which was started by the well-known missionary Dr. Hutchison in 1881.

After Dr. Hutchison died this leprosorium was taken over by the Chamba State. The present strength is 30 beds. The patients are also given domiciliary treatment through survey and clinics. Two leprosy sub-units have also been opened at Tundah and Kilar by the Social Welfare Department. Free treatment is afforded in all the leprosy centres and dieted beds have been provided for the indoor patients. Leprosy Asylum Sarol is being converted into a leprosy subsidiary control centre under the Third Five Year Plan by the addition of more staff and equipment.

A scheme for the treatment of patients suffering from goitre has also been implemented in the district. Under the scheme iodised salt is being distributed to the patients free of charge.

National Malaria Control Programme was started in the district under the First Five Year Plan to combat this disease. In the year 1958, this programme was switched over to eradication. After 1st April, 1958, D.D.T. spray was done in two rounds in malarious zones of the district. Due to this programme the malaria incidence has become very low.

A team has been touring the interior of the district to find out the contact of T.B. Domiciliary treatment is provided under the scheme T.B. Survey and Domicilar Care Indoor facilities for T.B. patients exist at T.B. Clinic, Chamba. A T.B. unit has also been opened at Kilar by the Social Welfare Department for the tribal area.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The soil is generally loamy in texture with a little more percentage of clay on the high tops as well as at lower elevations in the valleys of Bhattiyat and Chamba tehsil. At higher elevation, the soil is well supplied with organic matter its extent is low at mid-elevations and minimum in the low-lying valleys. Irrigation is available to a limited acreage. About 6 per cent of the total area is available for cultivation. Kharif is the main harvest and its major crops are maize, potato, paddy and some area under pulses and millets. Among the subsidiary crops, lentil in Rabi and tobacco in Kharif are grown to some extent along with vegetables like turnips, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, *palak*, onions, tomatoes and peas in *Rabi* and beans pumpkin, bitter-gourd, lady-finger, brinjals and cucumber in Kharif. The maize is the principal crop of the Kharif harvest and is sown on nearly 20 per cent of the cultivated area. It is the staple food of the people and its sowing is done early at the end of April or beginning of May at higher elevations while on low elevations, the sowing is done towards the end of May or beginning of June. Sowing is done by broadcast method. Wheat and barley are the next important crops of Rabi harvest. The combined area under cultivation is about 33 per cent. of the cultivated area. These crops are sown in the month of October at higher altitudes and in the low-lying area, the sowing is extended upto the middle of November also. In the Pangi Valley, there are two sowing seasons, one in October and the other in April when the snow melts. Both the crops are, however, ready for harvesting at about the same time towards the end of July. Millets consisting of small and coarse cereals viz., *ogla, kangni, cheena, chilai, bathu* and *bharesh,* also constitute an important crop as they approximately cover an area of 15 per cent. of the total cultivated area. These are sown in the cold regions of Brahmaur and Pangi where maize is not sown during Kharif. Rice is another important crop sown in about 7 per cent of the cultivated area. The method of sowing is by usual orthodox method. The area under potatoes is only about 5 per cent of the cultivated area.

The methods of cultivation are very old and carried on with the help of old types of agricultural implements. The land holdings are small and scattered and the fields are terraced on hill slopes. Some large size fields are only available in Bhattiyat tehsil.

Horticulture

In the past horticulture could not make winch headway in this district because of lack of means of communications. A few fruit trees were owned by the farmers but now apple and other fruit trees are being planted. On mid-elevations, peaches and appricots are being planted, and it is expected that such elevation of Chamba, Chaurah and Bhattiyat tehsils will turn into rich fruit growing areas of the district. A large amount was advanced as horticulture loan to the growers.

At present progeny orchards at Rajpura, Naila, Kilar and Ulanssa and fruit nurseries at Sarol, Chowri and near Sillagharat have been established to help fruit growers.

Two seed multiplication farms for producing improved varieties of seeds have been established at Thalel in Bhattiyat tehsil, and at Bhantauta. The Agriculture Department is

taking steps to propagate these among the farmers and for this purpose, a station Sarol, 2 sub-stations at Judehra and Kihar in Chamba and Chaurah tehsils have been established.

For supplying important varieties of seed potato to the cultivators, a potato development station has been established at Ahla near Dalhousie at an altitude of 7,500' above sea level. This station distributes approximately 350 maunds of seed potatoes to the growers every year.

A vegetable research sub-station functions at Baghot and an oil seed research sub-station has been established at Haripura since December, 1961. The main object of this station is to conduct intensive research work on oil seeds like *toria, sarson, rai,* linseed, groundnut, castor and sesamum with respect to their genetical breeding, agronomical, entomological cum plant pathological and chemical aspects on a state-wide basis in a coordinated manner. Research work has been started on oilseeds to evolve high yielding, early maturing and disease resistant varieties of oilseeds.

Animal Husbandry

Importance of cattle for supplying the main motive power for agriculture is great. The people cannot survive without warm clothing and animal proteins. The department aims to provide better breeds veterinary aid and control of contagious diseases.

Here cattle are in general of hill breed. The quality of the domestic animals reared is small. The milk yield per cow is 1 to 2 lbs, a day. This is due to the poor feeding and lack of care.

Bull centres—Since 1952, concentrated effort has been made to improve cattle. There are Red Sindhi Bulls at the Veterinary Hospital, Chamba. Some progress has been made in the ten years by opening 14 bull centres at different places where bulls of different breeds like Jarsey, Brown Swiss, *Murrah* buffaloe bulls have been distributed In addition *Murrah* buffaloe bulls were distributed among the nomadic *Gujjars* for upgrading their stock. 1962-63 about 1,220 cow calves and about 1,114 buffaloe calves were born in the district from these improved bulls. The cattle development has been steady and the progeny produced from these improved bulls have acquired some of the characters of their sires. The first and the second generations of these bulls have stood the competitions not only in the District Cattle Show but also in the Punjab.

Sheep breeding—The sheep not only provide wool, but also mutton, manure, plets, essential commodities food grains, salt and gur are carried on their backs across the precipitions passes where other means of transport are not possible. Most of the sheep are being reared as migratory flocks. Owing to the snowfall and extreme cold winters, the breeders come down to the low altitudes and during summer they migrate to the high alpine pastures. To evolve a suitable breed of sheep, carrying a higher yield and a superior quality of wool, a sheep breeding farm was established at Sarol, near Chamba during the Second Five Year Plan. Experiments are being carried out at this farm by crossing indigenous sheep, with Rambouillet and Spanish Marino rams. The work was started during 1959-60 with a stock comprising of 180 ewes and rams of Gaddi breed. The foundation stock was divided into three groups, one group was allotted to Polwarth ram, second group was alloted to Rambouillet rams and third group was maintained for selective breeding. The breeding now is done with Spanish Merino rams. Then there are Russian and German sheep also.

Sheep and wool extension centres—For better sheep management practices 3 sheep and wool extension centres each at Mehal, Tisa, and Kilar have been established. Three more sheep and wool extension centres have been started during the First Year of the Third Plan each at Churi, Khanni and Holi.

The rams are lent out to the breeders during the breeding season without any charge. These are taken back when the breeding season is over. These centres also provide veterinary aid. They arrange drenching of sheep against endoparasitic infection and dipping of flocks to get rid of ecto parasites. According to the data available it has been established that there is increase in wool yield and the quality of wool produced from the crosses is far superior to that of the indigenous sheep. In the halfbred progeny it has increased by 100 per cent.

Wool analysis laboratory—To ascertain the quality and degree of fineness, a wool analysis laboratory was established at the Sarol farm.

Poultry farm—One poultry farm was established at Chamba during the First Plan period. Mostly people keep small units consisting of two to six birds in dark poultry houses. Now two poultry units have been opened at Chuari and Tisa.

Fish—A small quantity of fish is caught in the Ravi near about Chamba by the occupational fisher-men after obtaining a licence. In Bhattiyat tehsil khads and nalas yield some catch. At Sarol Tank fish are kept for breeding purpose and for distribution.

Panchayats

In the past the Panchayats acquired a good name for village administration and fair justice. In Chamba District the history of panchayats is not very old. Since the State regime under the Chamba State Panchayat Act Panchayats were developing rather slowly. After merger about 55 village panchayats were organised in this district under the Punjab Panchayat Act, 1939. These continued to function without any major change till July, 1953. The jurisdiction of each Panchayat was a Pargana comprising of 2 to 3 Patwar Circles.

In consistent with the demand of changed times, the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act 1952 was passed in 1953. The principle of adult sufferage and joint electorate was accepted. One Gram Panchayat was established in each Patwar Circle.

The Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952 envisaged the establishment of 4 kinds of Panchayats—Gram, Tehsil, Zila and Nyaya Panchayats.

The first election of 84 Gram Panchayats was conducted in September, 1954 comprising 2,155 seats.

On expiry of the term of these bodies the second election was held in August, 1958, Due to the reorganisation of the Patwar Circles the number of the Gram Panchayats rose from 84 to 129.

The function of Gram, Tehsil and Zila Panchayats were executive whereas Nayaya Panchayats were delegated the powers to try judicial cases under some specified acts of I.P.C. The membership of a Gram Panchayat ranged from 7 to 25 members depending upon the population of the Patwar Circle. The Nyaya Panchayat consisted of 25 to 30 members, each Gram Panchayat electing 5 members for the Nyaya Panchayat.

The Act was further amended in 1956. The jurisdiction of a Nayaya Panchayat was the same as for Gram Panchayat. The membership was restricted to 15 per Nayaya Panchayat Gram Panchayats were also given the power for conciliation through *Samjhota* Committees.

There are 16 Panchayat Ghars, Clubs and parks, small bridges, tanks, bowlies and 665½ miles roads were constructed or repaired. Many trees were planted and 110 buildings constructed by the Panchayats during the Second Five Year Plan. 90 suits and 92 cases were registered out of which 51 suits and 57 cases were decided by the Panchayats since September, 1954 uptil the end of 1959.

The financial resources of Panchayats are very limited. They get nominal local taxes as well as income from *Samjhota* cases. The Government gives grants to meet the expenses on account of the pay of Secretaries and Chowkidars.

Municipal Committee

The town has a Municipal Committee formed in 1946. It began to function from March, 1947. Seven members were elected and two were nominated by the Chamba State Durbar.

In 1949, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 was adopted. The Deputy Commissioner remained the President of the elected committee from 1950 to 1952 and then a President was elected.

The Committee comprises of 11 members. Nine are elected and two are nominated. The tenure of the Committee has been fixed three years under the Act. There are two scheduled castes members, one from the general seat and the other from a double member ward seat reserved for scheduled caste.

The income of the Commitee mainly depends on octroi duty and other municipal taxes. For the financial year 1960 its income was Rs. 1,32,997 against an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,959 for the same year.

Arrangements for supplying water and supply of electricity are under the Control of the Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh. The Committee arranges for street lighting. There is no Municipal hospital or dispensary. Only two trained Dais have been attached with the Government Child and Infant Welfare Centre as contribution from the Committee. There are three reading rooms and one small library in the town run by the Committee. The Municipal Committee arranges for the fairs and festivals celebrated in the town.

Co-operatives

Origin of Co-operative Movement in Chamba district goes back to December 1940. The Chamba Darbar appointed an Assistant

Registrar, Co-operative Societies. He came on deputation from the Punjab. The first recommendation was organising of thrift and credit Co-operative Societies in rural areas. Another experienced hand was appointed on deputation from the Punjab. He took over as Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chamba State. In 1943, the Co-operative Societies Act and Rules were enacted. In six salary earner, 2 agricultural thrift and credit, 1 vegetable growing and 1 industrial society were organised and registered having a working capital of Rs. 12,829. The staff was also appointed.

The Chamba Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chamba was opened.

At the time of the merger, there were 35 Co-operative Societies in all ineluding Chamba Central Co-operative Bank Ltd; Chamba. The membership was 1,609 and Rs. 3,93.149 was the working capital. After 1948, adequate trained staff was appointed by the Department. The movement began to grow steadily under the Five Year Plans. The societies organised in the past three years is indicated by these figures:—

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Share capital (Rs. lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. lakhs)
1959-60	169	8,421	3·41	11·81
1960-61	180	8,709	3·51	13·26
1961-62	184	9,468	3·85	15·64

Several Societies have been established according to the situation, needs of the people and scope of expansion. The different kinds of societies functioning on 30. 6. 1962 are:—

Serial No.	Kinds of Societies	Nos.
1	District Marketing Federation	1
2	Tehsil Unions	2
3	Milk Supply Union	1
4	Agricultural Credit Societies	158
5	Non-agricultural Credit Societies	16
6	Industrial Societies	3
7	Dairy Farming	2
8	Consumer's Stores	1
	Total	184

In addition to these societies, two branches of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank are also functioning at Chamba and Chuari. These advance short and medium term loans to the Co-operative Societies.

Out of these Societies, the achievements of the Agricultural Credit Societies have been significant. They help in supply of fertilizers and provide cheap credit facilities to members for agricultural and other requirements. Sixteen non-agricultural societies have been organised in different parts of the district, where other societies could not extend facilities to the public.

A district Marketing Federation has been established at Chamba to co-ordinate the business activities of the institutions affiliated to it. It arranges marketing of agricultural produce and bulk supplies of controlled and uncontrolled goods for the consumers.

There has been more than two-fold increase in the number of Co-operative Societies in the decade 1951—61. Their number rose from 89 in 1951-52 to 184 in 1961-62. During the same period the membership increased from 3,884 to 9,468. Similarly share capital increased from Rs. 2.67 lacs to Rs. 3.85 lacs.

Industries

No heavy industry exists in the district. Irawati Industry and Government Weaving Centre, Chamba produce shawls and other woollen *raffal* and cotton fabrics. Chamba *chappals* are pretty famous and are in great demand. Government runs a Leather Training Centre which trains local artisans in leather work. Chamba *rumals* are very artistic and are finding a steady demand. Attempts have been made to revive this beautiful old craft.

The important village industries are weaving, carpentery and blacksmithy which are practised since time immemorial to cater to local needs only.

Weaving—Spinning and weaving are common among the hill people. Nearly all the agriculturists of the upper hills make woollen clothes for their own use. Pangi and district Brahmauri blankets are of superior quality. Government has distributed some looms among villagers and also started the following centres:—

1. Government Weaving Centre, Chamba.
2. Government Weaving Centre, Mehla.
3. Government Blankets and Tweeds Production Centre, Chamba.
4. Government Weaving Centre, Kilar.

Blacksmithy—Blacksmiths work on iron and make all agricultural implements. Some also make ornaments of silver. There is one blacksmithy centre at Kakira.

Goldsmithy—Goldsmithy is an industry for which special skill and practice is required. It is for this reason that this industry is practised by a few who often inherit it from father to son. Persons engaged in the manufacture of gold ornaments are called Suniars or Soni. From Chamba they migrated to Brahmaur, Pangi and Chaurah tehsils. They prepare all types of jewellery generally worn by the women on any occasion. Mostly material is supplied by the customers and ornaments are prepared to order with due regard to the liking of women. Goldsmiths of Chamba are skilled workers.

Leather work—The cobblers carry on their common hereditary profession. Though their profession offers better prospects they work as agriculturists on small un-economic holdings. Government has established the following centres to improve leather work:—

1. Leather Embroidery Centre, Chamba.
2. Leather Centre, Chamba.
3. Training Centre, Chamba.
4. Common Service facility Centre, Chamba.
5. Leather Wear common Facility-cum-production Centre, Chamba.
6. Leather Centre, Gehra.

Chamba has earned a name for its quality and artistic leather foot wear. These Chappals are getting popular in other parts of India also.

Carpentry—Carpenters prepare agricultural implements. In addition to one carpentry Centre, one Penholders and Foot-rulers Centre has been started by Government in Banikhet.

A factory for manufacturing stainless steel utensils is going up at Banikhet. Umbrella sticks are also proposed to be turned out at Kakira.

The Industries Department has started training-cum-production centres and also has managed to sell the articles through Departmental Emporia opened at Simla and at the district headquarters. Adequate field staff has been posted by the department. The Extension Officers look after the rural arts and crafts programme in the Blocks and guide the villagers in setting up cottage and small scale industries.

Banking and Commerce

1957 saw the opening of a branch of the State Bank of India. It caters to the needs of the urban area in the extension of banking facilities. The people in the interior have to borrow from local money lenders in times of need. The Himachal Pradesh Administration have made available sufficient amount from time to time for extending financial assistance. Consequently a branch of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited (Non-scheduled) was opened on 16th April, 1955. It affords credit to co-operative societies only, which further advance loans to the individual members. Besides Taccavi loans other loans are given by government for purchase of bullocks, improved seeds, fertilizers and horticulture, constructing houses and for laying orchards.

Trade and Commerce—There are no organised markets in villages. The main market is the Chamba town which gets imports from Pathankot or Amritsar. The articles for exports are timber forest produce, honey, Iravati shawls and chappals. Most of the necessities have to be imported from outside. Major imports consist of cloth, sugar, salt, tea, foodgrains, consumer goods, cigarettes and utensils.

In the interior there are small shops at least one shop in a slightly bigger village. The shopkeeper stocks a variety of goods with due regard to the consumers taste and their requirements. The barter system still prevails. Rates are very high at Pangi due to heavy transportation charges. In 1961 cooliage charges were one rupee per seer from Trela to Kilar and as such the rates of salt and washing-soap were Rs. 1.25 np and Rs. 2.50 np per seer at Kilar.

The list of important markets alongwith their business has been given in the statistical portion of this book.

Communications and Road Development

There is an ambitious road-building programme in the district. On the formation of Himachal Pradesh, Chamba-Banikhet Road —34 miles was the only road connecting Chamba town to the plains. The first jeep passed in 1948. It was also then a fair weather road. During rains, traffic used to get dislocated and the district was cut off. A systematic and phased programme of road construction was undertaken by the end of 2nd Plan

Period. The following roads were either improved or constructed and regular vehicular traffic is now plying on these roads.

1. *Chamba-Banikhet road*—This road bifurcates from Pathankot-Dalhousie road near Banikhet and has a length of 34 miles. A kacha single lane road that existed from the State times was widened and improved to make it fit for vehicular traffic. By the end of the Third Plan period this will be an all weather road with 12 feet wide metalled and tarred crust. This road has been classified as a State Highway. A major bridge on Devi Dehra Nala near Bathri village was constructed during the 2nd Plan period at a cost of Rs. 1,52,600.

2. *Shahpur-Bakloh road*—This 43 mile road takes off from Pathankot-Bakloh road and joins Pathankot-Kulu road near Shahpur village. Work on this road was taken in hand after the formation of Himachal Pradesh and the road was thrown open to vehicular traffic during the 2nd Plan period. It is now being improved to 16 feet width. Major bridges have been constructed on this road during the Third Plan period to make it an all weather road.

3. *Chamba-Chuari road*—There existed a 6 ft. to 9 ft. wide track from Chamba to Chuari during State regime. Construction of the motorable road was taken in hand after the creation of Himachal Pradesh. This road bifurcates from Chamba-Banikhet road at mile 4/0 and joins Shahpur-Bakloh Road at a distance of 11 miles from Bakloh. The length of this road is 32 miles. About Rs. 15 lacs was spent on this road during the first two Plans periods. The road will be improved to 16 ft. width during the Third Plan period.

4. *Chamba-Tisa-Alwas road*—This road opens up the interiors of Chaurah tehsil of Chamba District. Length of this road is 62 miles out of which 34 miles were made motorable and 28 miles jeepable during the first two Plan periods. By the end of the Third Plan the road will be motorable for 42 miles and jeepable for another 20 miles.

5. *Chamba-Kharamukh road*—This runs along the Ravi and crosses it at Rakh. By the end of 1961, 23 miles of this road was made motorable and the rest of it was jeepable, the total length of the road being 30 miles. During the Third Plan this road will be made motorable at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs. Further work on improvement of this road will be made during the 4th Plan period.

6. *Koti-Langera-Jammu boundary road*—This road takes off from Chamba-Tisa-Alwas road at mile 15/0 and terminates at Jammu boundary with a length of 47 miles. This road is planned to be motorable single lane for 30 miles and jeepable for the rest of the length at the end of the Third Plan period. Two permanent bridges, one over Seul river at Sundla and the other over Tatnel Nallah will also be constructed during the current Plan period. So far 23 miles of this road had been made motorable and 15 miles jeepable. This road is expected to be made motorable upto Jammu boundary during the 4th Plan period.

7. *Kharamukh-Brahmaur road*—This is an extension of Chamba-Kharamukh Road, having a length of 9 miles. This road was made jeepable during the 2nd Plan period at a cost of Rs. 2 lacs. Another 5 lacs of rupees are to be spent on this road during the current Plan period to make it motorable. A permanent bridge over the Ravi at Kharamukh will also be constructed.

8. *Chamba-Saho road*—This road has a length of 9 miles and was made motorable during the Second Plan period. Further improvements on this road have been done by the Territorial Council.

9. *Sundla-Chaurah-Bathri road*—This road takes off from Koti-Langera-Jammu boundary road at Sundla and runs along Seul river and then after crossing the Ravi at Chaurah will join Chamba-Banikhet road at Bathri. It has a total length of 16 miles. Eight miles of this road were made jeepable during the Second Plan period. It will be motorable for its entire length by the end of Third Five Year Plan.

10. *Alwas-Kilar road via Sach Pass*—This is an extension of Chamba-Tisa-Alwas road to join Chenab valley road near Kilar. It is 41 miles in length and will be made jeepable at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. It will cross Sach Pass and connect Pangi Valley with Chamba.

11. *Chenab valley road*—This road will run along the Chenab from Lahaul to Jammu boundary and will have a total length of 70 miles. It is being made jeepable.

12. *Nainikhad-Chun road*—This will take off from Pathankot-Dalhousie road near nainikhad and join Jammu boundary near Chun. It will have a length of 14 miles on completion.

13. *Lujai valley road*—Lujai valley road will take off from Chenab valley road and will run along Lujai Nallah. It will be made jeepable for 14 miles.

Construction of the following roads is proposed to be taken in hand during the Third Plan period and completed to different stages of construction as mentioned in the table below:—

Transport—The Transport Department maintains its separate regional office at Chamba and looks after the running of the vehicles. For transportation in the interior of the district horses, mules, donkeys and sheep and goats are used. The terrain being hilly, bullock carts or any wheeled vehicles cannot be used on village roads, which are not better than bridle paths.

Post Office and Telephone—Chamba is connected with outside world by telephone and telegraph. Besides Chamba there is a telegraph office at Chuari. On 1st April, 1961 there were two sub-post offices one at Chamba and the other at Chuari besides 30 branch offices located in the rural areas of the district.

Since Pangi is cut off from Chamba in winter, a wireless sub-station functions there under the supervision of the Police. Another wireless station is located at Chamba.

Land Revenue and Land Tenure

Before merger in 1948 and before rights in land the supreme ownership of land vested in the ruler. Private rights in land were from grants by the Raja in a general or special manner. These continued to exist subject to his over-lordship and his pleasure. As time passed the measure of security of all private rights gradually increased. The inherent over-lordship of the ruler was, nevertheless there. With the formation of Himachal Pradesh things improved. The actual tiller, who enjoyed nothing better than the amorphous and vague *kastkar's* rights, has now been recognised as tenant under the land. However, for purposes of administration it was divided as below:—

(i) Five wazarats of Bhattiyat, Chamba, Chaurah, Brahmaur and Pangi, each wazarat corresponding to the present tehsil in the former three cases and the present subtehsil in the latter two cases of the present

Serial No.	Name of Road	Total length in miles	Position at the end of 3rd Plan	
1	Kharamukh Surahi Pass Ahju Road	77	Jeepable	15 miles
2	Dalhousie Khajiar	14	Jeepable track	4 miles
3	Brahmaur Manimahesh Road	20	Track	20 miles
4	Chamba Shalaghat-Tasurgarh Changi Road	25	Track	25 miles
5	Chamba Jama Road	10	Track	20 miles
6	Chakoli Himgiri Tisa Road	18	Track	18 miles
7	Nurpur Link in Himachal Territory	4	Track	4 miles
8	Salooni Kiloor Road	10	Track	10 miles
9	Sundla Girjundu Road	11	Track	11 miles
10	Rajera Kuther Road	18	Track	18 miles
11	Sahu Kiri Road	6	Track	6 miles
12	Tisa Kandolu Jagga Kothi Road	20	Track	20 miles
13	Holi Manimahesh Road	15	Track	15 miles
14	Brahmaur Kugti Road	15	Track	15 miles
15	Tisa Shawa Goa Got Road	10	Track	10 miles
16	Sihunta Raipur Road	15	Track	15 miles
17	Durgahati Trilokinath Road	52	Track	52 miles
18	Mujar Valley Road	50	Track	50 miles
19	Kilar Valley Road	10	Track	10 miles
20	Garwath Valley Road	10	Track	10 miles
21	Sai Choo Valley Road	25	Track	25 miles

Chamba district. (ii) Fifty Parganas. The original number in the remote past is believed to have been a little more. (iii) 149 circuits or circles of *Mukkadams* and Ugrahmas.

Now the district has been divided into three tehsils—Chamba, Bhattiyat and Chaurah and two sub-tehsils—Brahmaur and Pangi. There are 130 Patwar Circles.

1.	Bhattiyat	30
2.	Chamba	36
3.	Chaurah	440
4.	Brahmaur	14
5.	Pangi	10

History of land revenue assessment—In the past a Revenue Roll called *zimiband,* prepared in the *tankri* script served roughly the purpose of a *Dhal Bachh* or distribution of cash revenue. The difference was that *zimiband* was for one whole *pargana* between the exchequer and the tax payer. This was for long the accounting link, the *Likhiniyara* and his subordinates being accountable to the treasury on this lone basis. Revenue often varied from year to year as it was imposed in a lump sum on a *pargana* and then distributed locally according to the capacity and condition of the individual assessee. In 1874, Col. Blair Reid started a survey and record of the cultivated area according to the actual possession. However, this was accompanied not by any regular assessment but by a record of the land revenue being paid at that time by each holder. This provided, for those times and methods, a valuable additional record, because the accounting link extended beyond the *zimiband.* In 1950, Settlement Officer, Mahasu District was deputed by Government for sometime to examine the land revenue collection, in the Chamba district. He was to suggest measures that might be adopted to improve the system so as to prevent leakage of land revenue and facilitate revenue accounts pending introducing the modern system in full measure. Some of the recommendations made by the Settlement Officer were adopted and *kistbandi* was prepared. The first *kistbandi* was derived from the then *zimiband* and has ever since been kept more or less upto date as best as it could be. The *zimiband* is not prepared now. The land revenue is collected on the modern system and accounts maintained accordingly.

The regular settlement of land in the territory was first of all carried out in Chamba district in 1951. The settlement was started first in Bhattiyat and Chamba tehsils and later on in the entire district. Assessment reports in respect of each tehsil were completed by the end of October, 1958.

The present system of assessment is based on the classification of soils. With a view to achieving this the tehsils of the district have been divided into assessment circles.

Revenue administration—The district land revenue administration is headed by the collector who is the Deputy Commissioner. He is assisted by the Revenue Assistant, three Tehsildars and 2 Naib-Tehsildars and other field staff.

Income from land revenue—The total land revenue assessment on fully assessed area (excluding cesses as stood at the end of *rabi,* 1959) was Rs. 3,15,094. On this land revenue 25 per cent was charged extra as cess payable to the Gram Panchayats and remuneration to *Lambardars.*

Land Revenue—There are three kinds of land tenures prevalent in the Pradesh. These are:—

1. Zamindari.
2. Pattidari
   (a) Perfect or *mukkammil.*
   (b) Imperfect or *gairmukkammil.*
3. Bhaichara
   (a) Perfect or *mukkammil.*
   (b) Imperfect or *gairmukkammil.*

Zamindari system of land tenures are those which are either owned by a single proprietor or jointly by more than one. *Pattidari* are those in which each proprietor owns not the particular fields which he cultivates, but a specific ancestral share in the whole estate. Perfect or *mukkammil pattidari* tenures are those in which all the lands are divided and held in severality among the different proprietors in proportion to ancestral or other customary share in the revenue paid. All the co-sharers are jointly responsible in the event anyone among them fails to fulfil his obligations to government. Imperfect or *gairmukkammil pattidari* tenures are those in which part of the land is held in severalty and part on commonalty. The interests of the land owners in both correspond to the customary shares.

In *bhaichara* system of land tenures, every man is the owner of only as much land as he possesses. In perfect *bhaichara* tenures,

all the lands are held in severally, but customary shares if they ever existed, have disappeared. Each holding or rather the portion of total revenue which a land owner pays has become the sole measure of his rights and liabilities. An imperfect *bhaichara* differs from a perfect *bhaichara* system in exactly the same manner as an imperfect *pattidari* differs from a perfect *pattidari* estate.

Bhaichara perfect system of land tenure is prevalent in Chamba District.

Number and size of holdings—Land holdings in hills are small scattered and fragmented. These comprise terraced fields in a major part of the cultivated area. In Chamba District as against a total cultivated area of 1,01,066 acres only 2,718 acres are accounted for by holding of 10 acres of more in size, the rest being less than 10 acres. There are 170 such holdings. The following figures show the total number of holdings and their corresponding break up in a few important grades of holdings.

Grade of Holdings	No. of Holdings
10 to 12·5	89
12·5 to 15	37
17 to 17·5	20
17·5 to 20	17
20 to 25	3
25 to 50	2
50 to 100	1
100 to 150	..
150 to 200	..
200 to 500	1
Above 500	..
Total	170

Most of the land is self-cultivated and according to "Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58", published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, only 17.7 per cent of the total area owned was leased out by the owner to the tenants.

Price Trends

The wholesale prices of important foodstuffs are collected from two centres Chamba and Chuari by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Data for four years from 1956 to 1960 has been given in Part III—Administrative Statistics.

Wheat—In 1957 the rate of wheat remained constant throughout the year at Chamba. It was sold at Rs. 17.37 per maund. In Chuari the rate of wheat was Rs. 16.17 in January, 1957 and Rs. 20.00 per maund in December. The highest rate of wheat was Rs. 25.50 in April, 1959 at Chuari.

Rice—The maximum price of Rs. 30 per maund was recorded at Chuari during August, 1959. Its highest rates at Chamba was Rs. 29 per maund during November and December, 1957.

Gram—The lowest wholesale price of gram red variety was Rs. 14.75 per maund at Chuari during January, 1957. There after its price rose up to Rs. 25.75 per maund in March, 1959.

The following statement will give an idea of the wide variation of price of some commodities for April of each year—

Year	Centre	Commodity			
		Wheat	Rice	Gram	Maize
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1957	Chamba	17·37	22·00	17·50	..
	Chuari	16·25	..	16·33	..
1958	Chamba	20·00	25·25	15·00	..
	Chuari	..	..	15·00	..
1959	Chamba	..	25·75	19·75	20·50
	Chuari	25·50	25·00	24·50	19·56
1960	Chamba	21·10	27·10	17·90	15·10
	Chuari	20·00	23·00	17·80	16·00

The wholesale prices of wheat, gram and maize were highest in 1959. Rice was sold at the maximum price in August, 1959. In four years the prices of the important food-stuffs remained highest in 1959.

Community Development

Community Development programme in the district was launched on 2nd October, 1953 when Bhattiyat Block was inaugurated. There are 6 Blocks one in each tehsil and sub-tehsil except Chaurah where there are two Blocks one at Tisa and the other at Salooni. Brahmaur and Pangi Blocks have been declared as Tribal Welfare Blocks for which special funds in addition to the normal grant are allocated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Following statement shows the size and population of each Block—

The programme has gained momentum in the district. There has been development in different fields and a new life is bubbling in rural areas. A statement showing yearwise progress under the programme is included in the statistical portion of this book.

The interest and enthusiasm evinced by the people for bettering their lot has been marked in all the spheres concerning rural development. People have shown enthusiasm in the construction of village roads and in the starting of village schools. They have made contributions in the form of voluntary labour, cash and materials. Their main contribution has been in the form of voluntary labour.

Name of Block	Category of Block	Year of start	Area in sq. miles	No. of villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bhattiyat	Stage II	2-10-53	252·2	308	48,109
2. Chamba	Stage II	July, 1955	394·1	241	68,897
3. Brahmaur	Stage II	2-10-56	512·3	106	25,625
4. Tisa	Stage II	1-4-56	607·6	378	56,270
5. Salooni	Stage I	1-6-58			
6. Pangi	Stage I	29-3-58	889·9	90	11,678

APPENDIX I TO PART I

GAZETTEER OF IMPORTANT PLACES

Places of Historical Interest

1. *Brahmaur*—Once the capital of the Chamba of the bygone centuries, Brahmaur is now administrative headquarters of the sub-tehsil. It is situated in the lap of the Bharmani forest about 42 miles from Chamba town, at an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level. The journey is covered in two stages—from Chamba to Durgahatti (23 miles) by bus and further on foot or by jeep.

The place has historical background and is of religious importance. It is believed to have been the capital of the princely State for about 400 years from 6th to the 10th century.

According to a legend the place was called Brahmapur after Brahma Devi, the patron goddess of Budhal valley. Her shrine is a little way above Brahmaur. In the centre of the village, there is a compound which goes by the name of Chaurasi. Besides 4 main ancient temples some small temples exist. The main temples are Mani Mahesh, Narsingh, Lakshna Devi and Ganesh temple. The inhabitants of this area worship Shiva and the land is called "Shiv Bhumi".

There is a high school, a civil dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre and a branch post office. Headquarters of Brahmaur Development Block are also located here.

2. *Chamba*—Chamba was the capital of the princely State. Now it is the headquarters of the district. Situated at the height of 3,000 feet on the right bank of the Ravi. It is 76 miles from Pathankot with which it is linked by a motor road. There is a beautiful 19 miles long foot path from Dalhousie to Chamba via Khajiar which passes through thick *deodar* forests. In the centre of the town there is a vast *Chaugan*. The temples dedicated to Shiva, are worth visiting. Some temples like Laxmi Narain Temple, date back to the tenth century. Chandra Gupta, Radha Krishna, Gauri-Shankar, Trimukh Linga, Laxmi Damodar, Harirai, Bansi Gopal, Bajreshwari or Bhagwati and Champavati are well known temples of this town. Richly carved and tastefully engraved, these temples throw light on Chamba's past. Most of these temples were constructed in commemoration of some event, the origin of which is lost in legends.

Another attraction is the Bhuri Singh Museum, which is a rich-store of Chamba's cultural heritage and houses an excellent collection of paintings of Kangra and Basoli Schools. The town has a Circuit House, a Rest House and a Youth Hostel. Then there is the college, library, and a number of small government run training centres for craftsmen.

Places of Religious Interest

1. *Manimahesh*—It is situated in Brahmaur sub-tehsil at a height of 13,680 feet at the base of the Kailas peak. Manimahesh lake attracts thousands of pilgrims every year who bathe in the sacred water.

2. *Triloknath*—This place is the famous sanctuary of Trilok Nath the lord of three worlds, which is an other name for AVALOKITESHVARA, the popular BODHISATTVA. One right hand is in the gift bestowing attitude, one of the left hands holds a lotus, the typical attribute of this BODHISATTVA, on his head he wear the effigies of his spiritual father, the Budha of boundless light 'AMITABHA'. The officiating priest is a Lama appointed by the Rana of Triloknath. Though he is a Hindu, he acts as the manager of the temple. Triloknath is, equally sacred to the Buddhists of Lahaul, Ladakh and Zaoskar and to the Hindus of the neighbouring hills.

3. *Chitrari*—The village is famous for its wooden temple of Shakti Devi belongs to the same period as Lakshna Temple at Brahmaur. The ornamentation of inner doorway is similar to the Lakshna Temple. The wooden carving representing Navgrahas, Kartikey, Indra and Brahma are fine. The beautiful image of the Goddess is believed to have been cast in the Gupta style.

4. *Udaipur*—The village is famous for its temple of Kali commonly called Mirkula Devi after the name of the village. The image belongs to 13th or 14th century.

5. *Devi Kothi*—Is a small village famous for its Chamunda Temple. It was built in the 8th century and contains some fine pieces of wood carving, though of later date.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST

1. *Khajiar*—The picturesque Khajiar, is nine miles from Chamba by foot and 14 miles by motor road. The main attraction is the beautiful meadow. There is a tiny lake with floating plants. There is an old temple of Khaji-Nag near the lake from which this place derives its name. Accommodation is available in a rest house, a dak bungalow, a youth hostel and a summer house. There is a primary school, a veterinary dispensary and a post office.

2. *Kalatope*—At 8,000 feet, Kalatope is about 8 miles from Dalhousie on the way to Khajiar. The village has a forest rest house. Thick forests, make this a well known picnic spot.

3. *Salooni*—At 6,000 feet in Chaurah tehsil about 42 miles from Chamba. This is a beauty spot on the top of the ridge opening into Bhandal Valley. The place provides a panoramic view of the snow covered hills mountains and valleys. There is a Devi's temple. Headquarters of Salooni Community Development Block are located here. There is a forest rest house and a school.

4. *Tisa*—Tisa is the headquarters of Chaurah tehsil about 43 miles from Chamba. There is a High School, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, Sub-Post Office and Public Works Department Rest House. It has a Sub-Treasury. Headquarters of Tisa Development Block are located here. Bhanjraru, a nearby ridge is fast growing into an official colony.

5. *Kilar*—The headquarters for Pangi are situated at Kilar. This is 68 miles away from Chamba. The way lies over the Sach Pass. The distance of the place is 103 miles by the new vehicular road existing between Chamba and Tisa. There is a High School, Allopathic Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital, Sub-Post Office, a Rest House and a Weaving Centre. There is a Det Nag Temple. Tehsil and the Block Development Offices are located here.

6. *Lama dal lake*—At a distance of about 30 miles from Chamba, this lies on the inner slope of Dhaula Dhar range. The elevation is about 12,000 feet. It is approached from the nearest rest house at Darkund, through nine mile path. There is a Shiva temple which attracts pilgrims from Chamba and Kangra.

7. *Ghadasaru lake*—Situated about 16 miles from Tisa, at a height of 11,500 feet. The lake is about half a mile in circumference. There is a Kali temple.

8. *Chuari*—This is headquarters of Bhattiyat Tehsil and its Development Block. It has a High School, Civil Hospital, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, a Sub-Post Office and a Tailoring Centre. There is a Murli Manohar Temple. Then there is a comfortable Rest House, Panchayat Ghar, and a Co-operative godown.

9. *Mindhal*—Mindhal is situated on the left bank of the Chanderbhaga river in Pangi. This village is famous for the Chamunda or Mindhal Basan Devi temple. Since ages this has been a place of pilgrimage. The image is of black stone in human form which is believed to have arisen out of the ground. A fair is held in Bhadon attended by many from surrounding areas.

10. *Maha Kali dal lake*—It is situated at the junction of the *parganas* of Saho and Gudial in the Chamba tehsil and *pargana* Chanju of Chaurah tehsil below high mountain peaks surrounded by meadows. The lake is dedicated to Kali.

APPENDIX II TO PART I

FAUNA

Fauna—The District is rich in animals and birds many of which are rare.

Animals—

1. Rhesus monkey or common *bunder.*
2. Brown bear (*lāl bhalu*)
3. Himalayan black bear (*rinch*)
4. Yellow bellied weasel
5. Strip-backed weasel
6. Snow leopard
7. Leopard or panther.
8. Leopard cat.
9. Common jungle cat
10. Lynx.
11. Red lynx or caracal
12. Striped hyaena.
13. Common fox or hill fox
14. Common Indian porcupine
15. Indian wild bear
16. Bharal or blue sheep
17. Himalayan ibex
18. Musk deer
19. Ghoral
20. Indian muntjac (*jungli bakeri*)
21. Serow
22. Jackal
23. Common otter (*ud bilao*)
24. Small or classless otter
25. Upland hare
26. Barking deer (*kakar*).

Among the mammals barking dear (*Kakar*), Ghoral and leopard are found in the lower areas in addition to other animals like fox or porcupine. At higher elevations black and red bears are common. Musk deer are also found.

Birds—A large number of bird species is found in this district as the altitude, climate and the vegetation exhibit large variation—

(a) *Game birds*—Different types of pheasants, *Nil* the horned pheasant (locally known as *Phulgar*), the Kolsas and the most part and both the black and the grey '*Khakhrola*' are found in this district at different elevations. The *Chakor* is found in most part and both the black and the grey partridges are also quite common. Wood partridge is found in deodar and oak forests between 6,000 feet and 8,000 feet. Peacocks and jungle fowls are found in the lower hills.

(b) *Other birds*—The Himalayan Tree Pie, (2) The Himalayan Nut Cracker, (3) The Indian Grey Tit, (4) Simla Black Tit, (5) Laughing Thrush, (6) White throated Laughing Thrush, (7) Rufous Babbler, (8) Spotted Babbler, (9) White necked Bulbul, (10) Dark Grey Bush Chat, (11) Ruby Throat, (12) Spotted Forktail, (13) White Capped Redstart, (14) Plumbeous Redstart, (15) Whistling Thrush, (16) Orange Minivet, (17) Tickellies Willow Warbbler, (18) Goldfinch, (19) Greenfinch, (20) Cinnamon Tree-Sparrow, (21) Common Swallow, (22) Blue Beaded Bee-eater, (23) Trogon, (24) Alpine Swift, (25) Forest Anagle Owl, (26) White Bellied Snow Pigeon, (27) White Crested Kaleej, (28) Painted bush Quail, (29) Chukor, (30) Wagtails, and (31) Fly-catcher.

Reptiles—Poisonous snakes are not common except in the part adjacent to Kangra. The Cobra is rare but karait is now uncommon and vipers are also sometimes found. Non-poisonous snakes and grass snakes are quite common. Rock lizards are found everywhere.

Fish—The species of fish found in the district are—

1. Barbus (Tor) Putitora	Mahsir
2. Labeo dero	Gid
3. Labeo dyocheilus	Kuni
4. Barilius bedelisis	Patha
5. Gara Lamta	Kurka
6. Oreinus Sinuatus	Himalayan Barbal

FLORA

Botanical Names	Local Names
1	2
(a) *Trees*	
Abies webbiana	Rai
Acer cæsium	Mandar
Acer caudatum	Mandar
Acer pictum	Mandar
Acer villosum	Mandar
Aesculus indica	Goon
Albizzia lebbek	Siris
Albizzia odoratissima	Kali Siris
Alnus nepalensis	Piak
Alnus nitida	Piak
Bauhinia variegata	Kral
Betula alnoides	Bhuj
Betula utilis	Bhuj
Bombax malabaricum	Simbal
Buxus sempervirens	Shamshad
Carpinus faginea	Chakri
Carpinus viminea	Chakri
Cedrela serrata	Dauri
Cedrela toona	Toon
Cedrus deodara	Diyar
Celtis australis	Khark
Cornus macrophylla	Haleu
Corylus colurna	Thangi
Cupressus torulosa	Devi diyar
Dalbergia sissoo	Tali
Dhretia serrata	Punna
Euonynus fimbriatus	Tritu
Ficus glomerata	Phagoora
Ficus nemoralis	Phagoora
Ficus palmata	Phagoora
Ficus religiosa	Pipal
Fraxinus floribunda	Sunnu
Grewia oppositifolia	Dhamman
Grewia vestita	Dhamman
Juglans regia	Khor
Litsea umbrosa	Chirindi
Machilus duthiei	Bhadrol
Machillus odoratissima	Bhadrol
Melia azedarach	Darek
Morus alba	Karun
Morus serrata	Karun
Olea cuspidata	Kau
Picea morinda	Tos
Pieris ovalifolia	Ailan
Pinus excelsa	Kail
Pinus gerardiana	Neoza
Pinus longifolia	Chir
Pistacia integerrima	Makreran
Populus ciliata	Chaloon
Prunus armeniaca	Sari
Prunus communis	Aloocha
Prunus padus	Jammu

Botanical Names	Local Names
1	2
(a) *Trees*—contd.	
Prunus persica	Aru
Pyrus baccata	Lewar
Pyrus communis	Nakh
Pyrus lanata	Amlok
Pyrus malus	Seo
Pyrus pashia	Kainth
Quercus dilatata	Moru
Quercus incana	Ban
Quercus semecarpifolia	Kreu
Rhododendron arboreum	Cheo
Rhus punjabensis	Tittri
Rhus semialata	Arkhar
Salix alba	Badda majnu
Salix babylonica	Badda majnu
Salix wallichiana	Badda majnu
Sapindus mukorossi	Ritha
Taxus baccata	Barmi
Symplocos crataegoides	Lodhar
Ulmus wallichiana	Maral
Ziziphus oxyphylla	Ber
(b) *Shrubs*	
Adhatoda vasica	Basuti
Agave americana	
Artimisia vulgaris	Charmar
Bambusa arundinarel	Nari
Berberis aristata	Kemal
Berberis lycium	Kemal
Berberis nepalensis	Kemal
Berberis vulgaris	Kemal
Cannabis sativa	Bhang
Cocculas laurifolius	Nag daun
Colebrookia oppositifolia	Dharoos
Coriarea nepalensis	Richh-ka-Ancha
Cornus capitata	Halen
Cotoneaster bacillaris	Renus
Cotoneaster microphylla	Renus
Cotoneaster vulgaris	Renus
Daphne cannabina	Niggi
Daphne oleoides	Niggi
Debregeasia hypoleuca	
Desmodium tiliaefolium	Pre
Deutzia corymbosa	Batti
Deutzia staminea	
Dodonaea viscosa	Mhendru
Euphorbia royleana	
Fragaria indica	
Fragaria vesca	
Girardiana hetrophylla	Ain
Ilex dipyrena	Kanderu
Indigofera gerardiana	Kathi
Indigofera hirsuta	Kathi
Inligofera pulchella	Kathi

FLORA—*contd.*

Botanical Names	Local Names
1	2
(*b*) *Shrubs*—contd.	
Jasminum humile	Chambeli Wild
Jasminum officinales	Chambeli Wild
Juniperus communis	Bither
Juniperus recurva	Bither
Lantana indica	
Lonicera angustifolia	Kantias
Lonicera hispida	
Lonicera quinquelocularis	Bakhru
Myrsine africana	Chota Mehandru
Otostegia limbata	Boo
Parrotia jacquemontiana	Killar
Plectranthus rugosus	Kuthal
Prinsepia utilis	Kangora
Rhododendron campanulatum	Sarngar
Rhus cotinus	Tung
Ribes spp.	Rajae
Rosa macrophylla	Karer, Ban gulab
Rosa moschata	Karer, Ban gulab
Royleana fabrifuga	
Rubus fabrifuga	Kantias
Rubus biflorus	Akhre
Rubus lasiocarpus	Akhre
Rubus niveus	Akhre

Botanical Names	Local Name
1	2
(*b*) *Shrubs*—concld.	
Rubus paniculatus	Akhre
Sageretia theezans	Kankalu
Sarcococca pruniformis	Diun
Skimmia laureola	
Sprisea lindleyana	Kande
Staphylea emodi	Chitra, Nagdaun
Syringa emodi	Chara
Viburnum cotinifolium	Talanj
Viburnum foetens	Talanj
Vitex negundo	Banna
Wikstroemia canescens	
Woodfordia floribunda	
Xanthoxylum alatum	Timber
(*c*) *Climbers*	
Bauhinia vahlii	Taur
Clematis montana	Garol
Clematis buchananiana	Garol
Cuscuta reflexa	
Hedera helix	Kural
Rosa moschata	Ban gulab
Smilax parvifolia vitis latifolia	Pani bel

APPENDIX II TO PART I

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORY OF THE PANJAB HILL STATES, VOLUME I *BY J. HUTCHISON, L.R.C.P., & S.E. and J. Ph. VOGEL, Ph.D.*

"The principal authority for the history of the State is the *Vansavali,* or genealogical roll of the Rajas, which, in addition to a list of names, contains much historical material of great interest. Its value as a historical record has been fully proved by the study of the inscriptions which, on the one hand, have confirmed its credibility and on the other, have derived from it much support in deciding chronological questions. Next in importance are the epigraphical records and copperplate title-deeds. Sheltered by its snow-clad mountain barriers, Chamba has had the rare good fortune to escape the successive waves of Muhammadan invasion, which swept away all monuments of old Indian civilization on the plains. The result is that its ancient remains are more abundant and better preserved than in any other part of the Panjab. In Kashmir, a centre of Sanskrit learning in former times, the temples of Lalitaditya and his successors were ruthlessly destroyed by Sikandar Butshikan; and only a few poor fragments of inscriptions have come to light. In Chamba, the brazen idols of Meru-Varman, nearly contemporaneous with the temple of Martand, still stand in their ancient shrines of carved cedar wood; copper-plate grants issued by the early rulers of Chamba, whose names figure in the *Rajatarangini,* are still preserved by the descendants of the original donees, who enjoy the granted lands up to the present day. Chamba is thus not only a store-house of antiquities, but in itself a relic of the past, invaluable to the student of India's ancient history.

Sir Alexander Cunningham was the first to draw attention, in 1839, to the ancient remains of Chamba, but it was only in more recent years that the whole wealth of antiquarian and especially epigraphical material has come to light. The inscriptions are found all over the State and are remarkable alike for their number and their variety. Excluding the last two centuries, no fewer than 130 inscriptions have been collected, of which 50 are of the pre-Muhammadan and 80 of the Muhammadan period. The oldest inscriptions are in the Gupta character, of the seventh century, and those of a later date are in Sarada*—the script in use in the Panjab hills, and probably also on the plains, from about the eighth century; and still in use in Kashmir. The more recent ones are in Takari and Nagari and a few in Tibetan. These records are classified according to the objects on which they are found, as rock inscriptions, image inscriptions, slab inscriptions, and copper-plate title-deeds. The rock inscriptions are the most ancient, but they are few in number and difficult to decipher. The image inscriptions come next in point of age of which the oldest are found on the idols erected by Raja Meru-Varman in Brahmaur about A.D. 700. Most of the stone inscriptions are found on large slabs, covered with quaint and grotesque figures, which the traveller will often observe at springs, either *in situ* or lying disused and broken. These slabs originally formed parts of elaborately carved cisterns erected in the olden time, chiefly by the Ranas and Thakurs, who ruled the country previous to the advent of the Rajas, and who continued to exercise great authority for centuries after their subjection. The inscriptions generally record the erection of a cistern (called *Varunadeva*), in memory of their deceased ancestor, and for their spiritual bliss in the next world. Such carved slabs are found not only all over the State but also beyond its borders, whereas inscribed slabs seem to be peculiar to Chamba. The oldest of the latter kind records the erection of a temple by a feudatory of Raja Meru-Varman as the Rana styles himself, and must therefore date from about A.D. 700. Historically these epigraphs are of great value. In most cases they are fully dated, both according to the era then in use and the regnal year of the ruling Chief of the time. Two of them found in Pangi have made it possible to fix the dates of accession of two Chamba Rajas of the twelfth century, whose names alone are found in the *Vansavali.*

*Sarada and Takari or Tankari are names for the same script; with local modifications, in use all over the Western Himalaya, and in former times also on the plains. The script is an indirect derivation of western Gupta and is still in use, in a cursive form, in the books of banyas and others in the Panjab. It is called Dogri in Jammu, and is in use as far east as the Jamna.

The Chamba State also possesses a unique collection of copper-plate title-deeds—more than 150 in number—50 of them belonging to the pre-Muhammadan period. In ancient times and down almost to the present day it was customary to give copper-plate title-deeds, conveying grants of land to Brahmans and temples. Such title-deeds are referred to by the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hian, and must therefore have been in use in the fifth century. With the exception of a few plates, the Panjab has yielded no ancient records of this kind, though they must have been at one time as numerous there as in other parts of India. The pre-Muhammadan plates have a special value. The oldest of them was issued by Yugakara-Varman, son and successor of Raja Sahila-Varman, who founded the present capital. Three others, of the eleventh century, corroborate the references to Chamba in the *Rajatarangini*, and also give us the names of two Rajas which are not found in the *Vansavali*. Of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries not a single copper-plate has been found, but from A.D. 1330 a series of plates begins which has been continued without interruption to the present day.

There are no sources of information to help us to determine who were the original inhabitants of the mountain area now included in the Chamba State, but common tradition affirms that they came from the plains. If one may hazard a conjecture where all is uncertain it seems not improbable that the aborigines of these hills are now represented to a large extent by the various low-caste tribes, which form a very considerable proportion of the population. We know that this is the case on the plains, and it seems not unreasonable to believe that the same is true of the hills. In Chamba State the tribes in question comprise fully one-fourth of the population. They are included under the names of Koli, Hali, Sipi, Chamar, Dumna, Barwala, Megh, Darain, Rehara, Sarara, Lohar, Bhatwal, Dhaugri, and some others*. Though differing among themselves as regards social status, they are all looked upon as outcastes by the high caste Hindu, who applies to them the epithet of Chanal or Chandal. These low-caste tribes possess no traditions as to their original home, which tends to confirm the conjecture that a long period of time must have elapsed since they first migrated to the hills. General Cunningham believed that the Western Himalaya were at one time occupied by a true Kolian group from the same race as the Kols of Central India.† There are still many people in the Western Hills who bear the name of Koli; and the Hali, Sipi, Megh and Dagi, etc., are essentially the same people. The Dagi of Kulu, for example, are all called Koli as an alternative name. These tribes must have been of non-Aryan origin like the other aborigines of India, but a great fusion of races took place in ancient times by intermarriage, and later by degradation from the high castes—a process which is still going on. This doubtless led in course of time to many changes in the appearance and characteristics of the people, and to these we may ascribe the fact that all now exhibit the features of the Aryan race, and use dialects of the Aryan family of languages. These low-caste tribes are employed in menial occupations, many of them being farm servants and artisans. Some of those in Chamba State, and probably in other parts of the hills, are small farmers, and hold land either directly from the State or from high caste proprietors. In their subordinate position of farm servants they were usually spoken of as *kama*, and in former times, and indeed up to the commencement of British rule, were in a state analogous to that of slavery. Even now they labour under some social restrictions, especially in the Native States; and their condition generally seems to indicate that they have long occupied a very depressed position in the social scale. There is a common saying in the hills which runs thus:—Chanal jetha, Rathi kanetha: "The Chanal is the elder brother: the Rathi, the younger." The meaning attached to this saying by the people is, that the high-caste are dependent on the Chanals, just as a younger brother is on an elder one. No ceremony of any importance can take place without their presence and help. At births, marriages and deaths they are indispensable in one capacity or another. It seems improbable, however, that this was the original signification, which has become obscured through the lapse of ages. It is more likely that the saying is an unconscious expression of the general conviction

*The Megh Dum, Chamar and other allied castes are found in the same social position in the Jammu area. In Kangra and Kulu, and as far as the Satluj, the same or similar names are used to designate the same class of people.

†There was also probably a large Dravidian element in the aboriginal population of the hills,—*Vedic India*, pages 287—293 and the *North-Western Province of India*, by W. Crooks, pages 58—93.

that the Chanals were the original inhabitants of the hills. The Rathis came at a later period; yet so long a time has passed since even they migrated to the mountains, that they are generally regarded as having been always resident there.

A view of Aryan migration, recently suggested by Professor Rhys Davids, throws much light on the colonisation of the hills.[1] He postulates three lines of advance, one of which was along the foot of the Himalaya from Kashmir eastward. The Aryans, being hillsmen, tended to cling to the hills, and we learn that there is clear evidence, in Sanskrit literature, of their presence in the Western Himalaya at a very early period, probably before that in which the hymns of the Rig Veda were compiled.[2] We may therefore assume that the oldest strata of the Aryan population of Chamba State are of very ancient origin.[3]

At the present time the four principal caste sub-divisions are Brahman, Rajput, Thakur and Rathi—of which the two latter may be regarded as one caste—and they include the great bulk of the high-caste population. It is noteworthy that, in general character and mutual relationship, they substantially represent the three sections of the ancient Aryan community, viz., Brahman, Kshatriya and Vaishya.[4]

But while the lower strata of the population in each of these castes are probably of ancient origin, it is certain that all of them have received large accessions from the plains at various periods as the result of invasion and immigration.

As regards the Brahmans, it is probable that many of them began to find their way into the hills at an early period, as priests and religious devotees. The Gaddi Brahmans have a tradition that their ancestors came from Delhi to Brahmaur in the reign of Raja Ajia-Varman, A.D. 780—800. Many of the Rajputs are probably the descendants of invaders from the plains. The Gaddi Rajputs have the same tradition as the Gaddi Brahmans as to their original home: while the Gaddi Khatris say that their ancestors fled from Lahore to escape persecution, probably at the time of the early Muhammadan invasions. Doubtless many of all castes came to the hills for the same reason during the period of Muhammadan rule.

The Thakur and Rathi are almost certainly of ancient origin, and are regarded as indigenous to the hills, or indigenous by the half-blood with the aborigines. These castes are widely distributed throughout the Western Hills. In the Jammu area, between the Jehlam and the Ravi, they are almost all classed as Thakkur: and in the Kangra area, the same people are called Thakkur and Rathi. They are essentially an agricultural people, resembling in many respects the Jats of the plains. In Chamba they number more than one-half of the high-caste inhabitants, and form the backbone of the population.

The Gaddis are a separate clan. The term Gaddi is a generic name, and under it are included Brahmans, Rajputs, Khatris, Thakkurs and Rathis. The majority, however, are Khatris. As the custom of the Brahman and Rajput sections is to return themselves under their caste names, it is improbable that many of these have been classed as Gaddis. The census returns may, therefore, be regarded as including, chiefly, the Khatri, Thakkur and Rathi sections of the clan. The traditions as to their original home have already been referred to. They are found principally in the Brahmaur Wazarat, which is called Gadaran[5], but also in other parts of the State.

As regards the minor high-castes, chiefly consisting of Khatri, Kumhar, Jat, Sikh, etc., the figures for each are so small that their presence in the State is easily accounted for, and the same is true of the Muhammadan portion of the population. They must all have come from the plains, probably at no very remote period.

It is difficult to determine with certainty the exact date at which the Chamba State was founded, but it seems probable that this event took place about the middle of the sixth century A.D. The following are the reasons on which this conclusion is

[1] Buddhist India, page 32.

[2] *Vedic India*, page 170.

[3] Dr. Grierson has recently pointed out that the dialects of Rajputana are closely allied to those of the Himalaya. *R.A.S.*, October, 1901, page 808.

[4] The original meaning of Vaishya simply was "the common people".

[5] Gadaran, from Skr. Gadar "a sheep" and meaning "sheep country", and gaddi "a shephard".

based. There are, as has already been said, several references to Chamba—or Chamba as the place was then named—in the *Rajatarangini,* and the earliest of these is interesting and valuable as furnishing a fixed and fairly reliable date from which to begin our chronological inquiry. We read that Ananta-Deva, Raja of Kashmir, who reigned from A.D. 1028 to A.D. 1063, invaded Chamba; uprooted the ruling Raja, named Sala, and set up another in his place. No reference to this invasion is to be found in the State annals, and there is only one Raja mentioned in the *Vansavali* whose name bears any resemblance to that in the *Rajatarangini.* This is the name of Saila or Sahila-Varman who was the founder of the present capital. It was for some time supposed that this was the Raja referred to, and the absence of any allusion to the invasion in the Chronicle left the matter more or less in doubt, until the discovery of three copper-plate title-deeds, which practically set the question at rest. All of these title-deeds make mention of a Raja Salavahana-Varman, whose name is entirely omitted from the *Vansavali,* as also that of his elder son, Soma-Varman. Asata-Varman, his younger son, is alone mentioned. It is manifest that Salavahana must be the Raja referred to as having been deposed by Ananta-Deva. That both he and his son, Soma-Varman, actually reigned is clear from the tenor of the inscriptions on the copper-plates. Unfortunately they have no date. We know, however, that Ananta-Deva began his reign as a child in A.D. 1028, and may therefore assume that his conquest of Chamba cannot have taken place before A.D. 1050. As he abdicated in favour of his son in 1063, the invasion must have occurred previous to this; and such is implied in the narrative. The earliest of the copper-plates in question purport to have been granted by Soma-Varman, son of Salavahana-Varman, in the seventh year of his reign, in the month of Bhadon, and on the occasion of a solar eclipse. There was a solar eclipse in Bhadon A.D. 1066*, and though the day does not exactly correspond with that on the plate, it is near enough to raise a strong probability that this is the eclipse referred to. In ancient times it was customary to date such plates on the very day of the eclipse, as it was considered to add to the merit of the gift, but there were doubtless exceptions to the rule, and this may have been one of them. It is very interesting to note that the signature of Salavahana himself appears on the plate in a somewhat defaced but quite legible form, and from this we may conclude that it had been his intention to make the grant himself, and that he was prevented from doing so by his deposition and probable death. The son was thus only carrying out his father's wish.

Now if we count back seven years from A.D. 1066, we get A.D. 1059-60 as the probable date of the invasion of Ananta-Deva and of Soma-Varman's accession, and in any case that invasion cannot have been later than A.D. 1060, nor much earlier than A.D. 1059. From this date to A.D. 1870, the year in which Raja Sri-Singh died, there were 37 Rajas in consecutive order, during a period of 810—20 years, giving an average reign of 22 years. Again from A.D. 1589 to A.D. 1870—a period for which there are authentic and reliable data—there were 11 Rajas in 281 years, with an average reign of 25 years. General Cunningham allows 25 years to each reign, but this seems excessive; and an average of 20 years would appear to be safer. Now there were, according to the *Vansavali,* 26 Rajas from Maru, the founder of the State, to Salavahana, whose reign came to an end not later than A.D. 1060. Allowing an average reign of 20 years we arrive at A.D. 540—50 as the approximate date for the founding of the State, which is thus proved to be one of the most ancient principalities in India. The original capital, as we know, was at Brahmaur in the Upper Ravi Valley, where numerous traditions are still current concerning many of the ancient Rajas, and there are also archaeological and epigraphical remains, which afford a remarkable corroboration of the conclusion which has been reached, as regards the antiquity of the State. There are three inscriptions on brass in Brahmaur, and one in Chhatrari, a village half-way between Brahmaur and Chamba. Of these, one is on the pedestal of a brazen bull of life size standing in front of the temple of Mani-Mahesa, the erection of which is traditionally ascribed to Meru-Varman who was the eighth Raja in succession from Meru. The two other inscriptions at Brahmaur are on the pedestals of the idols Lakshana Devi and Ganesa, and that at Chhatrari is similarly on the pedestal of the image of Sakti Devi; and the erection of these idols

*Solar eclipses took place in the month of Bhadon of the year 1047, 1056 and 1066, but we are justified in restricting the alternative dates to 1056 and 1066, the later being regarded as the more probable date of the eclipse referred to.

is traditionally attributed to the same Raja. The inscriptions themselves which have now been translated confirm these popular traditions. The name of Meru-Varman is found on all of them, and it is stated that the idols were dedicated by his order. Even more interesting is the fact that in two of these inscriptions—those of Lakshana Devi and Ganesa—the Raja traces back his own ancestry for three generations, and mentions the names of his father, Divakara-Varman; his grandfather, Bala-Varman; and his great-grandfather, Aditya-Varman.* Two of these names are found in the *Vansavali* in a modified form, which leaves no doubt as to their identity with the names in the inscriptions. The third—that of Bala-Varman—seems to have been omitted at a very early period, probably in the process of copying. The name of Aditya-Varman is found as Adi-Varman in the *Vansavali,* while that of Divakara-Varman occurs as Deva-Varman, both in the *Vansavali* and in the Chhatrari inscription. There is unfortunately no date on any of these inscriptions, but from a careful examination of the characters in which they are written, they cannot be assigned to a later period than the early part of the eighth century, and they probably date from the very beginning of that century. The name of Meru-Varman is evidently out of its proper place in the *Vansavali,* as it stands fifth in succession after Divakara-Varman, who was his father. Correcting the *Vansavali* by the inscriptions, which are more reliable, we find that Meru-Varman reigned from A.D. 680 to A.D. 700, or a little later. A further proof that these inscriptions are contemporaneous is afforded by the fact that all of them were executed by same workman, whose name was Gugga, as shown on the inscriptions themselves. This also is in agreement with common tradition, by which the name of Gugga has been handed down to the present day.

With all these data at our disposal it becomes a comparatively easy matter to fix an approximate date for the founding of the present capital. The *Vansavali* is very explicit as to the founder, and here again common tradition is in full accord. His name was Sahila-Varman, and he was the 20th Raja in succession from Maru, the founder of the State. Salavahana-Varman, whose reign came to an end not later than A.D. 1060, was the sixth Raja after Sahila-Varman, and by deducting six reigns, or 120 years, from A.D. 1060, we find that Sahila-Varman must have ruled from about A.D. 920 to A.D. 940. His reign was probably a long one, and it may have been in the earlier part of it, say, A.D. 930, that the town of Chamba was founded, and the seat of government transferred thither from Brahmaur. From that time onward to the present day there is an almost unbroken chain of historical evidence furnished, partly by the Chronicle, which is full and clear, and still more by a series of copper-plate title-deeds—about one hundred and fifty in number.† The oldest of these yet discovered bears the name of Yugakar-Varman, the son and successor of Sahila-Varman. The date on this plate is a year of his reign, and the same is true of the plates of Vidagdha-Varman his son, and of Soma-Varman and Asta-Varman, sons of the deposed Raja, Salavahana-Varman, who followed their father in succession. Here, however, the *Rajatarangini* again comes to our aid, and from it we learn that Asata-Varman visited Kashmir, on which Chamba was then dependent, in A.D. 1087-88; his son Jasata-Varman in A.D. 1101; and his grandson, Udaya-Varman, in A.D. 1122. Udaya-Varman's name is probably misplaced in the *Vansavali,* and a correction has to be made in accordance with the *Rajatarangini;* otherwise these dates agree with the Chronicle.

The Rajas of Chamba belong to the Surajvansi line of Rajputs; and their *Vansavali* begins from Vishnu or Narayana. Rama, the hero, of the Ramayana, is sixty-third in the order of descent, which is continued through Kusa, the third son of Rama. The original home of the family is said to have been in Ayodhya, but they removed at a very early period to the upper Ganges Valley, where they settled in Kalapa. The historical portion of the *Vansavali* commences with the name of Maru who was then the head of the family, and contains sixty-nine names including that of the present ruling Chief.

Maru is said to have been at first a religious devotee whose life was given up to *tapas* or self-mortification. He afterwards married, and three sons were born to him. When they reached manhood he bestowed a kingdom on each of them. Leaving the

*He also mentions Moshuna or Mushuna, the progenitor of his race.

†From ancient times it seems to have been the custom for every Chamba Chief, on his accession, to make a grant of land to a Brahman or a temple. As many as 42 of these plates are known to have been given in the course of one region.

eldest in the ancestral home, he traversed the Panjab with the other two, and settled one of them in mountains near Kashmir. Accompanied by Jaistambh, the youngest, he then penetrated to the Upper Ravi Valley through the outer hills, and having conquered that territory from the petty Ramas who held it, he founded the town of Brahmapura* and made it the capital of a new State. This event is believed to have taken place about the middle of the sixty century A.D.

The original State was of very small extent, and in all likelihood comprised, at the most, only the present Brahmaur Wazarat, i.e., the valley of the Ravi from below Bara Bangahal, with its tributaries, the Budhil and the Tundahen, as far down as Chhatrari.

It would appear that Maru's rule was only nominal, for the Chronical says that, having founded the State, he made it over to his son, and returned to Kalapa, where he again became a sadhu.

After Maru several Rajas ruled in succession, but only their names are known. They were—Jaistambh, Jalstambh and Mahastambh.

Aditya-Varman, C. A.D. 620.—The name of Aditya-Varman appears as Adi-Varman in the *Vansavali* and is of very special interest, for it is twice mentioned in the Brahmaur inscriptions, in which he is referred to as the great-grandfather of Meru-Varman, by whose orders they were engraved; and he was the first of the Chamba line to assume the suffix of 'Varman'.

There are several references to Chamba in the Kulu Chronicle†, and the earliest of these probably refers to Aditya-Varman. It is to the effect that Brahmo Pal, Raja of Kulu, left no legitimate sons, and the Rajas of Chamba (Brahmapura), Ladakh, Suket, Bushahr, Kangra and Bangahal made one Ganesh Pal his heir. This note, if authentic, is interesting as showing that at that early period the Brahmapura State was recognized by all the neighbouring States, and was powerful enough to exert some influence in their internal affairs.

Bala-Varman, C. A.D. 640—The name of Bala-Varman is not found in the *Vansavali*; having been omitted probably by a clerical error. It occurs, however, in two of the Brahmaur inscriptions, in which Bara-Varman is called the grandfather of Meru-Varman.

Divakara-Varman, C. A.D. 660—In the Brahmaur inscriptions this Raja's name is found in its full form; but in the *Vansavali*, and the Chhatrari inscription, it occurs as Deva-Varman.

Meru-Varman, C. A.D. 680—As the name of Meru-Varman stands fifth in the *Vansavali*, after that of the previous Raja who was his father, it is clearly out of its proper place. The error must have crept in at an early period, for all the existing copies of the *Vansavali* are alike.

Meru-Varman seems to have been one of the most notable of the early Brahmapura rulers. He was probably the first to extend the State boundaries by conquest, for in the Chhatrari inscription it is recorded that he dedicated the idol of Sakti Devi in gratitude for help against his enemies whom he had attacked in their strongholds and overcome. An inscribed stone has recently been found at Gun which was erected by a samata or feudatory of Meru-Varman, probably a Rana, named Ashadha. From this it is clear that Meru-Varman's rule extended down the Ravi Valley almost as far as the present capital. There is also a note in the Kulu Chronicle which almost certainly refers to him. In the reign of Sri Dateshawar-Pal Raja of Kulu, there was war with Chamba (Brahmapura) in which the Kulu Chief was killed by Amar, Raja of Chamba. There is no such name on the Chamba roll; but it seems not improbable that Meru-Varman is the Raja referred to. Assuming this to be correct, it would appear that under Meru-Varman the Brahmapura State asserted its power, and carried its arms successfully into one at least of the neighbouring principalities. This is confirmed by the further note in the Kulu annals that Amar-Pal, Raja of that State, while defending his country from another inroad of the Brahmapura Chief, was slain with all his sons, except one. This son, Sital-Pal, was an exile for life, and he and five of his descendants never reigned, from which it would seem that Kulu remained subject to Brahmapura for a considerable period.‡

*The people believe that the place was named after Brahmani Devi, the patron goddess of the Budhil Valley, whose shrine is situated a little way above the town. The name was in use, however, at a still earlier period, for the more ancient kingdom of Brahmapura now British Garhwal and Kamaon. The present form of the word is Brahmaur (map), Barmaor.

†*Vide* Kulu, Lahul and Spiti, by Captain Harcourt.

‡*Vide*, Kulu, Lahul and Spiti pages, 113-114.

But Meru-Varman was not only a brave and warlike leader, he was also a great builder, and there are still in existence in Brahmaur many interesting remains, some of which are known to date from his time. They prove that even at that early period of its history the State possessed a considerable measure of wealth and material resources. The remains consist chiefly of temples, in a remarkably good state of preservation in spite of their long exposure to the weather. Their names are Mani-Mahesa, Lakshana Devi, Ganesa and Narsingh.* In front of the Mani-Mahesa temple is a brazen bull of life size, on the pedestal of which is a long inscription. This and other two inscriptions, in the temples of Lakshana Devi and Ganesa distinctly ascribe the dedication of all the idols named, except that of Narsingh, and also of the brazen bull, to Meru-Varman. Tradition affirms that the Surajmukha shrine was also built by him, and in accordance with ancient custom, a Chamba Raja, when visiting Brahmaur, must pay his devotions at this temple before proceeding to his camp. The image of Sakti Devi at Chhatrari, with its inscription, has already been referred to as dating from the reign of Meru-Varman. Lands are said to have been assigned for the support of these temples, but no title-deeds have yet been found of an earlier date than the tenth century.

Meru-Varman was followed by several Rajas, of whom we know nothing but the names. These were:—*Mandar-Varman; Kantar-Varman; Pragalbh-Varman.*

Ajia-Varman, C. A.D. 760—The Gaddi Brahmans and Rajputs have a tradition that they came to Brahmaur from Delhi in the reign of this Raja. It is also on record that when his son grew up to manhood Ajia-Varman initiated him into the art of Government, and then installed him as Raja. He thereafter retired to the junction of the Ravi and Budhil rivers near Ulansa, where he spent the rest of his life in the worship of Siva; and is said to have been translated to heaven.

Suvarn-Varman, C. A.D. 780.

Lakshmi-Varman, C. A.D. 800—Lakshmi-Varman had not been long in power when the country was visited by an epidemic of a virulent and fatal character, resembling cholera or plague. Large numbers fell victims to the disease, and the State was in a measure depopulated. Taking advantage of the desolation which prevailed, a people, bearing the name of "Kira" in the Chronicle, invaded Brahmapura, and, having killed the Raja, took possession of the territory. It is uncertain who the Kira were. They are referred to in the *Brihat Samhita* in association with Kashmiris†, but in such a manner as to show that the two nations were distinct from each other. Sir Aurel Stein is of opinion that they occupied the mountains north-east of Kashmir and they may therefore have been Tibetans or Yarkandis, as is the belief in Chamba. They also held Baijnath in the Kangra Valley, which was anciently called Kiragrama.

Kulu had probably remained under the sway of Brahmapura from the time of Meru-Varman; but it recovered its independence on the death of Lakshmi-Varman; for the Kulu Chronicle states that its Raja obtained help from Bushahr and expelled the Chamba (Brahmapura) troops.

Mushan-Varman, C. A.D. 820—Lakshmi-Varman left no son, but his *rani* was enceinte at the time of his death, and an interesting legend has come down to us regarding the birth of her child. On the defeat and death of the Raja, the Wazir and *parohit*, or family priest, had the *rani* put into a *palki* and carried off towards Kangra. On reaching the village of Garoh, a little beyond Deol, in the Trehta *ilaqa*, of the Upper Ravi Valley, she felt the pains of labour coming on, and desiring the bearers to put down the *palki*, went into a cave by the wayside, and here her son was born. Thinking it better to leave the infant to perish than run the risk of his capture by their enemies who were in pursuit, she left him in the cave and returning to the *palki* resumed her journey. Suspicion was, however, aroused, and, on being closely questioned, the *rani* confessed that she had given birth to a son, and left him in the cave.

The Wazir and the *parohit* at once went back, and found the young prince, with a number of mice surrounding and keeping guard over him; and from this circumstance

*While the shrines of Lakshana Devi and Ganesa at Brahmaur, and of Sakti Devi at Chhatrari, almost certainly date from the time of Meru-Varman, the present temple of Mani-Mahesa is probably of later date; the original temple, however, was erected by Meru-Varman as proved by the inscription on the bull.

†They are also mentioned in the *Rajatarangini* in association with Kashmiris. *Rajatarangini*, VIII, 2767, and *Brihat Samhita* II, 365.

he was named Mushan-Varman.* The villagers still show the stone on which he is said to have been laid. Having recovered the child the party proceeded on their journey to Kangra. There the *rani* took up her residence in the house of a Brahman whom she made her guru, and remained eight or nine years under his protection, without disclosing her identity. One day the boy happened to tread on some flour sprinkled on the floor, and the Brahman, on seeing his footprint†, recognized it to be that of a royal person, and the mother being questioned made known her relationship to the Brahmapura royal family. The Brahman thereupon conducted her and the child to the Raja of Suket, who received them kindly, and had Mushan-Varman provided for, and carefully educated. He grew up intelligent and brave, and received the Raja's daughter in marriage, and with her as dowry a *jagir* in the pargana of Pangna, and other large presents. Mushan-Varman was also furnished with an army, and returning to Brahmapura he drove out the invaders and recovered his kingdom.

Nothing is on record about him after his return, but the killing of mice is said to have been prohibited by him on account of the services rendered by these animals in his infancy. This custom still obtains in the Chamba royal family, and a mouse caught in the palace is never killed.

After Mushan-Varman the following Rajas ruled in succession, but nothing is known regarding any of them:—*Hans-Varman; Sar-Varman; Sen-Varman; Sajjan-Varman; Mrtyanjaya-Varman.*‡

Sahila-Varman, C. A.D. 920—Sahila-Varman holds a very conspicuous place in the State annals, for it was he who conquered the lower Ravi Valley, and transferred the seat of government from Brahmapura to the new capital, which he had founded at Chamba. Water-course made from the Sarohta stream round the shoulder of the Shah madar Hill, behind the town. For some reason the water refused to enter the channel prepared for it, and, in accordance with the superstitious notions of the time, this was ascribed to supernatural causes. The spirit of the stream must be propitiated, and the Brahmans, on being consulted, replied that the victim must be either the *rani* or her son. Another tradition runs that the Raja himself had a dream in which he was directed to offer up his son, whereupon the *rani* pleaded to be accepted as a substitute. The Raja was unwilling to accede to her wish, and wanted to offer someone else, but she insisted that if there must be a sacrifice she should be the victim. Her wish prevailed, and, accompanied by her maidens, and bare-headed as for *sati*, she was carried up the hill to the spot near the village of Balota, where the water-course leaves the main stream. There a grave was dug and she was buried alive. The legend goes on to say that when the grave was filled in, the water began to flow, and has ever since flowed abundantly.

Yugakar, the son and successor of Sahila-Varman, mentions his mother's name in the only copper-plate of his reign which has been found. It was Nenna Devi, and she may possibly have been the *rani* referred to.§ In memory of her devotion a small shrine was afterwards erected by her husband on the spot, at the top of the present flight of steps, where she is said to have sat down to rest. A *mela* was also appointed to be held yearly, from the 15th of Chait to the 1st of Baisakh. It is called the Suhi *mela*, and is attended only by women and children of all castes who, in their gayest attire, climb the steps to the shrine, and there sing the *rani's* praises and present their floral offerings. They are entertained at the Raja's expense on this occasion. The steps are not ancient, having been constructed by Rani Sarda, queen of Raja Ajit Singh, A.D. 1794—1808.

There can be little doubt that the legend is founded on fact. Such a sacrifice was quite in keeping with the spirit of the times, and it is noteworthy that the *mela* has been held from time immemorial, affording strong proof of the truth of the story as related. It is significant, too, that, although a death in the royal family during any other *mela* neeessitates. It was probably in the beginning of his reign that another invasion of Kulu took place. The war lasted twelve

*His name is given as Parbogh, but there is no such name in the genealogical roll of Suket.

†The reference is to the *padami* or *urdh rekh*—the mark of high descent—a line like the "line of life" on the hand, running along the sole of the foot from the toe to the heel.

‡The name of this Raja is found in a rock inscription at Proli-ragala on the Dhaula Dhar, but is not in the *Vansavali*.

§This is the version in the Chronicle, but two other suppositions are possible. The place may have received its name from the Champa tree, which grows in the neighbourhood and even in the town itself, or it may have been named after the more ancient Champa, which stood near modern Bhagalpur in Bihar. It is also possible that the name was already in use in the time of the Ranas.

years, and then a peace was patched up. The Kulu people invited the Brahmapura soldiers to a feast which was held at night, and in the darkness the latter were inveigled down to the banks of the Beas near Rahla, where they fell over the precipices and were killed.

Shortly after Sahila-Varman's accession Brahmapura was visited by 84 *yogis,* who were greatly pleased with the Raja's piety and hospitality; and, as he had no heir, they promised him ten sons. They were invited to remain in Brahmapura till the prediction was fulfilled, and in due course ten sons were born, and also a daughter, named Champavati.

Meanwhile Sahila-Varman had been engaged in extending his rule, and had brought under his sway all the petty Ranas who still held the lower portion of the Ravi Valley. On this expedition he was accompanied by Charpatnath, one of the *yogis,* and also by his queen and daughter. Previous to its occupation by Sahila-Varman, the plateau on which the town of Chamba stands was within the domain of a Rana, who had conveyed it in *sasan* or gift to a family of Kanwan Brahmans. Champavati, the Raja's daughter, took a great liking to the place, and asked her father to found a town and make it his capital. Sahila-Varman was desirous of acceding to her wish, but all the land fit for building purposes had passed into the hands of the Brahmans, and he was unwilling to dispossess them. At length an arrangement was effected, whereby, in recognition of their proprietary rights, eight *chaklis*—Chamba copper coins—were promised in perpetuity on the occasion of every marriage in the town. The land was then given up, and the above condition has been observed ever since. The Raja then founded the town, and named it Champa after his daughter.*

An interesting and pathetic legend has come down to us in connection with the settlement of the new capital. There was no good and convenient water supply, and the Raja was anxious to meet this need. He therefore had its immediate suspension, this does not apply in the case of the Suhi *mela* which is never interrupted.

Another legend has also been handed down by tradition in connection with the founding of the Champavati or Chamasni Temple, probably the first erected by Sahila-Varman in Chamba. His daughter, Champavati, was of a religious disposition, and used to visit the place of a *sadhu* for conversation. Suspicion was instilled into her father's mind, and he followed her on one occasion with a drawn sword in his hand, only however to find that the house was empty. As he entered, a voice came from the stillness upbraiding him for his suspicions, and telling him that his child had been taken from him as a punishment. He was further commanded to erect a temple to her on the spot where he stood, to atone for his son, and avert calamity from his house. The temple was accordingly built, and named after his daughter, who is there worshipped as a goddess. It is regarded as the family temple of the Chamba Rajas, and a *mela* has been held in connection with it from time immemorial, from the 1st to the 21st Baisakh. Until recent years it was customary for the ruling Chief to make a daily visit during the *mela* to certain temples in fixed rotation, always starting from and returning to that of Champavati, but this custom has now fallen more or less into disuse. Sahila-Varman also erected several other temples in Chamba, which are still in existence. The earliest of these are believed to have been the Chandragupta and Kameshwara Temples, built for two idols of Siva which the Raja took out of the Sal stream near its junction with the Ravi. This he did while bathing, and under the guidance of Charpatnath.

Of the other temples erected by Sahila-Varman the principal one is that of Lakshmi-Narayana, or Vishnu, in association with which a curious legend has been preserved. Being desirous of raising a temple to Vishnu, the Raja sent nine of his sons to the marble quarries in the Vindhya Mountains, to bring a block of marble for an image. They were successful in this mission, but on beginning to cut the slab it was found to contain a frog. As this was considered to render it unsuitable for the primary purpose for which it was intended, this slab was used in making some smaller images. These were the Trimukha, or three-faced image of Shiva; a small image of Ganpat now in the Chandragupta Temple; and also that of a small goddess, possibly Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. The young princes were sent to bring another block, but were all killed by robbers on their way back. On this news reaching Chamba, Sahila-Varman

*The name used by the women attending the yearly *Mela*—called Suhian—is Rani Lankesari.

sent his eldest son, Yugakar, who was also attacked, but receiving help from some Sanyasi gosains, he destroyed the robbers, and returned with a slab, from which the image of Vishnu was made, and set up in the temple prepared for it. Sahila-Varman is also said to have built the Chandrasekhara Temple at Saho, for an idol found in the Sal stream near that place, but this is incorrect*.

When all the temples were finished, lands were assigned for their support; but no copper-plates of Sahila-Varman's time have yet been found.

The original palace at Chamba must also have been erected by Sahila-Varman, and it doubtless occupied the same site as the present building.

In all matters connected with the settlement of the new capital the Raja was guided by the advice of the *yogi* Charpatnath; and in recognition of this a shrine was afterwards erected to him near the Lakshmi-Narayana Temple, where *puja* is done morning and evening. This shrine is ascribed to Sahila-Varman, but it probably dates from a later period.

The only coin special to Chamba is the *chakli*, five of which make an anna, and it has been in use in all likelihood from ancient times. On it Sahila-Varman cause to be struck a pierced ear, the symbol of a *yogi*, in honour of Charpatnath, and this has been continued down to the present day. The later Rajas added the Vishnu-pad, or feet of Vishnu, on their coins. There is no tradition of a silver coinage ever having been current, but a silver coin was for a time ascribed to Asata-Varman, C. A.D. 1080.

Sahila-Varman stands out as the most conspicuous personality on the long roll of the Chamba Chiefs; and his name is still a household word throughout the State. Though his son, Yugakar, makes no special reference to him in the copper-plate of his his martial qualities were recognized for beyond the bounds of the State, and that his conquests were not confined to the Ravi conquests were not confined to the Ravi Valley. Two copper-plates have come to light in which some of the events of his reign are alluded to; and after making due allowance for hyperbole and exaggeration, it seems probable that the references are found on fact. The first of these plates was granted by Soma-Varman, and the second by Soma and Asata, sons of Salavahana-Varman, they date from A.D. 1056—66, i.e., about 120 years after Sahila-Varman's death, when his name and fame would still be fresh in the memory of the people, and deserve mention in this history. After the customary introduction it runs as follows:—

"From his residence at the glorious Champaka, the highly devout king (Soma-Varman), an ornament of the spotless house of Sahiva-Deva, who (Sahila) was a fresh raincloud to extinguish in a moment the mighty blazing fire of the Kira forces; fanned as by the wind by the Lord of Durgara, assisted by the Saumatika; whose army was manifestly crushed by the fearful frown on his brow; whose alliance was humbly sought by the ruler of Trigarta, subdued by force; who was asked the favour of his bestowing royalty in return for services by his kinsman, the Lord of Kuluta, anxious to render him homage; who by the weight of battle had broken, like a wide-spreading tree, the large force of the Turushka on whom wounds had been inflicted; who bore the fortunate name of Karivarsa (elephant rain) on account of the continuous and stable generation of his posterity, joyfully granted by the Lord Bhaskara, whose mind was made fully contended with gladness by the gift of a multitude of elephants whose flat cheeks were the mouths of all the princes assembled by the scent of the rut-secretion, and which are bestowed in Kurukshetra at the time of an eclipse; who had made the circuit of the seven worlds fragrant by his fame. Painted with the ink-brushes, which were the mouths of all the princes assembled on that occasion; who by his unequalled kindness and compassion, combined with unsurpassed bravery, generosity, firmness, and unfathomable profoundness has impaired the fame of heroes like the sons of Jamadagni (Parasurama), Sibi, Karna, Yudhisthira; whose widespread greatness, brilliant with matchless and universal effulgence, was renowned like that of Sudarakasvamideva by looking upon whose lovely presence the eyes of the world have been made fruitful; who by his fury in setting in array a thousand battles, acquired

*Recent research has shown that the original temple of Chandrasekhara was erected about the time of Sahila-Varman by a local chief, probably a *rana*, named Satyaki.

such names as Sahasanka (marked by rashness). Nissankamalla (Dauntless wrestler), and Matamata Sinha (roaring lion)."*

With one exception all the names in the quotation are fairly well known, and the references are of great historical interest. As regards the Kira, we have seen that they were a people located in the mountains in the vicinity of the Kashmir Valley. They conquered Brahmapura in the time of Lakshmi-Varman, and they are here represented as having again invaded the State. They were assisted by the Raja of Durgara, the ancient name of Jammu State, of which the present form is Dugar, still in common use. Who the Saumatika were is not quite certain, but most likely the inhabitants of Sumarta, in the Basohli State to the west of the Ravi, are indicated. Kashmir had from ancient times claimed an intermittent suzerainty over the hill tracts as far east as the Ravi; and the formidable array which is represented as advancing against Sahila-Varman was probably meant to assert and uphold this claim. They doubtless anticipated an easy victory, but a crushing defeat awaited them; for they are spoken of as having been dispersed by the Chamba forces as if by a frown on the Raja's brow.

The next reference is to Trigarta, the ancient name of Kangra, which at that early period also included Jalandhar and a large portion of territory on the plains, between the Satluj and the Ravi. We are told that Sahila-Varman's alliance was sought by the Trigarta Chief, after a contest in which Chamba was victorious. With such a name for valour we may well believe that Sahila-Varman's conquests were not confined to the Ravi Valley; and the war with Trigarta suggests the probability of the Chamba Chief having carried his arms to the south of the Dhaula-Dhar, and annexed the whole southern fringe of that range, from the Ravi to Bir-Bangahal. There are said to be many traditions in Kangra pointing to an early occupation of these territories by Chamba. Kuluta is the ancient name of the principality of Kulu, and it owed allegiance to Chamba in the time of Sahila-Varman, as it had done at an earlier period. The two royal families were also connected by marriage.

The reference to the Turushka is in some respects the most interesting of all. This name was applied to all invaders on India from the North-West. Originally used for the Scythians, it came afterwards to have an exclusive reference to the Muhammadans, who from the middle of the seventh century had begun to make their influence felt on the North-West Frontier. The Turki-Shahi dynasty, which had ruled Kabul and Peshawar for centuries, was overthrown about A.D. 870, by the Brahman Wazir of the last Turki-Shahi king, who founded the Hindu-Shahi dynasty, with its capital at Udabhandapura, now Ohind on the Indus. There this dynasty continued to rule over the kingdom of Gandhara till A.D. 980, and thereafter at Lahore, till finally subdued by Mahmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1021.† As we learn from the Rajatarangini, these kings were in alliance with Kashmir; and also doubtless with other States in the Panjab, which was for a long time in subjection to them. We may, therefore, conclude that contigents were sent by these States to help to oppose the onward advance of the fierce invaders from the west; and it was most probably in one of these frontier wars that Sahila-Varman came into conflict with the Turushka, and gained renown for himself by his valiant deeds.

The reference to Kurukshetra is in full accord with ancient custom in India.‡

Sahila-Varman did not spend the last years of his life in Chamba; probably the home of his early days had greater attractions for him. We may well believe that his reign was a long one in view of all that he accomplished; and when his work was done, and old age was creeping upon him, he abdicated in favour of his son, Yugakar, and retired to Brahmapura to spend the evening of his life in peace. There he dwelt as a sadhu in the company of Charpatnath and the other *yogis*, many of whose shrines are still pointed out on the small "green" where all the temples stand, and which for this reason is called the "Chaurasi". For the same reason the Chamba State is believed to have been originally sub-divided into 84 ilaqas, but they are less numerous now.

*The text is almost exactly the same in both the plates, except that the reference to the Turushka is omitted from the first plate.

†Bhim-Pal, the last of the line, died in A.D. 1026.

‡Kalhana refers to a king of Kashmir visiting Kurukshetra on the occasion of a Solar eclipse, probably that which took place on 23rd July A.D. 1234. *Rajatarangini*, vii, 2220, Stein.

Yugakar-Varman, A.D. 940—There is nothing on record in the Chronicle with regard to Yugakar-Varman subsequent to his accession, but a copper-plate deed which bears his name is still extent. It was granted in the tenth year of his reign, and is of interest as being the oldest yet discovered in Chamba. Its interest is enhanced by the fact that Yugakar-Varman refers to his father and mother by name, and also probably to his queen, Tribhuvanarekha Devi. The deed conveyed a grant of land to the Narsingh Temple at Brahmapura, which is spoken of as having been erected by the "Rani", presumably his own or his father's queen. According to tradition Yugakar-Varman himself erected the temple of Ishwar-Gaurja, or Gauri-Shankar, in Chamba, near that of Lakshmi-Narayana.

Vidagdha-Varman, C. A.D. 960—A copper-plate of this Raja's time is extant. Granted in the fourth year of his reign, it mentions his father, Yugakar-Varman, and his mother, Bhogamati Devi. The Raja speaks of himself as of the house (gotra) of Moshuna—a name found in the Brahmaur inscriptions. An inscribed stone, found near Basu, is dated in the first year of Vidagdha-Varman, and was erected by a bassal, probably a rana.

Dodaka-Varman, C. A.D. 980—In the *Vansavali* Vidagdha-Varman is followed by a Raja named Dogdha-Varman. An inscribed stone recently found near Basu, contains, in consecutive order, the names of Yugakar, Yidagdha; and a third Raja, named Dodaka, by whose order the stone was inscribed. It seems probable that this is the correct form of the name which, in the *Vansavali,* has become corrupted into Dogdha. Dodaka was, therefore, the son of Yidagdha and grandson of Yugakar, and as, in the inscription, he assumes the royal style and titles he must have been the ruling Raja at the time the stone was inscribed. Dogdha, meaning "burnt", is a most unlikely name for a Raja.

Vichitar-Varman, Dhuirya-Varman*.

Salavahana-Varman, C. A.D. 1040—The name of this Raja does not appear in the *Vansavali,* and his very existence was unknown until the discovery of three copper-plates, in all of which he is mentioned†

With his reign another interesting period in the history of the State is reached. Kashmir, as we have seen, had from ancient times asserted a claim to the suzerainty of the hill tracts on her borders, as far east as the Ravi. There were probably long intervals during which this claim was in abeyance, or when, as in the time of Sahila-Varman, it was impossible to enforce it; and the State then enjoyed complete independence. This would appear to have been the case from a period anterior to the reign of Sahila-Varman, but it was now near an end. In A.D. 1028, Ananta-Deva succeeded as a child to the throne of Kashmir; and when he grew up to manhood the claim of supermacy seems to have been revived, and was resisted by the hill Chiefs. Chamba was then, as we learn from the Rajatarangini, under the rule of a Raja named Sala, who for long was indentified with Sahila-Varman. It would seem that he refused to yield allegiance to Kashmir, with the result that his country was invaded, and himself defeated, deposed, and probably killed. There is no allusion to this event in the Chronicle, but, for reasons already stated, we may conclude that it occurred not later than A.D. 1060, nor earlier than about A.D. 1050, and Vallapura or Balaar—another small Hill State on the Ravi—was invaded by Ananta-Deva about the same time, and presumably for the same reason.

Two inscribed fountain slabs of the time of Salavahana-Varman were found in the Saj and Tisa Parganas of Churah, which bear the name of a Raja named Trailokya-deva, the suffix deva denoting that he was a ruling Chief. These slabs raise an interesting question regarding the northern boundary of the State at that time. The name Trailokya is not found in the Chamba *Vansavali,* but it occurs in that of Balor (Bansohli). The date of one of the slabs is s. 4=A.D. 1028-29, and of the other s. 27= A.D. 1041. One of the slabs was set up by a Rana, who refers to Trailokya-deva in terms which imply that the latter was his overlord, and the other by a Brahman who uses similar language. The dates correspond approximately to the time when Trailokya must have ruled, and the conclusion is therefore justified that Churah, now the northern province of Chamba, was then a part of Balor State.

We learn from the plates that Salavahana had two sons—Soma-Varman and Asata-Varman—who ruled in succession.

*A younger brother of Vichitar-Varman founded the Bandralta or Ramnagar State now in Jammu.

†The Hari Rai Temple was erected by Salakara, who probably was the same as Salavahana.

Soma-Varman, C. A.D. 1060—After deposing Salavahana the king of Kashmir is said to have set up another in his place, and that this was Soma-Varman is clear from the plates, though his name, like that of his father, is entirely absent from the *Vansavali*. The first deed is signed by Soma-Varman alone, and was granted in the seventh year of his reign, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, probably September, A.D. 1066. It is on this plate that the signature of Salavahana appears, showing that he had intended to make the grant himself, which he was prevented from doing by his deposition and death. On it the Ranas are also referred to under the name of "Rajanaka", and in such a manner as to indicate that some of them at least held high offices in the State*. The second deed made a grant of land in favour of Siva and Vishnu, and is now in the possession of the Champavati and Hari Raj Temples. It is dated in the first year of Asata's reign, and is signed by both brothers, with an additional grant in the eleventh year, signed by Asata. The long quotation relating to Sahila-Varman is found almost word for word in both of these plates, except the reference to the Turushka, which appears only in the second plate.

Asata-Varman, A.D. 1080—The first plate of this Raja has already been referred to, and another, the third, in which his father's name is mentioned, was granted in the fifth year of his reign.

Though the Vansavali is silent, strong corroborative evidence is furnished by the Rajatarangini where it is stated that "Asata, Raja of Champa," visited Kashmir in the winter of A. D. 1087-88, in the reign of Kalasa, son of Ananta Deva, who, like his father, asserted the claim of suzerainty over Chamba and other Hill States. That this claim was widely acknowledged is proved by the fact that the rulers of seven other hill principalities, from Chamba to Urasha or Hazara, were present in Kashmir at the same time as Asata-Varman. It would thus appear that, after the invasion of Ananta-Devi, the State remained more or less dependent on Kashmir for a considerable period. There were also intermarriages between the two ruling families, for Kalasa had, as his queen, a sister of Asata, whose name was Bappika, and her son, Harsha, succeeded to the throne on his father's death.

Jasata-Varman, A.D. 1105—The Chronicle furnishes no information about Jasata-Varman, but he is referred to in the Rajatarangini as affording support to Harsha, his own cousin, in A.D. 1101, when Kashmir was invaded by the princes of the Lohara family, who claimed the throne. On that occasion he was taken prisoner by Susala, in the temple at Vijayeshvara (Bijbehara). He must, however, have been only heir-apparent at that time, as a stone inscription, found at Luj in Pangi, is dated in the first year of his reign, s.81. A.D. 1105, which must therefore have been the year of his accession. The use of the Sastra era is noteworthy as being the earliest certain instance yet found in Chamba. As the stone, which formed part of a panihar, or cistern, was erected by a vassal, probably a Rana, Pangi, must have been, even at that early period, under the supremacy of Chamba. In A.D. 1112 Jasta is again mentioned in the Rajatarangini as supporting Bhikshachara, grandson of Harsha, against Sussala who had then usurped the throne of Kashmir. Being unsuccessful Bhikshachara retired to Chamba, and lived there for four or five years as the Raja's guest. He was evidently unwelcome, as he had difficulty in procuring food and clothing from the Raja. Jasata's reign must therefore have lasted till about A.D. 1117-18. Another inscribed stone of Jasata's reign exists at Loh-Tikri in Churah, and is dated in his ninth year, A.D. 1114.

It is thus evident that Chamba supremacy over Churah had been established, probably by conquest from Balor, about A.D. 1090, and it was still in force in the reign of Lalita-Varman (A.D. 1143—75). This is proved by a fountain-stone containing his name, found at Debi-Kothi in Behra pargana, dated in the seventeenth year of Lalita-Varman (A.D. 1159—61). On another stone, in the same fountain enclosure, an inscription occurs containing the name of a Raja named Rana-pala. This name is not found on the Chamba roll, but is present on that of Balor. It would, therefore, seem that at some date later than A.D. 1161 the Balorea Raja had recovered possession of Churah†, and his name was inscribed, either by his orders or by the Rana of the time. His son was Ajaya-Pal, as in the Balor Vansavali, and his name is also found on another fountain-slab of Lalita-Varman at Sai, dated in A.D. 1169-70. There is no indication in any later inscription as to how long Balor

*One held the office of Mahamatya (Prime Minister), another that of Mahakakapat—alika (Lord Chancellor).

†Churah is an abbreviation of Chaturas as these being pronounced as,

retained possession, but we know that Churah was for centuries a bone of contention between the two States, down almost to the extinction of Balor.

Dhala-Varman, A.D. 1118—Dhala-Varman is said to have been a brother of the previous Raja, and his reign must have been short.

Udaya-Varman, A.D. 1120—The name of Udaya-Varman seems to be out of its proper order in the Vansavali, for it stands fifth after that of Jasta. As the latter reigned till about A.D. 1118, and Udaya-Varman is mentioned in the Rajatarangini as having been in Kashmir in A.D. 1122, it seems improbable that four reigns intervened in such a short period. Chamba had now changed sides in the struggle which was going on for the throne of Kashmir, and Udaya-Varman lent his support to Sussala, who had been opposed by Jasta. The change of attitude was most likely due to the fact that, in the interval, Sussala had espoused two princesses of the Chamba family, whose names were Devalekha and Taralalekha, both of whom became sati on the death of Sussala, in A.D. 1128. Kashmir was now in a very unsettled condition, owing to internal dissensions which had been going on for some time. Kalasa, the son of Ananta Deva, was succeeded by Harsha who, with his son Bhoja, was killed in A.D. 1101, and the throne seized by the Lohara Princes, Uchchala and Sussala. On the death of his father and loss of the kingdom, Bhikshachara, son of Bhoja, then a child, was taken away to Malwa. Returning from there in A.D. 1112, he fell in with a party of hill Chiefs at Kurukshetra, among whom was his own relative, Jasata of Champa, and they encouraged him to attempt the recovery of his kingdom. In this he had the support of Champa, Vallapura, and some of the Thakurs in the Chandrabhaga Valley. Being defeated he retired to Champa, where, as already stated, he resided for sometime under the protection of Jasata-Varman. Another attempt in A.D. 1120 resulted in his being restored to power, which, however, he retained only for six months. It is probable that Champa had changed sides previous to this, for when in A.D. 1121-22 Sussala made a successful effort to regain the throne, he had the active support of Udaya-Varman. Kashmir was now on the decline, and these disorders, and the Muhammadan invasions which had been in progress for more than a century, tended to still further weaken its power. Champa seems to have taken advantage of this to assert its independence; at any rate there is no further reference to the State in the Rajatarangini.

After Udaya-Varman the following Rajas ruled in succession, but no information about them is available:—

Ajita-Varman, Daityari-Varman, Prithvi-Varman.

Lalita-Varman, A.D. 1143—Two slab inscriptions of this Raja's reign have recently been found. One of these is dated in his 17th year, and records the erection of a panihar. or cistern, at Debri-Kothi, by a Rana named Naga-Pala, who states that he had received the title of 'Rajanaka' from the Raja. The other inscribed stone is at Salhi in the Saichu Nala, Pangi, and is dated in the 27th year of Lalita-Varman. s.46=A.D. 1170. This Raja must therefore have begun to reign in A.D. 1143-44, and may have lived till about A.D. 1175*. The second slab-part of a panihar—was erected by a Rana, named Ludar-Pal, whose lineal descendants still hold land in Salhi, as common farmers. In it Pangi is called Pangati, which seems to have been the ancient name of the valley.

Vijaya-Varman, A.D. 1175—Vijaya Varman is said to have been brave and warlike, and was much beloved by his people. The Chronicle states that he invaded Kashmir and Ladakh, and brought back much spoil. The State boundaries were enlarged during his reign. If we bear in mind the political condition of Northern India about this period, we shall have little difficulty in understanding the easy success which Vijaya-Varman seems to have gained. In A.D. 1191 Muhammad Ghori invaded India, and was defeated by the confederate Hindu Princes, under the leadership of Prithvi-Raj of Delhi. He returned in A.D. 1193, and, in the great battle which ensued on the banks of the Ghaggar, Prithvi-Raj perished with the flower of his army. In the following year Kanauj also was overthrown, and everywhere confusion and disorder reigned. There is thus little room for surprise that Vijaya-Varman availed himself of the opportunity to extend the boundaries of the State.

He was succeeded by Raja-Varman; Sara-Varman; Kirti-Varman; Ajita-Varman; Madana-Varman, brother of the previous Raja; Narakanjar-Varman; Asha-Varman; Jimut-Varman.

*The names of two Rajas of Ralor-Rana-Pala and Ajaya-Pala—occur on two slabs, one of Lalita-Varman's time and one later, pointing to Churah having been under Balor from about 1175 to the end of the century or later.

Vairasi-Varman, A.D. 1330—Vairasi-Varman is called Vairi-Varman in the Vansavali, but a copper-plate deed gives his name as above. It bears the date, Sastra 6, Vik. 1387= A.D. 1330, which was probably the first year of his reign. This is the first plate with a distinct date, and for this reason it is both interesting and important. Vairasi-Varman had probably a long reign, and died about A.D. 1370.

Manikya-Varman, C. A.D. 1370—The name of this Chief occurs on the copper-plates of his son, Bhot-Varman, the earliest of which is dated in A.D. 1397. We may, therefore, assume that this was the year of his father's death.

Bhot-Varman, C. A.D. 1397—The earliest plate of this reign has just been referred to, and the latest yet found has the date s. 12= A.D. 1436. There is an allusion to Bhot-Varman's death in a deed granted by his son, from which it appears that this even took place in A.D. 1442.

Sangram-Varman, C. A.D. 1442—The plates of this reign afford no assistance chronologically, as the dates of all but one are uncertain.

Anand-Varman, C. A.D. 1475—The only dated plate of this Raja was granted in s.57= A.D. 1481, but Anand-Varman's reign probably began some years earlier. His mother's name was Sampurna Devi. Anand-Varman was very religious, and was believed to have the power of working miracles. He espoused the daughter of the Raja of Kangra, and in order to test his miraculous powers the dishes at the marriage feast were purposely placed so far from him as to be out of his reach. A vessel with three spouts was also given him to drink from. This, however, caused no inconvenience to the Chamba Chief. Whatever he wanted came towards him of its own accord, and when he took up the glass of drink, snakes protruded from two of the spouts and stopped them enabling him to use the third. Anand-Varman died about A.D. 1512.

Ganesa-Varman, C. A.D. 1512—The first plate of this reign was granted in s. 83, Saka 1434=A.D. 1512, and the last in s. 35=A.D. 1559.

Ganesa-Varman's reign was thus a very long one. In several plates the name of his son, Partap-Singh-Varman, occurs, and he is styled, 'Yuvaraja' and 'Maharajaputra'. These plates furnish the earliest instances of the use of the suffix 'Singh' in the Chamba family.

Ganesa-Varman built the fort of Ganeshgarh in the Mothila ilaqa, to protect his frontier, and consolidate his power to the South of the Dhaula Dhar. This was done probably towards the end of his reign, when the signs of the times began to point to the near approach of that Mughal supremacy which was soon to overshadow all the Hill States of the Punjab. Chamba had probably enjoyed complete independence for more than 400 years; for the early Muhammadan rulers of India were too much engrossed in defending or extending their possessions on the plains to attempt the conquest of the inner mountains. Kangra, it is true, was invaded once and again but there is no evidence that these inroads extended beyond the Savalaks. With the rise of the Mughal power this immunity and freedom came to an end. Akbar the Great, then a boy of 14, ascended the throne in A.D. 1556. When the news of his father's death arrived he was at Kalanaur in the Gurdaspur District, having been engaged in the pursuit of Sikandar Shah Sur, who retreated before him into the hills. Immediately after his accession the young Emperor advanced into the outer hills, and at Nurpur Dharm Chand of Kangra waited upon him and was received into favour. In A.D. 1558, Sikandar Shah emerged from his retreat in the hills, and occupied the fort of Maukot, half way between Pathankot and Nurpur and within the Nurpur State which he held for eight months; and on its capitulation the Raja of Nurpur, who had sided with him, was taken to Lahore and executed. There were thus good grounds for apprehension on the part of the other States; and it is probable that Mughal influence had begun to make itself felt in Chamba previous to the death of Ganesa-Varman in A.D. 1559.

Ganesa-Varman had six sons, viz., Partap-Singh; Jit-Singh; Bir Bahadur; Hari-Singh; Satargun-Singh; Rupanand-Singh. It is noteworthy that almost all of them bore the suffix 'Singh' which was now coming into general use, but it did not entirely displace the older sufix of Varman for fuull half a century, and Partap-Singh-Varman, the next Raja, used both suffixes.

Partap-Singh-Varman, A.D. 1559—Partap-Singh-Varman is called the son of Ganesa-Varman and Sahib Devi on the copper-plates of his reign, of which there are many extent. He is said to have been very generous, and considerate of the well-being and comfort of his people. This was shown specially in his unwillingness to impose heavy taxation upon them. The Lakshmi-Narayana Temple was in

need of repairs, and the erection of other temples was under contemplation; but there was no money in the treasury for this purpose. Partap-Singh-Varman called a council of his officials to ask their advice, and they all recommended the imposition of a tax. This course, however, did not commend itself to the Raja, as it meant a new burden on his subjects. He was much concerned about the matter, but next morning, on taking his seat in Darbar, a man presented himself from the Hul ilaka with a piece of copper in his hand, and said that a copper-mine had been discovered near his village. The Raja at once issued orders for the working of the mine, and, with the produce, repaired all the temples, and built some new ones. The mine then became exhausted, or was closed, but the old workings may still be seen.

Soon after this war broke out between Partap-Singh-Varman and the Raja of Kangra, whose name is given as Chandar-Pal. As the suffix of the Kangra Rajas has always been 'Chandra' it is clear that a mistake has crept into the Chronicle. The surname of the Bangahal Rajas was 'Pal', and it is just possible that the war was with that State Kangra coming to the assistance of its weaker neighbour. In any case the main struggle seems to have been with Kangra, and it ended in the defeat of the Katoch forces, and the death of Jit-Chand, the younger brother of the Kangra Raja. Much booty in horses and elephants was taken, and Chari and Gharoh, two small districts near the Chamba border, were annexed. Guler, the capital of the Guler State, is said to have been occupied by the Chamba army, and from this it seems probable that the war was also with the Guler branch of the Katoch family of Kangra. In the Sanskrit Vansavali the Raja's name is 'Chandra', and he is called "The king of Nagarkot" (Kangra). There is no mention of Guler.

Partap-Singh-Varman was contemporary with Akbar, and it seems probable that early in his reign the whole of the Hill States, including Chamba, became subject and tributary to the Mughal Empire. Soon afterwards Todar Mal, the great finance minister of Akbar, was deputed by his master to create an Imperial demesne in Kangra by confiscating territory from the various States of the Kangra group. In accordance with his instructions, Todar Mal annexed a large portion of the Kangra Valley, and made a similar demand on each of the other States proportionate to their means. Chamba was compelled to surrender Rihlu and all the territory it then held to the east of that province; as also the two small districts of Chari and Gharoh recently acquired from Kangra. From this time onwards for nearly 200 years Chamba, like the other Hill States, was in subjection to the Empire.

There is some doubt as to how much of Lahul was under Chamba in early times, but it seems probable that from the tenth or eleventh century, if not from an earlier period, the main Chandrabhaga Valley, as far up as Tandi near the junction of the two rivers, was included in State territory. Many traditions are said to exist in Lahul, pointing to this conclusion, and the people of Gus, on the left bank, say that they once owned a copper-plate deed, granted by a Chamba Raja, which was taken from them after the country was annexed to Kulu.

On the right bank these traditions are not so clear owing probably to the fact that the country was more open to invasion, and must often have changed hands. The rest of Lahul, including the valleys of the Chandra and Bhaga, seems to have been under Kulu from early times. In the Kulu annals it is stated that Lahul was conquered by Chamba in the reign of Rudar-Pal, the nineteenth Raja from the founder of the Kulu dynasty, but was recovered by Kulu in the following reign after a hard contest on the Rotang Pass; and though these records are more or less legendary, yet they confirm the conclusion that in early time Lahul was under the rule of Kulu and Chamba. In the middle of the twelfth century Kulu, with the upper portion of Lahul was conquered by Ladakh, and remained subject to that country, more or less, till about A.D. 1660—70. Chamba, however, maintained its supremacy over the greater part of the main valley, and seems also to have gained some influence in upper Lahul, for the Kulu annals state that the territory now embraced in British Lahul, and formerly a part of Kulu, was acquired by that State from Chamba.*

The latest plates of Partap-Singh-Varman are dated s. 62=A.D. 1686, and he probably died in the same year. In one of his plates, dated s. 55, Vik. 1635=A.D. 1579, Balabhadra-Deva, his grandson, is called Yuvaraja and Tikka:† though Vir-Vahnu, his son, was alive, and succeeded to the Gaddi. The title was probably accorded to both father and the son.

*Possibly the barons of upper Lahul paid tribute both to Chamba and Kulu.

†This is the earliest instance of the use of the title 'Tikka' in Chamba.

Vir-Vahnu, A.D. 1586—Vir-Vahnu was in power for only four years at the most, as his son, Balabhadra, succeeded in A.D. 1589—the year in which his earliest plate is dated. No plate of this reign has yet been found.

Balbhadra, A.D. 1589—Balbhadra stands out conspicuous among his compeers on account of his reputed piety, great generosity, and the many legends which are associated with his name. He was profuse in his gifts to Brahmans, and at least 42 copper-plates of his reign are known to be extant. There may be more. By his people he was named Bali-Karna, after two heroes of antiquity famous for their generosity. He bestowed grants of land and other gifts upon Brahmans in a most lavish manner;* and regarded this as his highest and most imperative duty, refusing even to eat morning till this had been discharged. The grants of his reign are far in excess of those of any other Chamba Chief either or since. No petitioner was sent away disappointed, and, if a request was made to him, the Raja used to part with any article which was lying near, regardless of its value. He gifted grants of land to the Lakshmi-Narayana Temple, as well as many jewels, and other valuables, some of which are still in existence. Each of them is enclosed in a golden case with an inscription on it, one of these bearing the date, Vik. 1675=A.D. 1619.

These lavish gifts seem to have gone on for some years and to such an extent that the State administration became seriously embrassed. The officials were much concerned, and tried to dissuade the Raja from such profuse liberality, but their remonstrances only made him angry, and were met by a sharp rebuke, At length, owing to the excessive drain on the treasury, there was difficulty in meeting ordinary and necessary State expenditure. Just then Janardan, the Raja's eldest son, come of age, and the officials begged him to intervene by removing his father from power. This was accordingly done, and Balabhadra was deported to the village of Baraia on the other side of the Ravi, and a house and lands were assigned for his support.

But there also Balabhadra is said to have continued his lavish gifts, and soon the whole of the land assigned him was alienated to Brahmans. As nothing now remained to him but the house he lived in, he was in great straits. Being under the necessity of giving before eating, he began to part with his house at the rate of a foot each morning, and, when in this way a whole verandah or room had been disposed of, he ceased to use it, considering that it was no longer his property. In course of time the whole building was thus gifted away, and the Raja then vacated it, and lived in the open, at the same time refusing to eat. On this being reported to his son, Janardan gave his father a fresh grant of land to enable him to continue his benefactions.

No reference to the deposition is to be found in the Chronicle; but the traditions regarding it are so clear and definite that they must have a foundation in fact. There is some obscurity as to the year in which it took place, but a consideration of all the data available leads to the conclusion that it cannot have been later than A.D. 1613. This is sustained by an existing record, evidently compiled from older documents, in which the period of Balabhadra's deposition is given as Vik. 1670—80=A.D. 1613—23. Some light is thrown on the subject by an examination of the copper-plates of his reign. These are all carefully dated and extend from A.D. 1589 to 1641, the year of his death. Only two marked breaks occur in the regular continuity of these plates, one between A.D. 1599 and 1607, and the other between A.D. 1620 and 1629. In all of them Balabhadra is referred to in terms which imply that he was recognized as Raja; and the grants are not limited to one locality, but are widely distributed, and are still in the possession of the descendants of the original grantees. Another plate recently found was issued by Janardan in A.D. 1613, and in it also Balabhadra is spoken of as Raja. In it Janardan is called "Maharaja Kumara," "Maharajaputra" and "Mie", i.e., Mian†, and the fact of the plate having been issued by him points to the conclusion that he was then an authority in the State, and that he only acted as regent, and did not assume full power in his own name. The issue of the plate probably marks the beginning of his regency. In the Vansavali Janardan's name is found after that of his father in the regular order of succession.

Shortly after Janardan assumed the government, war broke out between him and the Raja of Nurpur. The cause of this was is not known, but it was probably due to an attempt on the part of the Nurpur Chief to enlarge his borders at the cost of Chamba. At that time, as we know, Jagat-Singh, brother of

*Such grants were not confined to Chamba for plates have recently been found in Nurpur and Kangra.

†The title Mie, that is, Mian, borne by Janardan in A.D. 1613 confirms common tradition that it was conferred by Jahangir.

Suraj-Mal, the then Raja of Nurpur, stood high in the favour of the Emperor Jahangir, and if he originated the war with Chamba, as he is said to have done, he doubtless counted on obtaining support from the Mughal Viceroy of Lahore. It is certain, however, that Jagat-Singh was not Raja of Nurpur at the time the war began, for he did not obtain that position till after the rebellion and death of his brother, Suraj Mal, in A.D. 1618-19.

The war went on in a desultory for twelve years without either side gaining any decided advantage; and there seem to have been intervals of peace.* This was the case in A.D. 1618, for we learn from the Badshahnamah that, when Suraj-Mal rebelled and was compelled by the Imperial army to flee from Nurpur, he found a temporary refuge in one of the Chamba forts, and ultimately retired to the capital. There he was joined by his younger brother, Madho-Singh, who had for a time defended the Kotla Fort. As the Imperial forces were preparing to advance against Chamba, news came that Suraj Mal was dead. The Mughal Commander then sent a peremptory order to the Chamba Chief to surrender all money and valuables belonging to the deceased Raja on pain of his highest displeasure. This order was complied with, the property being sent through the son and the brother of the Raja. Madho-Singh also was given up. On his brother's rebellion, Jagat-Singh was recalled from Bengal by the Emperor, who conferred on him the mansab of 1,000 with 500 horse, the title of Raja, and a present, and he was sent to assist in the siege of Kangra Fort, which was then in progress. He also became Raja of Nurpur in succession to Suraj-Mal. The siege of Kangra Fort ended in its capture in November A.D. 1620, and in January, 1622, Jahangir visited Kangra, coming by Siba and returning by Nurpur. There he was waited on by the hill Chiefs, and among them reference is made in the Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri to the Raja of Chamba. The reference is as follows:—

> "At this stage the offering of the Raja of Chamba was laid before me. His country is 25 kos beyond Kangra. There is no greater Zamindar in these hills than this. The country is the asylum of all the Zamindars of the hills. It has passes difficult to cross. Until now he had not obeyed any king nor sent offerings. His brother also was honoured by paying his respects, and on his part performed the duties of service and loyalty. He seemed to me to be reasonable and intelligent and urbane. I exalted him all kinds of patronage and favour".

The Raja referred to was probably Janardan, with his brother, Bishambhar. Hostilities seem to have been resumed with Chamba soon afterwards, and ultimately the Mughal Viceroy espoused the cause of Jagat-Singh, and sent troops to his support. A decisive battle was fought at Dhalog on the Sandhara Road; the Chamba army was defeated, and Bishambhar, Janardan's brother was killed. Jagat-Singh then advanced on the capital, which he captured and sacked, while Janardan, unable to offer any effective resistance fled. A treacherous message was then sent him by Jagat-Singh, offering terms of peace if he would present himself in Darbar to discuss them. Janardan, suspecting nothing, accepted the invitation, and came with only a few followers. While they were engaged in conversation, Jagat-Singh suddenly drew his dagger and plunged it into Janardan's breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The latter also had a dagger in his waist belt, but the handle was tied to the sheath by a cord, so that he could not draw it in time to defend himself. Owing to this the Chamba Rajas have ever since worn the dagger loose in the sheath. The date of Janardan's death was probably in A.D. 1628. The fact of his having been killed by Jagat-Singh is confirmed by a statement to that effect in the Badshahnamah. This tragedy is said to have taken place in the Palace at Chamba.

In the Vansavali it is stated that Janardan left no heir, but his rani was enceinte, and that, on learning this, Jagat-Singh gave orders that a strict watch should be kept on the palace. If the infant proved to be a boy he was at once to be killed, and if a girl she was to be married into the Nurpur family so as to strengthen his hold on the State. When the child, afterwards Prithvi-Singh, was born, his nurse, named Batlu, is said to have smuggled him out of the palace, without the knowledge of the guards, and conveyed him away to Mandi. Recent research has shown that the birth-story is not quite correct. A second plate granted by Janardan and dated Magh, s. 1595 =February A.D. 1619, records a sasan grant to a Brahman on the occasion of the birth of his son, Prithvi-Singh, who must, therefore, have been born before his father's death. There is, however, no reason to doubt the fact of his having been conveyed away to Mandi.

*A copper-plate is extant, by Balabhadra, conferring a sasan grant on the purohit of Raja Jagat Singh of Nurpur and dated .D. 1618.

On Janardan's death the State became subject to Jagat-Singh, and is said to have been ruled by his officials for twenty years.

He built the fort of Taragarh within Chamba territory as there was no site so good in his own country. This fort is said to have received its name from the fact that a farmer, named Tara, was buried alive beneath the foundations as a sacrifice to ensure its stability, according to a custom common in India in former times. The stronghold occupied a conspicuous position on the summit of an almost inaccessible hill near the Chamba-Nurpur frontier, and its ruins are still visible from a distance. It stood Jagat-Singh in good stead at the time of his own rebellion in A.D. 1641.*

Some uncertainty still exists regarding the status of Balabhadra during the period of Nurpur supremacy, but it seems probable that on Janardan's death he was restored to power, and continued till his death to rule the State in subjection to Jagat-Singh. No plates have yet been found of the years from A.D. 1620 to 1629. From A.D. 1629, however, the issue of plates was resumed and continued till the early spring of A.D. 1641. His death must have occurred soon afterwards, shortly before the return of his grandson, Prithvi-Singh, in the summer of the same year. The record containing the date of his deposition states that he died in Vik. 1699=A.D. 1642, but this is probably incorrect. In the other plates two other sons are referred to by name —Man Singh and Sudar Sen—and the names of other sons have been handed down by tradition.

Prithvi-Singh, A.D. 1641—After he grew up to manhood Prithvi-Singh, who was still in Mandi, only awaited a favourable opportunity to strike a blow for the recovery of his kingdom. The opportunity came in A.D. 1641, when Jagat-Singh, in conjunction with his son, Rajrup-Singh, raised the standard of rebellion against Shahjahan.

On the news of the outbreak reaching the Imperial ear, a large army under the command of Prince Murad Bakhsh, youngest son of the Emperor, with many able captains, was sent to suppress it, and assembled at Pathankot, in August, A.D. 1641.

The Chronicle makes no mention of Jagat-Singh's rebellion, but it was doubtless on hearing of it that Prithvi-Singh asked and obtained help in money and troops from the Rajas of Mandi and Suket, to enable him to recover his kingdom. Passing through Kulu, he crossed the Rotang Pass into Lahul, and, advancing by way of Pangi, crossed the Cheni Pass Churah, the northern province of the State. This he reconquered and fought his way to the capital, which he captured, expelling the Nurpur officials from the country. We may assume that these events occurred in the summer of A.D. 1641, for early in December of that year Prithvi-Singh was present in the Mughal camp near Pathankot and was sent on the Imperial Court, probably then in Lahore, to pay his respects to the Emperor.

Jagat-Singh offered a brave resistance to the overwhelming force sent against him. He had long been preparing for a struggle, and had strongly fortified the three principal strong-holds in his territory. These were Maukot, Nurpur and Taragarh. All the hill passes and ways of approach were also blocked and defended by his troops. Maukot was only a fortified enclosure with dense jungle around it, but it was a position of great strength†. Jagat-Singh decided on making his first stand there, while Nurpur was entrusted to some of his officers. Both of these forts were invested by the Imperial army in the middle of October, and the siege was pressed with great vigour.‡ By the middle of December Jagat-Singh's position in Maukot had become untenable, so he abandoned it and, along with his sons, fled to Taragarh. Two days afterwards the defenders of Nurpur also evacuated that fort, on hearing of the fall of Maukot.§

All this we learn from the Badshanamah, and, though the narrative does not actually say so, it seems to imply that Prithvi-Singh was present at the siege of Maukot or Nurpur. It is as follows:—

"On the 23rd of Ramzan (16th December, A.D. 1641), the high-born prince

*Taragrah consisted of three forts, one above another, the highest being perched on the summit of the hill. It covered an area of about 30 acres, and had 12 fortified gateways.

†Maukot was situated about half way between Pathankot and Nurpur, on a ridge of low hills running to the east of the Chakki. The place is near Raja ka Bagh, and is still called Mauwa da ban, but only vestiges of the fortifications now remain. It is called the "Fort of Mau" in the Badshahnamah, and was built by Islam-Shah, son of Sher Shah Sur, A.D. 1545-53.

‡During the siege Rajrup Singh was sent to the Mughal camp under a safe conduct with a letter to the Emperor promising terms of surrender, but they were not accepted.

§Maukot was captured on 13th December and Nurpur on 15th December, A.D. 1641.

(Prince Murad Bakhsh), in accordance with the sublime orders, sent Prithvi-Chand the Zamindar of Champa, whose father had been killed by the outcast Jagat-Singh, and who was at this time enrolled among the royal servants, on the recommendation of the ministers of the State, to the royal threshold, the abode of great kings, along with Alla Vairdi Khan and Mir Buzurg, who had gone to bring him,".....

"Prithvi-Chand, the Zamindar of Champa, was honoured with a Khilat, an inlaid dagger, the title of 'Commander of one thousand,' and the actual command of four hundred horsemen, the title of Raja and a horse. As the mountain on which Jagat-Singh had laid the foundations of the fort of Taragarh was in Chamba, and had been taken by the Raja with violence, and as the back of the fort joined on to the above-mentioned territory, and had in that direction an eminence commanding it, the possession of which was essential to the taking of the fort, he was ordered to go home that he might make the necessary preparations to deliver an attack with a proper force from the back of the fort, and, capturing the eminence, reduce the besieged to straitened circumstances." It was probably in consequence of this order That Prithvi-Singh sent to Sangram-Pal of Basohli for help, for which he surrendered to Basohli the pargana of Bhalai.*

As soon as arrangements were complete, the Imperial army, in the end of December, advanced to the assault of Taragarh. On his return from Chamba with his force, Prithvi-Singh took up his position on the ground assigned him, in conjunction with Raja Man-Singh of Gwaliar (Guler), who is spoken of as "the mortal enemy of Jagat-Singh." By the beginning of March, A.D. 1642, the garrison was reduced to great straits, and Jagat-Singh, realising that his cause was hopeless, sued for pardon, and in company with his sons surrendered himself to the clemency of the Emperor. They appeared in Darbar with halters round their necks, and after making their submission, were not only pardoned but restored to all their honours. On the conclusion of the war, Taragarh was taken over by the Mughals and garrisoned with Imperial troops.

The account of these occurrences in the Chamba Chronicle is as follows:—

"On recovering his kingdom, Prithvi-Singh determined to avenge himself on Jagat-Singh. He, therefore, concluded a league with Sangram-Pal of Basohli, and surrendered to him the pargana of Bhalai, after which both Rajas went to the Mughal Viceroy at Kalanaur to ask help. This was granted on condition that Jagat-Singh should be taken all alive, and made over to the Viceroy. The Rajas with their forces then advanced upon Nurpur which they assaulted and captured, but the final assault having been made at night, Jagat-Singh escaped in the darkness to Taragarh, where he was taken a month afterwards and sent on to the Viceroy, seated on a buffalo with his face backwards."

Having recovered his kingdom, Prithvi-Singh next addressed himself to its consolidation and extension. His advance through Pangi had made him personally acquainted with that valley, which has still under the rule of the local Ranas subject to the supremacy of Champa. These he displaced, and appointed his own officials, thus bringing the country directly under State control. A rock inscription hearing his exists between Kilar and Sach, where the river flows through a narrow gorge, and it probably records the fact that in s.18=A.D. 1642, the precipice was cut away by his orders for the construction of a road. He was the first to build Kothis, or State offices, in Churah and Pangi.

Soon after the capture of Taragarh and the end of the war a dispute began between Prithvi-Singh and Sangram Pal of Basohli about the pargana of Bhalai, which had been made over to Sangram Pal for assistance against Jagat Singh.† We do not know the terms of the agreement between the two Chiefs, but evidently Prithvi Singh claimed a restoration of the parganas. The dispute was finally settled by a Mughal Officer in A.D. 1648, in favour of Chamba.

After completing the consolidation of his kingdom, Prithvi Singh went on pilgrimage to Prayag, Kashi and Gaya. He is also said to have visited Delhi nine times in the reign of Shahjahan, and to have been received with much favour—a jagir in Naswan, of

*For some reason unknown Prithvi-Singh, in A.D. 1648, claimed the retrocession of Bhalai, and his claim was upheld by the Imperial delegate, though not enforced till the following reign—*Vide* Bhuri Singh Museum Catalogue, Appendix IV, o. 1, 2, 3, 4.

As Sangram Pal was then only 14 years old it is improbable that he was present at the siege; and his name is not mentioned in the records.

†. The vernacular chronicle states that two parganas—Bhalai and Jundh were made over to Basohli.

Rs. 16,000 value, being granted him by the Emperor, which continued to be attached to the State for ninety years.* This jagir was really that of Dun and Nadaun in Kangra, which was withdrawn in the reign of Raja Ugar Singh. There are still in the Toshakhana many valuable presents, especially inlaid daggers, and a jewelled sirpaich with a large sapphire on it, which were received by Prithvi Singh on the occasion of his visits to Delhi. The family idol of the Chamba Rajas, called Raghbir, is said to have been obtained from Shahjahan on one of these occasions. It had originally been used as a weight in the Mughal Palace.

Tradition says that Prithvi Singh was a very handsome man, and his fame spread through Delhi to such a degree that the ladies of the royal zanana begged to be allowed to see him. He was accordingly led blind folded into the harem that they might have their wish gratified.

Prithvi Singh had eight sons, whose names were—Shatru Singh, Jai Singh, Indar Singh, Mahipat Singh, Raghunath Singh, Ram Singh, Shakat Singh and Raj Singh. From this time onwards the old suffix of Varman was entirly dropped.

Among the Gaddi Khatris of Brahmaur there is a tradition that their ancestors fled from Lahore in the time of Prithvi Singh to escape the persecutions of Aurangzeb. It is probable, however, that this took place at a much earlier period.†

The temples of Khajinag at Khajiar, Hidimba at Mahla, and Sita-Ram at Chamba, are believed to have been erected in this reign by Batlu, the nurse who was the means of saving Prithvi Singh's life‡ Chatar Singh, A.D. 1664.—This Raja's name was Shatru Singh, as appears from the copper plates, but Chatar Singh is the name in common use. On his accesssion, he appointed Jai Singh, his brother, to the office of Wazir, and sent him to Sangram Pal of Basohli, to demand the restoration of the Bhalai Ilaqa, alienated by his father. This demand being refused, Chatar Singh, it is said, invaded Basohli and re-annexed Bhalai to Chamba. The decision recorded in the reign of Raja Prithvi Singh does not seem to have been accepted by Sangram Pal or carried into effect; hence Chatar Singh's summary method of settlement, which was confirmed by a sanad of Mir Khan, Governor of the Punjab, in A.D. 1666. He visited Pangi, and carried his arms lower down the Chandrabhaga Valley, into Padar, which had till then remained in the possession of its Ranas, though probably under the suzerainty of Chamba. These had removed from all authority and appointed his own officials. He also founded a town on the plain, and named it Chatargarh. Being an emporium of the Central Asian trade, a good deal of which then passed through Nurpur and Chamba to Zanskar and Ladakh, the town grew and flourished unto A.D. 1836, when it was completely destroyed by the Dogras, and the same changed to Gulabgarh.

In A.D. 1678 the Emperor Amanzela issued an order for the demolition of all Hindu temples in the State. Chatar Singh refused to render obedience, and directed that a gilt pinnacle should be put on each of the chief temples in Chamba as a mark of defiance. On hearing this the Emperor was greatly incensed, and summoned the Raja to Delhi. Instead of going himself he sent his brother, Shakat Singh, who was accompanied by Raj Singh of Guler, but for some reason unknown they turned back from Bajwara, before reaching Delhi. Chatar Singh seems to have been able to allay the Emperor's wrath, but there is no record as to how the matter was finally settled. The gilt pinnacles remain on the temples to the present day.

At that time Mirza Rezia Beg, the Suba or Viceroy of the Panjab, who resided chiefly at Kalanaur, used to make incursions into the hills, and greatly annoyed the hill Chiefs. This led to a confederation being formed against him, in which were included Chatar Singh of Chamba, Raj Singh of Guler, Dhiraj Pal of Basohli and Kirpal Deo of Jammu. Jammu sent a force of Pathan troops, and the confederate army defeated that of the Viceroy, enabling the Chiefs to recover the territory they had lost.

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* The jagir granted to Prithvi Singh was within the Kangra State, all of which was annexed by Jahangir on the capture of the fort, except the Rajgir jagir for the Raja.

Note—The inscription is—Is patthar pati ki likhiri haun mari kari likhi,—this rock inscription I wrote at the risk of my life.

† In connection with this tradition the following popular rhyme is of interest—

Ujriya Lahore: Vasiya Brahmor.
Lahore became waste: Brahmor was peopled.

‡ She also built a bridge over the Ravi at Nelhora near Chamba, called Dukura seu, or Daku's bridge, so named after her husband.

It was probably in the beginning of Chatar Singh's reign that Lahul was finally divided between Chamba and Kulu.* Till then, as we have seen, Chamba territory extended up to the junction of the Chandra and Bhaga; the remainder of Lahul being under Kulu and subject to Ladakh. In consequence of the invasion of Ladakh by Eastern Tibet in A.D. 1646-47 the power of the former country was much weakened, and Raja Bidhi Singh, of Kulu, A.D. 1663—74, took advantage of this to throw off his allegiance and expel the Ladakhi officials from Lahul. Soon afterwards Chamba lost the upper part of the main valley. The Kulu annals state that Lahul was acquired as dowry with a Chamba princess, but this is improbable. It seems more likely that the transfer of territory was the result of war and conquest, as is hinted at in the local tradition of Kulu. There seems to be no authority for the statement that Guge in upper Kanawar had gained a footing in Lahul, and that Chamba and Kulu combined to expel the invador and then divided the country between them.†

Chatar Singh died in A.D. 1690, leaving two sons: Udai Singh and Lakshman Singh.

Udai Singh, A.D. 1690—Udai Singh's reign began auspiciously. The young Raja was well read and accomplished, the people were happy and contented, and the country was prosperous. Jai Singh, brother of the late Raja, seems to have retained the office of Wazir throughout the previous reign, and he was re-appointed by Udai Singh. Much of the prosperity which the State enjoyed seems to have been due to his able administration, and it continued while he lived. He died, however, shortly after Udai Singh's accession. About the same time Raj Singh of Guler also died, and was succeeded by his son, Dalip Singh a minor, to whom Udai Singh had been appointed guardian. Taking advantage of Dalip Singh's minority, the Rajas of Jammu, Bhadu and Basohli invaded Guler, and Udai Singh was appealed to for help. He sent to Siba, Kahlur and Mandi, and with the co-operation of these States drove out the invaders, and restored the infant Raja to his rights.

So far all had gone well, and how long this prosperity continued we do not know, but dark days were now at hand. Udai Singh was of a self-willed disposition, and after his uncle's guiding hand and wise counsel were withdrawn, his natural tendencies began to assert themselves. He gradually gave way to evil courses, and surrendered himself to sensual pleasures, which alienated from him the loyalty of his people. The administration of the State became more and more disorganised, and at length a climax was reached when Udai Singh appointed a barber, with whose daughter he had fallen in love, to the office of Wazir, and resigned all authority into his hands. The officials then interfered and deposed him from power, in the hope that this would have a salutary effect. Meantime Ugar Singh, son of Mahipat Singh and cousin of the Raja was appointed regent. At the end of a month Udai Singh was restored, but he soon relapsed into his former ways; and Ugar Singh being afraid, fled to Jammu. Things went from bad to worse until at last the officials formed a conspiracy against the Raja, and determined to kill him, and put Lakshman Singh, his younger brother, on the gaddi. Lakshman Singh on being approached, fell in with their designs, and joined the conspirators. To carry out their purpose, a day was fixed when Udai Singh was to hunt at Udaipur, a large plain on the left bank of the Ravi, three miles below Chamba. About mid-day they began firing their guns, and Udai Singh, realising danger, came out of his tent with a sword in his hand. Seeing a few of his personal servants standing near, he called on them to rally around him. Touched by his appeal, and repenting of the part he was playing, Lakshman Singh abandoned the conspirators, and took his stand beside his brother. On this the officials ordered Lakshman Singh to be killed first and then the Raja was mortally wounded. He died in a few days. The spot on which this tragedy took place has remained uncultivated to the present time.

Udai Singh died in A.D. 1720, after having reigned for thirty years. He left no heir to succeed him, and Lakshman Singh seems also to have died childless.

Ugar Singh, A.D. 1720—As has been stated, Ugar Singh acted as regent for a time during his cousin's suspension from power, but on Udai Singh's restoration he took refuge in Jammu. There he entered the service of Dhrub Dev, Raja of Jammu, as a soldier, without disclosing his identity. One day

* *Vide* Kulu, Lahul and Spiti, page 39. Raja Udai Singh (A.D. 1690) visited Lahul in the early part of his reign, possibly in connection with the boundary dispute with Kulu, and Udaipur near Triloknath was named after him.

† *Vide* Appendix IV, Chamba museum Catalogue.

as he was returning from bathing in the river Tawi, with a lota full of water in his hand, he was met by a *mast* elephant, which had broken loose, and which, seeing Ugar Singh, suddenly charged down upon him. He checked the animal for a moment by a blow with the lota, and thus gained time to draw his sword, with which he severed the trunk from the body at one blow. The feat was reported to the Raja, who summoned Ugar Singh to his presence, and elicited from him the fact of his near relationship to the ruling family of Chamba. He seems in fact to have been next in the succession after the two sons of Chatar Singh, his uncles Jai Singh and Indar Singh having probably died childless.

Shortly afterwards intelligence of the assassination of Udai Singh and his brother arrived, and Dhrub Dev then furnished Ugar Singh with all necessary assistance, and sent him back to Chamba where he was installed as Raja.

It is said that the ghost of the murdered Raja used to appear to Ugar Singh, and cause him much distress, and that to lay the evil spirit he erected a temple at Udaipur, near the place of the murder, and imposed a small tax for its maintenance. The temple is still in existence and the tax, called Tirsera Udai Singhiana Autariana* is still collected.

Shortly after his accession. Ugar Singh had his suspicions aroused against his cousin, Dalel Singh, son of Raghunath Singh, who was then a boy, residing with his maternal uncle in Jammu territory and the Mughal Viceroy on being appealed to, had Dalel Singh brought to Lahore and kept in confinement.

Ugar Singh was popular at first, but as years went on the feelings of the officials towards him underwent a change, and they decided to depose him and raise Dalel Singh to the gaddi. Their first step was to gain over the Viceroy by a present of a lakh of rupees, whereby Dalel Singh's release was secured, also a sanad appointing him Raja of Chamba. This appointment was supported by a force of Mughal troops. On hearing of Dalel Singh's approach, Ugar Singh made no effort to oppose him, but broke down the bridge over the Ravi, and set fire to the town. He then retired to the Chamunda Temple, whence he watched the conflagration, and thereafter fled up the Ravi Valley. When passing the village of Juh in Chanota, he was wounded in the thigh by a bullet fired by the Rana of Gurola, and the spot where this happened has been marked by a small shrine ever since. Ugar Singh then fled to Kangra, where he soon afterwards died. The Jagir of Dun and Nadaun granted to Raja Prithvi Singh was resumed in his reign owing to unfaithfulness. He left two sons, Umed Singh and Sher Singh who were then quite young.

Dalel Singh, A.D. 1735—Having secured the gaddi the new Raja's first care was to have Ugar Singh's sons placed under lock and key in Lahore, where they remained for thirteen years. Dalel Singh also rewarded those who had helped him to obtain the kingdom, and made himself popular by remitting various oppressive taxes.

Nevertheless the sons of Ugar Singh, as the rightful heirs to the throne, had many friends and supporters among the people, who only waited for a suitable opportunity to restore them. In spite of every effort, however, it was found impossible for some time to effect their release, but at length this was secured through a servant of Umed Singh, belonging to the Katwalu family in Chamba. This young man was of the same age as his master, and strongly resembled him in appearance; and, the two having exchanged clothes, Umed Singh escaped, the servant remaining in his place. When the deception was discovered the man was brought before the Mughal Viceroy, who asked him why he had thus forfeited his life. For answer he said that he had only done his duty to his master, and was ready to bear the penalty. The Viceroy was so pleased with his reply, and with the man's fidelity and devotion, that he ordered his release, and dismissed him with presents. But Umed Singh did not succeed in escaping after all, for he was recaptured, and brought back to Lahore. On enquiry, however, the Viceroy became acquainted with the fact that he was the rightful heir to the Chamba gaddi, and a sanad was therefore granted, along with an armed force, to enable him to recover his territory. Being married to a daughter of the Raja of Jasrota, Umed Singh came by way of Jasrota and Basohli, obtaining further assistance from these Chiefs. Dalel Singh was urged by his officials to prepare for resistance, but he refused to do so, saying that Umed Singh was the lawful heir, and he would not oppose his claim. He accordingly remained at the capital, and on

*Autariana from autara=aputra—one who has died without a son and is believed to have become an evil spirit.

Umed Singh's arrival surrendered the State into his hands, and was kindly dealt with. For a time he continued to reside in Chamba, but afterwards became a sadhu, and died at Jwalamukhi. He left no son, and his daughter was married to Bajai Deo of Jammu. The jagir of Nadaun in Kangra, granted to Raja Prithvi Singh soon after his accession, had been resumed in Raja Ugar Singh's reign owing to unfaithfulness. In A.D. 1744 the ilaqa of Pathiyar in Kangra, valued at Rs. 9,500, was granted in jagir to Raja Diler Singh,* by a sanad under the seal of Zakaria Khan, Governor of the Panjab, for Muhammad Shah of Delhi, and was continued to Raja Umed Singh.†

Umed Singh, A.D. 1748—Umed Singh was a just ruler and an able administrator. He succeeded to the State at a very momentous period in Indian History. The Mughal Empire was now in the throes of dissolution; the Viceroys of the provinces were assuming independence, and the Marathas and Afghans had begun their life and death struggle for the mastery of India. All paramount authority was thus at an end, and the hill Chiefs, taking advantage of the anarchy which prevailed, threw off their allegiance, and recovered all the territory of which they had been deprived by the Mughals. A large and fertile district of the Chamba State to the south of the Dhaula Dhar, had been thus confiscated; Umed Singh re-asserted his sway over it, and carried his victorious arms along the southren slopes of the range as far as the borders of Bangahal. His troops garrisoned the fort of Pathiyar near Palampur. and he is said to have obtained a footing in Bir Bangahal. In the Kangra Settlement Report, Mr. Barnes refers to a letter from the Emperor Ahmad Shah to the Chamba Chief. remonstrating with him on the seizure of Chari. The letter is still in the State archives. but is from Ahmad Shah Durani. It is dated in A.D. 1762. and it must have been between 1750 and 1760 that the State territory to the south of the Dhaula Dhar was restored to its ancient limits. It probably took place after A.D. 1752, for in that year Mughal supremacy entirely ceased with the cession of the Hill States, along with the rest of the Punjab, to Ahmad Shah Durani. But Afghan rule was never more than nominal in the hills to the east of the Jhelum and Chamba seems to have enjoyed practical independence till about A.D. 1767, when it came more or less under the influence of the Sikhs‡

The Khanchandi portion of the palace, which is still in existence, was erected by Umed Singh, and he also built a palace at Nada, eight miles down the Ravi Valley, changing the name of the place to Rajnagar. There his son, Raj Singh, was born in A.D. 1755. Only one gateway of this building now remains.§

Umed Singh died on the 13th of Baisakh, Vik. 1820—A.D. 1764, in the 39th year of his age, and the 16th of his reign. He left order that no rani was to become sati at his funeral.

Raj Singh, A.D. 1764—Raj Singh was only nine years old at the time of his father's death, and Umed Singh, being suspicious of the designs of his younger brother, had left secret orders that, immediately on his own decease, Sher Singh should be arrested and kept under restraint. This was done, and all danger was thus averted.

Soon after this, Ghamand Chand of Kangra taking advantage of Raj Singh's minority, seized the fort of Pathiyar, and drove the Chamba troops out of Bir Bangahal, but the queen regent, who was a Jammu princess, obtained help from Ranjit Dev of that State, and recovered the territory which had been lost. It would appear however, that an other and more successful attempt was made by the Kangra Chief, for all the State territory to the east of Rihlu was lost to Chamba prior to the death of Raj Singh.

Ranjit Dev of Jammu seems to have interfered a great deal in Chamba affairs during the minority of Raj Singh, owing to his near relationship to the Raja's mother. He probably aimed at bringing the State entirely under his own supremacy. On the decline of Mughal rule, Ranjit Dev had also became practically independent, and not content with his own ancestral possessions, had asserted his sway over all the Hill States between the Chenab and the Ravi. As has been stated, his influence was felt as far east as Chamba

* The real name was Diler Singh, as in the Mughal sanads of his reign.

† The vernacular Bansauli states that the jagir granted to Raja Prithvi Singh in Nadaun was resumed in Ugar Singh's reign. It was lost by Raja Ugar Singh's disobedience, and a new jagir was granted to Raja Dalel Singh in Pathiyar which was seized at a later date by Ghamand Chand of Kangra. It was originally in the possession of a Rana family—*Chamba Gazetteer*, Appendix V. c. 6-7-11-13-15.

‡ For a short time in 1785 all the Hill States, and even the Mughal Governor of Kangra, were subject to Adina Beg Khan, Viceroy of the Panjab, under the Marathas.

§ The foundations of the Rang Mahal at Chamba are also said to have laid by this Raja.

where he had appointed one of his own officials, named Aklu, to the office of Wazir. While the queen-mother lived things remained quiet, but she died soon after Raj Singh came of age, and her influence being withdrawn, the young prince—who disliked Aklu, and probably suspected secret designs against the State—had him seized and thrown into prison. This was resented as a personal insult by Ranjit Dev, who sent an army under Amrit Pal of Basohli to invade Chamba.* Raj Singh was absent at the time, having gone to interview the Viceroy of the Punjab† at Kalanaur. He heard of the invasion at Nurpur on his way back, and at once sent to the Ramgarhia Sardars to ask assistance, for which he paid a lakh of Rupees. With their help he drove out the Jammu army after it had been in possession of his capital for three months. This took place in A.D. 1775, and is the first reference to the Sikhs in the State annals.

Durani rule, which had always been intermittent, came to an end in the Central and Eastern Panjab after the last invasion of Ahmad Shah in A.D. 1767. The Sikhs then rapidly acquired political power, and their marauding bands roamed about the country, intent only on plunder and rapine. They had by this time formed themselves into the twelve misls, or confederacies, which preceded their consolidation into one kingdom under Ranjit Singh. One of these was the Ramgarhia misl, and Jassa Singh, the head of this confederacy, seems to have been the first Sikh leader to invade the Kangra Hills. About A.D. 1770 he made tributary to himself Ghamand Chand of Kangra and several other Hill States, one of which was probably Chamba. This is, in all likelihood, the reason why Raj Singh went to him for help against Jammu. His authority was, however, of bried duration, for in A.D. 1776 he was defeated on the plains by Jai Singh, of the Kanheya misl, who then assumed the suzerainty of most of the Kangra, group of States. In the Kangra Settlement Report, Mr. Barnes refers to a document in his name fixing the amount of tribute payable by Chamba at 4,001 rupees.

Raj Singh was married to a daughter of Sampat Pal of Bhadrawah, and his son, Jit Singh, was born in A.D. 1775.

In A.D. 1782 Raj Singh invaded and conquered Basholi,‡ but restored the country on payment of a lakh of rupees, the amount he had paid for the assistance of the Sikhs against Basholi and Jammu. Bhadrawah§ was at this time tributary to Chamba, as it probably had been for a considerable period. It was, however, under its own native ruler, whose name was Daya Pal.

In A.D. 1786 Chamba also asserted its supremacy over the Native State of Kashtwar on, it is said, the invitation of Brij Raj Deo of Jammu; and an army under Jit Singh, son of Raj Singh, then only eleven years old, was sent to invade the territory§. In this it was successful, and Kashtwar was conquered and held for six months, during which the Chamba troops remained in the capital. They seem to have been withdrawn on the approach of winter, and the return of the Kashtwar Chief from Kashmir, whither he had fled, with an army provided by the Durani rulers, who then held the valley. The conquest of Kashtwar is confirmed by the chronicle of that State.

Meanwhile events fraught with disastrous consequences to the Chamba Chief were ripening in Kangra. On the decline of the Mughal Empire, Ghamand Chand of Kangra resumed possession of the portion of the Kangra State which was still in the possession of the Mughals and also made strenuous efforts to capture the Fort, in which he was not successful. This famous stronghold was held by Nawab Saif Ali Khan, the last of the Mughal Governors of the Kangra Hills, who, we are told, continued to correspond directly with Delhi. Though completely isolated, and possessing nothing but the lands immediately beneath the walls, this brave officer contrived to hold his own against all assailants for forty years. In A.D. 1775 Sansar Chand, grandson of Ghamand Chand, succeeded to the Kingdom of Kangra. His great ambition was to capture Kangra Fort, and he redoubled his efforts to regain possession of the ancient capital of his kingdom. Being still unsuccessful, he in 1781-82 called into his help Jai Singh Kanreya, the Sikh Chieftain already referred to and a force was sent under his son, Gurbakhsh Singh. The old Nawab was then still alive but dangerously ill, and in 1783 on his demise the

* There is a copper plate in existence granted by Amrit Pal on this occasion in place of one which had been lost. It is dated Vik. 1831=A.D. 1775.

† Probably Khwaja Obed, the Afghan Viceroy.

‡ The date of the conquest of Basohli is recorded on a marble slab in the pavement in front of the Lakshmi Narayana Temple at Chamba.

§ This is the correct spelling of the Bhadrawar of the maps.

garrison was induced to capitulate but, much to Sansar Chand's chagrin and disappointment the capitulation was made to Sikhs and not to himself.* Jai Singh thus got possession of the stronghold and retained it till A.D. 1786, when, being defeated on the plains by a combination against him aided by Sansar Chand, he withdrew from the hills, leaving Kangra Fort in the hands of its legitimate Chief, to whom it was thus restored about a century and a half after its occupation by the Mughals.

With the recovery of the fort, and the withdrawal of the Sikhs from the hills, Sansar Chand was left at liberty to prosecute his ambitious designs. He revived the ancient claim of Kangra to the headship of the eleven States of the Jalandhar group, which had been in abeyance in the Mughal times, and arrogated to himself supreme authority over the Chiefs. He compelled them to pay tribute, encroachment upon their territories, and seized by force all the lands which had been included in the Imperial demesne. In pursuance of this claim he demanded of Raj Singh the surrender of the Rihlu ilaqa, as having been part of the Kangra kardari under the Mughals. This demand was met by a prompt refusal, and, seeing a conflict inevitable, Raj Singh began at once to prepare for war. He went in person to Rihlu, and repaired and strengthened the fort, which was garrisoned by his own troops. Meantime Sansar Chand was not slow to support his demand by armed force. He concluded a treaty with Dhian Singh, Wazir of Guler, who, in those unsettled times, had seized the small State of Kotla, between Kangra and Nurpur, and had made himself independent. Raj Singh obtained help from Nurpur. The Chamba army was disposed in various directions along the frontiers, keeping watch and ward, while Raj Singh himself was at Nerti near Shahpur, with the Nurpur levies and a small force of his own troops. Sansar Chand, getting intelligence of this, advanced secretly, and fell suddenly upon the Chamba force, which was taken completely by surprise. The Nurpur levies fell into a panic and fled, leaving with the Raja only forty five of his own men. His officers urged him to make a retreat, pointing out to him the hopelessness of effecting a stand against such superior numbers, but he refused to do so, saying it would be a disgrace to retire when confronted by the enemy. His personal attendants and servants first fell around him, and then the Raja himself was wounded in the thigh by a bullet. Still he bravely fought on, killing many of his opponents and performing prodigies of valour. At last a man named Jit Singh Purbea, came from behind, and struck him on the head with a sword. Raj Singh wiped away the blood, and then, resting his hand on a large stone near which he was standing, fell dead. The impress of the blood stained hand is believed to be still visible on the stone. Sansar Chand is said to have given orders that Raj Singh should be taken prisoner, and the Raja's death caused him much concern. A copper plate exists recording a treaty of amity and friendship between them, dated Vik. 1845—A.D. 1788. A temple was erected on the spot by his son, at which a mela is held every year on the anniversary of his death. Raj Singh's bravery on this occasion is still commemorated in song by the local bards throughout these mountains. He is said to have paid special veneration to Chamunda Devi, the Goddess of War of the Chamba Chiefs, and was promised by her an addition of twelve years to his life, and the honour of dying in battle as he desired. Raj Singh repaired or rebuilt the Chamunda Temple, and the stone steps leading up to it were also built by him.

Raj Singh died on the 7th Har, Vik. 1850—A.D. 1794, in the 40th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign. When his body was examined it was found to bear no fewer than eighteen wounds.

As already stated the possession of Churah, in whole or in part, was a standing cause of dispute between Chamba and Basohli. It had changed hands more than once in the early centuries, and in later times the dispute was limited chiefly to the two ilaqas of Jundh and Bhalai, adjoining the Basohli boundary. Bhalai was made over to Sangram Pal of Basohli by Prithvi Singh in 1641 and a sanad for its restoration to Chamba was granted by the Mughal Viceroy in 1648. It had perhaps been given only as security for repayment of the cost of the contingent sent by Basohli, and Sangram Pal wanted to retain it permanently. However this may have been it was recovered in 1666 by Chatar Singh. Raja Ugar Singh seems to have lost Jundh ilaqa and also probably Bhalai about 1730 owing to some act of disloyalty, but they were restored in 1758 to Raja Umed Singh, by another

* The Hazuris, or Mughal gunners from Delhi, had arranged to surrender the fort to Sansar Chand for a reward, but Jai Singh eard of this, and his troops, being nearest the gate, entered first, and kept possession.

sanad of the Mughal Viceroy. The next attempt by Basohli to recover the territory was in the early part of Raj Singh's reign, about 1774, aided by Jammu, and the last in 1794 after Raj Singh's death.

Jit Singh, A.D. 1794—Notwithstanding the death of the Raja the Chamba troops continued to maintain their hold on Rihlu, and there was no more fighting. Sansar Chand secured only a few villages on the border. Jit Singh was nineteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and shortly after his accession he was involved in a war with Basohli. Bijai Pal of that State was in the habit of making inroads into the Jundh and Bhalai ilaqas of Chamba, which adjoined his own territory, and of plundering the country. In A.D. 1800 Jit Singh retaliated by invading Basohli, and, after conquering the State, restored it, as his father had done, on payment of a war indemnity. Sometime after this, the Chamba Chief was desirous of visiting the shrine of Devi Mal in Balor, but the Rajas of Basohli, Bhadu and Ramnagar, suspecting that he had designs against them, sent a nazrana of Rs. 50,000, with a request to him to turn back, which he accordingly did.

The vernacular Vansavali states that both Bhalai and Jundh had been made over to Sangram Pal—Vide Chamba Museum Catalogue, Appendix IV, c.4 to c.10.

Meanwhile Sansar Chand had been engaged in still further consolidating and extending his power, and with the acquisition of Fort Kangra he was able to exercise a tyrannical and oppressive sway over all the Hill States between the Ravi and the Satluj* These he made entirely subject, and compelled the Chiefs to attend his court, and send contingents for his military expeditions. In this way he fully established his power in the hills, and ruled despotically for twenty years, gaining for himself a reknown which had never been approached by any of his ancestors; and his name is still widely known throughout these mountains. But his overweening ambition carried him too far. Not content with what he had acquired in the hills, he aimed also at the recovery of his ancestral possessions on the plains, which had been lost after the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni; and is said even to have dreamt of a Katoch kingdom in the Punjab. For this purpose he twice descended from the mountains into the Bari Doab, but was driven back by Ranjit Singh, who was then rising into power, and would brook no rival. This was in A.D. 1803 and A.D. 1804. Disappointed in his designs on the plains, Sansar Chand, in A.D. 1805, turned him arms against the State of Bilaspur, and seized part of the territory lying on the right bank of the Satluj. This was the last straw; and the hill Chiefs, smarting under the many indignities heaped upon them, and fearing probably for their own possessions, formed a general confederacy against him, the ultimate result of which was his downfall, and the complete extinction of his kingdom.

Previous to A.D. 1803 the Gurkhas of Nepal had invaded and annexed the mountain area between the Gogra and the Satluj, and Bilaspur was subject to them. The Raja of that State, in conjunction with all the associated states of the Jalandhar Circle, and also Basohli, sent to invite Amar Singh Thapa, the Gurkha Commander, to invade Kangra, and promised him their support. This invitation was eagerly accepted, and the Gurkha army at once crossed the Satluj, and was met by contingents from the Confederated States. This was in the end of A.D. 1805. Nathu, Wazir of Chamba, was sent in charge of the State troops. The Kangra forces, which had been weakened by recent changes, made a brave but ineffectual resistance, and the Gurkhas then advanced into the heart of the country and laid siege to Kangra Fort, in which Sansar Chand had taken refuge. The fort was invested for four years, but all the efforts of the Gurkhas were unequal to the task of reducing it. At length, rendered desperate by the misery and distress which had come upon his country and seeing no hope of relief, Sansar Chand, in A.D. 1809, sent Fateh Chand, his younger brother to ask the aid of Ranjit Singh. This request was readily granted but on condition that the Kangra Fort should be surrendered; and to this Sansar Chand had to agree. The Maharaja then advanced into the hills in person, in May, A.D. 1809, and being met at Jwalamukhi by Sansar Chand, who had escaped from the fort in disguise, he in August gave battle to the Gurkhas, defeated them, and compelled them to retire across the Satluj. According to agreement Ranjit Singh then took possession of the fort, and with it the 66 villages in the Kangra Valley which had formed a part of the imperial demense, leaving the rest of the Kangra State in the hands of Sansar Chand, who was now reduced to the position of a feudatory of the Sikhs. His downfall involved that of the

* *Vide* Kangra Settlement Report, page 10.

other States, and from A.D. 1809 all of them, including Chamba, became tributary to Lahore.

Jit Singh died in A.D. 1808, while the siege of the Kangra Fort was still going on, in the 23rd year of his age and the 14th of his reign. He lived in troublous times, and a large army had to be maintained for the defence of the State, but he managed his affairs with such prudence that the revenues sufficed for all expenses, and the State was never in debt. His sons were Charhat Singh and Zorawar Singh.

Charhat Singh, A.D. 1808—Charhat Singh was only six years old at the time of his father's death, but the state officials seated him on the gaddi, and installed him as Raja. During Charhat Singh's minority the administration was in the hands of the queen mother, a Jammu princess, and of Nathu, a member of the Baratru family who had been appointed Wazir in the reign of Jit Singh. The queen mother, whose name was Rani Sarda, was a wise and farseeing woman. She erected the temple of Radha Krishna, which was consecrated on the 14th of Baisakh, Vik. 1882—A.D. 1825. It was she, too, who caused the steps to be made to the rani's shrine, alongside the water course on the Shah Madar Hill. Nathu, the Wazir, also seems to have been a man of great ability and administrative talent. His name is still remembered in Chamba, where he is spoken of with great respect. The first event of importance after the accession of the young Chief was a threatened invasion by the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh. He had reduced Jasrota and Basohli, in the Jammu Hills, to the position of tributaries, and was advancing on Chamba, when he was bought off by large presents. This was in A.D. 1808-09. The State soon afterwards became subject to Lahore, but remained almost completely free from actual invasion, though threatened with it more than once. This immunity was due in part to the mountainous and difficult character of the country, but, also in a considerable degree to the personal influence, and great sagacity, of Nathu, the Wazir, who was a favourite with the Maharaja.

As already mentioned, the small State of Bhadrawah had long been tributary to Chamba, and was ruled by its own Chief, whose name at this time was Daya Pal[1]. Towards the end of his reign internal family quarrels arose in Bhadrawah, and Daya Pal was driven out, and died in Dinanagar. Pahar Chand, his cousin, succeeded, in the absence of a direct heir, and after some years he, in A.D. 1820, refused to continue the payment of tribute to Chamba. Nathu, Wazir, advanced against him, but was defeated on the Padari Pass. He then went to Ranjit Singh, and obtaining help from him, with a *sanad of transfer, advanced a second time in* A.D. 1821. The Raja of Bhadrawah, finding resistance hopeless, partly demolished a fort recently erected, and fled, never to return. Bhadrawah was then annexed to the Chamba State, and placed under the direct control of its officials.

In A.D. 1821, Desa Singh Majithia,[2] in the name of Ranjit Singh claimed Rihlu, as having been a part of the Kangra Kardari under the Empire, and laid siege to the fort. Nathu sent orders to the officer in command to hold out till he should proceed to Lahore, and arrange the matter with the Maharaja; but the queen-mother, becoming afraid of the consequences of further resistance, directed the fort to be surrendered to the Sikhs. Rihlu thus passed away finally from the possession of the State. Nathu went to Lahore, but failed in his mission, in so far as the retention of Rihlu was concerned, but he succeeded in persuading Ranjit Singh to give back Ranitar, a small place in Rihlu, which had been the hereditary jagir of the ranis of the Chamba family. He also secured the remission of the yearly tribute of Rs. 30,000, in consideration of the loss of Rihlu. Mr. Vigne states that Chamba agreed to the surrender of Rihlu on condition of being allowed to retain Bhadrawah, and a sanad granted by Ranjit Singh in A.D. 1821, conveying Bhadrawah to Chamba, confirms this transfer. This sanad, as we shall see, helped to save the state from dismemberment and practical annexation to Jammu.

In A.D. 1815 Bir Singh of Nurpur, brother-in-law of Charhat Singh, was expelled from his principality by Ranjit Singh, and fled to Chamba. There he raised an army to attempt the recovery of his State, and being defeated, sought refuge in British territory across the Sutlej. In A.D. 1826 he returned to Nurpur in disguise, and his people rallied round him,

[1] Fateh Pal and Bhup Chand, the fathers, respectively, of Daya Pal and Pahar Chand, were prisoners in the Pakki Chauki of old palace at Chamba and died there. Pahar Chand's mother was a Chamba Princess.

[2] Desa Singh was the first Sikh Nazim or Governor of Kangra. The Rihlu Fort was surrendered on 2nd Har, s. 97-A.D. 1821. The sanad is dated 27th, Vik, 1878—June A.D. 1821.

but on the approach of a Sikh force he retired to Chamba; and having been given up, under compulsion, by Charhat Singh, he was imprisoned for seven years in the fort of Govindgarh. Thereafter he was ransomed by the Chamba Chief for Rs. 85,000 and returned to Chamba, where he resided off and on for some time. He was in Chamba at the time of Mr. Vigne's visit in 1839, and, finally, died at Nurpur in 1846, while engaged in a last vain attempt to recover his principality.

In A.D. 1820—25 Ratanu, the Palasra, or chief State official in Padar, invaded Zanskar, and made it tributary to Chamba. It had till then been under its own Raja, who was subject to Ladakh.[1] At a later date the State lost both Padam and Zanskar.

In A.D. 1835 Gulab Singh of Jammu sent an army under Wazir Zorawar Singh Kahluria, one of his ablest generals, to invade and conquer Ladakh. After the conquest a force under Wazir Lakhpat Rai was detached from the main army to annex Zanskar, which still held out, and having done this force crossed the Umasi Pass and passed through Padar on the way back to Jammu. It is believed that Gulab Singh had no intention of encroaching on State territory, but the Padar people were suspicious, and some opposition was offered to the passage of the Dogra Army. This, however, did not too much and the main body passed on, leaving only about thirty men in Chatargarh to keep up communications.[2] Thereupon Ratanu, the Chamba officials, stirred up the people, seized the Dogra soldiers, and sent them to Chamba. Charhat Singh at once disowned the act of his official, but the mischief had been done, and in the spring of 1836 Zorawar Singh came in person with a large force to avenge the insult. Ratanu had the bridge over the Chandra Bhaga broken down, and in this way kept the Dogras at bay for three months, but at last, having with the help of some villagers, passed a jhula across the river a few miles lower down, Zorawar Singh succeeded in transferring a portion of his force to the other bank, and thus, advancing under cover of night, effected an entrance into Chatargarh by the bridge over the Bhutna Nala, which had been left intact. Chatargarh was razed to the ground, and the name of the place changed to Gulabgarh; and several of the Padar people were hanged or mutilated. The country was then annexed to Jammu.[3]

It was in Padar that a sapphire mine was discovered in 1880 which has been a source of considerable gain to the Jammu State.

Ratanu, whose excess of loyalty had caused all the trouble, fled to Chamba, but he was seized and sent to Jammu, where he was confined for some years. He was then released and allotted a small jagir in Kashtwar which is still held by his family, who, however, have now been permitted to return to their original home in Padar. It is told of him he shaved his head and beard as a sign of mourning, and, on hearing of this, Gulab Singh sent for him. In reply to the Raja's inquiry, Ratanu is reported to have answered that Charhat Singh of Chamba was his master, and that he was bound to go into mourning on such an occasion. Gulab Singh was so pleased with his boldness and patriotic feeling that he was at once forgiven.

In 1836 a Dogra Army, under Zorawar Singh Kahluria, advanced against Bhadrawah, but the fort was strongly held by the Chamba troops, while another force was advancing from Chamba to their support and the Dogras had therefore to retire.

Wazir Nathu died about 1838, and his death was a great loss to the state, which he had served so faithfully for more than 40 years. He is said to have stood high in the favour of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, on account of important personal service rendered on the occasion of the first invasion of Kashmir in 1814, which ended disastrously for the Sikhs. This personal influence with the Maharaja stood the state in good stead at several grave junctures.

He was succeeded by Wazir Bhaga, also a member of the Baratru family. It was soon after this, in February, 1839, that Chamba was for the first time visited by a European in the person of Mr. Vigne. He came by Basohli and Sandhara and departed by Chuari and Nurpur. He speaks of Charhat Singh as "not tall, inclined to corpulency, with a full face, light complexion, good profile and a large eye, a somewhat heavy expression and a weak voice". Of Zorawar Singh he remarks that "he is not so corpulent as his brother, with very handsome, but inexpressive features, and is always splendidly dressed as a Sikh, with a chelenk of

[1] The tribute is said to have been Rs. 1,000 yearly, besides musk bags and other things.

[2] Twenty men with a Thanadar had been left at Padam in Zanskar, but they were all killed in an outbreak; and it was probably on hearing this that Ratanu attacked the small force in Chatargarh.

[3] The right bank of the Ganaur Nala in Pangi was seized at the same time, and included in Padar.

rubies and emeralds worn on the forehead over the turban". The Raja's travels, he states, had never extended beyond Chenini, whither he went to claim and carry off his bride, a daughter of the Raja of that place. As regards the daily routine, Mr. Vigne says: "The Raja passes his time very monotonously, devoting a great part of every morning to his puja; then follows the breakfast and the long siesta. He then gives a short attention to business, and afterwards he and his brother ride up and down the 'green' on an elephant, between two others in the centre of a line of a dozen well-mounted horsemen".[1]

Zorawar Singh, the Raja's younger brother, is still remembered in Chamba, and the people love to dwell upon the cordiality and affection which existed between the two brothers. Charhat Singh never went to Lahore himself, but always sent Zorawar Singh instead, and in 1833 he was raised to the dignity of Raja of Bhadrawah and was then spoken of as "Chota Raja". Possibly this title had some association with the ancient designation of "Yuvaraja," and, till the birth of Sri Singh in 1839, Zorawar Singh must have been regarded as heir apparent to the gaddi. This probably was at the bottom of the trouble which, as we shall see, arose after Charhat Singh's death.

Mr. Vigne met Bir Singh of Nurpur at Chamba, and heard the story of his misfortunes from his own lips. Bir Singh's anxiety to regain his dominions was evident in every sentence he uttered. In the same year, 1839, Chamba was visited by General Cunningham who was the first to examine the archaeological remains in the State, at the capital and Brahmaur.

Charhat Singh was afflicted with a form of melancholia which cast a cloud over the last two or three years of his life. He died in 1844 in the 42nd year of his age, having occupied the gaddi for 36 years. Two ranis and six concubines became sati, this being the last occasion of such a rite in Chamba. He left three sons, Sri Singh, Gopal Singh and Suchet Singh, all of whom were mere children at the time of their father's death.

Sri Singh A.D. 1844—Sri Singh was only five years of age on his accession, and all authority remained in the hands of his mother, who was a Katoch princess, while Bhaga continued to hold the office of Wazir. Some suspicion had been aroused in regard to Zorawar Singh, the young Raja's uncle, and the queen-mother tried to have him arrested and imprisoned, but he easily escaped, and there was a disturbance in the capital. Zorawar Singh, however seems to have been unable to gain any support among the people and immediately fled to Bhadrawah, of which he was titular Raja. Thence he went to Jammu, and died there soon afterwards, in 1845. His son, Prakim Singh, was then made Raja of Bhadrawah, but that State was annexed in the same year by Gulab Singh of Jammu.[2]

Soon after Sri Singh was seated on the gaddi an incident occurred which, in less fortunate circumstances, might have ended disastrously for the State. The facts of the case are thus related. There was in State service a Brahman of Basohli, who went by the name of Lakar Shah. He was a relative of Pandit Jalla, who with Hira Singh, son of Dhian Singh of Jammu, at the time wielded supreme power in Lahore. This man seems to have acted as agent of the Sikh Government, and managed to acquire so much influence in Chamba that the whole state administration was virtually in his hands. In his time, and by his orders, a new issue of the Chamba copper coin was made, and is still called Lakar Shahi, after him. The State officials resented his arrogance, and took counsel with the rani to have him put out of the way. Accordingly he was set upon one day, seized, bound and carried up the Saho Valley, and over to Bailj, where he was killed. Bhaga, Wazir, and two of the State Officials then went to Lahore to try to pacify Hira Singh and avert the consequences of their act; but Pandit Jalla had them cast into prison, and sent an army to invade Chamba. One division came by Chun and Sandhara, and on its approach the rani took Sri Singh and fled up the Ravi Valley to Basu. The capital was captured and looted by the Sikhs. Another Sikh force advanced by Nurpur, but the Chamba troops in Taragarh Fort kept them at bay, and prevented their coming further than Jajri. The Ganeshgarh Fort was taken by a Sikh force from Kotla. Things were looking very dark for the State when news arrived of the assassination of Hira Singh and Pandit Jalla by the soldiery in Lahore, on the 21st December, A.D. 1844; whereupon the invading armies at once withdrew. Wazir Bhaga and his companions were also set at liberty, and returned to Chamba.

[1] Vigne, Travels, Volume, I, pages 150—59.

[2] It is probable that Bhadrawah had come more or less under the control of Jammu some time previous to this.

The disorders in the Punjab, which followed the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, were now fast approaching a crisis, and the following year, 1845, broke out the first Sikh War, which ended so disastrously for the Sikh Kingdom. On its conclusion the treaty of peace, as finally arranged, included the transfer to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty of the Jalandhar Doab and the hill country between the Bias and the Satluj. A war indemnity of a crore and-a-half of rupees was also stipulated for. The Sikh Darbar, being unable to meet this demand, agreed to cede to the hilly and mountainous country between the Bias and the Indus as the equivalent of one crore promising to pay the remainder in cash. This treaty was concluded on 9th March, 1846. On the 16th of March following, a separate treaty was entered into between the British Government and Gulab-Singh of Jammu, transferring to him in perpetual possession all the hilly and mountainous country between the Ravi and the Indus, including Chamba, on his agreeing to pay £750,000. This treaty was shortly afterwards modified as regards the boundary on the Ravi. This river divides the Chamba State into two parts, and a question arose as to whether it was intended to include the whole State in the transfer, or only the portion to the west of the Ravi. Ultimately an agreement was come to whereby Gulab-Singh acquired taluka Lakhanpur in exchange for the Cis-Ravi portion, and Chamba surrendered all claim to Bhadrawah, for which it held a sanad from Ranjit-Singh, on condition that the territory to the east of the Ravi should be restored, thus preserving the ancient integrity of the State.[1] Had the provisions of the treaty of 16th March been fully carried out, Chamba would have become an integral part of Jammu territory.[2] It was saved from this fate by the patriotic zeal and astuteness of Wazir Bhaga, who immediately proceeded to Lahore, laid the matter before Sir Henry Lawrence, and succeeded in securing his sympathy and support, with the result state. Bhadrawah thus ceased to be Chamba territory, but the rest of the State was left intact and directly under British control, subject to an annual tribute of Rs. 12,000. A sanad[3] dated the 6th April, 1848, was granted to Raja Sri Singh, conferring the territory of Chamba upon him,[4] and providing that failing heirs-male of his own body, the succession should develope on his elder surviving brother. A more recent sanad[5] grants the right of adoption to the Chamba Chiefs on the failure of direct heirs, and is dated 11th March, 1862.

In 1851 the State authorities were approached by Government with a view to the establishment of a Sanatorium for Europeans within the territory, and every facility was given for this purpose. A site was selected on the western extremity of the Dhaula Dhar by the late Lord Napier of Magdala, then Colonel Napier. After the necessary observations as to climate had been made, Government sanction was given, in A.D. 1853, to the transfer of certain plateaux from the Chamba State, viz., Katalagh, Potrain, Terah, Bakrota and Bhangor, in consideration of which a reduction of Rs. 2,000 was made in the amount of the tribute annually payable by the State. On the recommendation of the late Sir Donald Macleod the new Sanatorium was named Dalhousie. In A.D. 1866 the Balun plateau was also taken over for a Convalescent Depot for European troops, and at the same time the Bakloh plateau was transferred for a Gurkha Cantonment. For these a further reduction of Rs. 5,000 was made in the tribute. More transfers of land to Government have taken place since then, with a relative reduction in the annual tribute, which now stands at Rs. 2,008.

During the Mutiny Sri-Singh was loyal to the Government, and rendered every assistance in his power. He sent troops to Dalhousie under the late Mian Autar-Singh, and also had a careful watch kept along the frontier for any mutineers who might enter State territory, many of whom were apprehended and made over to the British authorities.

Wazir Bhaga retired in 1854, and was succeeded by Wazir Billu, also of the Baratru family who, with a short break, held office till 1860. There were one or two more changes, each of brief duration, previous to the appointment of a European Superintendent in December, 1862, after which the office of Wazir was for some years in abeyance.

The administration seems to have become much disorganized during Sri-Singh's minority, and when he came of age and took the

1. Lakhanpur and Chandgraon are to the west of the Ravi opposite Madhopur, in Jammu territory. They were at the time attached to Nurpur State.

2. It is said that a protion of the State adjoining the Jammu border was for a short time in the hands of the Jammu officials.

3. Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Volume II, No. CXXIX.

4. *Ibid.*, No. XVIII.

5. The small jagir of Ranitar in Rihlu was, however, resumed by Government.

reigns of government into his own hands, he found it difficult to restore order. He had married a Suket princess and the men who came with her gradually usurped all authority, the Chamba officials being unable to make a firm stand against them. The revenue had fallen to about a lakh, and a heavy debt had accumulated, due probably, in a measure at least, to the exactions under Sikh rule. Finding himself unequal to the task of dealing with the disorder into which affairs had fallen, Sri-Singh, in 1862, asked the Punjab Government for the services of a British Officer. His request was acceded to, and Major Blair Reid was appointed Superintendent, and arrived on 1st January, 1863. In a short time Major Reid effected important and far-reaching reforms. All the useless servants and hangers—on about the court were dismissed; the troops—chiefly of Purbiahs and Pathans—whose allowances were in arrears, were paid up and discharged; debts of long standing were liquidated, and the State finances placed on a sound footing.

Till then the forts of Taragarh, Ganeshgarh and Prithvijor had been garrisoned by State troops, and when these were disbanded the garrisons were withdrawn, the arms removed to Chamba, and the forts entrusted to the care of the local State officials.

Major Reid next devoted attention to the development of the internal resources of the State. In a mountainous country like Chamba, where for ages every precaution had to be taken against aggression from without, the routes into the interior were little more than tracks; and the opening up of communications was therefore a matter of the first importance. A Public Works Department under European supervision was organised, new lines of road were surveyed, and their construction was vigorously pushed on from year to year as funds permitted. Even in the isolated valley of Pangi communications were much improved, chiefly through the agency of the Forest Department.

In 1863 a Post Office was opened in the capital, and a daily mail service with Dalhousie established and maintained at the cost of the State.

Educational work was begun in the same year by the opening of a Primary School, the nucleus of the present High School.

Realising the great importance of efficient forest conservancy, Major Reid, in 1864, moved the Raja to transfer the working of the State Forests to Government and this was effected by a lease (dated 10th September, 1864), for 99 years, subject to revision every 20 years. Under this lease Government agreed to pay the State Rs. 22,000 yearly, and the forests were thus placed under the direct control of the Imperial Forest Department.

In January, 1865, Major Reid was succeeded by Captain Forbes, Plans for a Residency had already been prepared, and the building was completed during his term of office. In June, 1866, Lieutenant E. G. Wance succeeded Captain Forbes till Major Reid's return in December, 1866.

In December, 1866, a Hospital was opened under Doctor Elmslie of the Kashmir Medical Mission, in connection with the Chamba State. The institution was largely restored to, and much regret was felt when, in March, 1867, Doctor Elmslie returned to his permanent sphere of work in Kashmir. As no one could be found to take his place, the Hospital was temporarily closed, but was reopened in February, 1868, under an Assistant Surgeon.

The next two years were marked by the construction of two entirely new roads to Dalhousie—via Kolri and Khajiar, respectively—which not only made the journey easier, but greatly facilitated trade with the plains. Dak Bungalows were opened at Chamba and Khajiar. Jandrighat, the Raja's Dalhousie residence, was erected in 1870-71.

Meantime the State continued to prosper, and, as a result of stable government, the revenue rapidly expanded, till in 1870 it reached Rs. 1,73,000. This substantial increase was not due to additional taxation, on the contrary many vexatious and petty taxes on marriages, traders etc., were abolished, only the town octroi and bridgetolls being retained. It was due chiefly to the security of land tenure afforded by the granting of leases, whereby the area under cultivation was immensely increased; and with the opening up of communications, high prices were obtained from traders, who with their mules and bullocks were now able to visit the interior of the State for the purchase of grain and other exports.

While these changes were in progress and everything augured well for the future, Raja Sri-Singh died after a short illness, on the 11th Assuj, 1870, in the 32nd year of his age and the 27th of his reign. Though not well

educated he was a wise and sagacious ruler, and had may good qualities both of head and heart. Generous and amiable in character, he was much beloved by his people, and his early death was deeply and sincerely mourned. The various reforms initiated by the Superintendents had his hearty support, for he saw in them the best means of ameliorating the condition of his people and advancing the interests of the State. His only son died in infancy, and his only daughter was married to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Gopal-Singh, A.D. 1870—In the absence of a direct heir, Mian Suchet-Singh, the younger of the two surviving brothers, laid claim to the gaddi, basing his claim on the fact that he was the late Raja's uterine brother. The sanad of 1848 had, however, made provision for the succession, and, in accordance with it, Mian Gopal-Singh, the elder of the two brothers, was declared the rightful heir. The order of Government directing his recognition as Raja was notified in open Darbar by Colonel Blair Reid on the 25th October, 1870. Mian Suchet-Singh then retired from Chamba, and continued to press his claim for many years, both in India and England, but always with the same result. He died in London in August, 1896, without male heirs.

Like his predecessor, Raja Gopal-Singh had the assistance of a Political Officer, and Colonel Reid continued in charge. The reforms initiated in the previous reign were pushed on and the revenue continued to increase. Several new lines of road were constructed, and improvements carried out in the capital which added much to its beauty. In 1871 the school was raised to the Middle Standard and a European Headmaster appointed. The Hospital continued to attract an increasing number of patients and proved a great boon to the people in general; while the other departments of the administration were conducted with regularity and precision.

On 13th November, 1872, Colonel Blair Reid proceeded on furlough and Colonel G.A. McAndrew was appointed Superintendent. His term of office was marked by another change in the administration. Raja Gopal-Singh had little predilection for the cares of government and difficulties began to arise. These reached a climax in the spring of 1873, and finding himself incapable of governing the country, the Raja, in April of that year, abdicated in favour of his elder son, Tikka Sham-Singh, then a boy of seven. A jagir was assigned to him at Manur with a suitable allowance, and there he lived in retirement until his death in March, 1895. He had three sons, Sham-Singh, born 8th July, 1866. Bhuri-Singh, born 18th December, 1869, and Partap-Singh, born after his abdication.

Raja Sham-Singh, A.D. 1873—The young Raja was installed by General Reynell Taylor, Commissioner of Amritsar, on 7th October, 1873, Mian Autar-Singh being appointed Wazir. In the following January Colonel Blair Reid returned from furlough and resumed political charge of the State. The Raja being a minor supreme power was vested in the Superintendent of the Wazir, and their first concern was to make suitable arrangements for the education and training of the young Chief. Along with his brother, the Mian Sahib, he was placed under the care of a competent teacher, and no pains were spared to prepare him for the responsible position he was to fill. In April, 1874, Chamba was visited by Sir Henry Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; in March, 1875, the Raja was present at the Imperial Darbar in Delhi; and in 1876 he visited Lahore, with the other Chiefs, to meet the Prince of Wales, being the youngest ruling Chief present on that occasion. On 1st January, 1877, he took part in the great Proclamation Darbar at Delhi.

Meanwhile things had been going on quietly and prosperously in the State. Every effort had been made to develop its resources, and a fair measure of success had been attained. The revenue now stood at Rs. 2,00,000 and was expanding. A Land Revenue Settlement, begun by Colonel Reid in 1876, resulted in a considerable gain to the State finances. It brought to light a great deal of land which was either very lightly assessed or had entirely escaped observation, thus considerably increasing the area under assessment. On 5th March, 1877, Colonel Blair Reid retired. With three intervals of absence he had been uninterrupted charge of the State since 1863, and it would be difficult to over-estimate his services. Coming at a crisis in its history he found it in a state of chaos, and on his departure he make over to his successor one of the most prosperous and progressive principalities in the Province, with a full treasury and an administration organized on a sound basis. It may justly be said that to General Blair Reid the Chamba State is chiefly indebted for the prosperity which it has ever since enjoyed.

Colonel Reid was succeeded by Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., who did much to still further improve the lines of communication. An en-

tirely new road to Brahmaur was completed as far as the 20th mile; but the project was ultimately abandoned owing to the cost which it would have involved. On the other new roads one was carried from the capital to the Chuari Pass and the other to Khajiar.

In 1878 Mian Autar Singh retired from the office of Wazir. In the same year Mr. John Harvey, of the Punjab Educational Department, was appointed tutor to the Raja, and, on his promotion in 1881, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. G. W. Blaithwayt. Under the care of these gentlemen the Raja made satisfactory progress in his studies, and also acquired a taste for manly aports in which he greatly excelled.

On 7th October, 1879, Mr. Burney was succeeded by Captain C. H. T. Marshall, who retained charge till November, 1885. Under this officer the roads were still further improved, and a new Darbar Hall, which is named after him, was added to the Palace. Hop-growing was introduced in 1880 under European supervision, and the industry prospered and proved remunerative, both to the cultivator and the State. It continued to flourish till 1896, but was ultimately abandoned owing to the difficulties in the process of drying. The Pangi Valley was found to be specially adapted to hop-culture. Sericulture was also tried but did not prove a success.

In 1881 a Branch Dispensary was opened at Tissa, which proved a great boon to the people of that portion of the State. In the same year a Leper Asylum, commenced by the "Mission to Lepers" in 1876, was taken over by the State.

In February, 1883, the Raja was married to a grand-daughter of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, and in the same year to a cousin of the Raja of Sirmur.

In November, 1883, Chamba was visited by Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. In May, 1884, the Forest Lease came up for revision on the expiry of the first term of 20 years, and Government agreed to pay two-thirds of the profits to the State during the second term of the lease. The total revenue had now reached Rs. 2,50,000.

As the time drew near for the assumption of full powers the young Chief was initiated into the art of government, for which he showed considerable aptitude. He came of age in July, 1884, and in the following October was invested with full powers as a ruling Chief by Colonel C. A. McMahon, Commissioner of Lahore. Diwan Govind Chand was at the same time advanced to the office of Wazir, which had been vacant since 1878. The first year of his rule was uneventful, and on 3rd November, 1885, the entire burden of the administration was transferred to the Raja by the withdrawal of the Superintendent.

The Raja entered on his onerous and responsible duties with zeal and earnestness. Every department was kept under his own control and received his personal attention, and at the end of a year the Commissioner was able to report that "The Raja's personal interest in the management of his territory is real and its administration is satisfactory.

In January 1887, a Postal Convention was concluded which brought the State into direct relations with the Imperial Postal System, and resulted in a great expansion of the work of the Postal Department. Till then there had been only a Post Office in the Capital, but in that year branch offices were opened at Brahmaur, Lil, Sihunta, Bathri, Tissa, Bhandal and Pangi, thus linking up the different Wazarats of the State. A daily arrival and departure mail service was established in connection with each, except in the case of Pangi and Brahmaur, where the climate renders this impossible for more than six months in the summer. A special surcharged stamp was also introduced, which has been a source of revenue to the State.

The Judicial Department was reorganised on the British model but adapted to local conditions; civil and criminal appeals going from the subordinate to the higher courts, then to the Wazir, and finally to the Raja. In the Police Department the force was increased to 100 constables under the control of an official designated Kotwal. The Public Works Department was also reorganised and entrusted with the care of the roads and public buildings.

The work of the Medical Department continued to grow under the fostering care of the Raja, and no expense was spared to secure efficiency. The Hospital buildings, erected by Colonel Reid in 1875, were demolished in 1891 to make way for the present "Sham Singh Hospital," with accommodation for 40 in-patients, and fully furnished with all necessary medical and surgical appliances. The Branch Dispensary opened at Tissa in 1881, continued to attract an increasing number of patients.

Education was also fostered, and the advanced pupils were encouraged to prosecute their studies by the offer of scholarships in Chamba and on the plains.

A small military force was formed; it consisted of 300 infantry and 30 cavalry with 4 guns, and was accommodated in new and substantial barracks erected in the neighbourhood of the town.

Shortly after his investment with full powers the Raja initiated extensive, building operations and other improvements in the capital, which were continued over a series of years. Among these may be mentioned the erection of a new Court-House-Post Office, Kotwali, Hospital and Jail. A large part of the main bazar was also rebuilt and the Chaugan or public promenade within the town, levelled and extended, adding much to its attractions.

The Palace, most of which was old, was in a dilapidated condition. Its renovation was undertaken and the greater portion of it rebuilt. In addition to these improvements by the State, many new houses were erected in the town by private owners, and so great have been the changes in recent years that the capital has been transformed out of recognition, with a corresponding enhancement of its natural beauty.

In 1894 the old wire-suspension bridge over the Ravi was injured by a flood, and in the following year was replaced by a substantial iron suspension bridge at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees.

The year 1895 was marked by an agrarian agitation, which arose in the Bhattiyat Wazarat, and for a considerable time rendered it difficult for the State officials to collect the revenue and provide the necessary supply of coolies for State service. As, however, an inquiry into their grievances by the Commissioner of Lahore proved clearly that there was no good ground for complaint the ring leaders were arrested and punished and the agitation then subsided.

In January, 1898, Wazir Govind Chand was retired on pension, and the Raja's brother. Mian Bhuri Singh, was appointed to succeed him. From childhood the two brothers had been greatly attached to each other, and for some years before his appointment as Wazir the Mian Sahib had acted as Private Secretary to the Raja, and was thus fully conversant with every detail of the administration; and his nomination gave great satisfaction throughout the State. During the disturbances on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 the State made an offer of a large quantity of grain for the use of the troops. This offer, like others of a similar kind, was declined, but the loyalty to the British Crown which prompted it was fully appreciated and acknowledged by Government.

In September, 1900, the State was honoured by the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, who spent a week in Chamba. The Viceregal party were accommodated in the Residency which was tastefully furnished for them, and His Excellency was pleased to express his entire satisfaction with all the arrangements, and his appreciation of the Raja's efforts to make the visit a pleasant one.

In November 1901, Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, included Chamba in his cold weather tour, and expressed his gratification at the efficiency of the administration and the prosperous condition of the State. The revenue had now reached Rs. 4,00,000.

In September, 1902, the Raja was prostrated by a serious and prolonged illness, which was a cause of great anxiety throughout the State. The illness was all the more unfortunate, as preparations were then in progress for the Delhi Coronation Darbar, to which he had been invited. After his restoration to health, the Raja, finding himself unequal to the duties inseparable from his position, addressed Government privately and expressed a strong wish to be permitted to abdicate in favour of his brother, Mian Bhuri Singh. After some delay his abdication was accepted, in deference to his own desire, and, on 22nd January, 1904, this was notified in open Darbar by the Honourable Mr. A. Anderson, C.I.E., Commissioner of Lahore.

Bhuri Singh, A.D. 1904—On May, 1904, Mian Bhuri Singh, C.I.E., was, with all due ceremony, installed as Raja of Chamba by Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. For seven years the Mian Sahib had been associated with his brother in the administration, and discharged the duties of Wazir with such conspicuous ability as to earn the approval of Government. This was shown in 1902 when he had conferred on him the well deserved distinction of a Companionship of the Indian Empire, in recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to the State. His accession

to the gaddi was thus an event of deep significance. Highly cultured and of mature judgement, with wide administrative experience and an intimate knowledge of the State and its needs, Raja Bhuri Singh entered on a career of great promise as a Ruling Chief with every happy augury of prosperity and success.

Among other public works the Raja, soon after his accession, took in hand the widening of the roads in the vicinity of the capital and the improvement of the main lines of communication in other parts of the State, with rest-houses where none had been already built.

After his abdication Raja Sham Singh continued to reside in Chamba in the enjoyment of a liberal allowance. He had not fully recovered from the effects of his severe illness, but was in fair health and nothing untoward was anticipated. His sudden demise on 10th June, 1905, was thus quite unexpected, and caused sincere grief throughout the State. He was in the 39th year of his age, and at the time of his abdication had occupied the gaddi for 30 years.

On 1st January, 1906, His Highness the Raja received from the King Emperor the distinction of Knighthood in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; and this signal mark of favour gave keen gratification to his subjects.

In 1906 two new Guest Houses were erected, one in the town and the other in the suburb of Darogh. The Chamba Club with Reading Room and Library was also inaugurated.

In 1907 the Raja was present at the Viceregal Darbar in Agra to meet the Amir of Afghanistan.

In 1908 the negotiations with Government regarding the Forest Lease were concluded by the cancellation of the Lease and the restoration of the management of the forests to the State.

The operations in connection with the Water Supply and the installation of Electric Light in the town were completed in 1910 at a cost of Rs. 2,47,000, with great advantage to the convenience and comfort of the people.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 Raja Sir Bhuri Singh placed his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, and these services were recognised in 1919 by the bestowal of a Knighthood in the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Meanwhile the State had continued to prosper under Sir Bhuri Singh's conspicuously capable rule. The people were happy and contented, and the revenue had risen to Rs. 7,00,000. The various departments of the administration were fully organised, with every detail under the ruler's direct supervision and control, and the future seemed full of hope. There were, however, indications that the Raja's strenuous application to State affairs, with no one to share the burden was impairing his strength, though nothing of a serious nature was anticipated. Suddenly on 18th September, 1919, while engaged in his Court work, a grave collapse occurred. The disease—cerebral haemorrhage—ran a rapid course and in four days ended fatally.

The whole State was plunged into mourning by this unexpected calamity. Not in Chamba only was the Raja's death keenly felt; from all parts of India came letter of sympathy, paying high tributes to his memory both as a ruler and a friend. The loss to the State seemed irreparable.

Raja Sir Bhuri Singh had two sons and two daughters, and was succeeded by his elder son, Tikka Ram Singh.

The elder Princess was married to Tikka Brijmohan Pal of Kutlehr and the younger to Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir, now Maharaja of that State".

APPENDIX IV TO PART I

EXTRACT FROM PUNJAB STATES GAZETTEER. VOL. XXII-A, CHAMBA STATE, 1904 *BY DR. HUTCHISON* (PS. 261—266).

"There were separate Wazirs in Pangi and Brahmaur, but in the other parganas a Mahta and a Kotwal were appointed. These posts of Mahta and Kotwal were often held by men selected in the town, and they transacted the business of their respective parganas from the capital. These posts were more or less sinecures.

Administrative Divisions; Wizarats

The State naturally falls into five divisions as regards climate, people and products, and these form the five wizarats:—

1. Chamba or Sadr wizarat in the centre, containing the capital.
2. Churah wizarat to the north and north-west, bordering with Basohli and Bhadrawah in Jammu State.
3. Pangi wizarat, which comprises a portion of Lahul and is geographically distinct from the rest of the State.
4. Brahmaur or Gaderan, an old wizarat lying to the south and south-east of Chamba.
5. Bhattiyat wizarat, lying to the south and south-west of the Dhaula Dhar and adjoining Kangra and Gurdaspur.

General Administration and State Staff

The Civil and Criminal Courts of Justice are located at the capital where the higher officers of the State reside, and they are presided over by Judges with Ist class magisterial powers appointed by the Raja; and are under his supervision and control. The final Court of Appeal is that presided over by the Raja himself. Next after the Chief in authority is the Wazir, who has much the same functions as attached to the office in former times. In the Raja's absence he is invested with full charge of the State. Of the old titles that of Bakhshi is now held by the Chief Revenue Officer, through whom all revenue payments are made, and credited into the treasury. The title of Kotwal is now borne by the Superintendent of Police, who has functions analogous to those of the Thare da Kotwal of former times. All criminal cases in the capital or from the parganas pass through his hands, and he makes the preliminary investigation and forwards the record to the Sadr Court for disposal.

Wizarat Officials

Each of the five wizarats is under the control of a Wazir, who, however, is non-resident, and has the title only when on duty in his wizarat. In every wizarat there is a Court with civil and criminal powers, and the presiding officer is vested with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate, and can also hear and decide civil suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value. These Courts can receive, hear and investigate petitions regarding revenue, hear and can send up the cases with their opinions to the Sadr Court. Pangi and Brahmaur have Courts only in summer.

The Vakil of the State at Dalhousie, having jurisdiction separate from the Bhattiyat wizarat, exercises the same powers as the other Wazirs and holds his Court at Dalhousie under special arrangements with Government. He hears all cases within his jurisdiction, comprising the parganas of Bathri, Sherpur, Nagali, Chun, Hubar, etc., Cases which are beyond his powers are instituted in and decided by, the Courts at Chamba. Cases of parganas in Bhattiyat, other than those falling under the jurisdiction of the Vakil at Dalhousie are decided in the Court of the Bhattiyat wizarat.

Parganas

Each wizarat is subdivided into a certain number of parganas, or small administrative districts. The original designation of each administrative district was Mandala, as shown by the copper plate deeds. The present name pargana or ilaqa probably came into use during the period of Mughal ascendancy. It is a popular belief that the State was formerly subdivided into 84 of these mandalas or parganas, and there is good reason for thinking that this belief is well founded.

The State was considerably larger in former times than it is now, including as it did the provinces of Rihlu and Palam to the

south of the Dhaula Dhar, and Bhadrawah and Padar in the Chenab Valley. Even in 1846-47, when it came under British control there were still 72 parganas in the State (vide Vol. II, Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, pages 370, 371 and 372). The number has been much reduced since then by the amalgamation of two or more small parganas into one large administrative district, and now stands at 52. There were till recently 12 parganas in the Bhattiyat wizarat (where now there are only 10), hence the name 'Barah Bhattian'.

Each pargana has a State Kothi which is the headquarters and place of residence of the pargana officials when on duty. These Kothis differ much in size and general appearance, but most of the older ones have been erected according to a design very common in the State. This is a large square, measuring 20 or 30 yards on each side, with an open court-yard in the centre. The building is usually two or three storeys in height, and is divided into rooms and dalans or open verandahs. There is a principal entrance door, and a staircase in the court-yard leading to the upper storeys. Some of these Kothis are very ancient, several of them dating from the time of the Ranas. The more recently erected Kothis are of small size, and consist usually of a few rooms in line, with a verandah in front.

The work of each Pargana is carried on by a Char, a Likhnehara and a Batwal, called collectively Kardars or Kamdars. The jurisdiction of a Char is called Chari. The most ancient officials are probably the Char and the Batwal, and it seems certain that reference is made to them in the old title deeds, under the names Chata and Bhata. The office of Likhnehara is probably of more recent date. In certain places there is an office-bearer known as Chhota Char with jurisdiction separate from that of the Bara Char.

In former times the Char was the chief pargana official, and indeed, he is still generally regarded as such, though the tendency now is to look on the Likhnehara as having precedence, owing to his being responsible for the revenue and the accounts of the pargana. The Char had formerly much larger powers than now, being able to inflict a fine or imprisonment. The larger powers were withdrawn by the European Superintendents, except in the case of the officials at Brahmaur who in certain cases are allowed to impose a small fine. At the present time the pargana officials can only apprehend criminals and send them to Chamba for trial. In both civil and criminal cases they make the preliminary investigation. They also carry out all orders from the central authority, and provide coolies for State service as well as for travellers.

The other pargana office-bearers are subordinate to the Kardars, and their functions, including those of the Kardars, are as follows:—

1. *Char*—Already described.
2. *Likhnehara*—Keeps the revenue accounts, and does all clerical work.
3. *Batwal*—Carries out the orders of the Char and Likhnehara, holding under them a position analagous to that of the Hazre da Kotwal under the Raja in former times.
4. *Jhutiyar*—A servant under the orders of the Batwal. He carries out the orders of the Kardars conveyed through his immediate chief, the Batwal.
5. *Ugrahika*—A peon who collects the revenue demand under the Kardars.
6. *Jinsali*—Was in charge of the magazine of the pargana, an office now abolished.
7. *Pahri*—The guardian of the State Kothi, records, and the revenue, both cash and kind.
8. *Bhand*—Cooks the Kardars' food, and cleanses the utensils.
9. *Hali*—Keeps the Kothi clean and looks after the storage and safe-keeping of the grain.
10. *Kagadaru*—Carries letters.
11. *Lakarhar*—Supplies firewood to the Kothi.
12. *Ghiyaru*—Collects ghi from those who pay ghi as revenue.
13. *Dudhyaru*—Collects milk for officials.

Generally speaking, there is only one Kothi in each pargana; but in large parganas, which have been made up by the amalgamation of two or three smaller ones, there is more than one Kothi, and in each of them are separate Pahris, Halis and Jhutiyars.

In the parganas of the Sadr wizarat, outside the capital, the ordinary office-bearers Nos. 1 to 13 are in charge, excepting Nos: 6, 10, 12 and 13, which are now abolished.

In the Churah wizarat there used to be an officer, called Odhru, superior to the Kardars, in the parganas of Jhund, Bhalai, Kohal, Bhandal and Kihar. This post, along with Nos. 6, 10, 12 and 13, has now been abolished, but the others are maintained.

In the Pangi wizarat there used to be an officer, called Palasra below the Wazir; and subordinate to him were all the office-bearers Nos. 1 to 12 described above. The post of Palasra is now abolished, but the rest exist as elsewhere. In Pangi the Ugrahika is called Muqaddam, and he also does the work of a Jhutiyar, there being no separate office-bearer of that name.

In Pangi there are three Charis, viz., Kilar, Sach and Darwas, each under the management of a Char with a full staff. In spite of its being thus subdivided the whole of Pangi is regarded as one single pargana.

In Lahul the Char resides at Margraon and the Likhnehara at Tindi, each with a Muqaddam subordinate to him, but the Kothi in this ilaqa is at Udaipur. Most of this pargana is included in the jagir of the Rana of Tiloknath, which is therefore regarded as the headquarters.

In Brahmaur, there used to be an officer under the Wazir called Amin, but this post has been abolished. All the other posts, as in other parganas, have been maintained. The Ugrahikas of other parganas, the Muqaddams of Pangi and the Durbiyals of Brahmaur perform similar duties, as already described. The post of Jhutiyar is not unknown in Brahmaur proper, but his work is done by the Kotheru. There is also an additional office-bearer, called Ahru, below the Durbiyal. The Kotheru and Ahru are not paid servants of the State, but are allowed certain concessions and privileges in their wizarat. In former times there was an office-bearer named Pattuari, who had woollen blankets made for the Raja. The wool supplied for the blankets was realised from the people in lieu of revenue.

In Bhattiyat the office-bearers resemble in name and function those of Chamba and Churah, with the following exceptions:—

The parganas of Chun, Hubar and Chuari had each an officer called Odhru, and Tundi and Sihunta each in Amin, but these posts have now been abolished. They were superior to the Kardars. In Bhattiyat the Batwal is called Thareth; the Jhutiyar, Batwal; the Ugrahika, Muqaddam, and the Bhand, Jhiwar or Jhur.

The Wazir Odhru, Amin, Mahta, Kotwal, Char, Likhnehara and Batwal of the parganas formerly received no salary direct from the State, but were allowed to collect certain other emoluments, called rakm, over the revenue demand. This formed a separate charge of cash and kind on the malguzar. Each office-bearer, entitled to rakm, was obliged to pay a fixed amount in lieu thereof of the State. This payment went under the name of bachh. Such men were supplied with food free of charge, by the State.

The other petty office-bearers rendered service on payment; or in lieu of revenue on rent-free land, called bajoh; or in consideration of not rendering personal labour in the shape of begar, etc.

In some parganas, also where there was a scarcity of artisans, black-smiths, potters, etc., such workmen were granted bajoh land and their services taken without further payment in their respective parganas. All these forms of remunerations have now been discontinued, and every man is paid for his services in cash.

The State revenue, both in cash and kind, is realised in two instalments, and credited into the Treasury. All kinds of grain appropriate to each crop are accepted, but under the head an (anaj) if that occurs in the patta (lease, only barely, millet (kodra) and maize) are taken. Ghi is also collected in two instalments. Grain required for State use is brought to the capital and the surplus is sold at the mufassil Kothis."

APPENDIX V TO PART I

AN INTRODUCTION TO PAHARI PAINTINGS AND OTHER ART OBJECTS IN BHURI SINGH MUSEUM, CHAMBA.

By Shri V. C. Ohri

Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba was established for preserving the antiquities and ancient inscriptions found in Chamba and possesses a number of art objects, Pahari miniature paintings, sculptures alongwith specimens of wood carvings. Chamba Rumals and other miscellaneous art objects are exhibited in the museum.

Of all the collection of pahari miniature paintings in the museum is the most important for its quality and quantity. There are two broad schools of paintings in the pahari style (i) Basohli and (ii) Kangra besides Kulu and Bilaspur. The museum possesses exquisite specimens of the Basohli and Kangra Kalam, Kulu and Bilaspur schools of painting were only local and are not represented. The Basohli and Kangra styles were not confined only to the regions specified by their names but these styles were actually practised in a much wider area from the present province of Jammu to Garhwal. There are slight variations in paintings which are known as local idoms of Basohli Kalam and Kangra Kalam. Many of the states now merged into the union territory of Himachal Pradesh were centres of pahari miniature painting and some scholars in recent times gave even the name of Himachal painting in place of pahari painting. Origin of this style of painting is not adequately explained, though links with Mewar painting have been suggested.

The origin of miniature paintings in Chamba goes back to the middle of seventeenth century. The rule of Raja Chattar Singh (1664—90) had brought prosperity to Chamba and the cult of Vaishnavism for spread of which beginnings were made during the reign of Raja Prithvi Singh (1641—64) had created by them among people of the town deep affection and love for Krishna and Rama. The period of the reign of Raja Udai Singh (1680—1720 A.D) who was well read and a pleasure loving person. For adoration of Vishnu keeping of paintings showing events of the life of Rama and Krishna incarnations of Vishnu was considered essential. He had his palace walls decorated with such paintings. The museum does not possess specimens earlier to 1735—40 because museum collections of paintings is mainly by transfer from Raja's palace which was intentionally burnt by Raja Ugar Singh before fleeing away on arrival of Dalel Singh from Lahore with a force of Mughal troops. W. G. Archer in his book "Kangra painting" remarks about 1700, however, a gradual dispersal of Basohli artists had begun and, as a result not only were such northern states as Jammu, Bandaralta and Chamba affected but what is more significant for our purpose, the more Southernly one of Guler? The origin of Kangra painting style from Guler. Dr. M. S. Randhawa in his book "Basohli Painting" mentions that the primitive style of painting had got established in Chamba very early, and probably as early at Basohli itself. The Rajas of Chamba Umed Singh (1748—64), Raj Singh (1764—94), Jit Singh (1794—1808) and Charat Singh (1808—1844) being great patrons of art maintained their ateliers. The art of painting prospered during their reigns and many works of high quality were produced during the reign of the first three Rajas. There was much activity in painting that besides preparing thousands of paintings, walls of houses and shops had paintings.

Raja Bhuri Singh wisely opened a Museum here otherwise this collection also would have disappeared. Many pictures were taken away that it was a practice at Chamba to offer some paintings and a few Chamba Rumals to the visitors, visiting the State. Paintings presented by Raja Sham Singh in 1881 A.D. to traveller K.F. Von Ujfalvy are widely known as he published them in 1884 and one of them is in the Louvre Paris.

Some scholars such as J. C. French consider a separate school of painting of Chamba but it is still a disputed subject. Most of the scholars think it a branch of Basohli and Kangra schools of painting with slight modifications. By Kangra paintings it is not meant that the painting was prepared at Kangra. Karl Khandalavala says that the term Kangra Kalam is genric and writes in his book "Pahari Miniature Paintings"

"thousands and thousands of Kangra Kalam miniatures were certainly not painted in Kangra itself and in most cases it is impossible to decide the exact provenance without the task degenerating into sheer guess-work —while dealing with the vast number of miniatures in the standard style it must be remembered that more often than not it is an impossible task to locate the prevenance of a particular miniature. Certain idioms of the Kangra Kalam such as these of Guler, Chamba and Garhwal can on occasion be identified. But here again I wish to utter a note of warning these identifications should not be regarded as fool-proof unless there is some evidence to support them"—"that work with stylistic similarities appears to have been done in several states". Chamba's contribution in Kangra school of painting which is one of the greatest arts of the world, is a large one.

Many paintings from Chamba now decorate the important museums of the country and broad and at many places they are classified simply as Kangra painting with no knowledge of their actual prevenance. Chamba museum is important to house at one place an appreciable quantity of the paintings and a good number of them are masterpieces. The characteristics of most of the paintings prepared at Chamba and outside are common. Paintings were produced in more than one style. In some paintings certain peculiar characteristics are present. Kari Khandalavala has described these characteristics in his book "Pahari Miniature Paintings"—though painting in Chamba followed the general lines of the Kangra Kalam there are some miniatures in which local idiom is discernible. Perhaps it was peculiar to a small group of painters, as the number of paintings in this idiom does not appear to be large. Two miniatures in this Chamba idiom are reproduced in the present volume being a love scene and Radha dancing before Krishna. The main characteristic of this idiom is the facial type which is quite unmistakable. The mouth is noticeably small, the eyelids are curved, the eyebrows is arched into almost a quarter circle the chin is rounded and small, and the well-formed nose justs forward giving the face a perky appearance. In the fresces of the Rang Mahal palace a similar type of face though with a more rounded chin, is seen in several panels. One such face, from an unreproduced panel, is illustrated for comparison as enlarged.

Another characteristic of this Chamba idiom is the elongation of both male and female figures, at times to the point of exaggeration. The impression created is of excessive length from the neck to the feet, with the head rather abruptly perched on the neck. This elongation is seen in Radha dancing before Krishna in the figure of Radha and also in the figure of the man playing the tambourine. It should further be noted that the body from the waist to the knee is disproportionately short in comparison to the length of the leg from the knee to the ground. A third characteristic in this group of Chamba miniatures is the treatment of the background. The landscape takes the form of a series of fairly well defined arcs one above the arcs is seen a streak of pure white cloud with short ends. This treatment of the background can be observed best in love scene though it is also present in Radha dancing before Krishna. Sometimes the landscape background consists of a single semi-circular arc instead of a series of arcs; and above this single arc are white, fleecy Chinese clouds floating in a monochrome sky.

The characteristics mentioned can be seen in one or the other painting in the museum. Guler, a small state of Kangra has contributed much for the development of pahari miniature painting. Some authorities of repute on Pahari Art consider the origin of Kangra school of paintings from Guler but a few still held the view that the birth place of the style was Kangra state itself. On grounds of style and some Mss. searched out in recent years we know on certain grounds that Guler style has greatly affected the Chamba paintings which became possible due to movement of artists from there to Chamba. A number of such paintings of very high quality were prepared under this influence and the museum has a fairly big number of such paintings which on ground of style are named as "Paintings in Guler at Chamba.

The museum possesses three broad types of paintings. Firstly those which are in Basohli style. In the second category are the paintings prepared when standard Kangra Kalam had not fully evolved and due to dispersal of artists trained in the Mughal school of the first-half of Eighteenth century new style of painting was developing in the hills because of fusion with the then art tradition of the hills and the artists had to handle strange themes in new environments. The dispersal was caused by the attack of Nadir

Shah in 1739 when life and property were not safe in the plains. The paintings falling under the third category are named after the famous Kangra School of Painting.

Besides some paintings on miscellaneous themes and paintings of hill chiefs big part of the paintings of the first category are of Bhagavata Purana (Krishna Bala Charitra) and a good number of paintings from the Ramayana set. Basohli paintings are characterised by the boldness and frankness is expressing their themes, their burning colours, the savage vitality and the peculiar manner in which faces of men and women are depicted. Their simplicity has a direct appeal. However soon Chamba painting of the Basohli Kalam became refined. Border of the paintings of Bhagavata Purana set is in deep red which is also a characteristic of Basohli painting. The Ramayana paintings in Chamba idiom of Basohli Kalam is more delicate. Composition with systematic depiction of trees, birds and other animals is also good. Ornate architecture shown in the paintings indicate the development of the primitive Basohli style and the external influence over them. The period of the Bhagavata Purana set is definitely known, the last painting of these series in which Krishna is shown installing Ugarsena his maternal grandfather as King of Mathura, contains the following inscription in Tankri:—

ग्र सने की माज दित्ता .....श्री मियें समसेर सिंघे लिखाया त्रखाणे लैहरूरा लिखिया संवत ६६ माघ प्र २५ सुभ ।

"Ugarsena installed as King. Painted by Lohru Carpenter for Mian Shamsher Singh, Twenty-fifth day of Magh Samvat 33."

The year is given by Sastar Samvat in which figure of hundred is always omitted. On conversion the date comes to 9th February 58. Style of painting, gherdar and long Jama of the Farrukhsiar period (1713—19) and the style of wearing of turban in the late period of the Aurangzeb's reign which one finds in the painting leave no doubt that the set was completed on the 9th February, 1758. The artist must have started the work about 2 years earlier which time they normally spent in preparing a set of about 25 paintings. Mian Shamsher Singh of the inscription is none else but younger brother of Raja Umed Singh (1748—64) who is known to us as Sher Singh according to the History of the Punjab Hills States by Hutchison and Vogel. Gold is used in good quantity in the set which is proof of the set having been prepared for a royal personage and fairly large number of the paintings in the set requiring to employ an artist or artists for such a long time also lends support to this belief. It is interesting to note that still there are some persons descendant from a common family in Chamba Town practising both the jobs of painter and carpenter. Their forefathers were settled here by a Raja of Chamba allowing them tax-free land and even free houses. Lohru was an ancestor of that family. With this we have a definite ground about the Basohli type of paintings in Chamba. Paintings in Basohli style of the Ramayana series are more refined than the Bhagavata Purana set and indicate clearly development in many respects leading to the conclusion that the Ramayana paintings pertain to the period Circa-1765—70 A.D.

Some of the paintings of the second category are of a highly refined quality. The masterpieces are contained in an album of Anirudha-Usha series. This album of paintings was also included in the Royal Exhibition held at London in the wake of Independence and also at the exhibition held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi in 1948. The painting intitled Usha's Dream of this set is very beautiful.

In this style of paintings drawing is precise and figures are sensitively depicted—Portraiture is skillful with flusitive characterisation with use of rich colours and drawing.

In this third category are the paintings of the Kangra Kalam which is rightly considered as one of the greatest style of paintings in India and is famous for its subtlety, delicacy and refinement. Paintings of Bhagavata Purana (RUKMANI VIVAH) part of Ramayana set, Krishna-Sudama and Hamir-Hath series portraits of Hill Chiefs and a good number of other themes are in Kangra Kalam. The workmanship in them is of high excellence. Their flowing rhythmical lines, simple unaffected naturalism and lovely feminine forms invoke admiration. The poetical themes of romantic love in the Bhagavata Purana set (RUKMANI VIVAH) and Sita accompanying Rama in his exile are beautifully shown in these paintings.

Emperor Jahangir was the first to commission artists to prepare paintings of birds, animals and plants. In the hills this however, seems not to have been taken up before Nineteenth century. Starting from

the painting of Gods and Goddesses and their various DHAYANS and achievements described in Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagavata Purana, Shiv Purana, the stere for India pictorial themes, portraits of hill chiefs and paintings of domestic scenes were also prepared and by the beginning of the Nineteenth century paintings of birds and animals came to be popular. The museum possesses few specimens. Paintings of Hawk are skilfully drawn.

On account of unstable political conditions the art of miniature painting deteriorated. The decay was hastened due to influx of products of an industrial custodian of Europe. The chiefs of the hill states were also not as independent as before and felt themselves more delighted in articles from Europe which resulted in withdrawal of patronage. The museum keeps some specimens of the above period showing degeneration of the figures in them are squat and stiff. Drawing is poor and colours blatant. W.G. Archer has rightly remarked that painting which had persisted in the Panjab Hills and Rajasthan became by 1870 mere archaic relic.

Three oil paintings in the museum belonging to the closing years of the Nineteenth century are of Raja Sri Singh (1844—79) Raja Gopal Singh (1870--73) and Raja Sham Singh (1873—1904). The first two are by Narottam of Mandi who was a good portrait painter doing work with medium of oil paint yet retaining some ideas of miniature painting. Portrait of Raja Sham Singh is painted against a silhoutted background by an European Artist naming Coates.

Sculptures in the museum belong to mediaeval period and are in relief except a few. A large collection consists of fountain slabs carved with quint figures and decorative devices evocative of many ideas. Calico printers and other designers get much inspiration from them. The carvings though unsophisticated are endowed with the vitality of primitive Folk Art. In this part of the hills covered slabs which were placed near fountains are available in large number almost in every village. This was a sort of folk art of the period and is therefore an index of the culture and belief of these times. In several cases these fountains slabs bear inscriptions from which it appears that they were as a rule erected by Ranas considering this a pious act for the future bliss of deceased relatives (PARLOKARTHAM). Fountains were constructed in the names of parents, brother and even wife and husband. Earliest specimens in the museum belong to the period 10th or 11th Century A.D.

As mentioned above the sculptures in the museum are not classical and the intellectuality which characterizes the Gupta sculptures is lacking. After the Gupta period when separatism asserted itself in India, degeneration of the plastic art also started. The sculpture's art became mechanical and thus the style was formal. Though some pieces are gracefully modelled (e.g. images of Vishnu seated on Garuda and Brahma) the sculptures in the museum from point of view of spiritual expression are of medium quality but their importance lies on the ground of iconography. Out of the set of Vishnu incarnations, images of Matsya and Kachhapa being in purely theriomorphic form are rare. The sculptures of Mahishasurmurdani (Durga) and Nr Varaha are marked with moving force. A sculpture of Siva from Mahasu though rough in execution is endowed with an expression of contentment (PRASANNATA).

The sculpture of Parasurama has four arms and in this form his images are very rare. Agnipurana describes a four armed image of this incarnation of Vishnu with the attributes of a bow, an arrow, a sword and a battle-axe. The specimen in the museum is very important as it resembles this description to a great extent. It possesses the attributes of a bow, an arrow, a conch and a battle-axe.

He was Avesavatara (possessed temporarily by Vishnu) and the symbol of Avatarhood was the bow. The Avatarhood left him as soon as Raghava Rama, son of Dasaratha appeared on the scene and it passed to the latter for which Sant Tulsi Dass says:—

राम रमापति कर धनु लेहू। खैंचहु मिटै मोर सन्देहू ॥
देत चाप आपुहि चलि गयऊ। परसुराम मन सिसमय भयऊ ॥

In this part of the country with extensive forests it is only natural that wood should be largely used for building purposes both in dwelling houses and of a more ornamental character such as temples. The work of wood-carvings done in the Hindu period is of high excellence. The museum does not possess specimen of the period but in Himachal Pradesh there are temples those of Lakshmi Devi, Shakti Devi and Mirkula Devi at Brahmaur; Chitrari and Lahaul of Seventh Century and Twelfth Century containing exquisite work of wood-carvings

The art of wood carving has been constantly declining. The specimens kept in the museum belong to 18th to 19th centuries which are carved with mixed patterns of Hindus and Muhammadans. Geometrical designs and cusped arches under which the figures are placed are indications of Mohammadan influence. The figures carved on them resemble the Basohli style of painting. Influence of Mughal Art is clearly visible. On the whole these specimens give a pleasing effect. One deer from village Swai exhibited in the museum has carvings in an indigenous style and contains some scenes from the life of more than hundred years old society drawn in a primitive manner.

Chamba Rumals (embroidered cloth) have world-wide recognition. Though embroidery was not strange here and we find embroidered dress on figures carved on fountain slabs belonging to tenth to twelfth centuries the form for which Chamba Rumals are famous is the outcome of the activity of painting. Embroidery with accuracy in painting was attempted and this has been so skilfully done that one can easily recognise the faces of the Rajas depicted by comparison with their contemporary paintings. Colour scheme in them is also very pleasing. Worthy of note is the fact that both the sides of the Chamba Rumals are exactly the same. The embroidery was done through unspun fibres of silk. The writer was told by an aged lady that great care was taken in selection of colours and sometimes they used to find the selection of colours very difficult and would approach another lady well-versed in the art for guidance with the words:—

मेरे रूमाले दी बन्नी रूलीगई दी है।

The delicate work has been done by women. However before taking up embroidery, design and figures on the cloth were drawn first in lines through ink by painters. There are in fact very few art museums which do not possess Chamba Rumals. Embroidered Rumals were also prepared at Jammu, Basohli and Kángra etc. but the nomenclature Chamba Rumals had got recognition like Kangra-painting. The museum possess an interesting collection of Chamba Rumals of the period of Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries.

The museum also possesses some ornaments prepared in the local indigenous manner which collection will soon be augmented. The goldsmith in India till recently was dependant for designs printed in European countries. Thanks for the works done by the Indian Handicrafts organisation that taste has been created for indigenous designs in India as well as abroad and the people of that organisation value much this type of collection of the museum. Some pieces of Chamba chapals and shoes in the museum are also of interest and more interesting is to know about the origin of Chamba chapals which has found favour with many. A Britisher possibly Superintendent Chamba State in the Nineteenth century wanted to have a footwear for his hot weather requirement. Means of communications in these days were difficult. He gave instructions to a local shoemaker who prepared a footwear as he understood the instructions and the result was creation of a Chamba chapal which of course was improved and slightly modified after some years—Ladies of the shoemakers families decorate chapals and other shoes with embroidery which is skilfully done and it gives a very pleasing effect.

Some pieces like purses prepared by Gaddies and horse-hair bangles and rings which are prepared for tourists at Chamba are also on show in the museum. Bangles and rings are prepared by using bamboo as base on which horse hair is woven in numerous geometrical designs.

According to Dr. Randhawa painting in Chamba can be divided into four distinct phases. The first one is the Basohli phase (1720—1764) which ended with the rule of Umed Singh. Paintings of the Bhagavata Purana and the Ramayana in the Bhuri Singh reign are included in this phase. The comes the Guler Chamba phase (1770—1808) which began with the rule of Raj Singh and ended with Jit Singh. During his period artists from Guler viz. Nikka and Ram Lal migrated to Chamba and painted a number of paintings including portraits of the rulers which have Guler features. Then came the Sikh phase (1820—1850) to which paintings of Raja Charhat Singh can be ascribed. During the rule of Sri Singh (1844—1870) there was a revival of Chamba style by one Tara Singh who painted a Ramayana series and also participated in the work of fresco paintings of Rang Mahal.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

These include—

General Population Tables—A Series

General Economic Tables—B Series (i)

Household Economic Tables—B Series (ii)

Social and Cultural Tables—C Series

Migration Tables—D Series

(Not printed in this hand book)

Housing Tables—E Series

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—SCT Series

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO CENSUS TABLES

CHAMBA DISTRICT

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 –

(i) In snowbound areas of Chamba District from 5th September to 21st September (sunrise), 1960.

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

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

2. The Census tables included in Part II of this District Handbook are broadly given under six. A brief description of these tables is given here. Each table starts with the data for the district followed in many tables by the tehsils and sub-tehsils which are placed in the order of their location code numbers fixed by their geographical situation. D series Migration Tables are not given in this hand-book and may be seen in Himachal Pradesh 1961 Census Report Part II C.

(1) General Population Tables—A Series

3. There are four General Population Tables in this series for this district These are basic population tables and useful to study the variation of population, sex ratios and size of the tehsils and district.

Table A-I

4. This table presents area, density, number of villages and towns, occupied residential houses and population. Figures have been given for the district, each tehsil and town. Area figures given are as supplied by the Union Territory, Land Records.

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

App. I

6. This shows the territorial changes that have taken place since 1951. Units which have undergone some change in area in the decade have only been shown here.

App. II

7. *Houseless 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 wandering tribes, tramps, sadhus, beggars and vagrants were enumerated on the night of the 28th February, from the 2nd to 4th March, 1961 in the non-snowbound area and from 21st to 23rd September 1960 in the snowbound areas of the district.

8. *Institutional population*—Institution means any penal, charitable or mental institution, hostel, hotel, hospital, sarai, dharamshala, temple-sarai, rest house, asharam, police mess, labour 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 common consent of its members. The appendix shows tehsil-wise figures for the Houseless Population and Institutional Population separately.

Table A-II

9. This table furnishes data on the population of the district for the 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 A-III

10. This table gives figures for the number and population of villages and further distribution of inhabited villages classified in the various population groups, which are: Less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999. There are no villages beyond this last range of population in the district.

Table A-IV

11. This table shows the growth of towns since 1941 Census It shows population for the last three Censuses. This also furnishes area, decade variation and percentage decade variation. There is only one Town—Chamba —in the district.

(2) GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES—B SERIES (i)

12. These tables show the distribution of population by economic activities correlated with sex, age and educational levels. The classification by economic activity is first as workers and non-workers. The workers are then classified into nine broad industrial categories of economic activity. Table B-VII A and B show the classification of workers by secondary work.

13. A person is classified as worker if—

(a) in case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., he has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season; 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 works, has been done on the basis of their principal works, i.e. the works which consume 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'.

Table B-I

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

Table B-III A and B

18. These tables give break-up of workers in nine industrial categories and non-workers by educational levels. Material for the rural and urban areas has been presented separately.

19. *Industrial classification*—Industry of 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.

The nine industrial categories of workers shown in Tables B-I and B-III conform to the I.S.I.C. industry divisions as follows:—

Industrial category of Workers	I.S.I.C. Industry Division
I. Cultivator II. Agricultural Labourer	Minor groups 000, 001, 002, 003 and 004 from Division 0.
III. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	Division 0 except minor groups 000 to 004 and Division 1.
*IV. Household Industry	Division 0 except minor groups 000 to 004, Divisions 1, 2 & 3.
V. Manufacturing	Divisions 2 and 3.
VI. Construction	Division 4.
VII. Trade and Commerce	Division 6.
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	Division 7
IX. Other Services	Divisions 5, 8 and 9.

*A Household Industry is defined as 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. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Table B-IV—A

20. This table gives the distribution of workers engaged in household industry by status of employment and by industry divisions and major groups of I.S.I.C. (Appendix-I). Material is presented for the district and tehsils. For tehsils, the figures by I.S.I.C. divisions only have been given. Major groups of household industry which do not have any workers in the district are not shown. Columns 7 and 8 show the workers at their own household industry. Either they are employers, single workers or family workers in those household industries. 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 B-IV—B

21. This table gives distribution of all workers other than those working in industrial categories I, II and IV, by I.S.I.C. divisions and major groups (Appendix-I) and by employment status. Material is presented for the district as above. For tehsils, presentation of figures is by I.S.I.C. divisions only. Classification of workers by employment status is in four classes—employer, employee, single worker and family worker.

Table B-IV—C

22. This table presents the employment position in all sectors of economy other than cultivation in the district. It shows the distribution of all workers except in categories I and II, by industry division, 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 separately for household industry and non-household industry-major or minor groups which do not have any workers in the district are not shown. For tehsils the figures by I.S.I.C. divisions only have been given.

23. Tables B-V and B-VI show the distribution of workers by occupation according to the National Classification of Occupation (N.C.O.) which is reproduced here as Appendix-II to this note.

24. *Occupational classification*—Classification of a worker is the function which he performs in any branch of 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 B-V

25. This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in categories I and II by N.C.O. divisions and groups (Appendix-II). For each N.C.O. division or group the workers are shown by a category-wise break-up of their industry. Material presented is for the district.

Table B-VI

26. This table is presented only for the total urban area of the district. The table gives the distribution of workers except those in industrial categories I and II cultivation, classified by occupational divisions (Appendix-II) sex, broad age-groups and educational levels.

Table B-VII—A

27. This table shows workers engaged in principal work 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 consuming second larger portion of his time as secondary work. The secondary work is shown in the table classified only in three broad categories, viz., IV at household industry, I as cultivator and II as agricultural labourer. The breakup 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 B-VII—B

28. This table presents workers engaged in non-household industry categories III and V to IX as principal work (P.W.) and doing some additional work (A.W.) in household industry is classified by I.S.I.C. divisions and major groups. Similarly is classified principal work. Material is presented for the district as such and for the tehsils/sub-tehsils the presentation by the figures is by I.S.I.C. divisions only.

Table B-VIII—A

29. This table presents the distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels. The number of unemployed have been split up into persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Material is presented for urban area of the district.

Table B-VIII—B

30. Distribution of unemployed aged 15 and above in rural areas only are given in this table by sex and educational standard. The break-up of educational levels is not so elaborate as in the previous table. The data has been given down to tehsil level.

Table B-IX

31. 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 tehsil level.

(3) HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES—B SERIES (II)

32. Tables B-X to XVII present the economic activity of the households as units. They relate to:—

(i) the size of or interest in land cultivated land/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.

These tables prepared from the household schedules on 20 per cent sample of all the households in the district.

33. *Cultivation* here includes cultivation both as owners and tenants. Size of land shown is of operational holding, i.e., 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 fruit growing or occupying orchards or growers or working for plantation.

34. *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. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Table B-X

35. 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 has been shown to the tehsil level.

Table B-XI

36. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Ten size-groups of land are shown horizontally and the interest in land vertically of 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 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 separately for the district, each tehsil and urban areas.

Table B-XII

37. This table shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation only, classified by size of land cultivated and the number of family workers and hired workers. The material is presented for the district as well as for the tehsils.

Table B-XIII

38. This table presents the distribution of sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land cultivated and then cross tabulated by the nature of 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. The I.S.I.C. major groups pertaining to household industries having less than 10 per cent of the figures of the respective divisions have been shown in an appendix to the table.

Table B-XIV—A

39. This table gives the distribution of sample households engaged only in household industry according to the number of workers engaged. The household industries classified according to the I.S.I.C. (code numbers of divisions 0, 1 and 2 & 3 and their major groups) are given with their standard descriptions. The material is presented for the district.

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

Table B-XIV—B

41. This table gives the distribution of sample households engaged in household industry only classified by industry minor groups for the household industry. The material is presented for the district only but for total rural and urban areas separately.

Table B-XV

42. 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. Data has been presented down to the rural areas of tehsils.

Table B-XVI

43. 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 'A' combined with cultivation and 'B' without cultivation presentation for rural and urban areas separately. Major groups of household industries having less than 10 per cent of the figures of the respective divisions have not been given in the table but are shown in the Appendix to the table.

Table B-XVII

44. This table gives the distribution of sample households classified by their size and by economic activity. Households working in cultivation are further classified by size of land cultivation. The material is presented for the district.

(4) Social and Cultural Tables—C Series

45. These tables relate to family composition of sample households (based on 20 per cent sample) age and marital status, age and educational level, mother tongue, religion and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately classified by illiterates and literates and by the nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

Table C-I

46. This table is of sociological interest and presents the distribution of 20 per cent 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 households classified by economic activity. For cultivation, the sample households are further classified by size of land cultivated.

Table C-II

47. 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 tehsils.

Tables C-III—A, B and C

48. These three tables present 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. Classification by educational levels is more elaborate in table C-III Part B in respect of urban areas. These tables give 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 C-V

49. This table presents the number of persons, males and females speaking particular languages as mother tongues. The languages returned are given in this table in alphabetical order. This table has been prepared upto tehsil level.

50. "Mother-tongue" is defined as a language spoken by the person's mother to the person in his childhood or mainly spoken in the household. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the mother-tongue is the language usually spoken by the mother.

51. Like table C-IV on single year age returns table C-VI on bi-lingualism is not given in this hand-book. These are printed in Part II-E of Himachal Pradesh 1961 Census Report.

Table C-VII

52. This table presents distribution of population by religion. Six main religions have been shown in their alphabetical order. All other religions returned in the Census are combined in the group 'Others'. Material is presented down to tehsil level.

Tables C-VIII—A and B

53. These are general tables prepared for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes classified by literacy and economic activity. Classification by economic activity is the same as in the table B-I. These have been prepared down to tehsil level.

(5) Housing Tables—E Series

54. There are five tables in this series. Four of them E-I, II, IV and V, 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 table E-III relates to industrial establishment and shows the number of establishments and the number of workers for each industry, classified by I.S.I.C. divisions major groups and minor groups.

55. The five tables of this series were 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 part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school etc., with a separate entrance'.

Table E-I

56. This table presents the distribution of houses classified by uses to which they are put. The various uses are shown in columns 5 to 16. Houses which were not being used for any purpose at the time of house-listing were treated as vacant. The last category of 'Others' includes all houses not included in columns 4 to 15, prominent among them being cattle-sheds, garages, store houses, water sheds etc. Material is presented for the district and tehsil.

Table E-II

57. This table presents the distribution of sample households in the district by the tenure of houses occupied by them. Tenure here 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 and dwellings with other uses.

This table was prepared from the house-lists and on a 20 per cent sample.

Table E-III

58. This table has been prepared from houselists and presents distribution of houses used as factories and workshops. The (Indian) Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix-I) has been adopted to classify the industrial establishments according to the products manufactured, processed or repaired in them. The kind of fuel or power used and the size of employment in the establishments have also been shown in the table.

59. The table like all other E-Series Tables has been prepared down to tehsil/sub-tehsil level, but printing has been confined upto district level. Printing down to tehsil/sub-tehsil level would have taken more space. For the benefit of the readers, statistics about industries, extracted from the houselists, arranged in a run on form for total, rural and urban areas of each tehsil/sub-tehsil separately in ascending order of I.S.I.C. 'Minor Groups', showing the total number of establishments, (workshops and factories) within brackets next to each 'Minor Group' are printed in an appendix to the table. Similarly the figures for each village and town are being provided.

Table E-IV

60. This table presents distribution of 20 per cent sample households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by wall and roof material. Material of wall is material out of which most of the walls of the house are constructed. Where a house has separate portions 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 buildings, the intermediate floor is treated as the roof of the lower storey.

Table E-V

61. This table gives the distribution of 20 per cent sample households 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.

62. A 'room' has four walls with a door and a roof overhead and is not less than 6′ × 6′. Un-enclosed varandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed, etc., which are not ordinarily used for residential purposes are not treated as rooms. Households with no regular rooms are shown in columns 7 to 9 of the table.

63. This table relates only to the family households. Institutional households like hostels, boardings, prisons, etc., are not shown here.

(6) Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—SCT Series

64. These tables are specially prepared for the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district. These castes are tribes are listed in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 issued vide Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. SRO 2477-A dated the 29th October, 1956 (see Appendix-III to this note). Under the Constitution, the State has to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections 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.

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

Table SCT-I—A

66. This table shows the distribution of Scheduled Castes population by economic activity. Material is presented for each Scheduled Caste separately. Scheduled Castes are arranged in an alphabetical order. Classification by economic activity is in the same nine categories as in the table B-I. The last group of castes 'Unclassifiable' is of persons who were returned as belonging to Scheduled Castes but in whose case the names of the Scheduled Castes concerned were not stated.

67. Columns 27 to 30 of the table 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 SCT-I—B

68. 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 nine industrial classification as in the table B-I. The last group of the tribes 'Unclassifiabe' is of persons who were returned as belonging to Scheduled Tribes but in whose case the names of the Scheduled Tribes concerned were not stated.

Tables SCT-II—A & B

69. 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.

Tables SCT-III—A (i) and (ii)

70. These tables show the literacy and educational levels for each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. The table presents material for the district.

Table SCT-III—B (i) and (ii)

71. These tables show the literacy and educational levels for each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the rural areas of the district.

Table SCT-IV—A

72. This table presents the distribution of population for 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 SCT-IV—B

73. This table presents the distribution of population for each Scheduled Tribe by religion. The data is given for rural and urban areas separately.

Tables SCT-V—A and B

74. These tables show the households of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land 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 the table B-XI. The tables were prepared from the Census household scheduled on 20 per cent sample. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

Table SC-I

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

Table ST-I

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

Table ST-II

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

APPENDIX I

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)

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 production 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 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)

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	MINOR GROUPS	
0	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 arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other ramg	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane 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 thatching grass, etc.	007
	Prodution 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 plantation crops 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 forest	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
02	Forestry and Logging—	
	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 for games propagation	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, 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
	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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	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 tobacoo	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 mill	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in power loom	254
	Wool weaving in hand loom	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256
26	Textile—silk—	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260
	Dying 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 hand loom	264
	Printing of silk textile	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266
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 material, 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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2.	3
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden Products—	
	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 products	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products *not* covered above	289
29	Paper and Paper Products—	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, 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 firbes and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board hand made	291
	Manufacture of products, such as 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 publisbing 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	324
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326
33	Chemical and Chemical Products—	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not eisewhere 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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	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
	Manufacture 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
	Manufacture 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 armaments	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, platiri g 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 road rollers, tractors	371
	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, opthalmic 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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	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 telephones 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	Eletricity 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
	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
	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
61	Wholesale 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, mobil oil & 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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	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 straw and 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
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 headwear	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, 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 including curio 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
	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

APPENDIX I—contd.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Transporting by boat, streamer, 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 corps and volunteer corps	800
	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 organisations, 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 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 homeopathic 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 rendred 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, muktear, 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 of those rendered by news-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

APPENDIX I—concld.

(INDIAN) STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (I.S.I.C.)—*concld.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
1	2	3
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisation such as rate payers association, club, library	861
	Community services such 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
88	Personal Services—	
	Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
	Services rendered to 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 OCCUPATION (N.C.O.)

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

10 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 Administrators, and Executive Officials, Goverment

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 Boatsman

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineer

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

64 Drivers, Road Transport

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway

66 Inspectors Supervisors, 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.

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION (N.C.O.)—*concld.*

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, Plasterers 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.

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES—A SERIES

TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

NOTES—1. In col. 3 Area figures given are as supplied by the Union Territory, Land Records.

2. Conversion ratio for col. 3(*a*) and 3(*b*) is 1 Sq. Mile—2·59 Sq. Km.

3. The Sq. Km. in col. 3(*b*) and density figures in col. 4 of urban areas of Tehsil, District are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimals obtained by adding the area of the town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the Tehsil, District totals tally.

4. In Chamba District there are 9 villages, which are uninhabited according to revenue papers, but have houseless population, which adds to 652 (497 males and 155 females).

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per Square Mile	Number of Villages		Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential Houses	Population		
		Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHAMBA DISTRICT	**Total**	**2,656·1**	**6,879·3**	**79**	**1,123**	**572**	**1**	**36,091**	**210,579**	**110,700**	**99,879**
	Rural	**2,655·2**	**6,877·0**	**76**	**1,123**	**572**	..	**34,984**	**201,970**	**105,990**	**95,980**
	Urban	**0·9**	**2·3**	**9,460**	..	..	**1**	**1,107**	**8,609**	**4,710**	**3,899**
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	607·6	1,573·7	93	378	192	..	10,263	56,270	29,531	26,739
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	889·9	2,304·8	13	90	134	..	1,633	11,678	6,154	5,524
3. Chamba Tehsil	Total	394·1	1,020·7	175	241	64	1	11,108	68,897	35,687	33,210
	Rural	393·2	1,018·4	153	241	64	..	10,001	60,288	30,977	29,311
	Urban	0·9	2·3	9,460	..	..	1	1,107	8,609	4,710	3,899
Chamba (M.C.)	*Urban*	*0·91*	*2·36*	*9,460*	..	..	*1*	*1,107*	*8,609*	*4,710*	*3,899*
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	252·2	653·2	191	308	37	..	9,332	48,109	25,223	22,886
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	512·3	1,326·9	50	106	145	..	3,755	25,625	14,105	11,520

(M.C.)—Municipal Committee

APPENDIX I

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Statement showing 1951 territorial units constituting the present set-up of CHAMBA DISTRICT

(Only those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951, have been shown below)

District/Tehsil	1951 Territorial Unit	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Ne area†	
		Brief description	†Area in Sq. Miles	†Area in Sq. Km.	Brief description	†Area in Sq. Miles	†Area in Sq. Km.	Gain (+) Loss (—) Sq. Miles	Gain (+) Loss (—) Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CHAMBA DISTRICT									
Chaurah Tehsil	Chaurah Tehsil	*5 villages transferred from Chamba Tehsil.	2·0	5·2	..	..	..	(+)2·0	(+)5·2
Chamba Tehsil	Chamba Tehsil	..	..	..	*5 villages transferred to Chaurah Tehsil	2·0	5·2	(—)2·0	(—)5·2

*Villages Khaproof, Jandhrar, Khanri, Rela and Kathwani—Serial Nos. 411, 412, 413, 414 and 415 respectively of Chamba Tehsil in 1951 District Census Handbook

†Area according to latest determination, 1951 area not available.

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—House and Institutional Population

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CHAMBA DISTRICT	**Total**	**2,288**	**1,872**	**416**	**911**	**779**	**132**
	Rural	**2,286**	**1,870**	**416**	**537**	**496**	**41**
	Urban	**2**	**2**	..	**374**	**283**	**91**
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	409	329	80	372	367	5
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	340	327	19	27	21	6
3. Chamba Tehsil	Total	127	81	46	461	351	110
	Rural	125	79	46	87	68	19
	Urban	2	2	..	374	283	91
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	200	162	38	13	11	2
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	1,206	973	233	38	29	9

TABLE A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Percentage Decade variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CHAMBA DISTRICT	1901	127,834	—	—	66,474	61,360
	1911	135,873	+ 8,039	+ 6·29	70,612	65,261
	1921	141,867	+ 5,994	+ 4·41	74,230	67,637
	1931	146,870	+ 5,003	+ 3·53	76,059	70,811
	1941	168,908	+22,038	+15·01	88,729	80,179
	1951	176,050	+ 7,142	+ 4·23	92,797	83,253
	1961	210,579	+34,529	+ 19·61	110,700	99,879

A-II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

APPENDIX

District showing 1951 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1951, changes in area and the populations involved in those changes

District	Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1952		1951 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1951	Population in 1951 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1961	Net increase or decrease between cols. 7 and 8
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chamba	2,656·1	6,879·3	210,579	3,135·0 (—478·9)	8,119·7 (—1,240·4)	176,050	176,050	..

TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Note:—In Chamba District there are nine villages wihch are inhabited according to revenue papers, but have houseless population which adds up to 652 (497 males and 155 females). All these villages fall under category of "Less than 200".

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total No. of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 2,000 Population												
					Less than 200 Population			200—499 Population			500—999 Population			1,000—1,999 Population			
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	Number	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
CHAMBA DISTRICT	1,123	201,970	105,990	95,980	740	39,843	36,215	343	52,917	48,618	40	13,230	11,147	..	..	..	
1. Chaurah Tehsil	378	56,270	29,531	26,739	287	15,822	14,428	90	13,091	12,149	1	618	162	..	..	..	
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	90	11,678	6,154	5,524	74	3,719	3,333	16	2,435	2,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Chamba Tehsil	241	60,288	30,977	29,311	99	6,261	5,936	124	19,161	18,036	18	5,555	5,339	..	..	..	
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	308	48,109	25,223	22,886	226	11,100	9,997	76	11,952	11,046	6	2,171	1,843	..	..	..	
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	106	25,625	14,105	11,520	54	2,941	2,521	37	6,278	5,196	15	4,886	3,803	..	..	..	

There is no village in the district within the population range 1,000—1,999 and above.

TABLE A-IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941

Notes :—(1) Area figures supplied by the Union Territory; Land Records.
(2) Conversion ratio for area figures is 1 Sq. Mile—2·56 Sq. Km.

District	Name of Town and Area	1961 Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS V—(5,000—9,999) Town						
CHAMBA	**Chamba**	**M.C.**	**1941**	÷6,597*	÷371	6·03	3,839	2,358
	2·00 Sq. Miles (1951)		1951	÷6,858*	÷261*	3·96	3,691	3,167
	5·18 Sq. Km. (1951)							
	0·91 Sq. Miles (1961)		1961	÷8,609*	÷1,751*	25·53	4,710	3,899
	2·36 Sq. Km. (1961)							

(M.C.) = Municipal Committee

TABLE A-IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX II

Towns with their area and jurisdiction —1961

District/Tehsil	Town with area in acres	Villages included fully or partly to constitute the town			
		Name of Village	Village hadbast number	Village Code number	Area (in acres) of the Village included in the town
	2	3	4	5	6
CHAMBA DISTRICT					
Chamba Tehsil	Chamba Town (581)	Chamba	176	306	581

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES—B SERIES

Table B-II—

Note—Workers and non-workers in cities town-groups and towns arranged territorially, classified by sex and broad age groups—Not printed in this handbook and may be seen in Himachal Pradesh 1961 Census Report Part II-B.

TABLE B-I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers					
								I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAMBA	Total	Total . .	210,579	110,700	99,879	73,352	53,637	60,765	49,460	348	126	864	77
		0—14 . .	78,088	39,134	38,954	5,388	6,361	4,690	5,618	29	12	34	38
		15—34 . .	72,776	37,581	35,195	35,876	29,424	28,585	27,282	143	56	533	28
		35—59 . .	45,472	25,817	19,655	25,440	15,701	21,482	14,607	143	49	266	10
		60+ . . .	14,189	8,141	6,048	6,629	2,148	5,992	1,950	33	9	31	1
		Age not stated .	54	27	27	19	3	16	3	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total . .	201,970	105,990	95,980	70,956	53,345	60,747	49,453	346	125	833	76
		0—14 . .	74,723	37,398	37,325	5,340	6,357	4,690	5,618	29	12	34	38
		15—34 . .	69,557	35,816	33,741	34,563	29,255	28,574	27,277	141	55	521	28
		35—59 . .	43,860	24,862	18,998	24,552	15,591	21,476	14,605	143	49	254	9
		60+ . . .	13,780	7,890	5,890	6,485	2,139	5,991	1,950	33	9	24	1
		Age not stated .	50	24	26	16	3	16	3	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total . .	8,609	4,710	3,899	2,396	292	18	7	2	1	31	1
		0—14 . .	3,365	1,736	1,629	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34 . .	3,219	1,765	1,454	1,313	169	11	5	2	1	12	..
		35—59 . .	1,612	955	657	888	110	6	2	..	..	12	1
		60+ . . .	409	251	158	144	9	1	..	..	..	7	..
		Age not stated .	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE GROUPS—concld.

District	Total Rural Urban	Age Group	Workers												Non-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 Communication		IX In Other Services			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Famles
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CHAMBA	Total	Total . . .	3,488	3,206	872	219	1,596	89	889	14	174	..	4,356	446	37,348	46,242
		0—14 . .	494	643	31	10	13	3	10	..	2	..	85	37	33,746	32,593
		15—34 . .	1,562	1,567	551	168	1,081	52	345	5	101	..	2,975	266	1,705	5,771
		35—59 . .	1,099	824	275	37	475	33	442	8	66	..	1,192	133	377	3,954
		60+ . . .	333	172	15	4	27	1	91	1	5	..	102	10	1,512	3,900
		Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	24
	Rural	Total . .	3,187	3,169	770	206	1,538	89	549	13	120	..	2,866	214	35,034	42,635
		0—14 . .	487	643	30	10	13	3	6	..	2	..	49	33	32,058	30,968
		15—34 . .	1,422	1,552	496	164	1,056	52	213	5	67	..	2,073	122	1,253	4,486
		35—59 . .	973	804	235	28	446	33	285	8	49	..	691	55	310	3,407
		60+ . . .	305	170	9	4	23	1	45	..	2	..	53	4	1,405	3,751
		Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	23
	Urban	Total . .	301	37	102	13	58	..	340	1	54	..	1,490	232	2,314	3,607
		0—14 . .	7	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	36	4	1,688	1,625
		15—34 . .	140	15	55	4	25	..	132	..	34	..	902	144	452	1,285
		35—59 . .	126	20	40	9	29	..	157	..	17	..	501	78	67	547
		60+ . . .	28	2	6	..	4	..	46	1	3	..	49	6	107	149
		Age not stated .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1

TABLE B-III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

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	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN											
Total	8,609	4,710	3,899	18	7	2	1	31	1	301	37
Illiterate	3,666	1,550	2,116	11	4	1	1	13	1	135	31
Literate (without educational level)	2,105	1,074	1,031	..	..	1	..	6	..	73	4
Primary or Junior Basic	1,776	1,239	537	6	3	..	..	4	..	85	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	868	694	174	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	41	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	90	78	12	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	63	53	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	27	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*concld.*

Educational Levels	Workers										Non-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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN—*concld.*												
Total	102	13	58	..	340	1	54	..	1,490	232	2,314	3,607
Illiterate	25	10	14	..	52	1	13	..	321	98	965	1,970
Literate (without educational level)	25	3	10	..	86	..	16	..	260	17	597	1,007
Primary or Junior Basic	42	..	13	..	152	..	14	..	380	50	543	482
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	10	..	15	..	50	..	10	..	403	51	194	123
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	3	13
University degree or postgraduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	58	2	11	10
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	8	1	2
Engineering	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	1	2
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..

TABLE B-III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

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	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHAMBA DISTRICT											
Total	201,970	105,990	95,980	60,747	49,453	346	125	833	76	3,187	3,169
Illiterate	183,365	89,668	93,697	54,671	49,153	321	119	587	76	2,827	3,111
Literate (without educational level)	11,855	10,329	1,526	4,158	223	17	5	115	..	232	31
Primary or Junior Basic	5,706	5,022	684	1,891	75	8	1	118	..	126	26
Matriculation and above	1,044	971	73	27	2	..	..	13	..	2	1
1. Chaurah Tehsil											
Total	56,270	29,531	26,739	18,003	14,327	103	23	202	9	747	1,438
Illiterate	52,404	25,973	26,431	16,369	14,288	99	23	157	9	687	1,428
Literate (without educational level)	2,638	2,417	221	1,212	35	2	..	45	..	46	3
Primary or Junior Basic	1,054	976	78	418	4	2	..	..	..	14	7
Matriculation and above	174	165	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil											
Total	11,678	6,154	5,524	3,425	3,343	22	10	36	..	245	196
Illiterate	10,751	5,276	5,475	3,168	3,338	20	10	29	..	226	196
Literate (without educational level)	505	470	35	186	4	2	..	5	..	16	..
Primary or Junior Basic	295	282	13	69	1	..	..	1	..	3	..
Matriculation and above	127	126	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3. Chamba Tehsil											
Total	60,288	30,977	29,311	18,517	16,668	137	71	43	4	616	535
Illiterate	54,886	26,189	28,697	16,612	16,526	130	70	28	4	515	529
Literate (without educational level)	3,398	2,999	399	1,318	111	5	1	9	..	75	6
Primary or Junior Basic	1,709	1,520	189	580	31	2	..	5	..	24	..
Matriculation and above	295	269	26	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil											
Total	48,109	25,223	22,886	13,338	8,470	70	17	201	60	938	863
Illiterate	41,591	19,882	21,709	11,560	8,387	60	12	166	60	788	821
Literate (without educational level)	4,006	3,239	767	1,064	51	8	4	24	..	70	22
Primary or Junior Basic	2,172	1,792	380	706	31	2	1	8	..	80	19
Matriculation and above	340	310	30	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	1
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil											
Total	25,625	14,105	11,520	7,464	6,645	14	4	351	3	641	137
Illiterate	23,733	12,348	11,385	6,962	6,614	12	4	207	3	611	137
Literate (without educational level)	1,308	1,204	104	378	22	..	..	32	..	25	..
Primary or Junior Basic	476	452	24	118	8	2	..	104	..	5	..
Matriculation and above	108	101	7	6	1	..	..	8	..	..	..

TABLE B-III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS
IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CHAMBA DISTRICT												
Total	770	206	1,538	89	549	13	120	..	2,866	214	35,034	42,635
Illiterate	581	199	1,280	88	135	12	52	..	632	86	28,582	40,853
Literate (without educational level)	96	1	149	..	182	1	42	..	536	19	4,802	1,246
Primary or Junior Basic	82	5	53	1	207	..	22	..	894	59	1,621	517
Matriculation and above	11	1	56	..	25	..	4	..	804	50	29	19
1. Chaurah Tehsil												
Total	86	40	493	22	116	5	17	..	624	35	9,140	10,840
Illiterate	66	37	433	21	28	4	7	..	111	11	8,016	10,610
Literate (without educational level)	10	1	60	..	45	1	6	..	139	7	852	174
Primary or Junior Basic	9	2	..	1	37	..	4	..	221	12	271	52
Matriculation and above	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	153	5	1	4
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil												
Total	37	..	78	..	15	..	9	..	285	33	2,002	1,942
Illiterate	19	..	44	..	4	..	5	..	63	29	1,698	1,902
Literate (without educational level)	1	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	33	3	219	28
Primary or Junior Basic	17	..	12	..	6	..	..	..	92	..	82	12
Matriculation and above	..	..	19	..	1	..	3	..	97	1	3	..
3. Chamba Tehsil												
Total	86	12	200	9	163	6	38	..	740	61	10,437	11,945
Illiterate	49	10	129	9	47	6	15	..	139	14	8,525	11,529
Literate (without educational level)	25	..	46	..	69	..	15	..	134	3	1,303	278
Primary or Junior Basic	10	2	13	..	41	..	8	..	238	20	599	136
Matriculation and above	2	..	12	..	6	..	..	..	229	24	10	2
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil												
Total	119	22	250	23	235	2	48	..	903	69	9,121	13,360
Illiterate	64	21	175	23	53	2	21	..	252	27	6,743	12,356
Literate (without educational level)	19	..	30	..	53	..	17	..	149	3	1,805	687
Primary or Junior Basic	30	1	25	..	118	..	9	..	253	21	561	307
Matriculation and above	6	..	20	..	11	..	1	..	249	18	12	10
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil												
Total	442	132	517	35	20	..	8	..	314	16	4,334	4,548
Illiterate	383	131	499	35	3	..	4	..	67	5	3,600	4,456
Literate (without educational level)	41	..	10	..	11	..	3	..	81	3	623	79
Primary or Junior Basic	16	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	90	6	108	10
Matriculation and above	2	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	76	2	3	3

TABLE 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 Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT					
All Divisions	*Total*	*3,488*	*3,206*	*66*	*16*	*3,422*	*3,190*
	Rural	*3,187*	*3,169*	*62*	*15*	*3,125*	*3,154*
	Urban	*301*	*37*	*4*	*1*	*297*	*36*
0	Total	1,957	2,417	37	12	1,920	2,405
	Rural	1,946	2,416	37	12	1,909	2,404
	Urban	11	1	..	..	11	1
00	Total	7	3	1	..	6	3
	Rural	3	2	1	..	2	2
	Urban	4	1	..	..	4	1
02	Total	3	4	..	..	3	4
	Rural	3	4	..	..	3	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Rural	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Total	1,946	2,410	36	12	1,910	2,398
	Rural	1,939	2,410	36	12	1,903	2,398
	Urban	7	..	..	..	7	..
2& 3	Total	1,531	789	29	4	1,502	785
	Rural	1,241	753	25	3	1,216	750
	Urban	290	36	4	1	286	35
20	Total	210	19	10	..	200	19
	Rural	200	18	10	..	190	18
	Urban	10	1	..	..	10	1
23	Total	20	60	2	2	18	58
	Rural	10	58	1	1	9	57
	Urban	10	2	1	1	9	1
24	Total	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Rural	3	..	..	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Total	107	459	6	2	101	457
	Rural	102	457	5	2	97	455
	Urban	5	2	1	..	4	2
27	Total	267	103	2	..	265	103
	Rural	179	98	1	..	178	98
	Urban	88	5	1	..	87	5
28	Total	271	37	5	..	266	37
	Rural	231	36	5	..	226	36
	Urban	40	1	..	..	40	1
30	Total	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Rural	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Total	378	101	..	..	378	101
	Rural	284	77	..	..	284	77
	Urban	94	24	..	..	94	24

TABLE B-IV—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—concld.

Branch of Industry / Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Total/Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
33	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..
34—35	Total	44	8	3	..	41	8
	Rural	44	8	3	..	41	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Total	103	..	..	..	103	..
	Rural	85	..	..	..	85	..
	Urban	18	..	..	..	18	..
37	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..
39	Total	126	1	1	..	125	1
	Rural	103	..	..	..	103	..
	Urban	23	1	1	..	22	1
		1. CHAURAH TEHSIL					
0	Rural	423	1,110	8	5	415	1,105
2-3	Rural	324	328	7	2	317	326
		2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL					
0	Rural	156	100	3	1	153	99
2-3	Rural	89	96	2	..	87	96
		3. CHAMBA TEHSIL					
0	Rural	355	448	7	2	348	446
2-3	Rural	261	87	5	..	256	87
		4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL					
0	Rural	473	650	9	3	464	647
2-3	Rural	465	213	9	1	456	212
		5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL					
0	Rural	539	108	10	1	529	107
2-3	Rural	102	29	2	..	100	29

TABLE 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 Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		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	12
				CHAMBA DISTRICT							
All Divisions	*Total*	8,751	845	477	17	6,662	593	1,372	143	240	92
	Urban	*2,075*	*247*	*140*	*2*	*1,364*	*214*	*460*	*26*	*111*	*5*
0	Total	815	77	13	2	580	17	176	8	46	50
	Urban	31	1	3	1	18	..	7	..	3	..
00	Total	32	1	..	1	30	..	1	..	1	..
	Urban	8	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
01	Total	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
02	Total	689	29	12	1	514	15	154	7	9	6
	Urban	13	..	3	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
03	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
04	Total	90	44	1	..	32	2	21	1	36	41
	Urban	9	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
1	Total	49	..	1	..	1	..	47	..	..	..
10	Total	49	..	1	..	1	..	47	..	..	..
2&3	Total	872	219	52	3	577	116	195	70	48	30
	Urban	102	13	11	..	28	7	53	6	10	..
20	Total	83	3	24	1	10	..	29	..	20	2
	Urban	32	..	7	..	5	..	12	..	8	..
23	Total	7	9	..	..	7	7	..	2	..	..
	Urban	2	7	..	..	2	5	..	2	..	..
25	Total	24	9	..	..	23	7	1	2	..	..
	Urban	6	4	..	..	6	2	..	2	..	..
26	Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	Total	35	7	10	1	10	3	14	2	1	1
	Urban	11	2	1	..	2	..	8	2	..	..
28	Total	646	188	6	1	502	97	113	63	25	27
	Urban	18	..	2	..	8	..	8	..	..	..
30	Total	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Total	27	1	1	..	9	..	17	1	..	..
	Urban	17	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	..	..
33	Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
34—35	Total	4	2	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
36	Total	9	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
37	Total	8	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..
	Urban	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
38	Total	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
39	Total	22	..	7	..	4	..	11	..	..	..
	Urban	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..

TABLE 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 of I.S.I.C.	Total / Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		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	12
					1. Chauhan Tehsil						
0	Total	200	9	2	..	179	..	17	..	2	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Total	86	40	5	..	48	..	28	32	5	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total	493	22	4	..	423	16	66	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total	116	5	40	2	27	..	33	2	16	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total	17	..	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Total	571	33	8	1	486	31	77	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total	37	2	..	..	28	1	9	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil						
0	Total	36	..	1	..	32	..	3	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Total	37	..	2	..	16	..	17	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total	78	..	..	..	65	..	13	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total	15	..	6	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total	9	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Total	227	33	4	..	210	30	13	1	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total	57	..	..	..	46	..	11	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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 of I.S.I.C.	Total / Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		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	12
				3. CHAMBA TEHSIL							
0	Total	73	5	3	1	47	4	18	..	5	..
	Urban	31	1	3	1	18	..	7	..	3	..
1	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Total	188	25	13	1	98	17	65	7	12	..
	Urban	102	13	11	..	28	7	53	6	10	..
4	Total	258	9	16	..	216	2	26	7	..	..
	Urban	58	..	14	..	20	..	24	..	..	..
5	Total	80	15	..	..	77	10	3	5	..	..
	Urban	67	15	..	..	64	10	3	5	..	..
6	Total	503	7	187	5	28	..	200	2	88	..
	Urban	340	1	92	..	22	..	156	1	70	..
7	Total	92	..	2	..	76	..	12	..	2	..
	Urban	54	..	2	..	40	..	12	..	..	..
8	Total	1,903	248	24	2	1,738	240	120	5	21	1
	Urban	1,250	191	18	1	1,094	184	117	5	21	1
9	Total	247	30	1	..	143	14	96	12	7	4
	Urban	173	26	..	..	78	13	88	9	7	4
				4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL							
0	Total	155	60	2	1	137	13	9	8	7	38
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Total	46	..	1	..	1	..	44	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Total	119	22	9	..	58	14	47	1	5	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total	250	23	3	..	232	20	15	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total	49	5	..	..	47	5	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total	235	2	93	1	14	..	121	..	7	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Total	48	..	..	..	36	..	9	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Total	713	54	10	1	701	52	2	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total	141	10	..	..	64	2	77	8	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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 Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		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	12
			5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL									
	0	Total	351	3	5	..	185	..	129	..	32	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 & 3	Total	442	132	23	2	357	85	33	30	24	15
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Total	517	35	2	..	489	24	23	11	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Total	20	..	7	..	8	..	5	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Total	8	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Total	266	15	4	..	259	13	1	..	2	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Total	48	1	..	..	39	..	9	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			CHAMBA DISTRICT									
4		**Total**	**1,596**	**89**	**25**	**..**	**1,425**	**62**	**146**	**27**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**58**	**..**	**14**	**..**	**20**	**..**	**24**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	40	**Total**	**1,596**	**89**	**25**	**..**	**1,425**	**62**	**146**	**27**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**58**	**..**	**14**	**..**	**20**	**..**	**24**	**..**	**..**	**..**
5		**Total**	**146**	**20**	**..**	**..**	**141**	**15**	**5**	**5**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**67**	**15**	**..**	**..**	**64**	**10**	**3**	**5**	**..**	**..**
	50	**Total**	**79**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**79**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**20**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**20**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
	51	**Total**	**67**	**20**	**..**	**..**	**62**	**15**	**5**	**5**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**47**	**15**	**..**	**..**	**44**	**10**	**3**	**5**	**..**	**..**
6		**Total**	**889**	**14**	**333**	**8**	**85**	**..**	**360**	**4**	**111**	**2**
		Urban	**340**	**1**	**92**	**..**	**22**	**..**	**156**	**1**	**70**	**..**
	60—63	**Total**	**39**	**1**	**19**	**1**	**7**	**..**	**10**	**..**	**3**	**..**
		Urban	**16**	**..**	**8**	**..**	**1**	**..**	**6**	**..**	**1**	**..**
	64—68	**Total**	**841**	**12**	**309**	**6**	**74**	**..**	**350**	**4**	**108**	**2**
		Urban	**319**	**1**	**79**	**..**	**21**	**..**	**150**	**1**	**69**	**..**
	69	**Total**	**9**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
		Urban	**5**	**..**	**5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

TABLE 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 Urban	Total		Employer		Employee		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	12
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*									
7		Total	174	..	2	..	139	..	28	..	5	..
		Urban	54	..	2	..	40	..	12	..	..	..
	70—71	Total	99	..	2	..	64	..	28	..	5	..
		Urban	41	..	2	..	27	..	12	..	..	..
	73	Total	75	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
8		Total	3,680	383	50	4	3,394	366	213	7	23	6
		Urban	1,250	191	18	1	1,094	184	117	5	21	1
	80	Total	2,229	51	..	..	2,229	51	..	..	..	..
		Urban	785	24	..	..	785	24	..	..	..	..
	81	Total	644	163	..	..	643	163	1	..	..	..
		Urban	111	88	..	..	110	88	1	..	..	..
	82	Total	230	63	8	..	207	60	15	2	..	1
		Urban	66	29	1	..	58	28	7	1	..	..
	83	Total	61	3	2	..	14	3	45	..	..	..
		Urban	32	1	1	..	7	1	24	..	..	..
	84	Total	24	..	2	..	2	..	20	..	..	..
		Urban	18	..	1	..	1	..	16	..	..	..
	85	Total	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	6	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	86	Total	13	1	..	..	9	1	4	..	..	..
		Urban	9	1	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
	87	Total	29	..	1	..	8	..	18	..	2	..
		Urban	13	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	2	..
	88	Total	444	102	36	4	277	88	110	5	21	5
		Urban	210	48	13	1	115	42	63	4	19	1
9		Total	530	43	1	..	320	17	202	22	7	4
		Urban	173	26	..	..	78	13	88	9	7	4
	90	Total	530	43	1	..	320	17	202	22	7	4
		Urban	173	26	..	..	78	13	88	9	7	4

TABLE B-IV—PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Branch 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	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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
CHAMBA DISTRICT														
All Divisions	*16,290*	*12,239*	*4,051*	*2,660*	*2,376*	*284*	*3,488*	*3,206*	*301*	*37*	*8,751*	*845*	*2,075*	*247*
*0	5,266	2,772	2,494	44	42	2	1,957	2,417	11	1	815	77	31	1
00	43	39	4	14	12	2	7	3	4	1	32	1	8	1
01	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
02	725	692	33	13	13	..	3	4	..	..	689	29	13	..
021	682	660	22	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	660	22	6	..
03	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
04	4,490	2,036	2,454	16	16	..	1,946	2,410	7	..	90	44	9	..
040	3,895	1,471	2,424	..	..	..	1,424	2,380	..	..	47	44	..	..
041	543	515	28	..	..	..	503	28	..	..	12	..	..	..
1	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
10	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
107	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
*2 & 3	3,411	2,403	1,008	441	392	49	1,531	789	290	36	872	219	102	13
20	315	293	22	43	42	1	210	19	10	1	83	3	32	..
200	167	154	13	3	3	..	146	11	2	..	8	2	1	..
207	38	32	6	2	2	..	31	6	2	..	1	..	..	..
209	99	97	2	34	33	1	25	1	4	1	72	1	29	..
23	96	27	69	21	12	9	20	60	10	2	7	9	2	7
231	37	3	34	2	1	1	3	32	1	..	..	2	..	1
236	37	12	25	10	5	5	5	20	3	1	7	5	2	4
24	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	599	131	468	17	11	6	107	459	5	2	24	9	6	4
253	487	44	443	6	1	5	34	437	..	2	10	6	1	3
255	105	82	23	9	8	1	70	20	5	..	12	3	3	1
26	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
27	412	302	110	106	99	7	267	103	88	5	35	7	11	2
273	386	288	98	105	99	6	253	92	88	5	35	6	11	1
279	21	13	8	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

28		1,142	917	225	59	58	1	271	37	40	1	646	188	18	..
	280	755	566	189	3	3	..	28	7	..	..	538	182	3	..
	281	58	58	..	35	35	..	40	..	25	..	18	..	10	..
	282	146	143	3	17	17	..	63	..	12	..	80	3	5	..
	288	174	141	33	4	3	1	134	30	3	1	7	3	..	..
30		3	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..
31		507	405	102	135	111	24	378	101	94	24	27	1	17	..
	310	20	5	15	19	4	15	3	15	2	15	2	..	2	..
	311	462	379	83	116	107	9	356	82	92	9	23	1	15	..
	314	22	18	4	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
33		2	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
34-35		58	48	10	..		..	44	8	..	..	4	2	..	..
	350	48	40	8	..	..	..	39	8	..	..	1	..	..	..
36		112	112	..	18	18	..	103	..	18	..	9	..	..	..
	365	26	26	..	8	8	..	23	..	8	..	3	..	..	..
	369	79	79	..	7	7	..	73	..	7	..	6	..	..	..
37		9	9	..	6	6	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	5	..
38		2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
39		149	148	1	31	30	1	126	1	23	1	22	..	7	..
	393	143	143	..	26	26	..	124	..	23	..	19	..	4	..
*4		1,685	1,596	89	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	1,596	89	58	..
40		1,685	1,596	89	58	58	..	..	..	..	..	1,596	89	58	..
	400	632	631	1	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	631	1	31	..
	401	1,052	964	88	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	964	88	27	..
5		166	146	20	82	67	15	..	..	..	..	146	20	67	15
50		79	79	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	20	..
	500	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
	501	73	73	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	17	..
51		87	67	20	62	47	15	..	..	..	..	67	20	47	15
	510	11	11	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	..
	511	76	56	20	52	37	15	..	..	..	..	56	20	37	15
*6		903	889	14	341	340	1	..	..	..	..	889	14	340	1
60—63		40	39	1	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	16	..
	601	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..
64—68		853	841	12	320	319	1	..	..	..	..	841	12	319	1
	640	455	446	9	196	195	1	..	..	..	..	446	9	195	1
	642	20	20	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	..
	644	13	13	..	5	5		..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..
	650	87	87	..	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	54	..
	651	205	203	2	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	203	2	25	..
	689	43	43	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	14	..
69		10	9	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	5	..

TABLE B-IV—PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Branch of Industry	Total Workers						Workers at Household Industry				Workers in Non-household Industry			
Division, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total			Urban			Total		Urban		Total		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	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
CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*														
*7	174	174	..	54	54	..	..	..	..	..	174	..	54	..
70-71	99	99	..	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	41	..
701	47	47	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	18	..
702	11	11	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	8	..
704	35	35	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	9	..
705	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
73	75	75	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	13	..
730	74	74	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	12	..
*8	4,063	3,680	383	1,441	1,250	191	..	..	..	..	3,680	383	1,250	191
80	2,280	2,229	51	809	785	24	..	..	..	..	2,229	51	785	24
803	350	348	2	226	225	1	..	..	..	..	348	2	225	1
804	311	311	..	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	39	..
809	1,579	1,530	49	513	490	23	..	..	..	..	1,530	49	490	23
81	807	644	163	199	111	88	..	..	..	..	644	163	111	88
811	760	603	157	173	90	83	..	..	..	..	603	157	90	83
82	293	230	63	95	66	29	..	..	..	..	230	63	66	29
820	259	196	63	91	62	29	..	..	..	..	196	63	62	29
83	64	61	3	33	32	1	..	..	..	..	61	3	32	1
831	59	58	1	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	58	1	31	..
84	24	24	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	18	..
85	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
86	14	13	1	10	9	1	..	..	..	..	13	1	9	1
87	29	29	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	13	..
88	546	444	102	258	210	48	..	..		..	444	102	210	48
880	306	220	86	141	104	37	..	..	..	..	220	86	104	37
882	168	154	14	82	73	9	..	..	..	..	154	14	73	9
884	55	55	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	22	..
*9	573	530	43	199	173	26	..	..	..	..	530	43	173	26
90	573	530	43	199	173	26	..	..	..	..	530	43	173	26
900	573	530	43	199	173	26	..	..	..	..	530	43	173	26

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-IV—PART C

CHAMBA DISTRICT

I.S.I.C. minor groups having less than 1 per cent of workers of the respective divisions and less than 0·5 per cent in case of minor groups of division 2 & 3 only, which have not been included in the main table have been shown in the appendix. The following abbreviations have been used.

HI=Household Industry

NHI=Non-Household Industry

M=Males

F=Females

I.S.I.C. Minor Groups — workers

005 Total HI(F-1), NHI(F-1), Urban HI(F-1), NHI(F-1);
006 Total HI(M-7, F-1), NHI(M-28), Urban HI(M-4), NHI(M-7);
009 Total HI(F-1), NHI(M-4), Urban NHI(M-1);
010 Total NHI(F-3);
015 Total NHI(-M-2);
020 Total NHI(M-8), Urban NHI(M-7);
022 Total HI(M-1);
023 Total HI(M-3, F-4), NHI(M-5, F-5);
024 Total NHI(M-1, F-1);
025 Total NHI (M-4, F-1);
026 Total NHI(M-11);
031 Total HI(M-1), NHI(M-2), Urban NHI(M-1);
042 Total HI(M-12), NHI(M-12), Urban HI(M-7), NHI(M-9);
043 Total HI(M-5, F-2), NHI(M-1);
044 Total HI(M-2), NHI(M-1);
045 Total NHI(M-6);
047 Total NHI(M-11);
205 Total HI(M-2), NHI(M-2); Urban HI(M-2), NHI(M-2);
206 Total HI(M-6, F-1);
233 Total HI(M-7, F-7), Urban HI (M-1);
235 Total HI(M-5, F-1), NHI(F-2), Urban HI(M-5, F-1), NHI(F-2);
244 Total HI(M-3);
251 Total HI(M-3, F-2);
256 Total NHI(M-2), Urban NHI(M-2);
262 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
264 Total NHI(M-1);
271 Total HI(F-3);
272 Total HI(M-1), NHI(F-1), Urban NHI(F-1);
289 Total HI(M-6), NHI(M-3);
302 Total NHI(M-2), Urban NHI(M-1);
303 Total HI(F-1);
313 Total HI(M-1) NHI(M-2);
336 Total HI(M-1), NHI(M-1), Urban HI(M-1), NHI(M-1);
343 Total HI(M-5), NHI(M-3, F-2);
362 Total HI(M-2);
368 Total HI(M-5), Urban HI(M-3);
378 Total NHI(M-4), Urban NHI(M-3);
379 Total HI(M-1), NHI(M-4), Urban HI(M-1), NHI(M-2);
384 Total NHI(M-1);
388 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
392 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
399 Total HI(M-2, F-1), Urban HI(M-1, F-1);
403 Total NHI(M-1);
600 Total NHI (M-7); Urban NHI(M-4);
602 Total NHI(M-5);
603 Total NHI(M-1, F-1);
604 Total NHI(M-2), Urban NHI(M-1);
606 Total NHI(M-1);
614 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
634 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
639 Total NHI(M-7), Urban NHI(M-6);
641 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
645 Total NHI(F-1);
646 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
652 Total NHI(M-3); Urban NHI(M-1);
653 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
655 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
660 Total NHI(M-4), Urban NHI(M-2);
661 Total NHI(M-7), Urban NHI(M-7);
662 Total NHI(M-2);
682 Total NHI (M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
683 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
688 Total NHI(M-1);
693 Total NHI(M-5), Urban NHI(M-5);
695 Total NHI(M-4, F-1);
731 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
805 Total NHI(M-40), Urban NHI(M-31);
810 Total NHI(M-15, F-6), Urban NHI(M-6, F-5);
812 Total NHI(M-26), Urban NHI(M-15);
821 Total NHI(M-34), Urban NHI(M-4);
832 Total NHI(M-3, F-2), Urban NHI(M-1, F-1);
840 Total NHI(M-24), Urban NHI(M-18);
851 Total NHI(M-2), Urban NHI(M-2);
852 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
853 Total NHI(M-3), Urban NHI(M-3);
860 Total NHI(M-1), Urban NHI(M-1);
861 Total NHI(M-12), Urban NHI(M-8);
862 Total NHI(F-1) Urban NHI(F-1);
871 Total NHI(M-4), Urban NHI(M-4);
872 Total NHI(M-25), Urban NHI(M-9);
883 Total NHI(M-10, F-2), Urban NHI(M-7, F-2);
885 Total NHI(M-5), Urban NHI(M-4).

TABLE B-IV—PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—concld.

Rural Areas

Tehsil/Sub-tehsil	Division of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers			Workers at Household Industry		Workers at Non-household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Chaurah	0	1,742	623	1,119	423	1,110	200	9
	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..
	2 & 3	778	410	368	324	328	86	40
	4	515	493	22	..	..	493	22
	5	16	16	..	..	..	16	..
	6	121	116	5	..	..	116	5
	7	17	17	..	..	..	17	..
	8	604	571	33	..	..	571	33
	9	39	37	2	..	..	37	2
2. Pangi	0	292	192	100	156	100	36	..
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 & 3	222	126	96	89	96	37	..
	4	78	78	..	..	..	78	..
	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
	6	15	15	..	..	..	15	..
	7	9	9	..	..	..	9	..
	8	260	227	33	..	..	227	33
	9	57	57	..	..	..	57	..
3. Chamba	0	849	397	452	355	448	42	4
	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
	2 & 3	446	347	99	261	87	86	12
	4	209	200	9	..	..	200	9
	5	13	13	..	..	..	13	..
	6	169	163	6	..	..	163	6
	7	38	38	..	..	..	38	..
	8	710	653	57	..	..	653	57
	9	78	74	4	..	..	74	4
4. Bhattiyat	0	1,338	628	710	473	650	155	60
	1	46	46	..	..	..	46	..
	2 & 3	819	584	235	465	213	119	22
	4	273	250	23	..	..	250	23
	5	54	49	5	..	..	49	5
	6	237	235	2	..	..	235	2
	7	48	48	..	..	..	48	..
	8	767	713	54	..	..	713	54
	9	151	141	10	..	..	141	10
5. Brahmaur	0	1,001	890	111	539	108	351	3
	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 & 3	705	544	161	102	29	442	132
	4	552	517	35	..	..	517	35
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6	20	20	..	..	..	20	..
	7	8	5	..	..	..	8	..
	8	281	266	15	..	..	266	15
	9	49	48	1	..	..	48	1

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT					
All Divisions		16,290	12,239	4,051	2,660	2,376	284
	III	941	864	77	32	31	1
	IV	6,694	3,488	3,206	338	301	37
	V	1,091	872	219	115	102	13
	VI	1,685	1,596	89	58	58	..
	VII	903	889	14	341	340	1
	VIII	174	174	..	54	54	..
	IX	4,802	4,356	446	1,722	1,490	232
*0		1,264	1,034	230	390	271	119
	III	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VI	50	50	..	7	7	..
	IX	1,213	983	230	383	264	119
00		72	72	..	25	25	..
	VI	49	49	..	7	7	..
	IX	23	23	..	18	18	..
001		61	61	..	20	20	..
	VI	45	45	..	7	7	..
	IX	16	16	..	13	13	..
02		6	6	..	2	2	..
	III	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	5	5	..	2	2	..
03		67	66	1	22	22	..
	IX	67	66	1	22	22	..
030		15	15	..	8	8	..
	IX	15	15	..	8	8	..
031		38	38	..	8	8	..
	IX	38	38	..	8	8	..
04		186	124	62	68	38	30
	IX	186	124	62	68	38	30
040		23	4	19	18	..	18
	IX	23	4	19	18	..	18
041		33	9	24	12	4	8
	IX	33	9	24	12	4	8
042		22	4	18	5	1	4
	IX	22	4	18	5	1	4
043		74	73	1	19	19	..
	IX	74	73	1	19	19	..
046		18	18	..	4	4	..
	IX	18	18	..	4	4	..
05		782	618	164	188	100	88
	IX	782	618	164	188	100	88
050		17	15	2	16	14	2
	IX	17	15	2	16	14	2

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division and Group of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
051		169	125	44	46	20	26
	IX	169	125	44	46	20	26
052		551	447	104	101	50	51
	IX	551	447	104	101	50	51
059		45	31	14	25	16	9
	IX	45	31	14	25	16	9
06		27	27	..	20	20	..
	IX	27	27	..	20	20	..
069		13	13	..	7	7	..
	IX	13	13	..	7	7	..
07	IX	12	10	2	6	5	1
		12	10	2	6	5	1
08		28	28	..	7	7	..
	IX	28	28	..	7	7	..
086		24	24	..	6	6	..
	IX	24	24	..	6	6	..
09		18	18	..	12	12	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	17	17		12	12	..
0X		66	65	1	40	40	..
	IX	66	65	1	40	40	..
0XI		51	50	1	30	30	..
	IX	51	50	1	30	30	..
*1		890	862	28	183	178	5
	III	35	34	1	6	6	..
	V	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VI	52	52	..	29	29	..
	VII	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
	IX	798	771	27	144	139	5
10		718	693	25	100	95	5
	IX	718	693	25	100	95	5
100		256	256	..	19	19	..
	IX	256	256	..	19	19	..
101		123	122	1	56	56	..
	IX	123	122	1	56	56	..
104		339	315	24	25	20	5
	IX	339	315	24	25	20	5
12		1	1	..	1	1	..
	VII	1	1	..	1	1	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Totol Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
13		171	168	3	82	82	..
	III	35	34	1	6	6	..
	V	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VI	52	52	..	29	29	..
	VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
	IX	80	78	2	44	44	..
131		52	52	..	29	29	..
	VI	52	52	..	29	29	..
135		72	70	2	38	38	..
	IX	72	70	2	38	38	..
139		38	37	1	8	8	..
	III	35	34	1	6	6	..
	IX	3	3	..	2	2	..
*2		923	917	6	390	387	3
	V	3	3	..	1	1	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VII	9	9	..	8	8	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX	908	902	6	379	376	3
20		131	131	..	28	28	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VII	9	9	..	8	8	..
	IX	121	121	..	20	20	..
200		123	123	..	25	25	..
	VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
	VII	9	9	..	8	8	..
	IX	113	113	..	17	17	..
21		19	19	..	14	14	..
	IX	19	19	..	14	14	..
211		14	14	..	9	9	..
	IX	14	14	..	9	9	..
28		332	331	1	222	221	1
	V	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX	331	330	1	221	220	1
280		315	314	1	212	211	1
	V	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX	314	313	1	211	210	1
289		17	17	..	10	10	..
	IX	17	17	..	10	10	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
29		441	436	5	126	124	2
	V	2	2	..	..	..	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX	437	432	5	124	122	2
290		441	436	5	126	124	2
	V	2	2	..	..	..	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX	437	432	5	124	122	2
		896	882	14	335	334	1
*3	V	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VII	893	879	14	332	331	1
30		797	785	12	277	276	1
	VII	797	785	12	277	276	1
300		32	32	..	13	13	..
	VII	32	32	..	13	13	..
301		765	753	12	264	263	1
	VII	765	753	12	264	263	1
31		6	6	..	6	6	..
	VII	6	6	..	6	6	..
32		3	3	..	3	3	..
	V	3	3	..	3	3	..
33		89	88	1	50	50	..
	VII	89	88	1	50	50	..
330		63	63	..	36	36	..
	VII	63	63	..	36	36	..
331		21	21	..	10	10	..
	VII	21	21	..	10	10	..
34		1	..	1	..	..	..
	VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
*4		5,443	2,948	2,495	38	36	2
	III	837	762	75	17	16	1
	IV	4,367	1,948	2,419	5	4	1
	IX	239	238	1	16	16	..
40		43	38	5	7	5	2
	III	28	27	1	1	..	1
	IV	12	8	4	4	3	1
	IX	3	3	..	2	2	..
41		4,512	2,054	2,458	15	15	..
	III	128	80	48	8	8	..
	IV	4,347	1,937	2,410	1	1	..
	IX	37	37	..	6	6	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
411		4,484	2,030	2,454	2	2	..
	III	111	67	44	..	..	..
	IV	4,345	1,935	2,410	..	..	..
	IX	28	28	..	2	2	..
42		11	11	..	..	..	..
	III	11	11	..	..	..	..
43		5	5	..	4	4	..
	III	2	2	..	1	1	..
	IX	3	3	..	3	3	..
44		872	840	32	12	12	..
	III	668	642	26	7	7	..
	IV	8	3	5	..	..	..
	IX	196	195	1	5	5	..
440 . . .		196	195	1	5	5	..
	IX	196	195	1	5	5	..
442 . . .		131	111	20	..	..	..
	III	127	109	18	..	..	..
	IV	4	2	2	..	..	..
449 . . .		529	524	5	7	7	..
	III	527	524	3	7	7	..
	IV	2	..	2	..	..	..
*5		50	50	..	..	..	..
	III	50	50	..	..	..	..
50		50	50	..	..	..	..
	III	50	50	..	..	..	..
501 . . .		3	3	..	..	..	..
	III	3	3	..	..	..	..
509 . . .		47	47	..	..	..	..
	III	47	47	..	..	..	..
*6 . . .		156	156	..	37	37	..
	VIII	156	156	..	37	37	..
64		70	70	..	22	22	..
	VIII	70	70	..	22	22	..
641 . . .		41	41	..	18	18	..
	VIII	41	41	..	18	18	..
643 .		26	26	..	1	1	..
	VIII	26	26	..	1	1	..
649 . .		3	3	..	3	3	..
	VIII	3	3	..	3	3	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*					
65		1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
67		8	8	..	5	5	..
	VIII	8	8	..	5	5	..
670		2	2	..	2	2	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
672		4	4	..	1	1	..
	VIII	4	4	..	1	1	..
679		2	2	..	2	2	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
68		53	53	..	4	4	..
	VIII	53	53	..	4	4	..
680		53	53	..	4	4	..
	VIII	53	53	..	4	4	..
69		24	24	..	5	5	..
	VIII	24	24	..	5	5	..
691		12	12	..	4	4	..
	VIII	12	12	..	4	4	..
693		3	3	..	1	1	..
	VIII	3	3	..	1	1	..
694		8	8	..	..	..	..
	VIII	8	8	..	..	..	..
*7 & 8		5,390	4,265	1,134	649	576	73
	III	15	14	1	9	9	..
	IV	2,323	1,536	787	332	296	36
	V	1,083	864	219	110	97	13
	VI	1,579	1,490	89	22	22	..
	VIII	13	13	..	13	13	..
	IX	386	348	38	163	139	24
70		723	177	546	37	22	15
	IV	675	146	529	18	14	4
	V	48	31	17	19	8	11
702		540	52	488	13	5	8
	IV	525	45	480	8	5	3
	V	15	7	8	5	..	5
704		160	113	47	22	15	7
	IV	129	91	38	8	7	1
	V	31	22	9	14	8	6

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
71		388	289	99	106	99	7
	IV	350	256	94	93	88	5
	V	38	33	5	13	11	2
710		382	286	96	105	99	6
	IV	345	253	92	93	88	5
	V	37	33	4	12	11	1
72		485	399	86	118	109	9
	IV	459	374	85	101	92	9
	V	26	25	1	17	17	..
720		471	396	75	111	107	4
	IV	447	373	74	96	92	4
	V	24	23	1	15	15	..
73		104	103	1	15	15	..
	IV	96	95	1	15	15	..
	V	7	7	..	..	..	..
	IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
733		104	103	1	15	15	..
	IV	96	95	1	15	15	..
	V	7	7	..	..	..	..
	IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
74		140	140	..	28	28	..
	IV	120	120	..	22	22	..
	V	20	20	..	6	6	..
741		138	138	..	26	26	..
	IV	120	120	..	22	22	..
	V	18	18	..	4	4	..
75		20	20	..	13	13	..
	IV	6	6	..	3	3	..
	V	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	11	11	..	10	10	..
76		68	68	..	29	29	..
	V	6	6	..	3	3	..
	IX	62	62	..	26	26	..
764		42	42	..	9	9	..
	IX	42	42	..	9	9	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
77		964	772	192	56	56	..
	IV	137	130	7	37	37	..
	V	822	637	185	17	17	..
	VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	2	2	..
770		206	201	5	54	54	..
	IV	102	101	1	37	37	..
	V	99	95	4	15	15	..
	VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
	IX	3	3	..	2	2	..
772		757	570	187	2	2	..
	IV	34	28	6	..	..	..
	V	723	542	181	2	2	..
78		3	3	..	2	2	..
	V	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX	2	2	..	1	1	..
79		108	105	3	18	18	..
	IV	5	5	..	..	..	..
	V	5	3	2	..	..	..
	VI	98	97	1	18	18	..
791		96	95	1	17	17	..
	VI	96	95	1	17	17	..
81		48	40	8	..	..	..
	IV	47	39	8	..	..	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
811		29	26	3	..	..	..
	IV	28	25	3	..	..	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
82		318	299	19	54	54	..
	III	11	11	..	9	9	..
	IV	227	211	16	17	17	..
	V	80	77	3	28	28	..
820		165	153	12	2	2	..
	IV	154	144	10	1	1	..
	V	11	9	2	1	1	..
821		38	32	6	2	2	..
	IV	37	31	6	2	2	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
824		93	92	1	33	33	..
	IV	25	25	..	6	6	..
	V	68	67	1	27	27	..
85		194	145	49	23	6	17
	IV	182	136	46	21	4	17
	V	10	7	3	..	..	..
	IX	2	2	..	2	2	..
850		175	141	34	5	3	2
	IV	165	134	31	5	3	2
	V	10	7	3	..	..	..
87		2	2	..	..	..	..
	VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
89		1,834	1,703	131	150	125	25
	III	4	3	1	..	..	..
	IV	19	18	1	5	4	1
	V	16	13	3	6	6	..
	VI	1,477	1,389	88	4	4	..
	VIII	13	13	..	13	13	..
	IX	305	267	38	122	98	24
899		1,823	1,692	131	139	114	25
	III	4	3	1	..	..	..
	IV	19	18	1	5	4	1
	V	16	13	3	6	6	..
	VI	1,477	1,389	88	4	4	..
	VIII	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX	305	267	38	122	98	24
*0		1,199	1,058	141	604	523	81
	VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	1,196	1,055	141	604	523	81
90		565	562	3	267	266	1
	VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	562	559	3	267	266	1
901		343	341	2	221	220	1
	IX	343	341	2	221	220	1
902		13	13	..	4	4	..
	IX	13	13	..	4	4	..
903		203	202	1	38	38	..
	VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IX	200	199	1	38	38	..
91		422	324	98	202	156	46
	IX	422	324	98	202	156	46
911		180	157	23	93	76	17
	IX	180	157	23	93	76	17

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers					
		Total			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
912		203	154	49	109	80	29
	IX	203	154	49	109	80	29
913		39	13	26	..	..	..
	IX	39	13	26	..	..	..
92		1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX	1	1	..	1	1	..
03		134	96	38	94	62	32
	IX	134	96	38	94	62	32
931		129	91	38	91	59	32
	IX	129	91	38	91	59	32
94		55	55	..	22	22	..
	IX	55	55	..	22	22	..
940		55	55	..	22	22	..
	IX	55	55	..	22	22	..
95		12	10	2	9	7	2
	IX	12	10	2	9	7	2
950		12	10	2	9	7	2
	IX	12	10	2	9	7	2
97		4	4	..	3	3	..
	IX	4	4	..	3	3	..
99		6	6	..	6	6	..
	IX	6	6	..	6	6	..
X		70	67	3	34	34	..
	III	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IV	4	4	..	1	1	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	62	59	3	33	33	..
X8		11	11	..	10	10	..
	IX	11	11	..	10	10	..
X80		11	11	..	10	10	..
	IX	11	11	..	10	10	..
X9		59	56	3	24	24	..
	III	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IV	4	4	..	1	1	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	51	48	3	23	23	..
X90		59	56	3	24	24	..
	III	3	3	..	..	..	..
	IV	4	4	..	1	1	..
	V	1	1	..	..	..	..
	IX	51	48	3	23	23	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers—Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
		1. CHAURAH TEHSIL		
All Divisions	Total	3,834	2,285	1,549
	III	211	202	9
	IV	2,185	747	1,438
	V	126	86	40
	VI	515	493	22
	VII	121	116	5
	VIII	17	17	..
	IX	659	624	35
0	Total	146	128	8
	III	1	1	..
	VI	5	5	..
	IX	140	122	18
1	Total	204	196	8
	III	4	4	..
	VI	3	3	..
	VIII	1	1	..
	IX	196	188	8
2	Total	105	105	..
	IX	105	105	..
3	Total	121	116	5
	VII	121	116	5
4	Total	1,775	656	1,119
	III	206	197	9
	IV	1,531	422	1,109
	IX	38	37	1
6	Total	16	16	..
	VIII	16	16	..
7 & 8	Total	1,325	932	393
	IV	654	325	329
	V	126	86	40
	VI	505	483	22
	IX	40	38	2
9	Total	142	136	6
	VI	2	2	..
	IX	140	134	6
		2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL		
All Divisions	Total	934	705	229
	III	36	36	..
	IV	441	245	196
	V	37	37	..
	VI	78	78	..
	VII	15	15	..
	VIII	9	9	..
	IX	318	285	33
0	Total	110	105	5
	VI	16	16	..
	IX	94	89	5

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers—Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL—*concld.*			
1	Total	49	49	..
	IX	49	49	..
2	Total	69	69	..
	IX	69	69	..
3	Total	15	15	..
	VII	15	15	..
4	Total	321	221	100
	III	36	36	..
	IV	256	156	100
	IX	29	29	..
6	Total	9	9	..
	VIII	9	9	..
7 & 8	Total	299	203	96
	IV	185	89	96
	V	37	37	..
	VI	62	62	..
	IX	15	15	..
9	Total	52	24	28
	IX	52	24	28
X	Total	10	10	..
	IX	10	10	..
	3. CHAMBA TEHSIL			
All Divisions	Total	2,513	1,886	627
	III	47	43	4
	IV	1,151	616	535
	V	98	86	12
	VI	209	200	9
	VII	169	163	6
	VIII	38	38	..
	IX	801	740	61
0	Total	239	199	40
	VI	8	8	..
	IX	231	191	40
1	Total	188	181	7
	III	3	3	..
	VI	5	5	..
	IX	180	173	7
2	Total	139	138	1
	VI	1	1	..
	IX	138	137	1
3	Total	169	163	6
	VII	169	163	6
4	Total	902	449	453
	III	41	37	4
	IV	804	355	449
	IX	57	57	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers—Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	3. CHAMBA TEHSIL—*concld.*			
6	Total	38	38	..
	VIII	38	38	..
7 & 8	Total	690	575	115
	IV	347	261	86
	V	98	86	12
	VI	195	186	9
	IX	50	42	8
9	Total	136	132	4
	IX	136	132	4
X	Total	12	11	1
	III	3	3	..
	IX	9	8	1
	4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL			
All Divisions	Total	3,733	2,694	1,039
	III	261	201	60
	IV	1,801	938	863
	V	141	119	22
	VI	273	250	23
	VII	237	235	2
	VIII	48	48	..
	IX	972	903	69
0	Total	301	263	38
	VI	10	10	..
	IX	291	253	38
1	Total	197	192	5
	III	7	7	..
	VI	14	14	..
	IX	176	171	5
2	Total	118	117	1
	V	2	2	..
	VII	1	1	..
	IX	115	114	1
3	Total	236	234	2
	VII	236	234	2
4	Total	1,386	675	711
	III	198	139	59
	IV	1,124	472	652
	IX	64	64	..
5	Total	50	50	..
	III	50	50	..
6	Total	48	48	..
	VIII	48	48	..
7 & 8	Total	1,164	903	261
	III	6	5	1
	IV	674	463	211
	V	139	117	22
	VI	249	226	23
	IX	96	92	4

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Occupational Division of N.C.O.	Industrial Category	Total Workers—Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—*concld.*			
9	Total	226	206	20
	IX	226	206	20
X	Total	7	6	1
	IV	3	3	..
	IX	4	3	1
	5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL			
All Divisions	Total	2,616	2,293	323
	III	354	351	3
	IV	778	641	137
	V	574	442	132
	VI	552	517	35
	VII	20	20	..
	VIII	8	8	..
	IX	330	314	16
0	Total	78	68	10
	VI	4	4	..
	IX	74	64	10
1	Total	69	66	3
	III	15	14	1
	VI	1	1	..
	IX	53	51	2
2	Total	102	101	1
	IX	102	101	1
3	Total	20	20	..
	III	20	20	..
4	Total	1,021	911	110
	III	339	337	2
	IV	647	539	108
	IX	35	35	..
6	Total	8	8	..
	VIII	8	8	..
7 & 8	Total	1,272	1,076	196
	IV	131	102	29
	V	573	441	132
	VI	546	511	35
	IX	22	22	..
9	Total	39	37	2
	VI	1	1	.
	IX	38	36	2
X	Total	7	6	1
	V	1	1	.
	IX	6	5	1

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-V

CHAMBA DISTRICT

N.C.O. 'families' having less than 1 per cent of the workers of the respective 'occupational divisions', and less than 0·5 per cent in case of 'Occupational division 7-8' only, which have been shown in the table B-V, have been shown in this appendix. The divisions thus affected are marked with an asterisk (*) in the table.

N.C.O. Family	Category	Workers
003	Total	VI (M-1), IX (M-6), Urban IX (M-4);
007	Total	VI (M-3), IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
021	Total	IX (M-4), Urban IX (M-2);
023	Total	III (M-1), IX (M-1);
032	Total	IX (M-7, F-1), Urban IX (M-1);
035	Total	IX (M-5), Urban IX (M-4);
039	Total	IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
044	Total	IX (M-9), Urban IX (M-5);
049	Total	IX (M-7), Urban IX (M-5);
060	Total	IX (M-4), Urban IX (M-4);
061	Total	IX(M-10), Urban IX(M-9);
071	Total	IX(M-5), Urban IX (M-2):
076	Total	IX (M-2, F-2), Urban IX (M-1, F-I);
078	Total	IX (M-2), Urban IX (M-2);
079	Total	IX (M-1) ;
082	Total	IX (M-2);
087	Total	IX (M-1),
089	Total	IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
090	Total	IX (M-12), Urban IX (M-9);
091	Total	IX (M-5), Urban (M-3);
099	Total	VI (M-1);
0X2	Total	IX (M-9), Urban IX (M-5);
0X3	Total	IX (M-6), Urban IX (M-5);
120	Total	VII (M-1), Urban VII (M-1);
133	Total	V (M-1), Urban V (M-1);
134	Total	VIII (M-3), Urban VIII (M-2);
136	Total	IX (M-5), Urban IX (M-4);
201	Total	IX (M-8), Urban IX (M-3);
210	Total	IX (M-5), Urban IX (M-5);
310	Total	VII (M-5), Urban VII (M-5);
319	Total	VII (M-1);
321	Total	V (M-3), Urban V (M-3);
339	Total	VII (M-4, F-1), Urban VII (M-4);
340	Total	VII (F-1);
402	Total	III(M-4), IV (F-2), IX (M-3), Urban IV (F-1), IX (M-2);
403	Total	III (F-1), IV (M-2), Urban III (F-1), IV (M-2);
404	Total	III (M-1), IV (M-5, F-2), Urban IV (M-1);
409	Total	III (M-22), IV (M-1);
410	Total	IV (M-1);
412	Total	III (M-6, F-1), IV (M-1), IX (M-5), Urban III (M-6), IV (M-1), IX (M-3);
415	Total	III (F-3), IX (M-4), Urban IX (M-1);
419	Total	III (M-7), Urban III (M-2);
421	Total	III (M-11),
431	Total	III (M-1), IX (M-3), Urban IX (M-3);
439	Total	III (M-1), Urban (M-1);
441	Total	III (M-4);
443	Total	III (M-5, F-5), IV (M-1, F-1);
650	Total	VIII (M-1), Urban VIII (M-1);
692	Total	VIII (M-1);
700	Total	IV (M-4),
705	Total	IV (M-1);
707	Total	IV (F-3);
709	Total	IV (M-5, F-8), V (M-2), Urban IV (M-2);
712	Total	IV (M-1);
719	Total	IV (M-2, F-2), V (F-1), Urban V (F-1);
721	Total	IV (F-1);
722	Total	IV (M-1);
729	Total	IV (F-10), V (M-2), Urban IV (F-5), V (M-2);
740	Total	V-I (M-2), Urban V (M-2):
753	Total	V (M-3), IX (M-10), Urban IX (M-1);
754	Total	IV (M-1);
755	Total	IX (M-9), Urban IX (M-9);
758	Total	IV (M-5), Urban IV (M-3);
759	Total	IX (M-1);
760	Total	V (M-2), IX (M-15), Urban IX (M-12);
761	Total	IX (M-2), Urban IX (M-2);
762	Total	V (M-4), Urban V (M-3);
769	Total	IX (M-3), Urban IX (M-3);
779	Total	IV (M-1);
780	Total	V (M-1), IX (M-2), Urban V (M-1), IX (M-1);
790	Total	IV (M-5), V (M-3, F-2);
799	Total	VI (M-2), Urban VI (M-1);
819	Total	IV (M-14, F-5);
826	Total	IV (M-1), Urban IV (M-1);
827	Total	III (M-11), IV (M-10), Urban III (M-9), IV (M-7);
853	Total	IV (M-2, F-15), Urban IV (M-1, F-15);
854	Total	IX (M-2), Urban IX (M-2);
879	Total	VI (M-2);
890	Total	VIII (M-11), Urban VIII (M-11);
900	Total	IX (M-5), Urban IX (M-3);
909	Total	IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
920	Total	IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
930	Total	IX (M-5), Urban IX (M-3);
970	Total	IX (M-1), Urban IX (M-1);
979	Total	IX (M-3), Urban IX (M-2);
999	Total	IX (M-6), Urban IX (M-6);

M—For Males. F—for Females.

TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS *IN URBAN AREAS ONLY*

Occupational Division No. N.C.O.	Age-Group	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Educational Levels									
							Literate (without educational levels		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		No-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		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	17
							CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN									
All Divisions	Total . . .	2,660	2,376	284	1,803	143	476	24	690	52	500	51	..	..	19	6
	0—14 . . .				20	..	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34 . . .				1,081	112	218	12	425	38	356	48	..	..	9	6
	35—59 . . .				625	30	201	11	232	14	139	3	..	..	10	..
	60+ . . .	7			74	1	41	1	26	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated .				3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	Total . . .	390	271	119	268	116	27	7	57	43	108	51	..	..	15	6
	15—34 . . .				167	96	6	2	32	32	82	48	..	..	7	6
	35—59 . . .				88	20	13	5	22	11	25	3	..	..	8	..
	60+ . . .				13	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	Total . . .	183	178	5	164	5	22	..	45	5	64	..	..	..	2	..
	15—34 . . .				91	5	10	..	29	5	35	..	..	..	1	..
	35—59 . . .				66	..	10	..	15	..	26	..	..	..	1	..
	60+ . . .				5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated .				2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Total . . .	390	387	3	351	1	68	..	75	..	197	..	..	..	1	..
	15—34 . . .				221	..	32	..	34	..	148	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59 . . .				128	1	36	..	39	..	49	..	..	..	1	..
	60+ . . .				2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Total . . .	335	334	1	300	..	88	..	160	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
	0—14 . . .				3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34 . . .				134	..	27	..	74	..	32	..	..	..	..	..

	35—59					132	..	42	..	72	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
	60+					30	..	16	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated					1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Total			38	36	2	23	..	10	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34						9	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59						13	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+						1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Total			37	37	..	36	..	11	..	12	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34						20	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59						15	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	60+						1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 & 8	Total			649	576	73	324	12	139	9	160	3	24	..	..	..	..	..
	0—14						5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34						195	6	76	5	101	1	17	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59						108	6	50	4	51	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
	60+						16	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total			604	523	81	316	9	105	8	168	1	36	..	..	..	1	..
	0—14						12	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34						236	5	58	5	144	..	29	..	..	..	1	..
	35—59						64	3	35	2	20	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
	60+						4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X	Total			34	34	..	21	..	6	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34						8	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59						11	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	60+						2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN CHAMBA TOWN ONLY—contd.

Occupational Division No. N.C.O.	Age-Group	Educational Levels															
		University degree or post graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree													
				Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN—*contd.*															
All Divisions	Total	66	2	5	..	10	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	16	8	11	..
	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	46	1	5	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	12	7	4	..
	35—59	19	1	..	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	7	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	Total	26	1	5	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	8	7	..
	15—34	21	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	7	1	..
	35—59	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Total	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
	15—34	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	35—59	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Total	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	..	.			
	Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..			.			.	.				..

	Total .	-		.	.	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34			.		.	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35- 59	.	1	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+ .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Total .	.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+ .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 & 8	Total .	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0—14	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	60+ .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Total .	.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	0—14	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	35—59	.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+ .	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X	Total .	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—34	.	1	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35—59	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+ .	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.C.O. 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 WORKES 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.

L/B(D)14HPGovt.—11(a)

TABLE 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 Urban	Secondary work: I—At Household Industry Males	I—At Household Industry Females	II—As Cultivator Males	II—As Cultivator Females	III—As Agricultural Labourer Males	III—As Agricultural Labourer Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CHAMBA DISTRICT					
Cultivator	Total	10,983	8,100	..	..	795	410
	Rural	10,982	8,097	..	..	795	410
	Urban	1	3	..	..	..	..
Agricultural labourer	Total	59	25	22	3	..	..
	Rural	59	25	22	3	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry—(All Divisions)	Total	..	..	1,380	1,139	64	35
	Rural	..	..	1,380	1,138	64	35
	Urban	..	..	..	1	..	..
0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	Total	..	..	825	949	45	30
	Rural	..	..	825	948	45	30
	Urban	..	..	..	1	..	..
00 Field produce and Plantation crops	Total	..	..	2	1	..	1
	Rural	..	..	2	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	1	..	..
02 Forestry and Logging	Total	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Rural	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
03 Fishing	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Rural	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
04 Livestock and Hunting	Total	..	..	822	947	44	29
	Rural	..	..	822	947	44	29
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3 Manufacturing	Total	..	..	555	190	19	5
	Rural	..	..	555	190	19	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Foodstuffs	Total	..	..	90	2	4	..
	Rural	..	..	90	2	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Textile—cotton	Total	..	..	4	27	..	..
	Rural	..	..	4	27	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Textile—wool	Total	..	..	41	113	6	5
	Rural	..	..	41	113	6	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Textile—miscellaneous	Total	..	..	82	18	1	..
	Rural	..	..	82	18	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	..	..	78	1	5	..
	Rural	..	..	78	1	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Leather and leather products	Total	..	..	165	28	3	..
	Rural	..	..	165	28	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-35 Non-Metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	..	..	29	1	..	..
	Rural	..	..	29	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	..	..	44	..	..	..
	Rural	..	..	44	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	..	..	22	..	..	..
	Rural	..	..	22	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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—contd.

Principal work—Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Secondary work					
		I—At household Industry		II—As Cultivator		III—As Agricultural labourer	
	Rural	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1. CHAURAH TEHSIL					
Cultivators	Rural	2,794	2,921	..	..	17	8
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	5	2	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions—							
All Divisions	Rural	..	..	353	552	4	2
0	Rural	..	..	161	465	2	..
1	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	Rural	..	..	192	87	2	2
		2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL					
Cultivator	Rural	2,362	2,429	..	..	1	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	14	7	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions—							
All Divisions	Rural	..	..	89	43	7	5
0	Rural	..	..	53	9	1	3
1	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	Rural	..	..	36	34	6	2
		3. CHAMBA TEHSIL					
Cultivator	Rural	2,809	1,411	..	..	149	87
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	38	16	6	3	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions—							
All Divisions	Rural	..	..	216	115	39	27
0	Rural	..	..	127	96	37	27
1	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	Rural	..	..	89	19	2	..
		4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL					
Cultivator	Rural	2,017	893	..	..	288	58
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	14	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions—							
All Divisions	Rural	..	..	338	387	14	..
0	Rural	..	..	135	353	5	..
1	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	Rural	..	..	203	34	9	..
		5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL					
Cultivator	Rural	1,000	443	..	..	340	256
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	2	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions—							
All Divisions	Rural	..	..	384	41	..	1
0	Rural	..	..	349	25	..	..
1	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	Rural	..	..	35	16	..	1

TABLE 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 INDUSRTY- contd.

Principal Work (P.W.) / Additional Work (A.W.) at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Males	Females
1		2	3
CHAMBA DISTRICT-TOTAL			
P.W. Division	0	815	77
A.W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	28	1	..
Major group	34-35	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	04	90	44
A.W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	28	1	..
Major-group	34-35	1	..
P.W. Division	2 & 3	872	219
A.W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	25	2	..
P.W. Major-Group	26	2	..
A.W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
Major-group	25	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	27	35	7
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
Major -group	25	1	..
P.W. Division	4	1,596	89
A. W. Divsion	2 & 3	5	1
Major-group	20	3	..
Major group	25	..	1
Major -group	28	1	..
Major group	31	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	40	1,596	89
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	1
Major-group	20	3	..
Major-group	25	..	1
Major-group	28	1	..
Major-group	31	1	..
P.W. Division	6	889	14
A. W. Division	2 & 3	12	1
Major-group	20	8	..
Major-group	27	3	1
Major-group	39	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	64-68	841	12
A. W. Division	2 & 3	12	1
Major group	20	8	..
Major group	27	3	1
Major-group	39	1	..
P.W. Division	7	174	..
A. W. Division	0	1	..
Major-group	04	1	..
Division	2 & 3	1	..
Major-group	28	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	70-71	99	..
A. W. Division	0	1	..
Major-group	04	1	..
Division	2 & 3	1	..
Major-group	28	1	..

Principal Work (P.W.) / Additional Work (A.W.) at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		Males	Females
CHAMBA DISTRICT-TOTAL—*contd.*			
1		2	3
P.W. Division	8	3,680	383
A. W. Division	0	5	..
Major-group	04	5	..
Division	2 & 3	16	1
Major-group	20	1	..
Major group	25	4	..
Major-group	26	1	..
Major-group	27	2	1
Major-group	28	5	..
Major-group	29	1	..
Major-group	31	1	..
Major-group	36	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	80	2,229	51
A. W. Division	0	2	..
Major-group	04	2	..
Division	2 & 3	15	..
Major-group	20	1	..
Major-group	25	4	..
Major-group	26	1	..
Major-group	27	2	..
Major-group	28	4	..
Major-group	29	1	..
Major-group	31	1	..
Major-group	36	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	81	644	163
A. W. Division	0	1	..
Major-group	04	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	82	230	63
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	1
Major-group	27	..	1
P.W. Major-Group	87	29	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
Major-group	28	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	88	444	102
A. W. Division	0	2	..
Major-group	04	2	..
P.W. Division	9	530	43
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	27	1	..
Major-group	34-35	1	..
P.W. Major-Group	90	530	43
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	27	1	..
Major-group	34-35	1	..
CHAMBA DISTRICT RURAL			
P.W. Division	0	784	76
A.W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
Major-group	28	1	..
Major-group	34-35	1	..

TABLE 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 (P.W.) / Additional Work (A.W.) at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Males	Females
1	2	3
CHAMBA DISTRICT RURAL—*contd.*		
P.W. Major-Group 04	81	44
A.W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major-group 28	1	..
Major-group 34-35	1	..
P.W. Division 2 & 3	770	206
A.W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 27	24	5
A.W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Division 4	1,538	89
A.W. Division 2 & 3	5	1
Major-group 20	3	..
Major-group 25	..	1
Major-group 28	1	..
Major-group 31	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 40	1,538	89
A.W. Division 2 & 3	5	1
Major-group 20	3	..
Major-group 25	..	1
Major-group 28	1	..
Major-group 31	1	..
P.W. Division 6	549	13
A.W. Division 2 & 3	12	1
Major-group 20	8	..
Major-group 27	3	1
Major-group 39	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 64-68	522	11
A.W. Division 2 & 3	12	1
Major-group 20	8	..
Major group 27	3	1
Major-group 39	1	..
P.W. Division 7	120	..
A.W. Division 0	1	..
Major-group 04	1	..
Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 28	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 70-71	58	..
A.W. Division 0	1	..
Major-group 04	1	..
Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 28	1	..
P.W. Division 8	2,430	192
A.W. Division 0	5	..
Major-group 04	5	..
Division 2 & 3	14	1
Major-group 20	1	..
Major-group 25	4	..
Major-group 26	1	..

Principal Work (P.W.) / Additional Work (A.W.) at Household Industry (Division and Major Gruop)	Males	Females
1	2	3
CHAMBA DISTRICT RURAL—*contd.*		
Major-group 27	2	1
Major-group 28	3	..
Major-group 29	1	..
Major-group 31	1	..
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 80	1,444	27
A.W. Division 0	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
Division 2 & 3	13	..
Major-group 20	1	..
Major-group 25	4	..
Major-group 26	1	..
Major-group 27	2	..
Major-group 28	2	..
Major-group 29	1	..
Major-group 31	1	..
Major-group 36	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 81	533	75
A.W. Division 0	1	..
Major-group 04	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 82	164	34
A.W. Division 2 & 3	..	1
Major-group 27	..	1
P.W. Major-Group 87	16	..
A.W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 28	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 88	234	54
A.W. Division 0	2	..
Major-group 04	2	..
P.W. Division 9	357	17
A.W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 34-35	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 90	357	17
A.W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major-group 27	1	..
Major-group 34-35	1	..
URBAN		
P.W. Division 2 & 3	102	13
A.W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Major-Group 26	1	..
A.W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major-group 25	1	..
P.W. Division 8	1,250	191
A.W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major-group 28	2	..
P.W. Major-Group 80	785	24
A.W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major-group 28	2	..

TABLE 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 (*FOR RURAL AREAS ONLY*)

Principal Work (P.W.) / Additional Work (A.W.) at Household Industry (Division)		Males	Females
CHAURAH TEHSIL			
P.W. Division	0	200	9
A.W. Division	2 & 3	2	..
P.W. Division	4	493	22
A.W. Division	2 & 3	1	1
P.W. Division	6	116	5
A.W. Division	2 & 3	..	1
P.W. Division	7	17	..
A.W. Division	0	1	..
P.W. Division	8	571	33
A.W. Division	2 & 3	3	1
2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL			
P.W. Division	8	227	33
A.W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
3. CHAMBA TEHSIL			
P.W. Division	4	200	9
A.W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P.W. Division	6	163	6
A.W. Division	2 & 3	3	..
P.W. Division	8	653	37
A.W. Division	0	1	..
A.W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL			
P.W. Division	2 & 3	119	22
A.W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P.W. Division	4	250	23
A.W. Division	2 & 3	3	..
P.W. Division	6	235	2
A.W. Division	2 & 3	9	..
P.W. Division	7	48	..
A.W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
P.W. Division	8	713	54
A.W. Division	0	3	..
A.W. Division	2 & 3	3	..
5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL			
P.W. Division	8	266	15
A.W. Division	0	1	..

TABLE B-VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*

Educational Levels	Total Unemployed			Seeking employment for the first time													
				Age Groups													
				Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		Age not stated	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	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	16	17	18
CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN																	
Total	65	62	3	25	1	10	..	10	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
Illiterate	14	12	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	16	16	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	18	17	1	6	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	13	13	..	9	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *URBAN AREAS ONLY*—concld.

Educational Levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work — Age Groups: Total M	Total F	15—19 M	15—19 F	20—24 M	20—24 F	25—34 M	25—34 F	35—44 M	35—44 F	45—59 M	45—59 F	60+ M	60+ F	Age not stated M	Age not stated F
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN																
Total	37	2	3	..	8	1	12	..	8	1	3	..	3	..	..	..
Illiterate	10	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	11	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	11	1	2	..	2	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-VIII—PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN *RURAL AREAS ONLY*

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Rural unemployed by educational levels — Total—Unemployed P	Total—Unemployed M	Total—Unemployed F	Illiterate P	Illiterate M	Illiterate F	Literate (without educational level P	Literate (without educational level M	Literate (without educational level F	Primary or Junior Basic P	Primary or Junior Basic M	Primary or Junior Basic F	Matriculation and above P	Matriculation and above M	Matriculation and above F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CHAMBA DISTRICT	65	65	..	31	31	..	5	5	..	22	22	..	7	7	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	13	13	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	13	13	..	6	6	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	35	35	..	16	16	..	3	3	..	11	11	..	5	5	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

District/Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total Non-working Population			Full-time Students		Household Duties		Dependents Infants and Disabled	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHAMBA DISTRICT	Total	Total	83,590	37,348	46,242	7,759	2,106	3	10,849	29,141	33,187
		0—14	66,339	33,746	32,593	6,549	1,838	1	728	27,191	30,024
		15—34	7,476	1,705	5,771	1,209	268	..	5,080	354	402
		35—59	4,331	377	3,954	..	..	..	3,477	240	435
		60+	5,412	1,512	3,900	..	..	2	1,562	1,349	2,304
		Age not stated	32	8	24	1	..	..	2	7	22
	Rural	Total	77,669	35,034	42,635	6,552	1,186	3	9,284	28,208	32,093
		0—14	63,026	32,058	30,968	5,696	1,104	1	717	26,357	29,144
		15—34	5,739	1,253	4,486	855	82	..	4,094	304	295
		35—59	3,717	310	3,407	..	..	..	2,984	221	394
		60+	5,156	1,405	3,751	..	..	2	1,488	1,319	2,238
		Age not stated	31	8	23	1	..	..	1	7	22
	Urban	Total	5,921	2,314	3,607	1,207	920	..	1,565	933	1,094
		0—14	3,313	1,688	1,625	853	734	..	11	834	880
		15—34	1,737	452	1,285	354	186	..	986	50	107
		35—59	614	67	547	..	..	..	493	19	41
		60+	256	107	149	..	..	..	74	30	66
		Age not stated	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	Total	9,980	9,140	10,840	1,050	158	..	1,920	8,013	8,741
		0—14	16,148	8,240	7,908	903	150	..	82	7,336	7,674
		15—34	1,090	303	787	147	8	..	671	123	100
		35—59	995	114	881	..	..	..	726	91	147
		60+	1,747	483	1,264	..	..	..	441	463	820
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	Total	3,944	2,002	1,942	287	27	..	161	1,707	1,746
		0—14	3,554	1,863	1,691	245	25	..	29	1,618	1,637
		15—34	103	54	49	42	2	..	34	10	9
		35—59	69	22	47	..	..	..	31	18	13
		60+	212	63	149	..	..	..	67	61	81
		Age not stated	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	Total	22,382	10,437	11,945	2,056	346	3	1,855	8,311	9,715
		0—14	19,067	9,626	9,441	1,784	325	1	136	7,841	8,980
		15—34	1,234	363	871	272	21	..	789	65	59
		35—59	703	71	632	..	..	..	528	47	89
		60+	1,354	370	984	..	..	2	401	351	571
		Age not stated	24	7	17	..	..	..	1	7	16
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	Total	22,481	9,121	13,360	2,376	559	..	4,928	6,638	7,859
		0—14	16,288	8,263	8,025	2,068	509	..	435	6,192	7,080
		15—34	3,025	416	2,609	307	50	..	2,451	79	107
		35—59	1,770	84	1,686	..	..	..	1,581	51	102
		60+	1,397	357	1,040	..	..	..	461	316	570
		Age not stated	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	Total	8,882	4,334	4,548	783	96	..	420	3,539	4,032
		0—14	7,969	4,066	3,903	696	95	..	35	3,370	3,773
		15—34	287	117	170	87	1	..	149	27	20
		35—59	180	19	161	..	..	..	118	14	43
		60+	446	132	314	..	..	..	118	128	196
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—contd.

District/Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Retired, Rentier or independent means		Beggar, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CHAMBA DISTRICT	Total	Total	167	39	118	51	28	6	72	2	60	2
		0—14	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	1	1	..
		15—34	1	5	35	13	9	1	60	1	37	1
		35—59	54	20	45	17	11	4	8	..	19	1
		60+	112	14	38	19	8	1	..	..	3	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	62	15	112	50	28	6	46	1	23	..
		0—14	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	1	..
		15—34	1	1	34	13	9	1	36	..	14	..
		35—59	20	8	43	17	11	4	7	..	8	..
		60+	41	6	35	18	8	1	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	105	24	6	1	..	..	26	1	37	2
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		15—34	..	4	1	..	..	..	24	1	23	1
		35—59	34	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	11	1
		60+	71	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	Total	6	..	57	21	..	..	11	..	3	..
		0—14	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
		15—34	..	..	21	8	..	..	10	..	2	..
		35—59	..	..	22	8	..	..	..	..	1	..
		60+	6	..	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	Total	..	..	7	7	..	1	..	..	1	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..
		35—59	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	Total	10	13	19	11	25	5	8	..	5	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	..	..	8	2	9	..	7	..	2	..
		35—59	3	8	7	3	10	4	1	..	3	..
		60+	7	5	4	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	Total	45	2	21	11	3	..	24	1	14	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
		15—34	1	1	4	..	..	..	16	..	9	..
		35—59	17	..	5	3	1	..	6	..	4	..
		60+	27	1	12	8	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	Total	1	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		35—59	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60+	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES—B-SERIES (ii)

TABLE 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*

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil		Total Rural Urban	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
CHAMBA DISTRICT . . .		Total	8,174	774	5,061	116	2,223
		Rural	7,825	451	5,055	96	2,223
		Urban	349	323	6	20	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil		Total	2,210	94	1,300	19	797
		Rural	2,210	94	1,300	19	797
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil . . .		Total	340	29	48	3	260
		Rural	340	29	48	3	260
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chamba Tehsil		Total	2,702	432	1,703	48	519
		Rural	2,353	109	1,697	28	519
		Urban	349	323	6	20	..
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil . . .		Total	2,019	173	1,436	38	372
		Rural	2,019	173	1,436	38	372
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil . .		Total	903	46	574	8	275
		Rural	903	46	574	8	275
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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 house-holds	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+	Un-specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHAMBA DISTRICT ALL RURAL AREAS												
Total	7,278	1,081	3,153	2,136	614	172	56	13	24	1	..	28
(a)	5,062	768	2,182	1,445	445	120	47	8	18	1	..	28
(b)	606	157	259	141	36	11	1	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	1,610	156	712	550	133	41	8	5	5	..	..	..
1. CHAURAH TEHSIL (RURAL)												
Total	2,097	254	885	680	190	43	20	5	7	..	..	13
(a)	1,764	205	757	564	159	37	19	4	6	..	..	13
(b)	127	36	66	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	206	13	62	97	25	6	1	1	1	..	..	..
2. PANGI SUB TEHSIL (RURAL)												
Total	308	11	110	104	52	20	5	2	3	1	..	..
(a)	230	6	84	78	39	13	4	2	3	1	..	..
(b)	29	2	10	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	49	3	16	20	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. CHAMBA TEHSIL (RURAL)												
Total	2,216	321	950	703	164	52	13	..	7	..	..	6
(a)	1,315	212	556	404	95	30	8	..	4	..	..	6
(b)	343	67	145	101	22	6	1	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	558	42	249	198	47	16	4	..	2	..	..	..
4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL (RURAL)												
Total	1,808	385	853	413	104	29	12	4	2	..	..	6
(a)	1,117	252	511	238	74	22	11	1	2	..	..	6
(b)	87	49	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	604	84	310	169	30	7	1	3	..	..	..	..
5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL (RURAL)												
Total	849	110	355	236	104	28	6	2	5	..	..	3
(a)	636	93	274	161	78	18	5	1	3	..	..	3
(b)	20	3	6	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	193	14	75	66	24	10	1	1	2	..	..	..
CHAMBA DISTRICT (URBAN) CHAMBA TOWN												
Total	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(a)	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Symbols for interest in land given under column.

(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 for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on 20%

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number								
					1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Worker	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												CHAMBA DISTRICT	
All Sizes	5,055	8,283	6,565	86	829	625	204	1,635	1,841	1,421	8	2,160	4,328
Less than 1 acre	792	977	739	36	244	168	76	312	342	282	..	205	389
1·0 to 2·4	2,286	3,483	2,727	15	396	308	88	841	934	742	6	920	1,809
2·5 to 4·9	1,411	2,643	2,146	27	136	110	26	358	421	294	1	756	1,547
5·0 to 7·4	393	802	657	5	37	27	10	91	102	79	1	194	398
7·5 to 9·9	95	211	166	..	5	5	..	17	19	15	..	52	109
10·0 to 12·4	35	83	73	1	2	2	..	7	13	1	..	15	30
12·5 to 14·9	9	23	19	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	12
15·0 to 29·9	10	28	16	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	4	11
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	24	33	22	..	7	3	4	7	7	7	..	9	23
												1. CHAURAH TEHSIL	
All Sizes	1,800	2,217	1,826	7	175	132	43	405	446	363	1	591	1,170
Less than 1 acre	148	190	134	..	45	31	14	56	63	49	..	42	85
1·0 to 2·4	568	863	728	3	81	60	21	213	228	198	..	239	454
2·5 to 4·9	410	788	638	1	40	34	6	99	111	87	..	225	468
5·0 to 7·4	114	244	216	2	5	4	1	24	30	17	1	60	113
7·5 to 9·9	27	52	42	..	1	1	..	8	8	8	..	13	25
10·0 to 12·4	15	41	41	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	14
12·5 to 14·9	4	11	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	2	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	12	16	12	..	2	1	1	4	4	4	..	5	11
												2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL	
All Sizes	48	111	95	..	3	3	..	5	5	5	..	29	69
Less than 1 acre	3	5	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
1·0 to 2·4	27	63	55	..	1	1	..	3	3	3	..	18	46
2·5 to 4·9	15	39	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	21
5·0 to 7·4	2	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
7·5 to 9·9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
10·0 to 12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5 to 14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												3. CHAMBA TEHSIL	
All Sizes	1,697	2,801	2,451	18	224	159	65	527	563	489	2	789	1,527
Less than 1 acre	251	326	271	1	56	37	19	106	108	104	..	83	155
1·0 to 2·4	738	1,132	946	6	112	80	32	267	285	247	2	315	604
2·5 to 4·9	534	976	900	10	43	32	11	122	137	107	..	298	572
5·0 to 7·4	124	250	234	1	9	8	1	27	26	28	..	63	127
7·5 to 9·9	29	78	66	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	19	45
10·0 to 12·4	11	23	20	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	6	11
12·5 to 14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	5	10	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	5	6	4	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	5

OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL SEPARATELY

Sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons		6—10 Persons					More than 10 Persons			Unspecified				
Workers	Hired Workers	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-hold	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
(RURAL)														
3,614	32	393	1,433	1,257	14	11	56	69	30	24	..	..	2	All Sizes
315	6	21	76	63	..	1	2	3	30	9	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
1,521	9	120	432	376	..	..	.	..	..	9	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
1,303	12	153	543	494	12	4	22	29	..	4	..	..	2	2·5 to 4·9
335	3	67	254	208	1	4	21	25	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
85	..	19	73	60	..	1	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
32	..	10	32	34	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
7	2	3	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
5	..	3	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
1,007	3	122	447	387	3	4	22	26	..	3	..	..	..	All Sizes
58	..	4	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
399	3	34	121	110	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1·0 to 2.4
396	..	45	169	142	1	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
113	..	23	87	72	1	2	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
20	..	5	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
14	..	6	19	21	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	3	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
..	..	2	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
51	..	11	34	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All Sizes
..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
33	..	5	13	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
16	..	5	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
1,376	8	153	536	503	6	3	18	18	..	1	..	..		All Sizes
130	1	6	26	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
534	4	44	163	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
547	2	69	230	229	6	1	5	6	..	1	..	..		2·5 to 4·9
115	1	24	83	84	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
33	..	7	26	26	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
13	..	2	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
3	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number								
					1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
All Sizes	1,436	2,185	1,351	60	364	295	69	513	631	390	5	475	1,012
Less than 1 acre	307	338	217	35	131	93	38	114	134	94	..	49	93
1·0 to 2·4	708	1,051	671	6	169	150	19	268	321	211	4	239	491
2·5 to 4·9	307	586	336	16	41	34	7	93	127	58	1	147	337
5·0 to 7·4	76	142	84	2	15	11	4	25	30	20	..	26	60
7·5 to 9·9	20	37	23	..	3	3	..	7	9	5	..	8	17
10·0 to 12·4	8	16	9	..	2	2	..	3	6	..	..	2	5
12·5 to 14·9	3	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
15·0 to 29·9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	6	6	..	3	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	2
												5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL	
All Sizes	574	969	842	1	63	36	27	185	196	174	..	276	550
Less than 1 acre	83	118	113	..	11	6	5	35	36	34	..	31	56
1·0 to 2·4	245	374	327	..	33	17	16	90	97	83	..	109	214
2·5 to 4·9	145	254	239	..	12	10	2	44	46	42	..	76	149
5·0 to 7·4	77	163	121	..	7	3	4	15	16	14	..	44	96
7·5 to 9·9	18	43	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	22
10·0 to 12·4	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
12·5 to 14·9	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3
15·0 to 29·9	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
												CHAMBA DISTRICT	
All Sizes	6	8	5	1	2	2	..	2	2	1	1	2	4
Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0 to 2·4	5	7	5	1	1	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	4
2·5 to 4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0 to 7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·5 to 9·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0 to 12·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5 to 14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL SEPARATELY

20% Sample)

of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons		6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				
Workers	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	
Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
(RURAL)														
697	20	63	235	179	5	3	12	16	30	18	..	..	..	All Sizes
71	5	4	16	11	..	1	2	3	30	8	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
370	2	24	89	71	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
198	10	23	83	66	5	1	5	7	..	2	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
34	2	9	36	20	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
11	..	2	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
5	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
483	1	47	181	149	..	1	6	9	..	2	..	..	..	All Sizes
56	..	6	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
185	..	13	46	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
146	..	11	43	40	..	1	6	9	..	1	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
71	..	11	48	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
21	..	5	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(URBAN AREAS) CHAMBA TOWN														
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	All Sizes
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

TABLE 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 house-holds	Number of households by size in acres of land cultivated											
			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+	Un-specified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	CHAMBA DISTRICT ALL RURAL AREAS													
	All Industries .	2,223	289	867	725	221	77	21	4	14	1	..	4	
DIVISION 0	*AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING*	873	101	337	288	89	38	11	1	7	..	..	1	
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting .	871	100	336	288	89	38	11	1	7	..	..	1	
DIVISION 1	*MINING AND QUARRYING*	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Major Group 10	Mining and Quarrying .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	*MANUFACTURING* .	1,349	188	529	437	132	39	10	3	7	1	..	3	
Major Group 20	Foodstuffs . . .	324	28	120	120	36	14	4	..	1	..	..	1	
Major Group 25	Textile—wool . . .	566	48	216	194	76	18	6	2	4	1	..	1	

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XIII

CHAMBA DISTRICT

Sizes in acres of land Cultivation

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

RURAL—

00(A-1); 02(B-1); 23(A-7,B-41, C-34, D-9, E-1, H-2); 27(A-10, B-29, C-30, D-3, E-2), G-1; 28 (A-31, B-39, C-11, D-3, E-2, K-1); 31 (A-40, B-38, C-16, D-1, E-2); 35(A-4,B-15, C-11, D-2); 36 (A-14, B-26, C-13, D-2); 39 (A-6, B-5, C-8).

URBAN—

NIL

TABLE 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 I.S.I.C.)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of house-holds	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	Un-specified
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CHAMBA DISTRICT							
	Total .	Total	116	65	35	15	1	..	..
		Rural	96	53	29	13	1	..	..
		Urban	20	12	6	2	..	..	..
DIVISION 0	*AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING*	Total	30	8	13	8	1	..	..
		Rural	30	8	13	8	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting . . .	Total	30	8	13	8	1	..	..
		Rural	30	8	13	8	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIVISIONS 2 & 3	*MANUFACTURING* . . .	Total	86	57	22	7	..	..	..
		Rural	66	45	16	5	..	..	..
		Urban	20	12	6	2	..	..	..
Major Group 27	Textile—Miscellaneous . . .	Total	19	17	1	1	..	..	..
		Rural	14	13	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	5	4	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28	Manufacture of woodland wooden products	Total	13	7	5	1	..	..	..
		Rural	10	7	3	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Major Group 31	Leather and leather products . .	Total	19	8	8	3	..	..	..
		Rural	14	6	6	2	..	..	..
		Urban	5	2	2	1	..	..	..
Major Group 39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	9	6	3	..	..	..	..
		Rural	7	4	3	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE B—XIV PART—A

CHAMBA DISTRICT

Major groups of ISIC, pertaining to household industries having less than 10 % of the figures of the respective divisions have not been shown in the Table *B-XIV*, Part-A, but have been shown in a *run-on-line* presentation in this appendix. The divisions thus affected have been marked with an asterist (*) in the said Table.

In the *run-on-line* presentation the figures preceding the brackets represent the ISIC, code numbers of the major groups dropped from the Table Alphabets given in the brackets are the symbols for the different numbers of person engaged as indicated below. The numbers in the brackets after alphabets denote the number of households engaged in household industry.

Number of persons engaged

1	person	=A
2	persons	=B
3—5	,,	=C
6—10	,,	=D
More than 10 persons		=E
Unspecified		=F

TOTAL—20(A-6, B-1, C-1); 23(A-2, B-1); 25(A-4, B-2, C-1); 35(A-1); 36 (A-6, B-1).

RURAL—20(A-6, B-1, C-1); 23(A-2); 25 (A-4, B-2, C-1); 35(A-1); 36(A-2, B-1).

URBAN—23(B-1); 36(A-4).

TABLE 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
	ALL INDUSTRIES	116	96	20
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	2	2	..
0402	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	4	4	..
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	4	4	..
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	14	14	..
0411	Sheep breeding and rearing	6	6	..
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.	4	4	..
2002	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	1	1	..
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kohlu or by small machines	3	3	..
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	3	2	1
2530	Spinning of wool by charkha or takali	6	6	..
2540	Weaving of woollen cloth in powerloom such as blankets, asanis, etc.	1	1	..
2732	Traditional garments	19	14	5
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	1	..	1
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.	3	1	2
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	2	2	..
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	7	7	..
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	3	1	2
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	13	12	1
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	3	1	2
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	1	1	..
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	1	1	..
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	2	1	1
3698	Foundry industry (including blacksmithy)	4	1	3
3932	Goldsmithy	9	7	2

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD

(Based on

Cultivating Households engaged

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry				1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												CHAMBA DISTRICT	
ALL SIZES	2,223	4,403	3,849	41	125	95	30	568	609	526	1	1,167	2,312
Less than 1 acre	289	432	329	2	39	29	10	129	144	114	..	109	222
1·0 to 2·4	867	1,553	1,347	7	46	35	11	268	283	253	..	459	882
2·5 to 4·9	725	1,539	1,331	11	34	27	7	137	149	125	..	417	849
5·0 to 7·4	221	530	509	16	4	3	1	26	26	25	1	24	246
7·5 to 9·9	77	220	201	3	1	1	..	3	2	4	..	39	80
10·0 to 12·4	21	62	63	1	1	..	1	3	3	3	..	9	14
12·5 to 14·9	4	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
15·0 to 29·9	14	45	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12
30·0 to 49·9	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	3
												1. CHAURAH TEHSIL	
ALL SIZES	797	1,488	1,316	9	37	26	11	244	256	232	..	413	818
Less than 1 acre	166	170	138	1	10	6	4	44	48	40	..	45	94
1·0 to 2·4	317	541	490	..	12	8	4	115	117	113	..	161	309
2·5 to 4·9	270	554	477	5	13	10	3	68	73	63	..	143	289
5·0 to 7·4	76	155	147	2	1	1	..	15	16	14	..	47	93
7·5 to 9·9	16	47	40	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	19
10·0 to 12·4	5	8	7	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	7
12·5 to 14·9	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	5	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
												2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL	
ALL SIZES	260	581	582	16	7	5	2	42	45	39	..	134	250
Less than 1 acre	8	7	13	..	1	..	1	5	5	5	..	1	1
1·0 to 2·4	83	154	144	5	4	3	1	23	25	21	..	44	79
2·5 to 4·9	89	205	190	4	2	2	..	9	10	6	..	54	102
5·0 to 7·4	50	121	134	5	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	27	52
7·5 to 9·9	19	62	59	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	5	10
10·0 to 12·4	5	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
12·5 to 14·9	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	3	6	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
30·0 to 49·9	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AREAS & URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

20% Sample)

in Household Industry

Persons		6—10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified				Size of land cultivated (in acres)
Workers / Females	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
(RURAL)														
2,059	18	345	1,255	1,118	22	18	132	116	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
165	2	12	37	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
775	5	90	325	283	2	4	28	25	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
753	7	133	485	426	4	4	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
249	3	64	233	212	12	3	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
77	..	31	120	103	3	3	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
20	1	6	26	17	..	2	19	22	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	3	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
16	..	5	16	22	1	2	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
722	8	97	351	321	1	6	37	30	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
70	1	7	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
273	..	26	89	84	..	3	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
258	4	44	168	145	1	2	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
89	2	13	45	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
18	..	5	22	16	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
8	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
258	5	72	244	256	11	5	37	32	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
2	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
75	3	11	37	38	2	1	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
99	1	22	76	71	3	2	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
57	1	20	66	74	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
12	..	10	35	34	1	2	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
5	..	3	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
3	..	2	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD

(Based on

Cultivating Households engaged

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry				1 Person			2 Persons				3—5	
	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Household	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females			Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												3. CHAMBA TEHSIL	
ALL SIZES	519	1,029	907	15	28	22	6	124	133	114	1	280	548
Less than 1 acre	70	101	83	..	8	7	1	34	37	31	..	26	51
1·0 to 2·4	212	397	349	2	11	9	2	56	60	52	..	115	217
2·5 to 4·9	169	347	316	2	8	6	2	30	32	28	..	103	209
5·0 to 7·4	40	96	89	9	1	..	1	3	3	2	1	22	41
7·5 to 9·9	23	65	58	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	13	28
10·0 to 12·4	2	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5 to 14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	2	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
												4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
ALL SIZES	372	668	508	1	40	31	9	107	120	94	..	192	400
Less than 1 acre	78	116	64	1	17	14	3	34	41	27	..	25	53
1·0 to 2·4	145	239	186	..	13	10	3	47	50	44	..	77	153
2·5 to 4·9	106	217	168	..	7	5	2	22	26	18	..	64	140
5·0 to 7·4	28	68	58	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	17	36
7·5 to 9·9	9	18	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	12
10·0 to 12·4	4	3	8	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	2
12·5 to 14·9	1	4	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
15·0 to 29·9	1	3	5	—	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	..	..
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	—	..	..
												5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL	
ALL SIZES	275	637	536	..	13	11	2	51	55	47	..	148	296
Less than 1 acre	27	38	31	..	3	2	1	12	13	11	..	12	23
1·0 to 2·4	110	222	178	..	6	5	1	27	31	23	..	62	124
2·5 to 4·9	91	216	180	..	4	4	..	8	8	8	..	53	109
5·0 to 7·4	27	90	81	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	—	11	24
7·5 to 9·9	10	28	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	11
10·0 to 12·4	5	22	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	—	1	1
12·5 to 14·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
15·0 to 29·9	3	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
30·0 to 49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	..	—
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3

CHAMBA

Nil

INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AREAS & URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

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	
Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
(RURAL)														
519	4	86	319	263	10	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
44	..	2	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
203	2	30	111	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
197	2	28	100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
46	..	14	52	40	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
26	..	10	37	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
..	..	1	6	1	..	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14 9
3	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
304	1	33	117	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
30	1	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
115	..	8	26	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4
108	..	13	46	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
35	..	7	28	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
10	..	2	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
(RURAL)														
261	..	57	224	177	..	6	51	49	..	..	..	..	..	ALL SIZES
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1 acre
109	..	15	62	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0 to 2·4 acres
91	..	26	95	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5 to 4·9
22	..	10	42	33	..	3	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	5·0 to 7·4
11	..	4	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5 to 9·9
3	..	2	8	4	..	1	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	10·0 to 12·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5 to 14·9
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	15·0 to 29·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0 to 49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

DISTRICT

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							CHAMBA DISTRICT							
	All Industries	Total	2,339	4,543	3,901	45	345	647	603	6	526	1,105	970	18
		A	2,223	4,403	3,849	41	341	644	600	6	524	1,102	966	18
		B	116	140	52	4	4	3	3	..	2	3	4	..
		Rural	2,319	4,516	3,899	41	345	647	603	6	526	1,105	970	18
		A	2,223	4,403	3,849	41	341	644	600	6	524	1,102	966	18
		B	96	113	50	..	4	3	3	..	2	3	4	..
		Urban	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Div. 0	Agriculture, Live-stock, forestry, fishing and Hunting.	Total	903	1,735	1,548	10	7	14	14	..	11	21	26	..
		A	873	1,695	1,519	10	7	14	14	..	11	21	26	..
		B	30	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	903	1,735	1,548	10	7	14	14	..	11	21	26	..
		A	873	1,695	1,519	10	7	14	14	..	11	21	26	..
		B	30	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M .j.Gr.	Field produce and plantation crops	Total	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = With cultivation B = without cultivation

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family Workers		Hired		Family Workers		Hired		Family Workers		Hired
			Households	Males	Females	Workers	Households	Males	Females	Workers	Households	Males	Females	Workers
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
							CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*							
	All Industries	Total	73	142	120	5	1,273	2,431	2,028	14	122	218	180	2
		A	70	140	118	5	1,177	2,311	1,991	10	111	206	174	2
		B	3	2	2	..	96	120	37	4	11	12	6	..
		Rural	73	142	120	5	1,253	2,404	2,026	10	122	218	180	2
		A	70	140	118	5	1,177	2,311	1,991	10	111	206	174	2
		B	3	2	2		76	93	35	..	11	12	6	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..
Div. 0	Agriculture, Live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting	Total	8	12	13	3	826	1,590	1,409	7	51	98	86	..
		A	8	12	13	3	801	1,554	1,386	7	46	94	80	..
		B	..	..	..	..	25	36	23	..	5	4	6	..
		Rural	8	12	13	3	826	1,590	1,409	7	51	98	86	..
		A	8	12	13	3	801	1,554	1,386	7	46	94	80	..
		B	..	..	..	..	25	36	23	..	5	4	6	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 00	Field produce and plantation crops	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation. B = without Cultivation.

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			Households	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers Males	Family Workers Females	Hired Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Maj. Gr. 02	Forestry and logging	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 04	Livestock and hunting	Total	901	1,734	1,547	10	6	13	14	..	10	21	25	..
		A	871	1,694	1,518	10	6	13	14	..	10	21	25	..
		B	30	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	901	1,734	1,547	10	6	13	14	..	10	21	25	..
		A	871	1,694	1,518	10	6	13	14	..	10	21	25	..
		B	30	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Div. 1	Mining and quarrying	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		A	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		A	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 10	Mining and quarrying	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		A	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		A	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with Cultivation. B = without Cultivation.

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family Workers				Family Workers				Family Workers		
			Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Maj. Gr. 02	Forestry and logging	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 04	Livestock and hunting	Total	8	12	13	3	826	1,590	1,409	7	51	98	86	..
		A	8	12	13	3	801	1,554	1,386	7	46	94	80	..
		B	..	..	..	..	25	36	23	..	5	4	6	..
		Rural	8	12	13	3	826	1,590	1,409	7	51	98	86	..
		A	8	12	13	3	801	1,554	1,386	7	46	94	80	..
		B	..	..	..	..	25	36	23	..	5	4	6	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Div. 1	Mining and quarrying	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 10	Mining and quarrying	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation. B = without cultivation.

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.*

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Div. 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	1,435	2,807	2,352	35	338	633	589	6	514	1,083	943	18
		A	1,349	2,707	2,329	31	334	630	586	6	512	1,080	939	18
		B	86	100	23	4	4	3	3	..	2	3	4	..
		Rural	1,415	2,780	2,350	31	338	633	589	6	514	1,083	943	18
		A	1,349	2,707	2,329	31	334	630	586	6	512	1,080	939	18
		B	66	73	21	..	4	3	3	..	2	3	4	..
		Urban	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 20	Foodstuffs	Total	332	725	618	4	49	89	99	..	125	305	241	..
		A	324	715	617	4	48	89	98	..	125	305	241	..
		B	8	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	332	725	618	4	49	89	99	..	125	305	241	..
		A	324	715	617	4	48	89	98	..	125	305	241	..
		B	8	10	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 23	Textile-cotton	Total	97	188	163	9	37	81	71	1	23	41	40	..
		A	94	187	160	9	37	81	71	1	23	41	40	..
		B	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	96	187	162	9	37	81	71	1	23	41	40	..
		A	94	187	160	9	37	81	71	1	23	41	40	..
		B	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 25	Textile-wool	Total	573	1,090	1,038	12	205	369	348	4	269	553	522	8
		A	566	1,084	1,031	12	204	368	348	4	267	550	518	8
		B	7	6	7	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	4	..
		Rural	573	1,090	1,038	12	205	369	348	4	269	553	522	8
		A	566	1,084	1,031	12	204	368	348	4	267	550	518	8
		B	7	6	7	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	4	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation. B = without cultivation.

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family Workers				Family Workers				Family Workers		
			Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Div. 20	Manufacturing	Total	65	130	107	2	447	841	619	7	71	120	94	2
		A	62	128	105	2	376	757	605	3	65	112	94	2
		B	3	2	2	..	71	84	14	4	6	8	..	..
		Rural	65	130	107	2	427	814	617	3	71	120	94	2
		A	62	128	105	2	376	757	605	3	65	112	94	2
		B	3	2	2	..	51	57	12	..	6	8	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	20	27	2	4	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 20	Foodstuffs	Total	26	59	49	1	122	253	204	3	10	19	25	..
		A	25	58	49	1	116	244	204	3	10	19	25	..
		B	1	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	26	59	49	1	122	253	204	3	10	19	25	..
		A	25	58	49	1	116	244	204	3	10	19	25	..
		B	1	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 23	Textile-cotton	Total	6	7	5	..	27	50	43	..	4	9	4	..
		A	6	7	5	..	24	49	40	..	4	9	4	..
		B	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	6	7	5	..	26	49	42	..	4	9	4	..
		A	6	7	5	..	24	49	40	..	4	9	4	..
		B	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Maj Gr 25	Textile-wool	Total	12	28	25	..	57	92	101	..	30	48	42	..
		A	12	28	25	..	53	90	98	..	30	48	42	..
		B	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	12	28	25	..	57	92	101	..	30	48	42	..
		A	12	28	25	..	53	90	98	..	30	48	42	..
		B	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation B = without cultivation

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Maj. Gr. 27	Textile Miscellaneous	Total	94	181	133	4	6	11	13	..	14	31	23	2
		A	75	162	130	4	5	10	11	..	14	31	23	2
		B	19	19	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	89	175	133	4	6	11	13	..	14	31	23	2
		A	75	162	130	4	5	10	11	..	14	31	23	2
		B	14	13	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	100	169	104	5	12	22	15	..	29	47	33	..
		A	87	151	103	1	11	21	15	..	29	47	33	..
		B	13	18	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	97	163	104	1	12	22	15	..	29	47	33	..
		A	87	151	103	1	11	21	15	..	29	47	33	..
		B	10	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	3	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 31	Leather and leather products	Total	116	221	137	..	13	28	18	..	18	33	27	..
		A	97	196	129	..	13	28	18	..	18	33	27	..
		B	19	25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	111	213	136	..	13	28	18	..	18	33	27	..
		A	97	196	129	..	13	28	18	..	18	33	27	..
		B	14	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal.	Total	33	70	46	..	5	10	6	..	19	41	30	..
		A	32	69	46	..	5	10	6	..	19	41	30	..
		B	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	33	70	46	..	5	10	6	..	19	41	30	..
		A	32	69	46	..	5	10	6	..	19	41	30	..
		B	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation B = without cultivation

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
				Family Workers				Family Workers				Family Workers		
			Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers	Households	Males	Females	Hired Workers
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
							CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*							
Maj Gr. 27	Textile miscellaneous	Total	3	4	5	..	65	124	85	..	6	11	7	2
		A	2	4	4	..	49	107	85	..	5	10	7	2
		B	1	..	1	..	16	17	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Rural	3	4	5	..	60	118	85	..	6	11	7	2
		A	2	4	4	..	49	107	85	..	5	10	7	2
		B	1	..	1	..	11	11	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	Total	11	16	10	1	41	74	38	4	7	10	8	..
		A	10	15	9	1	30	58	38	..	7	10	8	..
		B	1	1	1	..	11	16	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Rural	11	16	10	1	38	68	38	..	7	10	8	..
		A	10	15	9	1	30	58	38	..	7	10	8	..
		B	1	1	1	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
Maj.Gr. 31	Leather and leather products	Total	5	10	8	..	75	142	82	..	5	8	2	..
		A	5	10	8	..	58	119	74	..	3	6	2	..
		B	..	..	..	..	17	23	8	..	2	2	..	..
		Rural	5	10	8	..	70	134	81	..	5	8	2	..
		A	5	10	8	..	58	119	74	..	3	6	2	..
		B	..	..	..	..	12	15	7	..	2	2	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 34—35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal	Total	2	6	5	..	6	12	4	..	1	1	1	..
		A	2	6	5	..	5	11	4	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	6	5	..	6	12	4	..	1	1	1	..
		A	2	6	5	..	5	11	4	..	1	1	1	..
		B	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation B = without cultivation

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1 to 3 months				4 to 6 months			
			Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Maj. Gr. 36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	62	111	84	1	8	16	15	1	15	26	24	..
		A	55	103	84	1	8	16	15	1	15	26	24	..
		B	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	58	107	84	1	8	16	15	1	15	26	24	..
		A	55	103	84	1	8	16	15	1	15	26	24	..
		B	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 39	Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries	Total	28	52	29	..	3	7	4	..	2	6	3	..
		A	19	40	29	..	3	7	4	..	2	6	3	..
		B	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	26	50	29	..	3	7	4	..	2	6	3	..
		A	19	40	29	..	3	7	4	..	2	6	3	..
		B	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = with cultivation B = without cultivation

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREA—concld.

(Based on 20% Sample)

Code No.	Household Industry (Division & Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	7 to 9 months				10 months to 1 year				Months not stated			
			Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
				Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
							CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*							
Maj.Gr. 36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	Total	..	..	..	..	36	64	43	..	3	5	2	..
		A	..	..	..	..	29	56	43	..	3	5	2	..
		B	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	32	60	43	..	3	5	2	..
		A	..	..	..	..	29	56	43	..	3	5	2	..
		B	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maj. Gr. 39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Total	..	..	..	..	18	30	19	..	5	9	3	..
		A	..	..	..	..	12	23	19	..	2	4	3	..
		B	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	3	5	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	16	28	19	..	5	9	3	..
		A	..	..	..	..	12	23	19	..	2	4	3	..
		B	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	3	5	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = With cultivation B = Without cultivation

TABLE B-XVII—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS—SIZE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATION OR INDUSTRY

(Based on 20 % Sample)

District	Total/Rural/Urban	†Total No. of Households	‡Total Household Population			Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Size of Sample Households: Single member households		
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CHAMBA	TOTAL .	40,944	208,291	108,828	99,463	8,174	41,392	21,455	19,937	713	531	182
	ALL RURAL .	39,181	199,684	104,120	95,564	7,825	39,633	20,497	19,136	642	466	176
	(*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry					451	1,223	776	447	188	156	32
	(*ii*) Households engaged in household industry only . .					96	338	180	158	25	19	6
	(*iii*) Households engaged in cultivation					7,278	38,072	19,541	18,531	429	291	138
	Less than 1 acre . .					1,081	4,281	2,206	2,075	136	88	48
	1·0—2·4 acres . . .					3,153	15,023	7,741	7,282	202	137	65
	2·5—4·9 acres . . .					2,136	12,427	6,370	6,057	69	51	18
	5·0—7·4 acres . . .					614	4,132	2,090	2,042	15	10	5
	7·5—9·9 acres . . .					172	1,302	657	645	5	5	..
	10·0—12·4 acres . .					56	450	238	212	..	..	..
	12·5—14·9 acres . .					13	108	51	57	..	..	..
	15·0—29·9 acres .					24	230	122	108	..	..	..
	30·0—49·9 acres . .					1	15	10	5	..	..	..
	50+ acres . . .					..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified . . .					28	104	56	48	2	..	2
	ALL URBAN .	1,763	8,607	4,708	3,899	349	1,759	958	801	71	65	6

TABLE B-XVII—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS—SIZE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATION OR INDUSTRY—concld.

(Based on 20 % Sample)

District	Total/Rural/Urban	Size of Sample Households											
		2-3 members			4-6 members			7-9 members			10 members and over		
		Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
CHAMBA—*concld.*	TOTAL	2,096	2,858	2,416	3,147	7,977	7,524	1,581	6,169	6,048	637	3,920	3,767
	ALL RURAL	2,034	2,756	2,363	3,028	7,667	7,245	1,518	5,914	5,810	603	3,694	3,542
	(*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	147	213	127	85	223	177	23	102	74	8	82	37
	(*ii*) Households engaged in household industry only	34	44	38	23	62	54	12	42	49	2	13	11
	(*iii*) Households engaged in cultivation	1,853	2,499	2,198	2,920	7,382	7,014	1,483	5,770	5,687	593	3,599	3,494
	Less than 1 acre	384	493	456	414	1,022	971	125	489	472	22	114	128
	1·0—2·4 acres	917	1,229	1,086	1,319	3,297	3,156	567	2,194	2,152	148	884	823
	2·5—4·9 acres	422	588	501	876	2,254	2,118	542	2,094	2,106	227	1,383	1,314
	5·0—7·4 acres	94	137	116	225	582	564	161	644	611	119	717	746
	7·5—9·9 acres	14	21	18	51	128	126	59	239	225	43	264	276
	10·0—12·4 acres	7	11	7	17	47	40	14	57	55	18	123	110
	12·5—14·9 acres	1	1	1	2	7	4	6	21	27	4	22	25
	15·0—29·9 acres	2	3	1	4	14	7	7	23	33	11	82	67
	30·0—49·9 acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	5
	50+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	12	16	12	12	31	28	2	9	6	..	..	..
	ALL URBAN	62	102	53	119	310	279	63	255	238	34	226	225

NOTE:—Figures in cols. 3 to 6 are full count figures. Their source is Table A-I pts. App. III, and Primary Census Abstracts.

†Including number of institutions where population was enumerated.

‡Excluding houseless population.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES—C—SERIES

Tables C-IV and C-VI regarding 'Single year age returns' and 'Bilingualism' respectively not printed in this handbook and may be seen in Himachal Pradesh 1961 Census Report Part—II-C.

TABLE C-I—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20 % Sample)

District	Total/Rural/Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Composition of Households			
						Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CHAMBA	TOTAL	8,174	41,392	21,455	19,937	7,533	632	19	5,708
	ALL RURAL	7,825	39,633	20,497	19,136	7,220	598	19	5,509
	(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	451	1,223	776	447	382	67	..	140
	(ii) Households engaged in household industry only	96	338	180	158	83	13	..	47
	(iii) Households engaged in cultivation	7,278	38,072	19,541	18,531	6,755	518	19	5,322
	Less than 1 acre	1,081	4,281	2,206	2,075	944	135	5	698
	1·0—2·4 acres	3,153	15,023	7,741	7,282	2,925	227	8	2,279
	2·5—4·9 acres	2,136	12,427	6,370	6,057	2,018	117	5	1,620
	5·0—7·4 acres	614	4,132	2,090	2,042	585	29	1	483
	7·5—9·9 acres	172	1,302	657	645	167	5	..	147
	10·0—12·4 acres	56	450	238	212	55	1	..	47
	12·5—14·9 acres	13	108	51	57	13	..	..	9
	15·0—29·9 acres	24	230	122	108	23	1	..	20
	30·0—49·9 acres	1	15	10	5	1	..	..	1
	50+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	28	104	48	48	24	3	..	18
	ALL URBAN	349	1,759	958	801	313	34	..	199

TABLE C-I—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED—concld.

(Based on 20% Sample)

District	Total/Rural/Urban	Composition of Households						
		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons	
		Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CHAMBA—*concld.*	TOTAL	1,644	1,161	3,530	10,748	9,977	350	90
	ALL RURAL	1,600	1,132	3,446	10,215	9,500	311	83
	(*i*) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	8	8	30	229	179	149	31
	(*ii*) Households engaged in household industry only	5	10	18	78	78	4	2
	(*iii*) Households engaged in cultivation	1,587	1,114	3,398	9,908	9,243	158	50
	Less than 1 acre	109	62	244	1,079	996	7	2
	1·0—2·4 acres	573	344	1,154	3,851	3,611	40	11
	2·5—4·9 acres	581	412	1,241	3,294	3,059	60	20
	5·0—7·4 acres	212	181	480	1,080	1,038	31	12
	7·5—9·9 acres	68	61	153	355	335	6	5
	10·0—12·4 acres	30	20	62	128	102	5	..
	12·5—14·9 acres	3	12	17	21	31	2	..
	15·0—29·9 acres	9	19	38	69	49	2	..
	30·0—49·9 acres	..	1	2	8	2	..	..
	50+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	2	2	7	23	20	5	..
	ALL URBAN	44	29	84	533	477	39	7

NOTE:—The heads of households are shown as less than the total number of households in some areas on account of the fact that some enumerators had apparently not indicated any person as the head of the "Population Record" where the conventional head of household was absent from the household at the time of enumeration and had not been enumerated in the household.

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
		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
						CHAMBA DISTRICT								
All Ages	Total	210,579	110,700	99,879	57,511	41,001	45,636	47,142	6,271	11,021	1,235	618	47	97
	Rural	201,970	105,990	95,980	54,542	38,971	44,067	45,620	6,119	10,710	1,220	586	42	93
	Urban	8,609	4,710	3,899	2,969	2,030	1,569	1,522	152	311	15	32	5	4
0—9	Total	56,035	27,986	28,049	27,986	28,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	53,684	26,772	26,912	26,772	26,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,351	1,214	1,137	1,214	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Total	22,053	11,148	10,905	10,896	9,555	238	1,315	1	6	1	12	12	17
	Rural	21,039	10,626	10,413	10,377	9,067	235	1,312	1	6	1	12	12	16
	Urban	1,014	522	492	519	488	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
15—19	Total	18,431	9,374	9,057	7,831	2,633	1,468	6,309	29	41	39	63	7	11
	Rural	17,472	8,846	8,626	7,323	2,329	1,448	6,184	29	41	39	62	7	10
	Urban	959	528	431	508	304	20	125	..	..	..	1	..	1
20—24	Total	19,401	9,896	9,505	5,003	390	4,627	8,864	105	116	154	123	7	12
	Rural	18,512	9,397	9,115	4,662	325	4,473	8,547	103	114	154	117	5	12
	Urban	889	499	390	341	65	154	317	2	2	..	6	2	..
25—29	Total	18,790	9,687	9,103	2,366	124	6,889	8,610	258	258	168	103	6	8
	Rural	18,038	9,291	8,747	2,246	110	6,614	8,278	257	252	168	99	6	8
	Urban	752	396	356	120	14	275	332	1	6	..	4	..	..
30—34	Total	16,154	8,624	7,530	1,288	74	6,805	6,887	352	477	176	78	3	14
	Rural	15,535	8,282	7,253	1,091	65	6,664	6,634	350	467	174	71	3	13
	Urban	619	342	277	197	9	141	253	2	10	2	4	..	1

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
		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
					CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*									
35—39	Total	12,511	6,942	5,569	619	50	5,796	4,794	384	646	141	66	2	13
	Rural	12,054	6,674	5,380	604	46	5,550	4,630	381	630	137	61	2	13
	Urban	457	268	189	15	4	246	164	3	16	4	5	..	..
40—44	Total	11,060	5,913	5,147	437	36	4,816	3,994	524	1,058	135	56	1	3
	Rural	10,636	5,687	4,949	422	30	4,619	3,848	514	1,017	132	51	..	3
	Urban	424	226	198	15	6	197	146	10	41	3	5	1	..
45—49	Total	8,335	4,826	3,509	283	17	3,878	2,409	544	1,031	119	43	2	9
	Rural	8,035	4,650	3,385	268	17	3,728	2,328	535	991	118	40	1	9
	Urban	300	176	124	15	..	150	81	9	40	1	3	1	..
50—54	Total	9,013	5,232	3,781	261	23	4,010	2,088	831	1,629	127	39	3	2
	Rural	8,743	5,051	3,692	250	23	3,863	2,038	813	1,592	123	38	2	1
	Urban	270	181	89	11	..	147	50	18	37	4	1	1	1
55—59	Total	4,553	2,904	1,649	113	9	2,155	726	588	899	47	14	1	1
	Rural	4,392	2,800	1,592	108	8	2,072	703	572	868	47	12	1	1
	Urban	161	104	57	5	1	83	23	16	31	..	2	..	..
60—64	Total	6,586	3,848	2,738	149	16	2,635	720	989	1,984	74	13	1	5
	Rural	6,401	3,730	2,671	144	16	2,553	698	959	1,940	73	12	1	5
	Urban	185	118	67	5	..	82	22	30	44	1	1	..	..
65—69	Total	1,763	1,049	714	38	4	676	153	321	554	14	3	..	..
	Rural	1,692	1,003	689	37	3	651	149	301	534	14	3	..	..
	Urban	71	46	25	1	1	25	4	20	20	..	..	..	..
70+	Total	5,840	3,244	2,596	229	7	1,630	268	1,343	2,315	40	4	2	2
	Rural	5,687	3,157	2,530	227	6	1,585	267	1,303	2,251	40	4	2	2
	Urban	153	87	66	2	1	45	1	40	64	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Total	54	27	27	12	14	13	5	2	7	..	1	..	..
	Rural	50	24	26	11	14	12	4	1	7	..	1	..	..
	Urban	4	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status							
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
		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
					1. CHAUBAH TEHSIL									
All Ages	**Rural**	**56,270**	**29,531**	**26,739**	**14,380**	**9,994**	**12,787**	**13,472**	**1,734**	**2,956**	**628**	**312**	**2**	**5**
0—9		13,991	6,988	7,003	6,288	7,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14		5,003	2,563	2,440	2,495	2,216	68	215	..	..	..	8	..	1
15—19		4,536	2,312	2,224	1,828	478	453	1,696	9	17	22	32	..	1
20—24		5,144	2,601	2,543	1,159	120	1,312	2,323	42	34	86	66	2	..
25—29		5,175	2,539	2,636	603	63	1,763	2,466	83	51	90	56	..	..
30—34		4,659	2,511	2,148	371	34	1,952	1,985	89	98	99	31	..	..
35—39		3,582	1,987	1,595	254	26	1,587	1,412	101	126	45	31	..	..
40—44		3,367	1,785	1,582	169	19	1,401	1,277	143	253	72	32	..	1
45—49		2,310	1,347	963	112	6	1,037	740	136	197	62	19	..	1
50—54		2,887	1,672	1,215	102	14	1,274	739	233	441	63	21	..	..
55—59		1,126	720	406	42	4	531	208	124	189	23	5	..	..
60—64		2,078	1,204	874	68	5	809	248	290	614	37	6	..	1
65—69		462	255	207	14	3	167	48	68	153	6	3	..	..
70+		1,945	1,042	903	174	3	429	115	416	783	23	2	..	..
Age not stated		5	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL									
All Ages	**Rural**	**11,678**	**6,154**	**5,524**	**3,357**	**2,647**	**2,439**	**2,310**	**273**	**511**	**81**	**55**	**4**	**1**
0—9		3,200	1,629	1,571	1,629	1,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14		1,245	611	634	599	601	12	31	..	..	..	1	..	1
15—19		1,093	534	559	441	312	84	240	3	1	6	6	..	..
20—24		1,157	666	491	351	78	300	396	7	4	7	13	1	..
25—29		1,033	582	451	156	24	411	411	4	10	11	6	..	..
30—34		946	498	448	69	15	401	397	18	30	9	6	1	..
35—39		746	397	349	36	14	323	289	17	40	20	6	1	..
40—44		575	292	283	20	8	247	208	18	60	7	7	..	..
45—49		449	256	193	16	6	205	130	27	55	7	2	1	..
50—54		437	256	181	16	7	197	99	35	70	8	5	..	..
55—59		211	130	81	8	..	88	41	33	38	1	2	..	..
60—64		299	142	157	7	4	89	48	44	104	2	1	..	..
65—69		61	37	24	4	..	19	6	13	18	1	..	..	..
70+		220	124	96	5	1	63	14	54	81	2	..	..	..
Age not stated		6	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—contd.

Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status: Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
		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
						3. CHAMBA TEHSIL								
All Ages	Rural	60,288	30,977	29,311	15,933	12,275	12,893	13,715	1,784	3,111	353	160	14	50
	Urban	8,609	4,710	3,899	2,969	2,030	1,569	1,522	152	311	15	32	5	4
0—9	Rural	16,434	8,123	8,311	8,123	8,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,351	1,214	1,137	1,214	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	6,508	3,200	3,308	3,139	3,054	55	250	..	1	1	..	5	3
	Urban	1,014	522	492	519	488	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
15—19	Rural	5,268	2,626	2,642	2,203	796	405	1,817	8	6	9	17	1	6
	Urban	959	528	431	508	304	20	125	..	..	..	1	..	1
20—24	Rural	5,467	2,623	2,844	1,219	67	1,338	2,709	19	33	46	28	1	7
	Urban	889	499	390	341	65	154	317	2	2	..	6	2	..
25—29	Rural	5,288	2,682	2,606	561	10	1,998	2,490	73	74	47	28	3	4
	Urban	752	396	356	120	14	275	332	1	6	..	4	..	..
30—34	Rural	4,522	2,322	2,200	256	7	1,912	2,032	102	121	50	29	2	11
	Urban	619	342	277	197	9	141	253	2	10	2	4	..	1
35—39	Rural	3,388	1,832	1,556	118	5	1,569	1,360	101	167	44	14	..	10
	Urban	457	268	189	15	4	246	164	3	16	4	5	..	..
40—44	Rural	3,093	1,622	1,471	81	2	1,355	1,172	146	286	40	10	..	1
	Urban	424	226	198	15	6	197	146	10	41	3	5	1	..
45—49	Rural	2,354	1,303	1,051	58	3	1,062	719	150	309	33	17	..	3
	Urban	300	176	124	15	..	150	81	9	40	1	3	1	..
50—54	Rural	2,605	1,469	1,136	71	1	1,113	625	250	500	33	9	2	1
	Urban	270	181	89	11	..	147	50	18	37	4	1	1	1
55—59	Rural	1,349	849	500	28	3	631	227	175	267	15	3	..	..
	Urban	161	104	57	5	1	83	23	16	31	..	2	..	..
60—64	Rural	1,979	1,186	793	36	1	816	202	308	585	26	3	..	2
	Urban	185	118	67	5	..	82	22	30	44	1	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	467	289	178	10	..	183	34	93	144	3	..	..	..
	Urban	71	46	25	1	1	25	4	20	20	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,536	839	697	22	1	452	76	359	617	6	1	..	2
	Urban	153	87	66	2	1	45	1	40	64	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	30	12	18	8	14	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Urban	4	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—concld.

Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status									
					Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified status	
		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
						4. Bhattiyat Tehsil								
All Ages	**Rural**	**48,109**	**25,223**	**22,886**	**13,211**	**9,004**	**10,287**	**10,889**	**1,592**	**2,927**	**118**	**44**	**15**	**22**
0—9		13,143	6,594	6,549	6,594	6,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14		5,409	2,788	2,621	2,704	1,979	76	629	1	4	..	1	7	8
15—19		4,229	2,080	2,149	1,730	418	342	1,711	6	13	..	6	2	1
20—24		4,218	2,063	2,155	1,088	35	943	2,077	22	34	10	7	..	2
25—29		4,119	2,102	2,017	495	6	1,534	1,917	57	84	14	7	2	3
30—34		3,450	1,815	1,635	215	6	1,499	1,463	88	160	13	6	..	..
35—39		2,923	1,611	1,312	114	1	1,363	1,085	111	216	22	8	1	2
40—44		2,403	1,307	1,096	84	1	1,066	786	148	307	9	1	..	1
45—49		2,011	1,185	826	53	2	961	509	161	311	10	1	..	3
50—54		1,953	1,156	797	49	1	874	376	215	418	18	2	..	..
55—59		1,084	692	392	26	1	502	142	158	246	6	2	..	1
60—64		1,401	811	590	26	5	559	131	219	451	6	2	1	1
65—69		475	287	188	9	..	182	26	93	162	3	..	..	..
70+		1,283	725	558	22	..	382	36	312	521	7	1	2	..
Age not stated		8	7	1	2	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
						5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil								
All Ages	**Rural**	**25,625**	**14,105**	**11,520**	**7,661**	**5,057**	**5,661**	**5,234**	**736**	**1,199**	**40**	**15**	**7**	**15**
0—9		6,916	3,438	3,478	3,438	3,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14		2,874	1,464	1,410	1,440	1,217	24	187	..	1	..	2	..	3
15—19		2,346	1,294	1,052	1,121	325	164	720	3	4	2	1	4	2
20—24		2,526	1,444	1,082	845	25	580	1,042	13	9	5	3	1	3
25—29		2,423	1,386	1,037	431	7	908	994	40	33	6	2	1	1
30—34		1,958	1,136	822	180	3	900	757	53	58	3	2	..	2
35—39		1,415	847	568	82	..	708	484	51	81	6	2	..	1
40—44		1,198	681	517	68	..	550	405	59	111	4	1	..	..
45—49		911	559	352	29	..	463	230	61	119	6	1	..	2
50—54		861	498	363	12	...	405	199	80	163	1	1	..	..
55—59		622	409	213	4	..	320	85	82	128	2	..	1	..
60—64		644	387	257	7	1	280	69	98	186	2	..	..	1
65—69		227	135	92	..	..	100	35	34	57	1	..	..	..
70+		703	427	276	4	1	259	26	162	249	2	..	..	..
Age not stated		1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III—PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: 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
					CHAMBA DISTRICT						
All Ages	**210,579**	**110,700**	**99,879**	**91,218**	**95,813**	**11,403**	**2,557**	**6,261**	**1,221**	**1,818**	**288**
0—4	28,307	14,082	14,225	14,082	14,225	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	27,728	13,904	13,824	11,378	13,066	2,443	744	83	14	..	..
10—14	22,053	11,148	10,905	6,940	9,858	2,804	689	1,399	356	5	2
15—19	18,431	9,374	9,057	6,430	8,360	1,059	241	1,645	330	240	126
20—24	19,401	9,896	9,505	7,268	9,034	944	194	1,108	198	576	79
25—29	18,790	9,687	9,103	7,835	8,751	829	182	638	129	385	41
30—34	16,154	8,624	7,530	7,240	7,275	728	142	437	90	219	23
35—44	23,571	12,855	10,716	10,999	10,428	1,133	197	515	77	208	14
45—59	21,901	12,962	8,939	11,508	8,777	981	138	332	22	141	2
60+	14,189	8,141	6,048	7,518	6,012	477	30	102	5	44	1
Age not stated	54	27	27	20	27	5	..	2	..	..	..

TABLE C-III—PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
	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
						CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN									
All Ages	**8,609**	**4,710**	**3,899**	**1,550**	**2,116**	**1,074**	**1,031**	**1,239**	**537**	**694**	**174**	..	..	**22**	**19**
0—4	1,215	639	576	639	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
5—9	1,136	575	561	249	293	319	267	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	1,014	522	492	41	73	203	261	273	157	5	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	959	528	431	52	97	58	92	257	147	160	90	..	..	..	2
20—24	889	499	390	66	167	69	75	170	94	170	42	..	..	1	5
25—29	752	396	356	71	183	73	86	115	54	103	23	..	..	7	5
30—34	619	342	277	55	159	65	65	117	37	72	8	..	..	2	3
35—44	881	494	387	123	228	110	115	143	31	86	8	..	..	8	3
45—59	731	461	270	152	202	105	53	111	13	70	2	..	..	3	..
60+	409	251	158	102	137	70	17	45	3	28	..	..	..	1	1
Age not stated	4	3	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III—PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—concld.

Age-group	Educational levels															
	University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree													
			Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	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	31	32
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—CHAMBA TOWN—*concld.*															
All Ages	**78**	**12**	**5**	..	**10**	..	**7**	..	**3**	..	..	..	**17**	**10**	**11**	..
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	18	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
25—29	17	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	2	..
30—34	19	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	..
35—44	12	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	..
45—59	8	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
60+	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Age not stated.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III—PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHAMBA DISTRICT											
All Ages . .	201,970	105,990	95,980	89,668	93,697	10,329	1,526	5,022	684	971	73
0—4 . .	27,092	13,443	13,649	13,443	13,649	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9 . .	26,592	13,329	13,263	11,129	12,773	2,124	477	76	13	..	..
10—14 . .	21,039	10,626	10,413	6,899	9,785	2,601	428	1,126	199	..	1
15—19 . .	17,472	8,846	8,626	6,378	8,263	1,001	149	1,388	183	79	31
20—24 . .	18,512	9,397	9,115	7,202	8,867	875	119	938	104	382	25
25—29 . .	18,038	9,291	8,747	7,764	8,568	756	96	523	75	248	8
30—34 . .	11,535	8,282	7,253	7,185	7,116	663	77	320	53	114	7
35—44 . .	22,690	12,361	10,329	10,876	10,200	1,023	82	372	46	90	1
45—59 . .	21,170	12,501	8,669	11,356	8,575	876	85	221	9	48	..
60+ . .	13,780	7,890	5,890	7,416	5,875	407	13	57	2	10	..
Age not stated .	50	24	26	20	26	3	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE C-V—MOTHER TONGUE (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Notes—

1. **Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.**
2. **Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.**
3. **Asterisk (*) means that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I).**
4. **Dagger (†) means that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassified by the Linguist.**
5. **Asterisk and dagger (*†) means that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.**

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Chamba District									Chaurah Tehsil Rural			Pangi Sub-Tehsil Rural		
		Total			Rural			Urban								
		Persons	Males	Females	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	15	16	17
1	*Ad-Dharmi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani*	602	295	307	69	45	24	533	250	283	3	3	..	2	2	..
3	*†Almori	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Assamese	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	*Balauri	52	34	18	52	34	18	..	..	..	19	9	10	..	..	..
6	*†Bansbali	970	402	568	970	402	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	*Banspuri	66	66	..	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	*†Bansyari	359	163	206	359	153	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Basauli	238	238	..	238	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Bashahri	216	124	92	216	124	92	..	..	..	204	115	89	1	1	..
11	Bengali	14	8	6	13	7	6	1	1	..	10	4	6	..	..	..
12	Bhadrawahi	208	153	55	206	153	53	2	..	2	99	62	37	..	..	..
13	*†Bhagri Pahari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	*†Bhajer	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bhalesi	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
16	*Bhali	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17	Bharmauri/Gaddi	54,239	28,107	26,132	54,220	28,099	26,121	19	8	11	1,524	827	697	10	6	4
18	Bhateali	31,922	16,933	14,989	31,918	16,930	14,988	4	3	1	44	28	16	8	7	1
19	Bhateali Bharmauri	6	5	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	*†Bhateali Chamba	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Bhateali Gadi	32	12	20	32	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bhateali Hindi	293	196	97	293	196	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Bhotia-Unspecified	757	370	387	757	370	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	757	370	387
24	Bihari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	63	46	17	51	34	17	12	12	..	9	2	7	1	1	..
26	Chameali	43,593	22,524	21,069	38,204	19,671	18,533	5,389	2,853	2,536	4,442	2,420	2,022	54	47	7
27	Chameali Hindi	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	*Chinese/Chini*	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
29	Churahi	43,748	22,396	21,352	43,747	22,396	21,351	1	..	1	43,465	22,222	21,243	9	7	2
30	Churahi Gadi	14	14	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Dogri	572	324	248	287	180	107	285	144	141	106	64	42	3	3	..
32	Dogri Hindi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	*Dunavi Pahari	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Gadi Chameali	1,098	540	558	1,098	540	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Gadi Hindi	19	14	5	19	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

36	Garhwali	373	371	2	365	363	2	8	8	..	15	15	..	5	3	2
37	Gorkhali	114	85	29	110	81	29	4	4	..	25	24	1	4	4	..
38	Gujjari	4,498	2,362	2,136	4,498	2,362	2,136	..	..	..	1,410	747	663	..	..	..
39	*†Gurdaspuri Pahari	3	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	*Hali	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
41	Hindi	2,872	1,796	1,076	2,149	1,350	799	723	446	227	630	401	229	104	160	4
42	*†Hindi Pahari	43	30	13	43	30	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Jad	9	9	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
44	*Jamthali	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Jamuali	63	36	27	59	32	27	4	4	..	10	8	2	..	..	..
46	Jamuau Hindi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Kanauri	13	10	3	13	10	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	4	3
48	Kangri	549	256	293	443	189	254	106	67	39	52	43	9	..	..	..
49	Kangri Pahari	657	370	287	657	370	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	49	1
50	Kashmiri	2,362	1,322	1,040	2,355	1,316	1,039	7	6	1	2,072	1,098	974	92	90	2
51	Kashmiri Hindi	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kishtwari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
53	Kotgarhi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
54	Kului	17	16	1	17	16	1	..	..	..	8	7	1	9	9	..
55	*Kunali	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Ladakhi	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
57	Lahuli or Chamba	2,921	1,573	1,348	2,914	1,566	1,348	7	7	..	332	178	154	2,563	1,384	1,179
58	*Langu	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	*†Mahasu Pahari	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Mahas Wali	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Malayalam	7	7	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
62	Mandeali	668	579	89	553	477	76	115	102	13	185	174	11	14	14	..
63	Marathi	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	*Melashi	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	*Muslim Pahari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Nepali	755	381	374	735	371	364	20	10	10	53	38	15	..	..	..
67	*†Nurpuri	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Padari	53	37	16	53	37	16	..	..	..	11	1	10	42	36	6
69	Pahari-Unspecified	3,019	1,635	1,384	2,635	1,411	1,224	384	224	160	735	416	319	61	52	9
70	Pangwali	8,178	4,124	4,054	8,148	4,096	4,052	30	28	2	297	166	131	7,830	3,921	3,909
71	*Parachinari	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
72	Peshawari	61	58	3	6	3	3	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	*†Pondri	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
74	Punjabi	1,340	759	581	523	348	175	817	411	406	111	80	31	30	27	3
75	Purbi	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
76	Rajasthani	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Sirmauri	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	*Sohali	1,576	810	766	1,576	810	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	*Solon Pahari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Suketi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
81	Surali	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
82	Tamil	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Tibetan	966	890	76	942	866	76	24	24	..	382	365	17	..	..	..
84	Tinauli	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Urdu	299	165	134	263	142	121	36	23	13	2	2	..	..	..	..
86	Zanskari	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
	Total	**210,579**	**110,700**	**99,879**	**201,970**	**105,990**	**95,980**	**8,609**	**4,710**	**3,899**	**56,270**	**29,531**	**26,739**	**11,678**	**6,154**	**5,524**

TABLE C-V—MOTHER TONGUE (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)—concld.

Notes—

1. Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian sub-continent.
2. Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.
3. Asterisk (*) means that the mother tongue is unclssified in Linguistic Survey of India (L.S.I.).
4. Dagger (†) means that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassified by the Linguist.
5. Asterisk and dagger (*†) means that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Chamba Tehsil									Bhattiyat Tehsil Rural			Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil Rural		
		Total			Rural			Urban								
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	*Ad-Dharmi	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani*	586	284	302	53	34	19	533	250	283	1	..	1	10	6	4
3	*†Almori	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
4	Assamese	1	..	1	1	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	*Balauri	8	3	5	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	22	3
6	*†Bansbali	970	402	568	970	402	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	*Banpuri	66	66	..	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	*†Bansyari	359	153	206	359	153	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Basauli	238	238	..	238	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Bashahri	11	8	3	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bengali	4	4	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bhadrawahi	28	16	12	26	16	10	2	..	2	23	17	6	58	58	..
13	*†Bhagri Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	*†Bhajer	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bhalesi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	*Bhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Bharmauri/Gaddi	19,212	9,874	9,338	19,193	9,866	9,327	19	8	11	10,530	5,319	5,211	22,963	12,081	10,882
18	Bhateali	42	34	8	38	31	7	4	3	1	31,827	16,863	14,964	1	1	..
19	Bhateali Bharmauri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
20	*†Bhateali Chamba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
21	Bhateali Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	12	20	..	..	..
22	Bhateali Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	196	97	..	..	..
23	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Bihari	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Bilaspuri/Kehluri	17	16	1	5	4	1	12	12	..	17	9	8	19	18	1
26	Chameali	38,619	19,777	18,842	33,230	16,924	16,306	5,389	2,853	2,536	297	160	137	181	120	61
27	Chameali Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
28	*Chinese/Chini*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Churahi	97	29	68	96	29	67	1	..	1	82	65	17	95	73	22
30	Churahi Gadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
31	Dogri	372	197	175	87	53	34	285	144	141	89	58	31	2	2	..
32	Dogri Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
33	*Dunavi Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
34	Gadi Chameali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,098	540	558	..	..	..
35	Gadi Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14	5	..	..	..

36	Garhwali	12	12	..	4	4	..	8	8	..	18	18	..	323	323	..
37	Gorkhali	30	18	12	26	14	12	4	4	..	55	39	16	..	..	..
38	Gujjari	2,806	1,427	1,399	2,806	1,427	1,379	..	..	..	222	152	70	60	36	24
39	*†Gurdaspuri Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
40	*Hali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Hindi	927	605	322	204	159	45	723	446	277	1,160	650	510	51	40	11
42	*†Hindi Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	30	13	..	..	..
43	Jad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	*Jamthali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
45	Jamuali	39	27	12	35	23	12	4	4	..	14	1	13	..	..	..
46	Jamuau Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
47	Kanauri	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
48	Kangri	164	109	55	58	42	16	106	67	39	183	12	171	150	92	58
49	Kangri Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	278	286	43	43	..
50	Kashmiri	46	37	9	39	31	8	7	6	1	16	12	4	136	85	51
51	Kashmiri Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
52	Kishtwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kotgarhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Kului	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	*Kunali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
56	Ladakhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Lahuli or Chamba	14	10	4	7	3	4	7	7	..	..	..	..	12	1	11
58	*Langu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
59	*†Mahasu Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	2	..
60	Mahas Wali	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Malayalam	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
62	Mandeali	170	141	29	55	39	16	115	102	13	38	15	23	261	235	26
63	Marathi	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
64	*Melashi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
65	*Muslim Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
66	Nepali	36	24	12	16	14	2	20	10	10	625	280	345	41	39	2
67	*†Nurpuri	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Padari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Pahari-Unspecified	1,282	688	594	898	464	434	384	224	160	612	327	285	329	152	177
70	Pangwali	49	36	13	19	8	11	30	28	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
71	*Parachinari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Peshawari	61	58	3	6	3	3	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	*†Pondri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Punjabi	962	507	455	145	96	49	817	411	406	199	115	84	38	30	8
75	Purbi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Rajasthani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
77	Sirmauri	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	*Sohali	1,576	810	766	1,576	810	766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	*Solon Pahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
80	Suketi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Surali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Tamil	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Tibeten	24	24	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	560	501	59
84	Tinauli	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Urdu	36	23	13	..	..	..	36	23	13	2	1	1	259	139	120
86	Zanskari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**68,897**	**35,687**	**33,210**	**60,288**	**30,977**	**29,311**	**8,609**	**4,710**	**3,899**	**48,109**	**25,223**	**22,886**	**25,625**	**14,105**	**11,520**

TABLE C-VII—RELIGION

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total			Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order: Buddhists		Christians		Hindus	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chamba District	**Total**	**210,579**	**110,700**	**99,879**	**1,266**	**467**	**59**	**46**	**103,283**	**94,538**
	Rural	**201,970**	**105,990**	**95,980**	**1,242**	**467**	**9**	**4**	**98,968**	**90,943**
	Urban	**8,609**	**4,710**	**3,899**	**24**	..	**50**	**42**	**4,315**	**8,595**
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	56,270	29,531	26,739	365	18	1	3	25,945	24,356
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	11,678	6,154	5,524	376	390	..	..	5,680	5,130
3. Chamba Tehsil	Total	68,897	35,687	33,210	24	..	50	42	33,620	31,241
	Rural	60,288	30,977	29,311	..	..	..	..	29,305	27,646
	Urban	8,609	4,710	3,899	24	..	50	42	4,315	3,595
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	48,109	25,223	22,886	..	..	8	1	24,702	22,521
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	25,625	14,105	11,520	501	59	..	..	13,336	11,290

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Names of religions arranged in alphabetical order: Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other religions and persuasions		Religion not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chamba District	**Total**	**6**	**4**	**5,873**	**4,639**	**213**	**185**	..	..	..	..
	Rural	..	..	**5,705**	**4,511**	**66**	**55**	..	..	..	..
	Urban	**6**	**4**	**168**	**128**	**147**	**130**	..	..	..	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	..	..	3,210	2,359	10	3	..	..	..	..
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	..	..	93	3	5	1	..	..	..	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	Total	6	4	1,817	1,761	170	162	..	..	..	..
	Rural	..	..	1,649	1,633	23	32	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6	4	168	128	147	130	..	..	..	..
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	..	..	492	347	21	17	..	..	..	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	..	..	261	169	7	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

District/Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Workers: Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, 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	17
Chamba District	**Total**	**32,578**	**17,134**	**15,444**	**15,215**	**15,100**	**1,919**	**344**	**11,481**	**8,369**	**9,631**	**7,573**	**103**	**36**	**117**	**30**
	Rural	**31,018**	**16,319**	**14,699**	**14,783**	**14,525**	**1,536**	**174**	**11,054**	**8,288**	**9,626**	**7,566**	**103**	**36**	**107**	**30**
	Urban	**1,560**	**815**	**745**	**432**	**575**	**383**	**170**	**427**	**81**	**5**	**7**	..	..	**10**	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	12,433	6,590	5,843	6,226	5,820	364	23	4,561	3,699	4,190	3,339	33	12	22	4
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	541	290	251	257	248	33	3	217	189	167	180	1	1	19	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	10,202	5,279	4,923	4,681	4,839	598	84	3,531	2,812	3,206	2,688	43	15	9	1
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	7,437	3,937	3,500	3,428	3,439	509	61	2,591	1,514	2,010	1,322	26	8	52	25
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	405	223	182	191	179	32	3	154	74	53	37	..	..	5	..

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	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		X Non-Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chamba District	**Total**	**897**	**599**	**178**	**63**	**148**	**8**	**16**	**1**	**6**	..	**385**	**59**	**5,653**	**7,075**
	Rural	**721**	**568**	**150**	**61**	**133**	**8**	**11**	**1**	**5**	..	**198**	**18**	**5,265**	**6,411**
	Urban	**176**	**31**	**28**	**2**	**15**	..	**5**	..	**1**	..	**187**	**41**	**388**	**664**
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	225	325	28	14	28	1	2	..	..	..	33	4	2,029	2,143
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	12	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	73	62
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	144	92	20	4	51	5	6	1	4	..	48	6	1,748	2,112
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	322	144	26	6	53	2	3	..	..	..	99	7	1,346	1,986
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	18	..	69	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	69	108

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Workers									
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
									Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chamba District	**Total**	**67,058**	**34,795**	**32,263**	**31,297**	**32,081**	**3,498**	**182**	**23,148**	**18,953**	**20,326**	**17,707**	**99**	**47**	**60**	**5**
	Rural	**66,973**	**34,729**	**32,244**	**31,271**	**32,064**	**3,458**	**180**	**23,106**	**18,946**	**20,325**	**17,707**	**98**	**47**	**60**	**5**
	Urban	**85**	**66**	**19**	**26**	**17**	**40**	**2**	**42**	**7**	**1**	..	**1**	..	..	..
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	4,962	2,612	2,350	2,859	2,339	253	11	1,778	1,352	1,463	1,083	12	2	5	1
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	10,698	5,457	5,241	4,831	5,204	626	37	3,539	3,382	3,166	3,154	21	9	1	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	13,791	7,055	6,736	6,569	6,713	486	23	4,747	4,119	4,377	3,809	39	33	1	1
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	13,774	6,904	6,870	6,098	6,860	806	10	4,478	3,359	3,998	3,076	12	..	37	3
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	23,748	12,701	11,047	11,414	10,948	1,287	99	8,564	6,734	7,321	6,585	14	3	16	..

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Workers															
		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		III In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chamba District	**Total**	**1,505**	**1,062**	**35**	**11**	**616**	**63**	**46**	**2**	**19**	..	**442**	**56**	**11,647**	**13,310**
	Rural	**1,504**	**1,061**	**35**	**11**	**616**	**63**	**44**	**2**	**19**	..	**405**	**50**	**11,623**	**13,298**
	Urban	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	**37**	**6**	**24**	**12**
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Rural	222	249	6	5	22	8	4	1	1	..	43	3	834	998
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Rural	181	188	7	..	39	..	9	..	4	..	111	31	1,918	1,859
3. Chamba Tehsil	Rural	281	276	..	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	31	..	2,308	2,617
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Rural	264	248	12	4	39	20	12	1	7	..	97	7	2,426	3,511
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Rural	556	100	10	2	506	35	11	..	7	..	123	9	4,137	4,313

HOUSING TABLES—E SERIES

TABLE—E-I—CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total/Rural/Urban	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 worksheds	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 and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors clinics, dispensaries, etc.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CHAMBA DISTRICT	Total	72,112	8,877	33,819	306	3,488	383	853	219	3,481	252	75	1,343	82	18,934
	Rural	69,995	8,707	32,739	289	3,455	350	545	173	3,383	240	66	1,271	70	18,770
	Urban	2,117	170	1,080	17	33	33	308	46	98	12	9	72	12	227
1. Chaurah Tehsil	Total	21,002	2,470	9,826	91	1,065	44	104	27	1,087	48	...	254	14	5,972
	Rural	21,002	2,470	9,826	91	1,065	44	104	27	1,087	48	...	254	14	5,972
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Total	4,069	855	1,137	6	459	29	4	18	279	21	...	100	5	1,156
	Rural	4,069	855	1,137	6	459	29	4	18	279	21	...	100	5	1,156
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Chamba Tehsil	Total	20,403	3,038	10,204	102	882	86	475	87	1,007	74	27	522	25	3,874
	Rural	18,286	2,868	9,124	85	849	53	167	41	909	62	18	450	13	3,647
	Urban	2,117	170	1,080	17	33	33	308	46	98	12	9	72	12	227
4. Bhattiyat Tehsil	Total	20,602	1,542	8,985	102	898	151	235	61	801	92	48	277	28	7,382
	Rural	20,602	1,542	8,985	102	898	151	235	61	801	92	48	277	28	7,382
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Total	6,036	972	3,667	5	184	73	35	26	307	17	..	190	10	550
	Rural	6,036	972	3,667	5	184	73	35	26	307	17	..	190	10	550
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-II—TENURE STATUS OF SAMPLE CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS

District/Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	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	8
CHAMBA DISTRICT	Total	Total	8,517	7,791	44	669	13
		Owned	7,867	7,186	32	644	5
		Rented	650	605	12	25	8
	Rural	Total	8,175	7,459	43	661	12
		Owned	7,686	7,014	31	636	5
		Rented	489	445	12	25	7
	Urban	Total	342	332	1	8	1
		Owned	181	172	1	8	..
		Rented	161	160	..	..	1
Chaurah Tehsil	Total	Total	2,377	2,174	14	183	6
		Owned	2,274	2,074	13	182	5
		Rented	103	100	1	1	1
	Rural	Total	2,377	2,174	14	183	6
		Owned	2,274	2,074	13	182	5
		Rented	103	100	1	1	1
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..
Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Total	Total	334	235	2	97	..
		Owned	315	217	1	97	..
		Rented	19	18	1	..	..
	Rural	Total	334	235	2	97	..
		Owned	315	217	1	97	..
		Rented	19	18	1	..	..
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..
Chamba Tehsil	Total	Total	2,722	2,497	7	215	..
		Owned	2,339	2,196	4	199	..
		Rented	323	301	3	16	3
	Rural	Total	2,380	2,165	6	207	2
		Owned	2,218	2,024	3	191	..
		Rented	162	141	3	16	2
	Urban	Total	342	332	1	8	1
		Owned	181	172	1	8	..
		Rented	161	160	..	..	..
Bhattiyat Tehsil	Total	Total	2,178	2,010	21	143	4
		Owned	2,007	1,858	14	135	..
		Rented	171	152	7	8	4
	Rural	Total	2,178	2,010	21	143	4
		Owned	2,007	1,858	14	135	..
		Rented	171	152	7	8	4
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Total	Total	906	875	..	31	..
		Owned	872	841	..	31	..
		Rented	34	34	..	..	..
	Rural	Total	906	875	..	31	..
		Owned	872	841	..	31	..
		Rented	34	34	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	..	..	..	..	..
		Owned	..	..	..	..	..
		Rented	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division, Major Group & Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
		Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL							
2 &3	Total	6,838	6,155	652	25	5	1	..	..
	All Fuel	2,947	2,934	9	2	1	1	..	..
	Electricity	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
	Liquid Fuel	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Other Power	2,940	2,934	5	1	..	..	..	..
	No Power	3,891	3,221	743	23	4	..	..	..
20	Total	2,936	2,926	9	1	..	..	..	..
	All Fuel	2,935	2,926	8	1	..	..	..	..
	Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Power	2,932	2,926	5	1	..	..	..	..
	No Power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
200	Total	2,788	2,780	7	1	..	..	..	..
	All Fuel	2,787	2,780	6	1	..	..	..	..
	Electricity	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Power	2,785	2,780	4	1	..	..	..	..
	No Power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
207	Total	148	146	2	..	..	..	..	..
	All Fuel	148	146	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Power	147	146	1	..	..	..	..	..
25	Total	1,420	1,151	257	9	3	..	..	..
	All Fuel	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Power	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No Power	1,412	1,143	257	9	3	..	..	..
251	Total	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Fuel	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Power	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No Power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
255	Total	1,410	1,141	257	9	3	..	..	..
	No Power	1,410	1,141	257	9	3	..	..	..
27	Total	602	571	29	1	1	..	..	..
	No Power	602	571	29	1	1	..	..	..
272	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No Power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
273	Total	600	570	28	1	1	..	..	..
	No Power	600	570	28	1	1	..	..	..
279	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	No Power	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd*							
28		Total . .	548	463	80	4	1	..	..	..
		All Fuel . .	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Electricity . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Liquid Fuel .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		No Power . .	546	463	80	3	..	..	..	..
	280	Total . .	16	11	3	1	1	..	..	..
		All Fuel . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Liquid Fuel .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		No Power . .	15	11	3	1	..	..	..	..
	281	Total . .	9	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Electricity . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
	282	Total . .	252	224	28	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	252	224	28	..	..	..	..	..
	288	Total . .	266	216	48	2	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	266	216	48	2	..	..	..	..
	289	Total . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
31		Total . .	684	497	182	5	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	684	497	182	5	..	..	..	..
	311	Total . .	640	465	170	5	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	640	465	170	5	..	..	..	..
	314	Total . .	44	32	12	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	44	32	12	..	..	..	..	..
35		Total . . .	193	158	31	4	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	193	158	31	4	..	..	..	..
	350	Total . .	193	158	31	4	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	193	158	31	4	..	..	..	..
36		Total . .	349	304	45	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	348	304	44	..	..	..	..	..
	362	Total . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	365	Total . .	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10- 19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CHAMBA DISTRICT- RURAL—*conc'd.*								
	368	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	369	Total	335	293	42	..	..	..	..	
		All Fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	334	293	41	..	..	..	..	..
38		Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		All Fuel	1	..	..	..	..	1	.	
		Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	384	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
		All Fuel	1	..	..	..	.	1	..	
		Electricity	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
39		Total	105	85	19	1	..	..	..	
		No Power	105	85	19	1	..	..	..	
	393	Total	105	85	19	1	..	..	..	..
		No Power	105	85	19	1	..	..	..	..
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN								
2 & 3		Total	131	78	47	1	2	2	1	..
		All Fuel	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	121	73	42	1	2	2	1	..
20		Total	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Power	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	200	Total	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	295	Total	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	207	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Power	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25		Total	9	3	1	..	2	1	1	..
		No Power	9	3	1	..	2	1	1	..

TABLE E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*								
	255	Total	9	3	1	..	2	2	1	..
		No Power	9	3	1	..	2	2	1	..
27		Total	42	28	14	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	42	28	14	..	..	..	..	..
	273	Total	40	26	14	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	40	26	14	..	..	..	..	..
	274	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	279	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		Total	11	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
	280	Total	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	281	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	282	Total	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
30		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	303	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		All Fuel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Electricity	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
31		Total	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..
	311	Total	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..
36		Total	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
	365	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-III—CENSUS HOUSES USED AS FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY POWER AND NO POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT—concld.

Division/ Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.		Kind of fuel or power used	No. of factories and workshops by size of employment							
			Total	1 Person	2—5 Persons	6—9 Persons	10—19 Persons	20—49 Persons	50—99 Persons	100 Persons and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	369	Total . .	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
37		Total . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	378	Total . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	379	Total . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38		Total . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	388	Total . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
39		Total . .	17	11	5	1	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	17	11	5	1	..	..	..	..
	392	Total . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	393	Total . .	13	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
		No Power . .	13	8	4	1	..	..	..	.
	399	Total . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	.
		No Power . .	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO TABLE E-III

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN VILLAGES

NOTE: 1. The figures out side the brackets relate to ISIC Minor groups code numbers. For description of codes see Appendix I to Explanatory note to Census Tables.

2. Figures inside the brackets relate to number of establishments.

CHAMBA DISTRICT

CHAMBA TEHSIL

Total: 200(749); 205(4); 207(80); 255(337); 272(1); 273(209); 274(1); 279(2); 280(15); 281(10); 282(58); 288(47); 289(4); 303(1) 311 (142); 314(1); 350(69); 365(3); 368(1); 369(113); 378(1); 379(1); 388(1); 392(2); 393(35): 399(2).

Rural: 200(745); 207(78); 255 (328); 272(1); 273 (169); 279(1); 280(12); 281(7); 282(53); 288(47); 289(4); 311(114); 314(1) 350(69); 368(1); 369(106); 393(22).

CHAMBA TOWN

Urban: 200(4); 205(4); 207(2); 255(9); 273(40); 274(1); 279(9); 280(3); 231(3); 282(5); 303(1); 311(28); 365(3); 369(7); 378 (1); 379(1); 388(1); 392(2); 393(13); 399(2).

VILLAGES

Sapra 200 (4); Balhoth 200(4); 255 (1); 282 (1); 311 (3); 314 (1); Kandla 200 (3); 273 (1); 282(1); 288(10); Mawa 207(1); 273(1) Kuthar 273 (1); 369 (2); Kuthwari 350 (2); Masrund 200 (2); 273 (5); 282 (1); 311 (5); 369(2); Dhanoi 200 (3); 255 (1) 288 (1) 311 (1); Dulahar 273(5) 280 (1); 350 (2); 369 (1)393(1); Saronda 273 (1); Sukreta 273 (1); 280 (1); Thakrotha 200 (7); 207(1); 273 (1); 369(1); Dharonda 281(1) Jhulara 207(1); 273(4); 281(1); 311(1); Kuthera Khas 200(16); 207(2); 273 (2); 311(2); Sirya 200(3); 207(1); 273 (1); Nandrela 200(1); 207(2); 369(2); Nahuin 200(9); 255(1); 273(1); 282(1); 359(5); Tikri 200(6); 273(4); 282(3); Hamal 311 (1); Pukhri 200(2); 255(3); 273(3); 280(1); 282(2) 311(2); 350(1); 369(2); Luni 200(1); 255(1); Karor 200(7); Marhi 200(2); 207(1) 273(1); Pranohin 339(5); Muhal 200(3); 255(1); Chandni 200(2); 255(1); 273(2); 311(2); 368(1); 369(3); Saloh 200(1); Bharar 255(1); Pialai 282(1); 288(2); Ghatta 273(1); 282(1); Chaklu 255(2); 273(5); 282(2); 311(4); 369(2); 393(1); Rupan 273(1); 288(1); Rajnagar Khas 207(3); 273(2); Kian 200(10); 207(1); 255(1); 273(1); 282(2); 288(2); 369(2); 393(1); Sira 200(6); 273(1); 282(1) 350(3); Bharo 200(1); Rajpura 200(3); Haripur 282(1); 311(1); 369(1); Sarol 200(5); 282(1); 369(1); Non 207(1) 369(1); Gaila 200(4); Tesa; 200(1); 255(2); 273(1); Palhun 200(2); 293(1); Baroli 200(8); Sungal 200(3); 207(1); 255(3); 273(1); 311(2); 369(1); Sehi 200(1); Baror 200(12); 207(4); 255(2); 273(3); 280(2); 311(1); Kella 255(1); Kutehr 200(2); Kaiga 200(3); 207(1); 255(9); 273(1); 311(1); Jidera; 200 (6); 207(6); 311(6) 369(1); Uil 200(1); 255(1); 282(2); 311(2); Thundu 203(3); 273(1); 369(2); Ghatrer 200(9); 207(1); 255(1); 369(1); Maingal 200(2); 273(1); Sanotha 200(2); 207(1); Dhar 200(2); 207(1); 255(1); 311(1); Gond 200(2); 207(1); 288(1); 311(3); 369(1); Chambi 200(5); 207(2); 255(1); 288(1); Tipra 200(1); Paliur 200(3); 207(1); Ghatrer 200(7); 255(2); Sundu 200(15); 207(2); 255(6); 273(1); 369(1); Mando 200(1); 350(7); Gamharaka 207(4); 282(1); 350(14); 369(2); Diggar 200(4); 255(1); 280(2); 311(1); Snadhel 273(1); Utip 273(2); Jangal Utip 280(1); Bujja 273(2); 288(1); 311(4); Kakiyan 200(2); 255(1); 273(2); 281(1); 369(2); Kathanna 200(1); 282(2); 350(4); Ludu 273(1); 282(2); 369(1); Rundega 273(2); 282(1); Mugla 200(2); 207(1); 255(2); 273(4) 311(3) 272(1); Ohli 200(7); 311(2); Mangla 200(2); 255(5); 273(2); 282(2); 369(1); 393(3); Sultanpur 200(6); 255(3); 273(2); 282(6); 288(2) 311(1); 393(1) Sanoh 200(9); 255(2); 273(1); 282(1); Suren 255(3); 282(1); Udaiupur Khas 200(3); 255(3); 273(2); 282(1); 311(2); Saru 200 (3); 255(2); 273(1); 282(2); 288(5); 311(2); Bhanauta 200(4); 255(2); 273(4); 282(1); 311(3); 369(1); 393(1); Chili 255(1); Tipra 200(5); 288(1); Seru 200(6); 284(2); 281(1); 311(6); Hinjar 200(4); 288(4); Chahla 200(2); Panfjoh 273(1); 350(6); 369(1); Chil Bangla 200(2); Kulhari 200(6); 273(3); 311(1); Kumhan 200(1); 311(1); Chamrauli 200(20) 273(1) 311(1); 339(3); Salga 200(4); 255(1); 273(2); 350(6); Daroga 273(1); 311(1); Singi 273(2); 288(1); Rinda 255(5) 273(1); 311(1); 369(2); Khojiar 200(9); 555(6); 273(1) Dham Garaon 311(1); Kakaila 200(8); 273(1); 282(1; Jangal Karangar Rakh 255(1); Ora 255(2); 273(1); Dramman 200(5(); 255(1); 273(1); 282(1); 288(1) 311(2) 350(4); Ratjar 200(5); 273(1); Andoh 200(9); 369(1); Chhajun 200(5); 255(4); 282(1); Basudan 255(2); Mankot 288(1); Bhowen 200(13) 255(3); 273(1); 369(2); Bhagatpur 200(11); Chuliar 200(7); 255(1); Kolka 200(7); 369(2); Kapara 200(2); 282(1); 311(3); Jaren 255(2); 311(1); Bhariankhas 200(8); 255(5); 273(2); 282(1); 288(1); 369(4); Baili 200(4); 255(1); Bhagiyar 200(14); 280 (1); Parongal 200(5); Jahari 200(7); 255(1); West Chhuwaru 200(3); East Chhuwaru 200(1); 311(1); Hunaid 200(3); 369(2); Chari 200(1); 255(9) Phagri 200(7); 255(15); 311(7); 369(2); Mehla 200 (16); 255(2); 273(5); 282(3); 350(1); 369(2); Lakra 255(29); Rambhu 200(1); 255(10); Dharbeta 200(1); 255(7); 373(1); 269(2); Bakani Kothi 200(6); 311(1); Jangal Loa 273(1); Drombi 200(5) 255(16); Jangi 200(9); 207(1); 273(1); 311(3); Kutehr 350(3); Jangal Bari 273(1); Gagal 200(2); 282(1); 311(1); 369(3); Kuran 311(1) 363(1); Rajara 200(8); 207(2); 255(2); 273(2); 288(1); 311(3); 369(1); Gudda 200(3); 207(3); 255(3); Thalla 200(9); 255(14); 273(2) 311(1); 289(1); Biali 200(6); 255(10); 273(1); Kharian 200(2); 255(3); 311(1); Gharinarain 200(6); 255(7); 273(5); Gahi 200(5); Hardar 200(4) Malla 200(1) 255(1); 282(1); 393(1); Rakh 273(4); 311(3); 369(2); Dulara 200(6); 207(2); 255(1); 273(3); 369(2); Dhanara 200 (3); 279(1); 207(2); 255(8); 273(4); 369(2); Guar 200(4); 207(1); 273(1); 280(1); Janni 207(1); 369(4); Kalor 200(11); 207(1); 369(1) Seri 200(8); 382(1); 350(1); Kunadh 200(12); 207(1); 273(2); Jiyoti 200(2); 207(3); 273(1); Dhar Sandrin 255(1); Banjal 200(3); Laga 200(1) Jangae Lothar 281(2); Shar 200(6); 255(6); Gwar 200(6); 255(4); 311(1); Bhaian Garaon 200(3); Ran 200(4); 207(1); 255(3) 250(5); Sarol 200(9); 207(1); 255(11); 288(2); Kiri 200(12); 207(2); 255(3); 273(2); 288(1); 369(1); Rani 200(1); 273(1); Chhaloga 20) (2); Athlun 255(1); 369(4); Trittha 255(6); Rajindu 200(4); 311(8); Padhar 200(9); 207(4); 255(4); 273(3); 282(1): 288(1); 393(2) Saloh 311(3); 369(1); Prauta 200(3); Sara 200(3); 273(1); Kureil 200(3); Sakraina 200(3); Gan 393(1); Pari-Raina 200(17); 207(1) 355(3); 273(2); Kalmala 230(8); 207(1); Mokhari 200(9); 255(3); 288(1); Bhatwara 369(2); Bakkal 350 (5); Garondi 200(8); 207(1); 273(1)

APPENDIX TO TABLE E-III—*contd.*

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN VILLAGES—contd.

CHAMBA TEHSIL—*contd.*

VILLAGES

Aghara 200(5); Almi 200(3); 255(1); Kalans 200(1); Girar 200(2); Balit 200(5); 273(2); 369(1); 393(1); Kundail 200(3); 207(1); 369(4) Malla 200(5); 207(1); 273(1); Lech 207(1); Ladda 255(3); 273(2); 280(1); 281(1); Sakrala 200(1); 255(1); 273(3); Gwar 255(1); Tur 200 (11); 207(4); 311(1); 350(1); Adraund 273(2); 280(1); 311(1); 369(1); Lothal 200(2); 207(1); 273(1); Kundi 255(3); 273(4); 281(1); 350 (1); 369(1); Sundra 207(1); Chori 273(2); 393(2); Majhotha 273(1); 393(1); Taggi 273(1); Dhireri 200(8); 207(1); 255(2); 273(1); 369(3) 289(1); Kulwara 200(4); Jangal Kulwara 255(1) Sadon 255(4); 350(3); 289(1); Sandera 288(1); 369(1); 289(1); Gehra 200(6); 273(2) 311(1); 393(1); Badhor 200(1); 273(2); Chitrri 273(1); 282(1); 393(2); Masu 311(1); Maraur 200(2); Ghalthana 200(3); Jantra 393(2) Plura 200(5); 255(29); 369(4); Kiunr 200(11); 255(1); 273(1); 311(1); Dhar Thaba Chhala 200(2);

CHAURAH TEHSIL

Total: 200(911); 207(55); 251(7); 255(453); 273(156); 280(1) 281(1); 288(76); 282(25); 289(1); 311(266); 314(9) 350(41) 362(2) 365(5); 369(103) 393(40).

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200(12); Kantla 288(1); Jangal Chalama 273(1); Naini Khad 200(3); 288(4); 311(1); Tikri 200(2); 282(3); Beral 200(4); 273(1); Hatli 200(2); Rauni 200(2); 273(1); 282(5); Dibbar Khola 273(1); Dugoh 273(1); 288(1); 311(2); Dangahri 200(2); 282(1); Taragarh 273(1); Berian 200(1); Talahra 200(1); Kalni 200(3); 369(1); Mughnu 200(2); 282(2); 288(1); 311(1); 369(1); Kakira Bhai kar 255(1); 273(1); 282(1); 288(4); 314(1); 369(1); Kakira Kasba 282(4); 288(3); 311(1); 350(3); Bhatoli 200(2); 273(7); 314(2); 393(1); Mamla 273(3); 393(1); Jangal Mamul 273(1); Dudera 365(1); Phagola 200(2); 273(2); 350(3); Chalera 273(1); 288(1); Dilhori 200(1); 350(9); Mahot 273(1); Manola 200(1); 350(1); Auhar 200(1); 273(1); 314(1); Ghiui 350(1); Hobar 200(8); 255(1); 282(9); 288(3); 311(1); 314(1); 350(2); 369(1); 393(1); Jambal Morhu 200(2); 350(4); Mithyar 314(1); Utki 200 (3); 350(1); Thanoli 255(2); 282(1); 350(1); 369(1); Dramman 200(3); Panjola 255(1); 273(1); Kudda 200(6); 255(1); 273(1); 288(4); 311(4); 350(3); Hune 200(2); 273(1); 311(1); Baduni 200(4); Awan 200(10); 311(1); Banni 200(2); 273(1); 282(2); 311(4); 350(2); Kari Kothi 200(13); 369(1); Purkara; 273(1); 369(1); Dhamgaraon 311(3); 314(1); Rakhed 200(4); 282(1); 311(1); 314(1); Sandhar 200(2); 311(2); 314(2); Chapnal 255(1); 314(6); Luhani 200(3); Beha 200(1); 350(1); Bhabhled 200(5); Barei 200(7); 255(2); 369(2); Malunda 200(6); 369(1); Kalm 200(6); 314(1); Banet 200(4); Bhagwatra 200(6); 273(2); Chudhana 200(7); 282(1); 288(1); 310(1); 311(3); 314(1); 369(1); Sela 255(1); 273(2) 288(1); 314(1); Kalehtar 200(4); Kutehr 311(2); Januhi 200(1); 273(1); 311(5); Agahr 200(1); 273(1); 311(4); 314(1); Trimath 200(2); 273(1); 282(5); 288(1); 311(2); 369(3); Bholga 255(4); Jatrun 200(1); Chuari Khas 200(8); 255(1); 273(7); 280(1); 282(3); 288(10); 311(4); 350(3); 365(1); 369(8); 393(5); Gular 200(4); 350(1); Tarkara 311(5); 369(1); Sarna 200(1); Suloh 200(1); Nal 200(1); 282(1); 311(2); 369(1); Uprat 311(4); Dadriarhu 314(1); 350(1); Gadhasan 200(2); 282(1); 314(1); 369(1); Chinian 200(1); Parchor 200(4); 273(1); 288(1); 369(2); Hathi Dhar 200(1); 273(3); 314(1); Chhatrel 311(2); Drumma 273(1); 282(1); Kathet 282(5); 311(4); Flarh 200(4); 273(2); 282(1); 311(2); 314(1); Kuth 200(1); Chulari 200(2); 255(1); 288(1); 311(9); Kelan 255(1); 273(1); 311(2); Mandhrar 200(5); 255(2); 369(1); Baloh 255(2); Kudi 200(3); 255(1); Raipur Khas 200(5); 273(3); 288(7); 311(2); Marar 200(7); Chihun 200(6); Chaki 200(5); Kalasan 200(3); Bharwan 200(1); Rat Bhaonr 200(3); Dhar Sana 200(1); 282(1); Jandroga Chakran 200(7); 288(1); 369(1); Syun 200(7); 314(1); Pursiara 200(2); 369(2); Gamrahr 200(4); 255(2); 273(1); Rupaina 200(6); 311(6); Manuta 200(5); 369(1); Godhra 350(2); Binna 200(1); 255(1); 273(1); 282(3); 311(2); 365(1); Panjla 200(2); 273(1); 282(5); 365(1); 369(2); Khanor 200(4); 255(3); 311(5); 369(1); Tundi Khas 200(8); 255(3); 273(5); 288(1); 311(3); Chauntlu 200(1); 255(1); 282(1); 314(1); 393(1); Keod 200(1); 288(1); Bharari 200(4); 255(1); 288(2); 311(3); Adhwar 200(1); 273(1); 282(2); Dukhar 200(7); 273(2); 282(1); 288(2); 311(3); Samot 273(10); 282(1); 311(5); 350(1); 369(2); 393(3); Jasur 200(8); 273(2); 282(2); 288(2); 311(3) 350(9); Surpara 255(1); Tikri Khas 200(10); 255(8); 273(3); 288(7); 311(3); Kui 255(2); 393(3); Kathiari 255(1); 288(1); Kumharka 200(4); 255(1); 288(1); Godhal 255(2); 311(5); Manjhoi 255(2); Dunda Dhand 200(1); Lambial 255(12); Bhonta 255(11); Dharwa 200(5); 255(5); 311(4); Bhujjal 200(3); 255(1); 273(1); 369(4); Duppar 200(7); 207(1); 255(1); 273(4); Garnta 200(8); 207(2); 255(1); 282(3); 311(5); 350(1); 369(2); 293(2); Kamla 200(9); 255(1); 273 (1); 282(2); 288(6); 311(1); 369(2); Balu 200(4); 255(3); 314(3); 365(1); Sarog 200(2); 288(2); 311(4); Rajein 200(1); 314(1); Dungru 200(1); 207(1); 311(3); 350(6); Sihunta 200(8); 273(4); 311(3); 369(3); Banet 311(2); Dharuin 200(1); Bhattauri 200(2); Morthu Uparla 273(2); 282(1); 311(4); Morthu Jhikla 288(1); Jolna Khas 288(1); Kallar Jonna 200(1); 288(1); Chaladni 255(4); 311(2); Chalar 200(10); 207(1); 282(1); 311(2); 350(3); 369(2); Marhetra 200(1); 207(1); Thaukoli 200(3); 207(1); 282(2); 311(3); Motla 200(1); 273(1); 255(3); 288(2); 311(5); 369(4); Draon 200(1); 255(5); 282(1); Sakhiar 255(9); 311(2); Rikhgola 255(1); Basolda 200(13); 273(1); 255(1); 311(6); Pukhru 273(1); Jangal Pukhru 255(1); Nahat 273(3); 282(3); 350(1); Kathla 282(1); Dramnala 200(8); 207(1); 255(1); 273(2); 282(2); 278(3); 311(3); 314(1); 393(1); Lodhar Garh 200(1); Pukhred 255(6); Gorat Bangotu 255(1); 350(2); Banoli 311(3); Thalel 200(3); 273(1); 369(1); Bhangian 200(1); 255(1); Balana 200(10); 282(2); 311(2); 369(1); Balli 200(2); 255(1); Bhiora Sani 200(4); 255(3); Bhiora 200(4); Gola 200(6); 288(2); 369(2); Jangal Kukroti 311(3); Kohlan 200(1); 311(1); Hatli 200(3); 273(6); 288(1); 369(2);

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Total: 200(278); 207(1); 251(1); 255(37); 273(53); 280(2); 282(51); 288(12); 311(6); 365(1); 369(36); 393(13);

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Sirot 200(5); Silpiri 200(7); Tundah 282(1); Bhadar 200(2); Kuthar 200(3); Palan 200(2); Sirar 200(2); Palan Palani 255(1); 273(2); 282(4); 288(2); Sop 200(3); 273(1); 282(1); Garehr 200(10); 255(1); Chobiabani 200(5); 288(2); 369(2); 393(1) Seri Kao 200(1); 273(1) Balmui 200(2); Harser 200(4); Paranghala 200(1); Palda 200(1); 273(1); Khund 200(6); Gosan 200(3); 282(2); 393(2); Ser 200(5); 273(3); 369(2); Brahmaur 200(6); 255 (1); 273(7); 280(2); 282(1); 365(1); 369(7); 393(3); Malkuta 200(6); 251(1); 273 (1); 282(1); Batara 200(5); Barari 200(1); Agasan 200(4); Siur 200(8); Retan 200(1); Lamnauta 369(1); Sachon 200(32); 273(3); 282(4); Panjsei 200(7); 273(2); 288(3); 311(2); 393(2); Barai 200(1); 273(1); Grim 273(4); 369(1); 393(1); Deoki 200(3); 273(1); 282(2); 288(2); Lal 200(1); 273(2); 288(1); Khani 273(1); 311(1); Ulans 273(2); 282(7); Thalla 200(3); 273(1); 369(1); Salli 273(1); 393(1); Auhra 200(8); 207(1); 282(1); Sulakhra 273(1); 282(1); R. F. Sulakhra 200(8); Gharol 200(5); 273(1); 282(1); 369(4); 393(1); Suai 200(8); D.P.F. Chanjasar 369(1); Jagat 200(5); 282(14); 288(1); 369(3); 273(2); Kutehr 273(1); 369(1); Orai 200(3); Samra 273(3); 282(3); Chanaota Khas 200(8); 273(1); 369(1); Kuarsi 200(4); 369(1); Lamu 200(5); 369(2); Andarla Graon 200(3); 255(1); Kutehr 200(4); Sutkar 200(6); 369(4); Holi 200(7); 255(7); 273(2); 288(1); 311(3); 369(2); Goala 255(1); 273(2); Kuleth 200(1); 255(1); 273(1); 282(1); Tair Jikli 200(2); Tair Uperli 200(4); Kala 200(2); Jikli Kugti 200(8); 273(3); 282(1); 369(2); 393(1); Uparli Kugti 200(2); Garaunda 200(7); Sindi 200(1); 255(1); Bajoli 200(9); 255(9); 282(1); Gwar 200(1); 255(3); Gawari 200(3); 255(11); 273(1); 282(2); Deol 200(13); 273(1); 282(2); 369(1); 393(1); Gharau 200(3); Noi 200(1); D.P. F. Agrali 200(2); Surai 200(1); Urna Nakhar 200(3); Thanetar 200(1).

TABLE E-IV—DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN CENSUS HOUSES USED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AS DWELLINGS BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/ Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsi		Predominant Material of Wall										Predominant Material of Roof						
	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of House-holds	Grass Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo	Timber	Mud	Unburnt Bricks	Burnt Bricks	C.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Ce-ment conc-rete	All other mate-rial	Grass, Leaves Reed & Thatch, Wood or Bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corru-gated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbe-stos Cement sheets	Brick and Lime	Con-crete and Stone	All other mater-ial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Chamba District	Total	8,517	4	70	425	..	..	..	8,014	4	..	1,605	3,422	150	13	4	10	3,313
	Rural	8,175	4	68	425	..	..	..	7,675	3	..	1,605	3,113	127	3	4	10	3,313
	Urban	342	..	2	..	..	..	..	339	1	..	..	309	23	10	..	..	..
Chaurah Tehsil	Total	2,377	..	3	31	..	..	..	2,343	..	..	530	35	2	..	4	..	1,806
	Rural	2,377	..	3	31	..	..	..	2,343	..	..	530	35	2	..	4	..	1,806
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangi Sub-Tehsil	Total	334	..	1	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	331
	Rural	334	..	1	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	331
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamba Tehsil	Total	2,722	3	61	6	..	..	..	2,650	2	..	611	1,341	99	13	..	9	649
	Rural	2,380	3	59	6	..	..	..	2,311	1	..	611	1,032	76	3	..	9	649
	Urban	342	..	2	..	..	..	..	339	1	..	..	309	23	10	..	..	..
Bhattiyat Tehsil	Total	2,178	1	4	388	..	..	..	1,783	2	..	351	1,251	49	..	..	1	526
	Rural	2,178	1	4	388	..	..	..	1,783	2	..	351	1,251	49	..	..	1	526
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil	Total	906	..	1	..	..	..	..	905	..	..	110	795	..	..	..	..	1
	Rural	906	..	1	..	..	..	..	905	..	..	110	795	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-V—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	House holds with no regular room		
			Males	Females		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
							Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHAMBA DISTRICT .	Total	8,517	21,831	20,015	19,447	146	217	262
	Rural	8,175	20,962	19,355	18,505	146	217	262
	Urban	342	869	660	942	..	..	..
Chaurah Tehsil . .	Total	2,377	5,733	5,178	5,084	4	14	18
	Rural	2,377	5,733	5,178	5,084	4	14	18
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangi Sub-Tehsil .	Total	334	1,214	1,091	1,256	..	..	..
	Rural	334	1,414	1,091	1,256	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamb-Tehsil . .	Total	2,722	7,133	6,709	6,671	37	75	55
	Rural	2,380	6,264	6,049	5,729	37	75	55
	Urban	342	869	660	942	..	..	..
Bhattiyat Tehsil . .	Total	2,178	5,088	4,805	4,552	79	69	137
	Rural	2,178	5,088	4,805	4,552	79	69	137
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil .	Total	906	2,663	2,232	1,884	26	59	52
	Rural	906	2,663	2,232	1,884	26	59	52
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District/Tehsil Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Households with one room			Households with 2 rooms		
		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
CHAMBA DISTRICT .	Total	2,843	6,016	5,371	2,629	6,412	6,053
	Rural	2,732	5,820	5,228	2,525	6,164	5,933
	Urban	111	196	143	104	248	120
Chaurah Tehsil . .	Total	975	1,822	1,769	652	1,293	1,394
	Rural	975	1,822	1,769	652	1,293	1,394
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangi Sub-Tehsil .	Total	50	117	83	78	249	201
	Rural	50	117	83	78	249	201
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamba Tehsil .	Total	763	1,760	1,574	898	2,312	2,008
	Rural	652	1,564	1,431	794	2,064	1,888
	Urban	111	196	143	104	248	120
Bhattiyat Tehsil . .	Total	770	1,602	1,390	650	1,562	1,586
	Rural	770	1,602	1,390	650	1,562	1,586
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil .	Total	285	715	555	351	996	864
	Rural	285	715	555	351	996	864
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE E-V—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Tehsil/ Sub-Tehsil	Total Rural Urban	Households with 3 rooms			Households with 4 rooms			Households with 5 rooms and more		
		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
CHAMBA DISTRICT .	Total	1,594	4,669	4,019	670	1,907	1,963	635	2,610	2,347
	Rural	1,545	4,555	3,915	643	1,816	1,883	584	2,390	2,134
	Urban	49	114	104	27	91	80	51	220	213
Chaurah Tehsil . .	Total	425	1,337	955	170	419	456	151	848	586
	Rural	425	1,337	955	170	419	456	151	848	586
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pangi Sub-Tehsil .	Total	44	165	153	62	204	216	100	479	438
	Rural	44	165	153	62	204	216	100	479	438
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamba Tehsil . .	Total	533	1,429	1,349	226	597	667	265	960	1,056
	Rural	484	1,315	1,245	199	506	587	214	740	843
	Urban	49	114	104	27	91	80	51	220	213
Bhattiyat Tehsil . .	Total	436	1,173	1,116	154	467	395	89	215	181
	Rural	436	1,173	1,116	154	467	395	89	215	181
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil .	Total	156	565	446	58	220	229	30	108	86
	Rural	156	565	446	58	220	229	30	108	86
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL TABLES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—SCT-SERIES

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers									
							I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL															
1	Ad-dharmi	1,670	929	741	542	424	442	353	2	1	1	..	82	68	..	1
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	1,747	909	838	532	382	489	359	4	..	1	1	17	20	5	2
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	31	19	12	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)	46	26	20	19	1	5	1	..	..	11	..	2	..	1	..
5	Bansi	853	440	413	288	217	265	206	..	..	8	3	1	6	5	2
6	Barad	23	13	10	6	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
7	Batwal or (Bakhala)	571	310	261	195	145	168	143	..	..	2	..	8	1	3	..
8	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	4,171	2,258	1,913	1,527	940	1,178	832	23	12	32	4	235	88	7	1
9	Chanal	685	367	318	267	193	257	173	1	..	..	..	5	20	4	..
10	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	59	29	30	20	8	14	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11	Chuhre	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Darai or Daryai or (Darei)	142	70	72	47	44	41	43	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
13	Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)	37	23	14	20	13	19	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dhaogri or Dhuai	142	84	58	55	39	34	34	..	..	7	3	11	2	..	..
15	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay).	1,911	987	924	629	471	427	424	8	6	6	1	136	35	11	3
16	Dumne (Bhanjre)	313	199	114	161	56	152	43	1	1	1	3	5	9	..	..
17	Hali	6,510	3,360	3,150	2,390	1,931	2,271	1,799	23	6	9	2	43	116	6	1

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers									
							I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock Forestry Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry	
		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
						CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*										
18	Hesi or (Shehnai, Beda)	70	32	38	24	28	24	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Jogi or (Nath) . .	2,016	1,095	921	749	561	629	492	11	1	7	1	23	45	42	17
20	Julahe	30	13	17	11	6	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura) .	185	100	85	79	49	72	49	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
22	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	785	383	402	271	293	255	292	4	..	3	..	5	1	1	..
23	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang).	2,141	1,096	1,045	772	648	685	607	6	4	9	5	30	14	30	17
24	Megh . . .	475	247	228	168	138	162	114	2	..	..	1	2	23	2	..
25	Nat or (Natwa) . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rehar . . .	247	137	110	97	61	76	60	1	..	1	..	18	..	1	1
27	Rehara . . .	47	23	24	17	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	2
28	Sansi . . .	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	274	147	127	99	45	90	44	1	..	..	..	5	1	2	..
30	Sarehde . . .	7	2	5	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
31	Sipi . . .	5,767	2,992	2,775	2,029	1,558	1,852	1,428	14	5	9	6	70	114	13	3
32	Teli . . .	16	9	7	8	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
33	Thathiar or Thathera (Bharera.)	9	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
34	Unclassifiable . .	33	14	19	14	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11
	Total .	31,018	16,319	14,699	11,054	8,288	9,626	7,566	103	36	107	30	721	568	150	61

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers													
												In special occupations			
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In other Services		X Non-Workers		Tanning and Currying of Hides and Skins		Scavenging	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*														
1	Ad-dharmi	4	..	1	1	..	..	10	..	387	317	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan Auras)	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	477	456	..	..	..	..
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
4	Bangali or (Kauroo, Dangala)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	19	..	..	..	..
5	Bansi	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	152	196	..	..	..	..
6	Barad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
7	Batwal or (Bakhala)	3	..	..	..	1	..	10	1	115	116	..	..	..	..
8	Chamar, Mochi, vamdais, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	17	1	..	..	..	..	35	2	731	973	1	..	4	..
9	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	125	..	..	..	..
10	Chhimba (Chobi)	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	9	22	..	..	..	..
11	Chuhre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
12	Darai or Dzryai or (Darei)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	23	28	..	..	..	..
13	Dhaogri or Dhuai	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	19	..	..	..
14	Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
15	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	21	..	1	..	1	..	18	2	358	453	..	..	..	..
16	Dumne (Bhanjre)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	58	..	..	..	..
17	Hali	13	4	2	..	1	..	22	3	970	1,219	..	..	2	..

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers													
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers		In special occupations: Tanning and Currying of Hides & Skins		In special occupations: Scavenging	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL—*concld.*														
18	Hesi or (Shehnai, Beda)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..
19	Jogi or (Nath)	20	1	2	..	1	..	14	4	346	360	..	..	..	..
20	Julahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..
21	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	36	..	..	..	..
22	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	112	109	..	..	..	..
23	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	5	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	324	397	..	..	..	..
24	Megh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	90	..	..	..	..
25	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rehar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	49	..	..	..	..
27	Rehara	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	21	..	..	..	..
28	Sansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	82	..	..	..	..
30	Sarehde	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Sipi	32	2	..	..	..	..	39	..	963	1,217	..	..	1	..
32	Teli	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
33	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
34	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Total	133	8	11	1	5	..	198	18	5,265	6,411	1	..	17	..

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total			Total Workers		Workers									
							I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN															
1	Ad-dharmi	572	285	287	134	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	25	9	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	48	31	17	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	195	96	99	55	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Barar or (Chhajera)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	Batwal or (Bakhala)	132	68	64	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	1
6	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	5	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	54	29	25	19	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	1
8	Chanal	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	75	35	40	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..
10	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	69	41	28	19	—	—	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
11	Dumne (Bhanjre)	21	10	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Hali	171	92	79	56	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..
13	Jogi or (Nath)	121	66	55	39	8	2	5	..	..	4	..	7	1	7	..
14	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Khatik or (Kasai)	51	29	22	14	—	—	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
16	Koli or (Kolta Chamang)	3	3	—	3	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	5	5	..	5	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sarde, Sarare or Siyare	6	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
19	Sipi	14	7	7	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Teli	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	11	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	Total	1,560	815	745	427	81	5	7	..	..	10	..	176	31	28	2

TABLE SCT-I—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Workers													
												In special occupations			
		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers		Tanning and Currying of Hides & Skins		Scavenging	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN—*concld.*														
1	Ad-dharmi	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	2	151	260	1	15	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	19	15	..	..	..	..
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	27	41	72	..	..	50	27
4	Barar or (Chhajera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Batwal or (Bakhala)	5	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	33	63	..	..	..	..
6	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
7	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	24	..	..	..	..
8	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	22	35	..	..	..	..
10	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	22	28	..	..	..	..
11	Dumne (Bhanjre)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	11	..	..	..	..
12	Hali	3	..	..	..	..	..	33	5	36	72	..	..	..	4
13	Jogi or (Nath)	7	..	2	..	..	..	10	2	27	47	..	..	..	..
14	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Khatik or (Kasai)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	22	..	..	..	..
16	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
19	Sipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
20	Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
	Total	15	..	5	..	1	..	187	41	388	664	1	15	51	31

TABLE 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 Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, *Quarrying*, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV At Household Industry	
		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
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL													
1	Gaddi	50,138	25,814	24,324	17,259	14,082	16,017	13,668	40	21	55	4	744	343
2	Gujjar	4,831	2,527	2,304	1,528	1,246	923	699	26	15	3	1	569	530
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh.	1,351	894	457	726	292	212	240	9	3	..	..	13	11
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	195	113	82	79	59	72	59	..	..	1	..	2	..
5	Lahaula	2,750	1,493	1,257	967	771	889	766	11	2	..	..	14	1
6	Pangwala	7,705	3,887	3,818	2,547	2,494	2,212	2,273	12	6	1	..	162	176
7	Unclassifiable	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	66,973	34,729	32,244	23,106	18,946	20,325	17,707	98	47	60	5	1,504	1,061

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers: V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—RURAL—*contd.*												
1	Gaddi	26	9	75	20	31	1	15	..	256	16	8,555	10,242
2	Gujjar	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	999	1,058
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	..	..	482	35	..	..	..	..	10	3	168	165
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	34	23
5	Lahaula	..	..	16	..	5	1	1	..	31	1	526	486
6	Pangwala	9	1	41	8	8	..	3	..	99	30	1,340	1,324
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	35	11	616	63	44	2	19	..	405	50	11,623	13 298

TABLE SCT-I—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total			Total Workers		Workers									
							I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities		IV At Household Industry			
		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		
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN															
1	Gaddi	49	39	10	26	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
2	Gujjar	5	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Lahaula	12	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	Pangwala	14	6	8	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total	85	66	19	42	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1		

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Workers													
		V In Manufacturing Other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
	1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—URBAN—*contd.*														
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	13	8		
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..		
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
6	Pangwala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	8	..		
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
	Total	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	37	6	24	12		

TABLE SCT-II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Total Population													Age	
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced Separated		Unspecified Status		Total	
		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	17
							CHAMBA DISTRICT									
1	Ad-dharmi	2,242	1,214	1,028	697	466	465	467	49	83	3	92	..	92	528	429
2	Badhi, or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	1,795	940	855	542	384	348	376	45	88	4	6	1	1	394	354
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	226	115	111	63	53	46	50	6	8	..	..	..	..	45	48
4	Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)	46	26	20	17	11	6	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	8	11
5	Bansi	853	440	413	225	176	189	195	20	39	6	3	..	..	157	174
6	Barad	23	13	10	7	3	5	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	3
7	Barar or (Chhajera)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Batwal or (Bakhala)	703	378	325	193	137	155	157	27	29	3	2	..	..	139	124
9	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	5	3	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	4,225	2,287	1,938	1,083	780	1,017	942	157	206	27	9	3	1	754	775
11	Chanal	688	370	318	188	110	153	154	22	43	6	2	1	..	120	109
12	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	134	64	70	37	37	22	25	5	7	..	1	..	..	27	34
13	Chuhre	3	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14	Darai, Daryai or (Darei)	142	70	72	32	25	30	31	5	15	3	1	..	..	24	26
15	Dhaki, or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta).	37	23	14	13	7	5	5	3	..	2	2	..	..	3	4
16	Dhaogri or Dhuai	142	84	58	40	19	34	30	9	8	1	1	..	..	32	15
17	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashy).	1,980	1,028	952	548	366	392	481	62	96	24	8	2	1	387	363
18	Dumne (Bhanjre)	334	209	125	89	61	97	52	19	12	4	..	..	..	57	61
19	Hali,	6,681	3,452	3,229	1,596	1,153	1,556	1,714	218	349	82	31	..	2	1,038	1,088
20	Hesi or (Shehnai,) (Beda)	70	32	38	13	12	15	18	1	4	3	4	..	..	9	13
21	Jogi or (Nath)	2,137	1,161	976	610	361	458	474	70	127	22	14	1	..	395	349
22	Julahe	30	13	17	7	6	5	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	5
23	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or or Keer or (Banaura)	187	102	85	44	38	55	40	2	6	1	1	..	..	23	35
24	Khatik or (Kasai)	51	29	22	18	13	7	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	12	13
25	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	788	386	402	203	129	164	240	15	28	4	5	..	..	131	122
26	Lahar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang).	2,146	1,101	1,045	563	411	462	495	57	124	19	12	..	3	351	319
27	Megh	475	247	228	114	78	114	120	10	30	9	..	..	..	78	76
28	Nat or (Natwa)	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rehar	247	137	110	72	41	59	56	5	11	1	2	..	..	47	40
30	Rehara	47	23	24	12	13	9	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	7	13
31	Sansi	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	280	150	130	73	48	65	64	10	17	2	1	..	..	49	46
33	Sarehde	7	2	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
34	Sipi	5,781	2,999	2,782	1,439	1,020	1,342	1,460	189	289	27	9	2	4	1,043	1,044
35	Teli	17	10	7	3	2	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
36	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	20	10	10	5	5	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
37	Unclassifiable	33	14	19	7	9	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Total	32,578	17,134	15,444	8,556	5,971	7,202	7,705	1,108	1,630	258	123	10	15	5,872	5,713

TABLE SCT II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	0—14 Never Married		0—14 Married		0—14 Widowed		0—14 Divorced/ Separated		0—14 Unspecified Status		0—14 Total		Age Never Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
						CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*									
1	Ad-dharmi	526	424	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	483	167	42
2	Badhi, or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	393	346	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	386	394	137	38
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	45	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	54	17	6
4	Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	9	..
5	Bansi	156	169	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	186	65	7
6	Barad	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	..
7	Barar or (Chhajera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Batwal or (Bakhala)	137	123	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	158	54	14
9	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
10	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidari or Ramdasia	747	735	5	40	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,106	899	313	44
11	Chanal	18	108	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	177	158	66	9
12	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	9	3
13	Chuhre	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14	Darai or Daryai or (Darei)	24	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	36	6	..
15	Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	7	3
16	Dhaogri or Dhuai	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	34	6	4
17	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay).	382	347	3	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	436	466	139	19
18	Dumne (Bhanjre)	55	59	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	53	32	2
19	Hali	1,032	1,057	6	27	..	..	..	2	..	2	1,641	1,607	516	74
20	Hesi or (Shehnai Beda)	9	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	15	4	..
21	Jogi or (Nath)	393	337	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	517	456	196	23
22	Julahe	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	3	1
23	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	23	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	38	21	4
24	Khatik or (Kasai)	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	5	..
25	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	130	114	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	235	56	15
26	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	348	309	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	539	545	197	101
27	Megh	76	72	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	108	36	6
28	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
29	Rehar	47	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	56	24	3
30	Rehara	6	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	6	1
31	Sansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
32	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	49	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	67	23	2
33	Sarehde	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
34	Sipi	1,031	982	10	59	..	1	1	..	1	2	1,395	1,359	387	36
35	Teli	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	3	1
36	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	..
37	Unclassifiable	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	7	1
	Total	5,823	5,501	41	203	..	1	1	2	7	6	7,895	7,506	2,515	461

TABLE SCT-II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	15—44								Total		Never Married		Age			
		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status						Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
								CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*									
1	Ad-dharmi	312	407	9	23	3	8	..	3	195	116	4	..	151	55	40	60
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	236	330	10	21	3	5	..	..	160	107	12	..	112	38	35	67
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	35	46	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	9	1	..	11	3	5	6
4	Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3
5	Bansi	132	168	6	8	5	3	..	..	75	53	4	..	56	22	14	31
6	Barad	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
7	Barar or (Chhajera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Batwal or (Bakhala)	96	134	5	8	2	2	..	..	82	43	2	..	57	22	22	21
9	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
10	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	708	785	64	61	20	8	1	1	427	264	23	1	304	117	93	145
11	Chanal	100	136	6	11	5	2	..	..	73	51	4	2	52	17	16	32
12	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	19	22	..	2	..	1	..	..	9	8	1	..	3	3	5	5
13	Chuhre	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Darai Daryai or (Darei)	26	29	3	6	2	1	..	..	9	10	2	..	4	1	2	9
15	Dhaki or Tocri or (Bajantri, Mangta)	3	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	1	3	..	2	..	2	..
16	Dhaogri or Dhuai	29	28	4	1	1	1	..	..	12	9	2	..	5	2	5	7
17	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	262	419	20	22	15	6	..	..	205	123	27	..	127	46	42	74
18	Dumne (Bhanjre)	68	46	6	5	2	..	..	..	44	11	2	..	27	4	13	7
19	Hali	1,004	1,439	60	69	61	25	..	..	773	534	48	2	546	248	158	280
20	Hesi or (Shehna, Beda)	9	12	..	..	1	3	..	..	9	10	..	..	6	5	1	4
21	Jogi or (Nath)	287	394	25	29	8	10	1	..	249	171	21	1	169	68	45	98
22	Julahe	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	2	2	1	3
23	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	41	32	1	2	1	..	..	..	15	12	6	..	14	7	1	4
24	Khatik or (Kasai)	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	2	1	2	..
25	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	100	209	1	7	..	4	..	..	98	45	17	..	63	23	14	21
26	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	314	414	13	22	15	7	..	1	210	181	17	1	145	73	44	102
27	Megh	69	99	2	3	6	..	..	..	56	44	2	..	43	17	8	27
28	Nat or (Natwa)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rehar	35	48	3	3	..	2	..	..	28	14	1	..	24	6	2	8
30	Rehara	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	2	2
31	Sansi	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	48	59	2	5	1	1	..	..	27	17	1	..	17	5	8	12
33	Sarehde	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Sipi	933	1,244	56	69	18	8	1	2	560	378	20	1	399	157	133	219
35	Teli	3	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
36	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
37	Unclassifiable	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Total	4,904	6,559	300	381	173	98	3	7	3,365	2,224	216	8	2,347	943	718	1,248

TABLE SCT-II—PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	45+										Age not stated					
		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
								CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*									
1	Ad-dharmi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi, or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bangali or (Kauroo Bangala)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bansi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Barad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Barar or (Chhajera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Batwal or (Bakhala)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Chana	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Chuhre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Darai, Daryai or (Dharei)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Dhaogri or Dhuai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Doom or Dommna or (Mahashay)	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Dumne (Bhanjre)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Hali	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Hesi or (Shehnai, Beda)	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Jogi or (Nath)	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Julahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Khatik or (Kasai)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	4	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Megh	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Nat or (Natwa)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rehar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Rehara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Sansi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Sarehde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Sipi	8	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	84	23	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Population								
		Total			Never Married		Married		Widowed	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CHAMBA DISTRICT									
1	Gaddi	59,187	25,853	24,334	13,294	10,029	10,878	11,546	1,507	2,689
2	Gujjar	4,836	2,532	2,304	1,413	1,068	1,018	1,088	76	130
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	1,351	894	457	679	208	184	199	26	43
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	201	118	82	54	27	58	42	4	13
5	Lahaula	2,762	1,504	1,258	880	639	523	512	78	90
6	Pangwala	7,719	3,893	3,826	2,131	1,773	1,519	1,640	182	379
7	Unclassifiable	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
	Total	67,058	34,795	32,263	18,452	13,745	14,180	15,028	1,873	3,344

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Population				Age 0—14			
		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*								
1	Gaddi	164	42	10	28	9,587	9,902	9,476	9,401
2	Gujjar	24	15	1	3	1,137	1,064	1,118	1,012
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	5	7	..	..	171	158	171	157
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	2	..	..	..	33	24	33	24
5	Lahaula	23	17	..	..	565	532	563	530
6	Pangwala	57	33	4	1	1,488	1,540	1,476	1,513
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Total	275	114	15	32	12,982	13,221	12,838	12,638

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 0—14							
		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*								
1	Gaddi	109	490	..	2	..	3	2	6
2	Gujjar	18	51	..	..	..	..	1	1
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	12	25	..	..	..	1	..	1
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Total	141	569	..	2	..	4	3	3

TABLE SCT-II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 15-44							
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*								
1	Gaddi	11,290	10,807	3,709	623	7,071	9,510	401	625
2	Gujjar	1,072	977	272	55	756	880	26	28
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	610	210	479	47	115	149	12	9
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	54	40	19	3	34	35	1	2
5	Lahaula	681	552	292	107	358	419	15	13
6	Pangwala	1,812	1,801	635	242	1,082	1,408	51	123
7	Unclassifiable	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	15,519	14,388	5,406	1,077	9,416	12,402	506	800

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 15—44				Age 45+			
		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status		Total		Never Married	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*								
1	Gaddi	102	31	7	18	4,969	3,624	106	5
2	Gujjar	18	13	..	1	322	263	22	1
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	4	5	..	..	113	89	29	4
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	31	13	2	..
5	Lahaula	16	13	..	..	258	174	25	2
6	Pangwala	41	28	3	..	593	479	20	12
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	181	90	10	19	6,286	4,642	204	24

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age 45+							
		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*								
1	Gaddi	3,695	1,545	1,105	2,062	62	8	1	4
2	Gujjar	244	157	50	102	6	2	..	1
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	69	49	14	34	1	2	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	24	7	3	6	2	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	163	91	63	77	7	4	..	..
6	Pangwala	425	207	131	256	16	4	1	..
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4,620	2,060	1,366	2,537	94	20	2	5

TABLE SCT-II—PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Age not stated											
		Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/ Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*												
1	Gaddi	7	1	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bodh or Bhot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Unclassifiable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	8	12	4	6	3	1	1	5	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-III—PART A (i) EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Level							
		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CHAMBA DISTRICT								
1	Ad-dharmi	285	287	149	216	65	41	56	26
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	31	17	12	10	6	3	9	3
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	96	99	74	87	18	11	3	1
4	Barar or (Chhajera)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Batwal or (Bakhala)	68	64	42	57	17	6	7	1
6	Bhanjra or (Mahanjra)	3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..
7	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	29	25	11	18	5	2	12	5
8	Chanal	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
9	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	35	40	12	31	13	7	10	2
10	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	41	28	22	20	11	6	8	2
11	Dumne (Bhanjre)	10	11	5	5	4	4	1	2
12	Hali	92	79	44	65	26	11	16	3
13	Jogi or (Nath)	66	55	24	30	19	11	18	13
14	Kabirpanthi, Jullaha or Keer or (Banaura)	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
15	Khatik or Kasai	29	22	19	20	7	2	3	..
16	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
17	Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)	5	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
18	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
19	Sipi	7	7	4	7	1	..	2	..
20	Teli	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
21	Thathiar or Thathera, or (Bharera)	5	6	2	4	1	2	2	..
	Total	815	745	432	575	194	106	155	58

TABLE SCT-III—PART A—(i) EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Level									
		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*concld.*										
1	Ad-dharmi	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Barar or Chhajera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Batwal or (Bakhala)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Bhanjra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chanal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chhimbe (Dhobi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dumne (Bhanjre)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Hali	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13	Jogi or (Nath)	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kabirpanthi, Jullaha or Keer or (Banaura)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Khatik or Kasai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar or (Ketehla, Barhela, Damang)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Sipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Thathiar or Thathera, or (Bharera)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	32	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-III—PART A (ii) EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Level: Primary or Junior Basic	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CHAMBA DISTRICT								
1	Gaddi	39	10	20	8	10	1	9	1
2	Gujjar	5	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa, and Bhot or Bodh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
5	Lahaula	11	1	3	1	2	..	6	..
6	Pangwala	6	8	1	8	2	..	2	..
	Total	66	19	26	17	17	1	22	1

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational Level: Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	CHAMBA DISTRICT—*contd.*										
1	Gaddi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa, and Bhot or Bodh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHAMBA DISTRICT										
Ad-dharmi	929	741	825	725	67	14	35	2	2	..
Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)	909	838	714	800	125	31	62	7	8	..
Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)	19	12	16	11	2	1	1	..	..	..
Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)	26	20	18	17	6	3	2	..	..	..
Bansi	440	413	371	404	50	8	19	1	..	..
Barad	13	10	12	9	..	1	1	..	..	..
Batwal or (Bakhala)	310	261	258	254	38	7	13	..	1	..
Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, or Ramdasia	2,258	1,913	2,052	1,896	150	10	48	7	8	..
Chanal	367	318	355	317	10	1	2	..	..	..
Chhimbe (Dhobi)	29	30	17	28	5	1	6	1	1	..
Chuhre	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Darai or Daryai or (Darei)	70	72	61	72	7	..	2	..	..	..
Dhoagri or Dhunai	84	58	81	58	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)	23	14	21	13	..	..	2	1	..	..
Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)	987	924	897	908	73	14	15	2	2	..
Dumne (Bhanjre)	199	114	181	111	9	1	9	2	..	..
Hali	3,360	3,150	3,110	3,133	182	13	66	4	2	..
Hesi or (Shehnai, Beda)	32	38	31	38	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jogi or (Nath)	1,095	921	948	902	103	16	42	3	2	..
Julahe	13	17	12	17	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)	100	85	85	85	8	..	5	..	2	..
Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)	383	402	372	402	9	..	2	..	..	..
Lohar or (Ketehala, Barhela, Damang)	1,096	1,045	1,015	1,038	56	4	24	3	1	..
Megh	247	228	231	228	12	..	4	..	..	..
Nat or (Natwa)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rehar	137	110	122	110	9	..	6	..	..	..
Rehara	23	24	19	22	3	2	1	..	..	..
Sansi	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sarde, Sarare or Siryare	147	127	135	123	9	4	2	..	1	
Sarehde	2	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sipi	2,992	2,715	2,798	2,767	147	8	47	..	..	..
Teli	9	7	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..
Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)	5	4	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Unclassifiable	14	19	13	18	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	16,319	14,699	14,783	51,542	1,086	139	420	34	30	1

TABLE 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	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gaddi	25,814	24,324	23,161	24,196	2,060	108	559	18	34	2
Gujjar	2,527	2,304	2,410	2,294	105	9	12	1	..	..
Jad, Lamba, Khampa, and Bhot or Bodh	894	457	855	447	38	9	1	1	..	..
Kanaura or Kinnara	113	82	82	81	25	1	3	..	3	..
Lahaula	1,493	1,257	1,284	1,251	126	5	81	1	2	..
Pangwala	3,887	3,818	3,478	3,793	283	18	119	7	7	..
Unclassifiable	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	34,729	32,244	31,271	32,064	2,637	150	775	28	46	2

TABLE SCT-IV PART A—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste	Rural Urban	Name of Religion: Total			Hindus		Sikhs	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CHAMBA DISTRICT						
Ad-dharmi	Rural	1,670	929	741	929	741	..	..
Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)		1,747	909	838	909	838	..	..
Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)		31	19	12	19	12	..	..
Bangali or (Kauroo, Bangala)		46	26	20	26	20	..	..
Bansi		853	440	413	440	413	..	..
Barad		23	13	10	13	10	..	..
Batwal or (Bakhala)		571	310	261	310	261	..	..
Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi Ravidasi or Ramdasia		4,171	2,258	1,913	2,258	1,913	..	..
Chanal		685	367	318	367	318	..	..
Chhimbe (Dhobi)		59	29	30	29	30	..	..
Chuhre		3	..	3	..	3	..	..
Darai or Daryai or (Darei)		142	70	72	70	72	..	..
Dhaki or Toori or (Bajantri, Mangta)		37	23	14	23	14	..	..
Dhaogri or Dhuai		142	84	58	84	58	..	..
Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)		1,911	987	924	987	924	..	..
Dumne (Bhanjre)		313	199	114	199	114	..	..
Hali		6,510	3,360	3,150	3,347	3,141	13	9
Hesi or (Shehnai, Beda)		70	32	38	32	38	..	..
Jogi or (Nath)		2,016	1,095	921	1,095	921	..	..
Julahe		30	13	17	13	17	..	..
Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)		185	100	85	100	85	..	..
Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)		785	383	402	382	402	1	..
Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)		2,141	1,096	1,045	1,096	1,045	..	..
Megh		475	247	228	247	228	..	..
Nat or (Natwa)		1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rehar		247	137	110	137	110	..	..
Rehara or (Phalera)		47	23	24	23	24	..	..
Saunsi		1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Sarde, Sarare or Siryare		274	147	127	147	127	..	..
Sarehde		7	2	5	2	5	..	..
Sipi		5,767	2,992	2,775	2,987	2,771	5	4
Teli		16	9	7	9	7	..	..
Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)		9	5	4	5	4	..	..
Unclassifiable		33	14	19	14	19	..	..
Total		31,018	16,319	14,699	16,300	14,686	19	13
Ad-dharmi	Urban	572	285	287	285	287	..	..
Badhi or Nagalu or (Tarkhan, Auras)		48	31	17	31	17	..	..
Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi or (Jamadar, Khakrub)		195	96	99	96	99	..	..
Barar or Hajera		1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Batwal or (Bakhala)		132	68	64	68	64	..	..
Bhanjra or Mahanjra		5	3	2	3	2	..	..
Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, or Ramdasia		54	29	25	29	25	..	..
Chanal		3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Chhimbe (Dhobi)		75	35	40	35	40	..	..
Doom or Doomna or (Mahashay)		69	41	28	41	28	..	..
Dumne (Bhanjre)		21	10	11	10	11	..	..
Hali		171	92	79	92	79	..	..
Jogi or (Nath)		121	66	55	66	55	..	..
Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer or (Banaura)		2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Khatik or (Kasai)		51	29	22	29	22	..	..
Koli or (Kolta, Chamang)		3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Lohar or (Katehla, Barhela, Damang)		5	5	..	5	..	..	..
Sarde, Sarare or Siryare		6	3	3	3	3	..	..
Sipi		14	7	7	7	7	..	..
Teli		1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Thathiar or Thathera or (Bharera)		11	5	6	5	6	..	..
Total		1,560	815	745	815	745	..	..

TABLE SCT-IV—PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural Urban	Total			Name of Religion: Hindus		Muslims		Buddhists	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					CHAMBA DISTRICT						
1	Gaddi	Rural	50,138	25,814	24,324	25,814	24,324	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar		4,831	2,527	2,304	30	23	2,497	2,281	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh		1,351	894	457	8	2	..	..	886	455
4	Kanaura or Kinnara		195	113	82	113	82	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula		2,750	1,493	1,257	1,493	1,257	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala		7,705	3,887	3,818	3,887	3,818	..	..	..	..
7	Unclassifiable		3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
	Total		66,973	34,729	32,244	31,346	29,507	2,497	2,282	886	455
1	Gaddi	Urban	49	39	10	39	10	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar		5	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara		5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula		12	11	1	11	1	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala		14	6	8	6	8	..	..	..	..
7	Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		85	66	19	62	19	4	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Rural Urban	Name of Religion: Sikhs		Jains		Christians		Indefinite beliefs		Religion not stated	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					CHAMBA DISTRICT							
1	Gaddi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Gaddi	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gujjar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanaura or Kinnara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Lahaula		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Pangwala		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Unclassifiable		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 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

(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
					CHAMBA DISTRICT							
Total . .	1,168	296	530	269	54	13	2	..	2	..	..	2
(a) . .	773	198	351	175	35	10	2	..	..	..	..	2
(b) . .	184	62	78	36	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
(c) . .	211	36	101	58	14	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

(a) Owned or held from Govt.
(b) Held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
(c) Partly held from Govt. & partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

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

(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
					CHAMBA DISTRICT							
Total . .	2,199	312	963	616	209	61	12	5	11	1	..	9
(a) . .	1,534	228	674	408	155	37	10	4	8	1	..	9
(b) . .	144	33	51	41	12	7	..	..	..	..	.	..
(c) . .	521	51	238	167	42	17	2	1	3	..	.	..

(a) Owned or held from Govt.
(b) Held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
(c) Partly held form Govt. & partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Based on 20 % Sample)

Educational level	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					CHAMBA DISTRICT						
Total . . .	12,728	5,653	7,075	966	209	14	..	5	..	4,668	6,866
Illiterate . . .	11,494	4,697	6,797	56	18	7	..	5	..	4,629	6,779
Literate (without educational level) . .	938	737	201	702	144	1	..	..	..	34	57
Primary or Junior Basic .	280	208	72	199	42	4	..	..	..	5	30
Matriculation or Higher Secondary . . .	16	11	5	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concld.

(RURAL)

Educational level	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					CHAMBA DISTRICT						
Total	11,676	5,265	6,411	805	106	10	..	3	..	4,447	6,305
Illiterate	10,774	4,482	6,292	45	11	6	..	3	..	4,428	6,281
Literate (without educational level)	736	637	99	621	84	..	..	..	..	16	15
Primary or Junior Basic	166	146	20	139	11	4	..	..	..	3	9
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—concld.

(URBAN)

Educational level	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Unemployed but seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					CHAMBA DISTRICT						
Total	1,052	388	664	161	103	4	..	2	..	221	561
Illiterate	720	215	505	11	7	1	..	2	..	201	498
Literate (without educational level)	202	100	102	81	60	1	..	..	..	18	42
Primary or Junior Basic	114	62	52	60	31	..	..	..	..	2	21
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	16	11	5	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BI-LINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue and total no. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to mother tongue		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			1. BANSYARI			
1	GADDI	130	122	10	..	Hindi (M-10)
			2. BHADRAWAHI			
		5	..	..	..	..
			5. BHARMAURI PAHARI			
		21,811	20,111	1,311	25	English (M-17); Hindi (M-1,252 F-9); Punjabi (M-12); Urdu (M-30)
			6. BHATEALI GADI			
		12	16	..	..	..
			7. BHATEALI			
		1,445	1,556	82	..	English (M-2); Hindi (M-80)
			8. CHAMEALI			
		643	635	50	3	English (M-5); Hindi (M-44, F-3); Punjabi (M-1)
			10. CHURAHI			
		863	920	61	1	Hindi (M-61, F-1)
			11. CHURAHI GADI			
		7	..	..	..	..
			14. GADI CHAMEALI			
		529	558	51	1	English (M-3); Hindi (M-46, F-1); Urdu (M-2)
			16. HINDI			
		9	2	3	..	English (M-3)
			17. KANGRI			
		3	27	1	3	Hindi (M-1, F-3)
			18. KULUI			
		1	..	..	..	..
			19. LAHULI OF CHAMBA			
		..	11	..	..	..
			20. MANDEALI			
		2	5	2	4	English (F-1); Hindi (M-2, F-3)

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BI-LINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to mother tongue		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
GADDI—*contd.*			21. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED			
		237	225	24	6	Hindi (M-24, F-6)
			22. PANGWALI			
		1	..	..	..	..
			23. PUNJABI			
		2	..	..	..	..
			24. SOHALI			
		146	146	..	..	..
			1. BHARMAURI GADDI			
2.	GUJJAR	1	7	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
			2. BHATEALI			
		3	..	1	..	Urdu (M-1)
			3. CHAMEALI			
		123	98	9	..	Arabic Arbi, (M-1); Hindi (M-3); Urdu (M-5)
			4. CHURAHI			
		69	8	..	..	..
			5. DOGRI			
		..	1	..	..	..
			7. GUJJARI			
		2,277	2,135	27	10	Arabic, Arbi (M-6), F-2); Hindi (M-9, F-8); Urdu (M-12)
			8. HINDI			F-8;
		13	.. ..		..	
			9. JAMMUALI			
		1	..	..	..	..
			10. PUNJABI			
		1	..	..	..	..
			11. SOHALI			
	..	2	1	..	..	..
			12. URDU			
		42	54	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BI-LINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to mother tongue		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	JAD, LAMBA, KHAMPA AND BHOT OR BODH			1. BHOTIA—UNSPECIFIED		
		369	386	2	..	Chinese Chini (M-1); Hindi (M-1)
				2. CHURAHI		
		..	1	..	..	..
				4. KANGRI		
		..	2	..	..	..
				5. LAHULI OF CHAMBA		
		13	1	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
				6. TIBETAN		
		510	63	1	1	Hindi (M-1, F-1)
				3. ZANASKARI		
		2	4	..	..	Hindi (F-1)
4	KANAURA OR KINNARA			1. BASHAHRI		
		74	75	3	1	Hindi (M-23 F-1)
				2. CHURAHI		
		1	..	1	..	Hindi (M-1)
				3. KANAURI		
		10	3	6	1	Hindi (M-4); Urdu (M-2, F-1)
				4. PANGWALI		
		33	4	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
				4. BHARMAURI GADDI		
		..	1	..	..	..
				1. BHOTIA—UNSPECIFIED		
5	LAHAULA	1	..	..	..	..
				2. CHAMEALI		
		1	5	..	..	..
				3. CHURAHI		
		1	16	..	..	..
				5. HINDI		
		3	..	..	..	..
				6. LAHULI OF CHAMBA		
		1,497	1,236	110	6	English (M-8); Hindi (M-97, F-6); Urdu (M-5)
				7. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED		
		1	..	..	..	..
				3. BHARMAURI GADDI		
			1	..	..	..
				1. CHAMEALI		

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BI-LINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking language subsidiary to mother tongue		Subsidiary language
		Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	PANGWALA	1	5	..	..	..
			2. CHURAHI			
		31	4	..	..	..
			4. HINDI			
		1	..	..	..	..
			5. LAHULI OF CHAMBA			
		1	2	..	..	..
			6. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED			
		..	6	..	..	..
			7. PANGWALI			
		3,859	3,808	277	12	Hindi (M-271, F-12); Urdu (M 6)
			1. BHARMAURI GADDI			
7	UNCLASSIFIABLE	1	..	..	..	..
			2. GUJJARI			
		..	1	..	..	..
			3. PAHARI—UNSPECIFIED			
		..	1	..	..	..

TABLE 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	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gaddi	18,818	8,568	10,250	1,406	107	5	..	3	..	7,154	10,143
2	Gujjar	2,059	1,001	1,058	50	2	..	..	..	..	951	1,056
3	Jad, Lamba, Khampa and Bhot or Bodh	333	168	165	7	3	..	..	..	..	161	162
4	Kanaura or Kinnara	57	34	23	2	3	..	..	..	..	32	20
5	Lahaula	1,021	534	487	116	5	3	..	..	..	415	482
6	Pangwala	2,668	11,341	1,327	165	19	..	..	..	..	1,176	1,308
7	Un-classifiable	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	24,957	11,647	13,310	1,746	139	8	..	3	..	9,890	13,171

PART III

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

SERIES 1 VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1·1—BIRTHS REGISTERED FROM 1952-53 TO 1960-61

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	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1952-53	136	135	7	9	143	144	287	13	176,214
1953-54	395	391	11	13	406	404	810	25	176,365
1954-55	1,068	841	113	143	1,181	984	2,165	61	178,421
1955-56	1,550	1,251	151	170	1,701	1,421	3,122	10	179,132
1956-57	1,251	956	103	132	1,354	1,088	2,442	38	179,842
1957-58	1,012	908	128	114	1,140	1,022	2,162	12	180,920
1958-59	860	823	106	104	966	927	1,893	34	181,632
1959-60	1,738	1,561	135	124	1,873	1,685	3,558	107	183,191
1960-61	1,443	1,282	132	122	1,575	1,404	2,979	53	184,171

Source—Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 1·2—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM VARIOUS CAUSES FROM 1952-53 TO 1960-61

Year	Deaths from various causes					Deaths from all causes			Infant Mortality %		
	Fever	Dysentery & 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
1952-53	73	12	3	5	65	83	75	158	10	6	16
1953-54	113	50	149	13	130	231	224	455	34	30	64
1954-55	584	236	440	82	230	850	722	1,572	68	66	134
1955-56	847	752	628	200	140	1,276	1,291	2,567	56	66	122
1956-57	570	104	283	33	269	669	590	1,259	31	17	48
1957-58	470	106	365	..	233	626	548	1,174	89	69	158
1958-59	386	151	172	..	322	549	482	1,031	89	69	158
1959-60	783	301	136	..	774	1,086	908	1,994	168	127	295
1960-61	727	246	240	..	494	912	795	1,707	167	125	292

Source—Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 2 AGRICULTURE

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1960)

RAIN GAUGE STATION : CHAMBA

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	8	4·49	4	2·16	11	6·29	8	7·83	..	..
February	7	4·18	3	4·10	3	0·68	9	11·00	..	..
March	6	1·54	8	8·51	7	1·92	5	3·00	..	..
April	7	7·03	3	0·82	4	1·13	..	..	..	..
May	7	5·12	7	2·05	2	0·70	3	1·33	..	..
June	4	1·94	6	4·28	5	4·32	..	..	..	..
July	10	6·58	5	1·23	10	9·10	..	..	..	..
August	16	8·44	13	5·81	11	6·50	..	..	..	..
September	5	2·41	2	0·30	4	1·20	..	..	..	..
October	3	1·50	..	..	1	0·80	..	..	7	21·45
November	1	1·24	..	..	1	0·80	..	..	..	..
December	2	1·24	2	1·14	2	2·54	..	..	2	1·90
Total	76	38·81	53	30·40	61	35·98	25	23·16	9	23·35

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy days	Monthly Ranfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	5	4·56	14	10·34	5	3·21	8	5·93	4	2·95
February	2	3·15	2	2·44	3	1·16	10	8·62	..	..
March	9	7·13	11	8·95	5	3·83	6	3·27	12	7·06
April	4	2·03	8	3·47	4	2·17	5	1·99	3	0·96
May	1	0·65	13	5·14	3	1·43	2	2·62	1	0·20
June	6	4·16	7	1·83	2	2·34	3	1·30	3	0·60
July	17	11·27	15	10·66	14	12·31	17	16·97	8	7·00
August	11	5·99	12	10·72	10	9·63	12	8·61	15	5·93
September	5	2·93	6	6·67	14	11·32	7	5·82	3	0·91
October	6	6·10	4	4·69	4	2·23	3	5·39	..	..
November	2	1·28	2	2·69	1	0·35	4	3·20	1	0·24
December	8	4·13	6	5·98	7	7·40	..	..	4	6·00
Total	76	53·38	100	73·58	72	57·38	77	63·72	54	31·85

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1952 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION : TISA

Months	Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955		Year 1956	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	3	3·26	11	5·47	7	5·30	10	9·90	10	6·02
February .	..	..	4	1·81	14	9·71	1	0·64	4	9·75
March .	14	10·86	9	4·01	9	7·46	11	9·11	10	4·91
April .	6	2·06	7	4·60	1	0·48	6	3·11	7	2·94
May .	8	4·06	8	1·05	7	3·06	8	7·09	3	0·81
June .	10	3·05	5	3·35	3	1·15	4	2·17	8	3·42
July .	8	2·75	17	7·05	8	5·88	9	9·20	15	9·70
August .	17	10·25	15	7·00	10	7·43	20	10·21	13	5·71
September .	4	0·73	9	3·75	8	9·56	5	1·78	8	2·74
October .	..	0·09	3	1·85	2	0·88	11	18·02	4	4·36
November .	1	0·26	2	0·95	2	0·58	..	..	2	0·40
December .	4	1·97	2	2·26	2	0·45	4	0·95	10	6·18
Total .	75	39·34	92	43·15	73	51·94	89	72·18	94	56·94

Months	Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January . .	17	14·57	6	3·78	7	3·77	7	2·36
February . .	4	3·03	4	1·70	9	12·72	..	..
March . .	12	9·03	6	4·09	6	6·89	16	6·92
April . .	11	6·96	8	3·15	7	1·76	5	2·92
May . .	9	5·40	5	1·56	4	1·27	2	0·49
June . .	4	1·47	3	1·28	5	32·25	3	1·16
July . .	13	9·12	13	12·57	15	12·86	8	4·99
August . .	14	13·04	9	7·36	15	9·73	5	2·50
September . .	9	3·57	14	10·07	8	3·00	4	1·66
October . .	6	6·63	4	2·41	5	2·54	..	..
November . .	4	2·96	2	0·33	4	4·33	1	0·21
December . .	6	5·25	6	6·12	1	0·02	3	4·24
Total .	109	81·06	80	54·42	86	91·14	54	27·45

Source:—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION : CHITRARI

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	..	..	5	4·95	10	5·20	6	17·97	6	2·62
February .	6	3·48	4	4·30	3	1·00	8	4·70	..	..
March .	6	1·86	8	7·80	6	2·67	7	3·70	6	5·04
April .	8	6·17	2	0·99	6	2·85	..	..	6	1·95
May .	7	5·14	4	2·60	2	0·40	6	4·02	7	3·48
June .	6	2·70	6	4·52	4	3·07	3	3·49	7	3·21
July .	13	10·39	8	2·53	12	8·60	10	9·34	9	8·78
August .	..	..	10	6·10	12	6·91	4	3·51	9	6·76
September .	4	4·0	2	1·40	4	1·80	11	8·41	..	..
October .	..	..	..	..	2	0·55	2	0·85	8	17·60
November .	1	2·50	1	0·30	1	0·40	1	0·22	..	..
December .	..	..	2	0·97	2	2·03	1	0·90	1	0·18
Total .	51	36·24	52	36·46	64	35·48	59	57·11	59	49·62

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January .	5	1·13	12	7·71	6	2·43	7	2·97	5	16·40
February .	3	2·27	4	1·76	3	1·43	10	6·03	..	..
March .	13	8·12	7	5·40	7	3·03	6	4·23	9	5·85
April .	9	3·33	9	4·41	3	2·05	5	1·03	4	1·51
May .	4	0·89	10	3·86	6	1·81	6	1·75	4	1·19
June .	9	2·80	7	3·23	6	1·21	9	3·43	4	1·50
July .	13	5·62	11	6·19	13	7·38	12	10·74	16	6·00
August .	13	3·40	9	5·23	9	4·35	10	3·56	10	3·20
September .	5	0·94	7	6·58	12	6·82	7	2·93	1	0·21
October .	6	3·72	6	3·91	5	3·31	4	1·32	..	..
November .	1	0·20	2	2·39	1	0·17	4	2·27	..	..
December .	9	2·80	5	2·96	6	8·97	..	..	3	5·12
Total .	90	35·22	89	53·63	77	42·96	80	40·26	56	40·98

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION: BHANDAL

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	10	4·96	4	4·67	9	12·21	8	7·30	5	1·75
February .	8	8·47	8	6·21	1	1·10	13	18·39	2	0·43
March .	12	7·02	11	10·04	10	3·78	6	4·73	16	5·37
April .	13	·06	5	2·62	10	8·56	..	..	10	4·59
May .	9	6·40	9	5·32	13	3·22	7	4·44	7	4·41
June .	5	2·59	11	2·90	5	3·90	4	1·28	8	3·52
July .	10	5·25	11	5·81	13	8·54	7	4·15	9	5·18
August .	..	..	9	8·26	..	..	12	3·74	20	14·67
September .	..	..	2	0·74	..	..	9	19·73	5	1·13
October .	2	1·0	..	..	3	2·10	1	1·65	..	..
November .	1	2·0	..	..	2	1·24	3	2·04	..	..
December .	6	3·24	3	4·18	5	6·30	1	0·15	..	..
Total .	76	46·99	73	50·75	71	50·95	71	67·60	82	41·05

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January .	..	..	..	..	10	5·70	5	12·28	3	1·69
February .	..	..	..	..	5	2·65	10	12·25	..	..
March .	..	..	..	..	6	6·73	6	8·96	18	10·49
April .	..	..	10	11·86	5	4·81	8	5·55	6	4·80
May .	..	..	13	7·79	6	2·55	7	4·71	..	..
June .	..	..	12	6·38	4	2·75	2	2·69	..	..
July .	..	..	14	12·81	12	16·87	4	8·87	16	19·59
August .	..	..	14	16·76	9	7·12	7	7·77	4	1·02
September .	..	..	5	3·79	15	17·71	6	2·76	..	..
October .	..	..	5	11·01	7	4·61	2	1·59	3	1·20
November .	..	..	4	7·83	..	..	6	4·61	..	..
December .	..	..	4	8·55	7	10·51	2	0·40	3	5·12
Total .	..	..	81	86·78	86	82·02	65	72·44	53	43·91

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

L/B(D)14HPGovt.—18

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION: BATHRI

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	9	5·54	5	1·16	1	2·20	9	5·70	10	3·70
February .	3	1·93	4	7·14	1	2·59	5	8·10	1	1·00
March .	7	2·92	5	6·72	4	4·03	7	7·40	..	..
April .	4	2·00	1	0·17	6	7·25	1	1·50	..	..
May .	5	4·10	3	1·34	..	..	4	1·60	..	..
June .	2	0·70	9	4·31	2	2·70	1	0·11	7	3·28
July .	..	..	4	3·85	..	..	8	2·38	13	14·90
August .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11·80	..	..
September .	..	..	..	..	4	0·68	7	7·20	8	7·10
October .	..	..	..	..	1	0·23	2	1·80	11	28·97
November .	2	1·92	1	0·60	1	1·50	2	1·00	..	..
December .	2	0·60	3	6·06	2	4·50	3	0·60	3	1·50
Total .	34	19·71	35	31·35	22	25·68	68	49·19	53	60·45

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January .	7	4·73	12	171·7	6	88·7	8	214·9	5	118·9
February .	3	3·51	2	63·4	3	39·6	10	268·6	..	..
March .	9	7·18	8	287·5	6	100·4	8	120·7	13	120·2
April .	4	2·31	8	156·0	1	10·2	5	87·9	5	50·3
May .	2	1·40	6	60·5	..	..	4	87·8	1	8·7
June .	7	5·88	2	22·8	3	45·5	3	26·3	8	96·8
July .	23	17·52	15	648·3	13	524·4	12	607·8	17	393·5
August .	17	17·61	8	405·8	11	418·2	11	342·6	13	121·8
September .	4	3·13	6	199·3	19	399·7	12	285·0	4	67·3
October .	2	0·65	4	84·6	4	57·7	5	242·0	..	..
November .	..	..	4	133·4	..	..	5	147·8	2	9·1
December .	5	1·52	6	128·1	6	130·0	1	8·9	5	146·8
Total .	83	65·44	81	2361·4	72	1814·4	84	2440·3	73	1132·8

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 To 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION: KALATOPE

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	..	..	..	..	9	11·00	10	7·90	12	14·70
February	..	..	..	..	3	1·10	14	9·50	2	2·60
March	..	..	9	6·72	9	3·41	8	3·00	6	2·76
April	..	..	..	..	8	7·35	..	0·06	5	3·34
May	..	..	4	2·15	2	2·20	7	3·11	6	5·29
June	8	3·86	..	..	8	6·96	2	2·08	8	8·68
July	..	..	..	..	19	17·14	6	3·28	13	17·02
August	..	..	22	26·16	15	19·39	13	11·64	23	17·00
September	..	..	..		8	11.93	11	23.02	9	4·72
October	..	..	1	2·09	2	3·07	3	2·12	11	33·19
November	..	..	1	0·25	1	0·70	1	0·16	..	..
December	1	0·18	5	2·80	5	5·00	4	1·95	..	..
Total	9	4·04	42	40·17	89	89·25	79	67·82	95	109·30

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January	..	..	..	..	12	140·9	5	150·9	7	156·2
February	3	1·27	2	58·5	6	114·5	12	222·5	..	..
March	10	9·38	11	141·7	5	53·6	4	187·0	16	139·6
April	7	4·47	9	64·8	3	65·8	8	97·8	5	94·3
May	1	1·47	12	105·8	5	27·3	5	141·0	3	24·2
June	9	9·10	3	43·7	5	65·0	3	23·0	5	77·6
July	22	20·84	17	501·5	14	535·3	21	835·4	19	564·7
August	20	4·39	14	484·5	13	399·9	15	448·9	23	388·8
September	9	3·84	7	171·9	18	555·6	11	243·1	3	109·2
October	9	10·95	5	125·8	5	150·6	5	270·6	..	..
November	1	0·97	3	74·4	1	13·7	5	221·3	1	12·6
December	7	2·60	7	184·2	7	182·0	1	7·9	3	132·4
Total	98	69·28	90	1956·7	94	2304·2	95	2849·4	85	1699·6

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2.1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1952 To 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION: BRAHMAUR

Months	Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955		Year 1956	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	..	..	11	9·50	8	5·35	16	7·75	..	..
February .	..	..	5	4·00	6	2·45	3	4·00	..	..
March . .	..	..	9	2·06	5	2·54	7	4·46	..	..
April . .	..	..	5	1·60	..	..	6	3·09	10	4·03
May . .	..	..	4	0·67	4	3·46	4	3·35	3	0·96
June . .	9	4·91	4	2·26	5	1·48	6	4.75	6	2·06
July . .	10	3·97	7	4·55	5	2·15	8	10·76	152	6·1
August .	15	9·51	..	..	15	6·33	19	10·19	15	5·03
September .	5	1·32	8	2·48	9	10·12	13	6·68	6	0·76
October .	1	0·18	3	0·54	1	0·29	12	30·24	10	6·96
November .	1	0·67	1	0·54	1	0·30	..	..	..	0·04
December .	2	1·20	1	2·80	5	1·60	4	1·30	10	4·02
Total .	43	21·76	58	31·00	64	36·07	98	86·57	75	29·98

Months	Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January . .	12	146·6	10	143·1	7	185·8	5	143·5
February . .	4	42·7	4	45·7	8	548·0	..	0·8
March . . .	8	187·9	10	151·6	7	132·0	11	116·9
April . . .	10	225·4	3	67·6	5	45·2	5	98·1
May . . .	11	157·5	7	84·9	5	82·0	5	43·6
June . . .	11	117·6	4	30·1	8	70·9	5	33·5
July . . .	14	218·7	15	164·9	10	209·2	13	237·6
August . .	13	272·4	9	165·4	13	118·6	13	101·9
September . .	10	455·6	15	389·9	8	113·5	1	8·4
October . .	4	176·3	5	118·0	6	79·2	..	..
November . .	3	96·5	..	..	4	78·3	..	..
December . .	5	132·9	5	67·8	1	1·3	3	55·5
Total .	105	2230·1	87	1535·0	82	1664·0	62	839·8

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1952 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION : BHANAUTA

Months	Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955		Year 1956	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	4	3·05	12	5·56	6	4·34	10	3·66	9	4·52
February .	5	6·81	5	1·17	10	11·12	1	1·00	2	3·42
March . .	11	7·29	5	1·91	5	3·07	5	3·96	9	3·73
April . .	3	1·65	7	2·08	1	0·17	5	3·05	6	2·13
May . .	4	1·31	3	2·26	2	0·56	5	1·35	1	0·30
June . .	3	1·70	2	2·80	2	1·02	3	4·06	7	3·14
July . .	1	0·96	13	9·06	10	5·78	10	6·30	16	8·90
August .	12	8·26	14	9·05	6	2·91	16	15·01	12	5·15
September .	1	0·17	6	2·57	9	9·15	5	4·59	7	3·31
October .	1	0·10	2	1·01	2	0·62	..	..	6	6·63
November .	1	0·36	1	0·52	2	0·26	..	..	1	0·52
December .	4	3·60	4	3·72	3	1·15	4	1·11	8	3·89
Total .	50	35·26	74	41·71	58	40·15	64	44·09	84	45·64

Months	Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January . .	..	..	4	67·1	7	157·7	5	82·3
February . .	2	52·1	1	5·9	6	215·7	..	..
March . . .	8	215·4	6	85·4	4	94·2	14	162·2
April . . .	8	116·6	4	66·3	2	17·6	5	44·4
May . . .	14	156·2	5	34·7	1	81·3	3	11·9
June . . .	4	30·1	3	36·4	3	12·6	2	21·1
July . . .	13	308·3	10	328·0	14	445·0	15	232·5
August . .	11	304·5	11	167·6	11	212·0	9	127·0
September . .	5	113·1	13	272·1	5	67·0	1	12·0
October . .	5	96·6	3	56·6	5	88·8	..	..
November . .	2	60·4	1	12·7	4	95·5	1	3·6
December . .	6	101·4	6	126·9	..	1·3	4	108·0
Total .	78	1554·7	67	1259·7	63	1488·7	59	805·0

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1960)—contd.

RAIN GAUGE STATION: CHUARI

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	6	4·83	4	2·34	6	5·70	6	8·91	5	4·04
February .	4	2·07	4	3·76	2	0·60	7	7·51	1	1·75
March . .	6	4·08	7	5·54	3	0·86	3	1·41	2	2·45
April . .	5	5·58	..	..	2	2·13	..	..	1	0·75
May . .	3	2·30	2	0·62	..	..	3	0·95	5	2·72
June . .	2	0·54	6	2·81	6	5·04	3	1·53	8	4·90
July . .	12	11·27	11	13·75	19	35·14	11	21·72	11	12·74
August .	..	..	17	22·95	11	16·81	10	15·27	12	11·54
September .	4	2·70	2	0·80	8	6·75	9	18·26	15	13·87
October .	..	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20·08
November .	..	0·03	..	..	1	0·27	2	0·84	..	..
December .	..	..	2	1·52	2	4·90	1	0·90	1	0·80
Total .	42	32·53	55	54·09	60	78·20	55	77·30	67	75·64

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
January .	5	3·95	15	13·43	7	2·99	7	7·65	6	7·93
February .	2	2·60	1	1·49	2	0·75	10	7·85	..	..
March . .	7	7·59	8	8·98	5	2·10	4	3·14	9	4·74
April . .	2	0·87	7	4·74	4	1·55	2	1·54	3	1·30
May . .	2	1·07	7	1·92	2	0·50	5	3·01	3	1·00
June . .	8	9·95	3	0·86	3	1·79	1	1·20	7	3·44
July . .	18	21·91	21	27·10	21	30·63	20	31·42	19	18·42
August .	14	15·21	23	22·81	15	17·78	19	19·95	21	16·05
September .	13	13·41	8	6·70	16	16·19	18	19·97	7	12·90
October .	5	7·54	4	2·39	4	3·51	5	7·56	..	..
November .	..	..	3	2·54	..	..	4	0·88	1	0·30
December .	4	1·68	4	4·11	4	7·58	..	..	4	1·70
Total .	80	85·78	104	97·07	83	85·37	95	104·17	80	67·78

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS (1951 TO 1958)—concld.

RAIN GAUGE STATION : LUDREVA

Months	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January .	10	4·75	..	..	8	6·55	10	7·80	9	3·20
February .	7	4·12	4	5·14	1	0·50	11	9·80	1	1·50
March . .	6	2·10	4	7·08	6	2·75	6	3·70	6	4·20
April . .	3	6·70	..	..	4	3·25	..	..	4	2·10
May . .	6	5·15	..	..	..	..	2	0·77	1	0·19
June . .	3	2·60	..	..	1	1·16	2	1·30	1	1·26
July . .	..	..	..	..	10	9·30	5	2·56	7	7·26
August .	..	..	12	5·00	11	6·50	8	2·30	4	3·60
September .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7·70	1	0·34
October .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·10	6	17·36
November .	1	1·06	1	0·20	1	0·30	2	0·20	..	..
December .	1	1·60	..	..	3	1·00	..	0·05	1	1·08
Total .	37	28·08	21	17·42	45	31·31	54	36·28	41	41·84

Months	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958	
	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Inches	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetres	No. of Rainy Days	Monthly Rainfall Millimetre
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
January	2	2·16	..	..	5	87·7
February	1	0·30	1	38·1	4	50·0
March	2	2·47	3	159·8	5	103·1
April	1	0·12	9	94·4	4	52·1
May	..	..	12	148·0	4	28·0
June	1	0·13	7	45·8	2	30·8
July	..	..	15	272·3	14	311·0
August	2	0·35	13	260·5	10	241·2
September	..	..	6	169·3	11	247·8
October	..	..	6	136·3	3	27·7
November	..	..	3	72·8	1	0·3
December	..	..	7	180·6	7	187·9
Total .	9	5.53	82	1577·9	70	1367·0

NOTE:—A fall of 1/10th of an inch and upward has been taken to denote a rainy day.

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·2—NORMALS AND EXTREMES OF RAINFALL

Station	No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
																Amount (mm)	Date
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chamba	6	*a*	131·3	66·5	134·9	70·4	63·7	80·0	216·7	199·4	105·2	64·8	26·9	95·0	1254·8	157·5	1955 Oct 4
(Tehsil Chamba)		*b*	7·8	3·3	7·7	5·0	5·5	5·0	11·8	12·2	6·0	3·0	1·2	4·5	73·0		
Ludreva	5	*a*	133·3	77·5	106·7	56·4	40·1	34·3	212·6	163·3	113·0	121·4	17·3	58·7	1134·6	128·5	1955 Oct 4
(Tehsil Chamba)		*b*	8·0	3·6	5·2	4·2	3·6	2·6	10·2	9·2	4·5	3·2	1·2	2·7	58·2		
Chitrari	8	*a*	133·3	60·2	119·4	69 1	70·4	77·0	186·7	115·1	95·0	95·0	19·6	59·7	1100·5	241·3	1954 Jan 19
(Tehsil Chamba)		*b*	6·3	3·9	7·5	5·4	5·7	6·0	11·1	8·3	5·6	3·6	1·0	3·3	67·7		
Bhandal	7	*a*	154·9	157·7	159·5	139·7	124·5	84·6	212·6	183·4	156·5	73·9	55·4	119·4	162·1	156·0	1957 Aug 27
(Tehsil Chamba)		*b*	7·7	6·2	10·2	7·6	9·1	7·0	10·9	9·1	5·1	2·6	1·7	3·7	80·9		
Chuari	7	*a*	150·1	67·1	104·9	36·3	28·2	97·5	591·8	444·0	275·8	121·7	15·5	78·0	2010·9	1943	1955 Oct 3
(Tehsil Bhattiyat)		*b*	6·9	2·7	5·0	2·3	3·0	5·3	16·0	14·6	10·1	2·7	1·0	2·6	72·2		
Bathri	5	*a*	123·9	84·6	151·6	52·6	34·3	60·7	411·2	314·2	208·3	188·0	39·6	70·1	1739·1	284·5	1955 Oct 4
(Tehsil Bhattiyat)		*b*	8·8	2·8	6·0	2·8	3·0	3·8	14·4	11·0	8·8	4·6	1·5	4·6	72·1		
Kalatope	6	*a*	198·9	90·2	111·0	86·1	73·4	131·6	419·3	369·3	305·6	254·8	22·3	101·3	2163·8	206·0	1954 Sep 25
(Tehsil Bhattiyat)		*b*	8·6	5·0	8·2	5·3	5·5	5·8	15·2	16·3	10·3	5·8	1·2	5·0	92·2		
Brahmaur	6	*a*	144·0	58·9	95·0	85·6	76·2	70·4	163·6	164·3	225·8	82·0	23·9	74·7	1264·4	120·7	1957 Sep 3
(Tehsil Brahmaur)		*b*	9·5	3·7	6·5	5·7	5·5	6·0	10·7	11·8	10·2	3·8	1·0	5·0	79·4		
Tisa	8	*a*	153·2	85·1	180·6	94·7	87·1	54·6	196·9	217·7	104·9	111·0	21·8	79·0	1386·6	156·0	1955 Oct 5
(Tehsil Chaurah)		*b*	8·0	4·6	9·7	7·1	7·0	5·6	11·7	14·4	7·5	4·0	1·7	4·5	85·8		
Bhanota	7	*a*	100·6	93·7	115·3	59·2	48·3	55·6	203·5	213·9	126·7	52·3	16·5	81·5	1167·1	162·8	1956 Aug 25
(Tehsil Chamba)		*b*	7·3	3·7	7·0	4·9	4·9	3·4	10·4	11·7	6·6	2·7	1 1	4·9	68·6		

*Based on all available data upto 1958.

a=Normal rainfall in millimetres.

b=Average number of rainy days (days with rainfall of 2·5 mm or more).

Source—Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

TABLE 2·3—MEAN MAXIMUM, HIGHEST, MEAN MINIMUM AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES (1951 to 1960)

STATION—DALHOUSIE DISTRICT GURDASPUR

Months	Year 1951				Year 1952				Year 1953				Year 1954				Year 1955			
	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F
Jan.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	56·2	71	38·0	27	54·5	61	34·3	23	47·0	55	34·1	26	47·8	56	35·3	2·8
Feb.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	57·0	67	39·4	31	62·0	85	44·0	32	51·6	61	38·5	32	56·5	67	40·6	30
Mar.	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	58·9	70	43·0	32	68·9	85	50·5	41	64·7	79	46·6	35	63·7	73	48·6	33
April	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	75·2	85	57·2	40	73·2	83	54·3	42	75·1	81	56·6	45	68·3	78	49·3	34
May	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	80·3	92	59·3	48	81·9	91	62·5	49	81·4	90	64·0	47	72·3	84	56·3	44
June	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	81·0	90	63·0	48	83·4	94	65·8	53	83·4	91	65·6	52	83·7	88	65·8	56
July	78·7	86	63·1	47	74·2	79	61·7	55	72·5	79	62·5	55	76·0	91	62·3	57	73·8	82	62·0	53
Aug.	72·7	79	64·5	62	73·3	78	61·3	53	72·7	78	60·9	55	74·4	78	61·6	55	70·3	76	61·1	59
Sept.	74·7	81	64·7	58	76·9	79	59·3	52	73·1	79	58·0	51	71·6	76	59·2	52	72·2	78	59·6	55
Oct.	73·0	79	58·9	53	75·5	79	55·8	51	71·1	77	52·3	41	68·0	72	50·9	46	66·3	72	51·5	44
Nov.	66·4	73	48·4	37	68·0	77	47·3	38	64·7	70	46·8	38	62·8	67	45·9	40	65·1	70	47·5	44
Dec.	62·9	70	41·4	32	59·2	75	40·1	33	61·	72	44·6	31	54·7	64	38·7	26	54·5	63	40·5	31

Months	Year 1956				Year 1957				Year 1958				Year 1959				Year 1960			
	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C
Jan.	49·7	61	35·5	30	8·9	19·6	1·2	—4·3	12·2	18·4	3·9	—1·9	12·8	19·3	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Feb.	57·4	69	39·9	29	11·0	15·1	2·3	—2·8	13·7	17·3	3·7	0·6	13·9	25·7	3·5	—1·6	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mar.	59·9	71	45·0	33	15·2	20·7	5·8	1·4	18·0	25·1	8·3	—0·6	21·0	30·0	11·0	4·4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
April	76·1	85	54·3	40	19·2	26·0	9·4	2·8	24·0	29·6	11·7	5·0	23·7	29·8	12·2	4·4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
May	84·6	89	66·2	52	23·0	29·6	13·6	7·2	25·3	28·7	14·1	7·2	25·6	30·7	15·6	16·7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
June	79·0	87	63·5	55	26·3	30·1	16·2	10·8	28·9	33·4	19·1	13·3	28·4	31·8	18·3	13·9	30·1	35·5	18·6	11·4
July	72·4	81	61·4	58	25·0	31·2	17·5	13·9	23·0	26·8	17·5	13·9	23·4	28·4	15·6	8·4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Aug.	72·4	78	61·1	57	22·6	26·2	16·1	11·7	22·8	25·7	16·6	13·9	23·9	25·9	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Sept.	74·1	79	59·4	56	23·2	25·7	14·8	12·2	25·1	25·1	14·8	11·1	22·7	26·2	15·4	14·5	23·8	26·0	(a)	(a)
Oct.	67·7	77	52·2	47	21·9	25·7	11·5	3·9	21·8	24·0	12·6	6·1	21·6	26·8	8·9	—2·2	23·8	27·0	9·4	3·3
Nov.	64·1	69	44·9	40	17·9	22·9	8·3	3·1	19·4	25·7	8·3	3·3	17·5	19·3	8·6	3·4	19·3	22·5	3·0	0·1
Dec.	55·3	64	38·3	31	13·1	20·1	4·8	2·2	16·9	21·6	6·8	0·1	16·6	20·7	5·0	—0·2	17·7	21·5	5·4	—0·3

(a)=Data not available.

Source—Director Regional Meteorological Centre, New Delhi 3.

TABLE 2·4—NORMALS OF TEMPERATURE

Chamba

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature C°	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature C°	Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature C°	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature C°
January	15·2	5·2	August	28·8	21·2
February	16·1	5·9	September	29·1	18·1
March	22·3	10·6	October	27·1	12·6
April	28·6	14·6	November	22·5	8·5
May	32·5	17·8	December	18·3	5·9
June	33·8	20·9	Annual	25·4	13·6
July	30·4	22·0			

Source—Deputy Director General, of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

TABLE 2·5—SNOWFALL (1958 TO 1960)

Name of station : *Chamba*

Hight above sea level : *3030 Feet*

Months	Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	..	..	6	2	..	..
February	1	2	4	6	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	2	10	8	..	..

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·5—SNOWFALL (1958 TO 1960)—contd.

Name of station : *Tisa*

Height above sea-level : 5,150 *Feet*

Months	Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches	No. of fall days	Monthly snowfall Inches
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	2	4	7	12	..	..
February	..	..	5	43	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	—
November	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	3	6	..	..	..	..
Total	5	10	12	55	..	..

Source—Director of Land Records, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·6—LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS IN 1951 AND 1961

(Area figures in thousand acres)

Classification of Area	Year 1951	Year 1961
A. *Total Geographical Area*		
(1) By Professional Survey	2006·336	2006·325
(2) By village Papers	117·470	1512·998
B. *Area of Forests*	not measured	693·709
C. *Area not Available for Cultivation*		
(1) Barren and unculturable land	not measured	7·931
(2) Land put to non-agricultural uses	4·173	44·275
Total C(1) & C(2)	4·173	52·206
D. *Area of other uncultivated land excluding current fallows*		
(1) Culturable waste	not measured separately	16·389
(2) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	not measured separately	646·037
(3) Land under miscellaneous trees crops and groves not included in net area sown.	Do.	0·342
Total D(1), D(2) & D(3)	6·057	662·768
E. *Area of Fallow Land*		
(1) Current Fallows	4·380	6·834
(2) Other Fallows	0·783	2·059
Total E(1) & E(2)	5·163	8·893
F. *Net Area Sown*	102·076	95·422
G. *Area sown more than once*	66·614	46·190

Note—The relevant data in the Census year 1951 is the average of data in 5 agricultural years with the Census year as the mid year. However, for the Census year 1961, 5 year's average consists of the average of data in the years 1956-57 through 1960-61.

Sources—1. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume II.

2. Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58.

3. Annual Season and Crop Reports 1958-59 to 1960-61.

TABLE 2·7—AREA UNDER CROPS IN 1951 AND 1961

Crops	Area under crops during the years ('000) acres) 1951	1961
1	2	3
A. FOOD CROPS		
I. Creals		
Rice	8·328	7·607
Maize	79·380	55·547
Ragi	0·911	1·801
Wheat	46·448	34·190
Barley	15·520	19·249
Millets	2·258	9·018
Total Cereals	152·845	127·412
II. Pulses		
Gram	..	0·006
Other pulses	3·449	7·432
Total Pulses	3·449	7·438
Total Food-grains (I+II)	156·294	134·850
III. Fruits and Vegetables	0 403	0·296
IV. Other Fool Crops		
Sugar cane	..	0·002
Chillies	0·101	0·037
Ginger	..	0·007
Potato	0·715	1·071
Total Other Food Crops	0·816	1·117
Total A: Food Crops	157·513	136·263

Crops	Area under crops during the year ('000) acres 1951	1961
	2	3
B. NON-FOOD CROPS		
I. Oil seeds		
Sesamum	0·032	0·216
Rape and Mustard	10·880	4·248
Linseed	..	0·130
Other oil seeds	..	0·017
Total Oil Seeds	10·912	4·611
II. Other Non-Food Crops		
Cotton	..	0·003
Tobacco	0:159	0·272
Total Other Non-Food Crops	0·159	0·275
Total B—Non-Food Crops	11·071	4·881
C. MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (NOT INCLUDED ABOVE)		
Hemp	..	0·008
Opium	0·002	..
Turmeric	..	..
Other condiments and spices	..	0·011
Other miscellaneous crops	0·104	0·444
Total C—Miscellaneous Crops	0·106	0·463
Total area sown under all crops	168·690	141·612
Area sown more than once	66·614	46·190
Net area sown	102·076	95·422

Sources—1. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume II.

2. Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh 1950-51 to 1957-58.

3. Annual Season and Crop Reports 1958-59 to 1960-61.

Note—The relevant data for the census year 1951 is the average of data for 5 agricultural years with the census year as the mid year. However, for the census year 1961 this average consists of the average of data for the years 1956 57 through 1960-61.

TABLE 2·8—PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT CROPS FROM 1951 TO 1960

Crops	Production for the Agricultural Year: Year 1951-52 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1952-53 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1953-54 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1954-55 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1955-56 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1956-57 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1957-58 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1958-59 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1959-60 Production ('000 Tons)	Year 1960-61 Production ('000 Tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. FOOD CROPS										
I. CEREALS										
Rice	1·191	1·301	2·097	2·166	1·619	2·736	2·997	2·734	5·162	1·365
Maize	14·326	14·689	12·840	12·824	10·197	11·756	11·680	11·887	12·170	7·391
Ragi	·120	·248	·263	·206	·145	·201	·188	·195	·191	·190
Wheat	7·043	6·608	10·368	10·077	8·561	10·105	9·336	8·369	11·489	11·412
Barley	1·614	1·586	2·049	2·065	2·426	2·542	2·583	2·662	3·491	2·457
Small millets	·190	·481	·480	·464	·545	·511	·600	·740	·631	·677
Total Cereals	24·484	24·913	28·097	27·802	23·493	27·851	27·384	26·587	33·134	23·492
II. PULSES										
Gram	..	..	..	..	·002	·001	·001	·001	·001	..
Green Gram	·081	·071	·026	·018	·006	·004	·002	·002	·008	·005
Black Gram	·338	·455	·640	·589	·480	·671	·608	·590	·638	·782
Horse Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·107	·111	..
Masur	·014	·013	·013	·012	·025	·35	·048	·051	·040	·015
Other Pulses	..	..	..	..	·088	·106	·076	..	..	·102
Total Pulses	·433	·539	·679	·619	·602	·817	·735	·751	·798	·904
Total Food Grains (I & II)	24·917	25·459	28·776	28·421	24·095	28·668	28·119	26·597	33·931	23·594
III. FRUITS & VEGETABLES										
Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	·883	·786	·750	·829	·813	·622	·847	·847	·703	·728
IV. OTHER FOOD CROPS										
Chillies	·011	·006	·003	·003	·004	·003	·002	·002	·001	·002
Ginger	(a)	..	..	..	..	·005	..	·001	·001	..
B. NON-FOOD CROPS										
I. OIL SEEDS										
Sesamum	..	·011	·015	·015	·023	·016	·014	·016	·015	·017
Rape & Mustard	·514	·443	·365	·400	·380	·34	·355	·348	·334	·120
Linseed	..	..	..	..	·014	·011	·00	·009	·009	·010
II. OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS										
Cotton (bales)	..	..	..	..	·003	·002	·004	·001	..	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	·034	·014	·018	·028	·040	·050	·036	·048	·034	·027
C. MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (NOT INCLUDED ABOVE)										
Sunhemp	..	..	..	·001	..	·010	..	·004	·001	..
Turmeric	·004	·003	·003	·004	·003	..	..	..	..	..

(a)=Data not available.

Source—1. Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58.

2. Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1958-59 to 1960-61.

TABLE 2·9—GROSS IRRIGATED AREA (CROPWISE)

(Area figures in thousand acres)

Crops	Year 1951	Year 1961
A. Food crops		
Rice	7·628	5·850
Wheat	5·504	8·136
Barley	0·029	1·486
Maize	0·378	1·552
Other cereals & pulses . . .	..	1·855
Other food crops	0·072	0·412
Total food crops .	13·611	17·291
B. Non-food crops		
Other non-food crops . . .	0·168	0·156
Total non-food crops .	0·168	0·156
Total irrigated area under all crops .	13·779	17·447

Note—The relevant data for the Census year 1951 is the average of data for 5 agricultural years with the census year as the mid year. For the census year 1961, 5 years average consists of the average of data for the years 1956-57 through 1960-61.

Source—1. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume II.

2. Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58.

3. Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1958-59 to 1960-61.

TABLE 2·10—IRRIGATED AREA (SOURCE-WISE) IN 1951 AND 1961

(Area figures in thousand acres)

Agricultural Year	Area irrigated by: Kuhl — Govt.	Kuhl — Private	Kuhl — Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1951 . ..		8·895	8·895	8·896
1961 . ..		9·671	9·671	9·671

Note—The relevant data for the Census Year 1951 is the average of data for 5 agricultural years with the Census year as the mid year. However, for the Census year 1961, 5 years average consists of the average of data in the year 1956-57 through 1960-61.

Source—1. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume II.
2. Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58.

3. Annual Season and Crop Report, 1960-61.

TABLE 2·11—MEDIUM AND MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Serial No.	Scheme in first five year plan, Tehsilwise	Culturable commandable approximate area (acres)
1	2	3
	CHAURAH TEHSIL	
1	Patned Khad Behali Kuhl . . .	185
	CHAMBA TEHSIL	
1	Bharian Kuhl	182
2	Kail Kuhl	105
3	Kakian Kuhl	17
4	Kharnala Khad Dhanndiara Kuhl .	300
5	Khojlata Khad Roni Kuhl . . .	96
6	Kiree Kuhl	80
7	Lower Bhanota Kuhl	236
8	Mangla Kuhl	200
9	Mangrol Kuhl	150
10	Mandol Khad Bhadran Kuhl . .	75
11	Masrund Kuhl	800
12	Noglikhad Pandol Kuhl . . .	50
13	Paloura Kuhl	155
14	Rajindu Kuhl	75
15	Salan Salandri Jund Kuhl . . .	1,300
16	Sahu Kuhl	179
17	Sarhan Kuhl	115
18	Sararoorie Kuhl	45
19	Silla Khad Sarol Kuhl . . .	1,300
20	Upper Bhanota Kuhl	171
	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
1	Agoli Kuhl	60
2	Balana Kuhl	156
3	Bhujjal Trimbal Kuhl . . .	300
4	Bharoori Kaklan Kuhl . . .	85
5	Bilpura Kuhl	110
6	Cheol Kuhl	100
7	Chhakki Raipur Khad Kuhl . .	424
8	Chhat-Rani Kuhl	35
9	Deoka Kuhl	53
10	Dhahriara Kuhl	80
11	Dhulara Kuhl	500
12	Dhurnalla Sihunta Kuhl . . .	200
13	Khaggal Seontha Kuhl . . .	764
14	Kargat Kuhl	85
15	Laholi Khad Kulyaon Kuhl . .	200
16	Lower Chuari Kuhl	80
17	Lower Matala Kuhl	200
18	Lower Smot Kuhl	175
19	Mail Kuhl	191
20	Naini Khad Kuhl	49
21	Neki Kuhl	200
22	Sher Kuhl	60
23	Upper Chuari Kuhl	53
24	Upper Most Chuari Kuhl . . .	75
25	Upper Smot Kuhl	175
	BRAHMAUR TEHSIL	
1	Bakani Kuhl	35
2	Kheeni Grina Kuhl	195
3	Machta Tipri Kuhl	167

Source—Himachal Pradesh P.W.D.

TABLE 2·12—YIELD RATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS PER ACRE FROM 1950 TO 1960

Serial No.	Crops	Agricultural Year 1950-51			Agricultural Year 1951-52			Agricultural Year 1952-53		
		Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	FOOD CROPS									
	I. *Cereals*									
	Rice	6·0	97	5 35	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	140	4 0
	Wheat	3·20	143	5 0	3 20	150	5 10	3 20	3	5 0
	Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barley	4·0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0
	Maize	6·0	133	8 0	6 0	100	6 0	6 0	100	6 0
	Ragi	3·0	69	2 0	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0
	Millets : Common	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
	II. *Pulses*									
	Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Green Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	107	4 0	3 30	80	3 0
	Black Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	107	4 0	3 30	..	..
	Horse Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Masur	2 0	150	3 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
	III. *Other Food Crops*									
	Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Potatoe	20 0	176	35 0	20 0	100	20 0	20 0	100	20 0
	Chillies	..	..	1 16	..	..	1 20	..	..	..
	Sugar Cane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.	NON-FOOD CROPS									
	1. *Oil seeds*									
	Sesamum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mustard	2 0	94	1 35	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
	Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	..	..
	II. *Other non-food Crops*									
	Cotton Desi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco	4 0	138	5 21	4 0	138	5 21	4 0	100	4·1
	Indian Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS									
	Turmeric	..	..	7 0	..	..	8 0	..	..	7 0

TABLE 2·12—YIELD RATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS PER ACRE FROM 1950 TO 1960—contd.

Serial No.	Crops	Agricultural Year 1953-54			Agricultural year 1954-55			Agricultural Year 1955-56			Agricultural Year 1956-57		
		Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A. FOOD CROPS													
I. *Cereals*													
	Rice	..	..	6 36	..	..	6 36	..	..	6 0	..	..	10 26
	Wheat	..	..	7 24	..	..	7 24	..	..	7 24	..	..	9 7¾
	Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barley	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0
	Maize	4 0	150	6 0	6 0	100	6 0	6 0	83	5 0	6 0	100	6 0
	Ragi	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	66	2 0	3 0	100	3 0
	Millets: Common	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 0
II. *Pulses*													
	Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0
	Green Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	53	2 0	3 30	80	3 0
	Black Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	53	2 0	3 30	80	3 0
	Horse Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Masur	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
III. *Other Food Crops*													
	Ginger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0
	Potatoe	20 0	100	20 0	20 0	100	2 0	20 0	100	20 0	20 0	100	20 0
	Chillies	..	..	1 24	..	..	1 35	..	..	1 35	..	..	1 30
	Sugar Cane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 40
B. NON-FOOD CROPS													
I. *Oil seeds*													
	Sesamum	..	..	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 0
	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mustard	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
	Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
II. *Other Non-Food Crops*													
	Cotton Desi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 10
	Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tobacco	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0
C. MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (Not included above)													
	Turmeric	..	..	7 0	..	..	7 25	..	..	7 25	..	..	..

TABLE 2·12—YIELD RATES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS PER ACRE FROM 1950 TO 1960—concld.

Serial No.	Crops	Agricultural Year 1957-58			Agricultural Year 1958-59			Agricultural Year 1959-60		
		Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.	Standard Mds.	Condition factor %	Current Mds.
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
A.	FOOD CROPS									
	I. Cereals									
	Rice	..	..	11 32	..	..	11 9	6 35	80	20 16
	Wheat	..	..	8 13	..	..	7 19	7 24	100	9 31
	Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0
	Barley	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0
	Maize	6 0	100	6 0	6 0	100	6 0	6 0	100	5 39
	Ragi	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0
	Millets: Common	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
	II. Pulses									
	Gram	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0	3 0	100	3 0
	Green Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0
	Red Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Black Gram	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0	3 30	80	3 0
	Horse Gram	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	3 30	..	3 0
	Masur	20 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
	III. Other Food Crops									
	Ginger	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	8 0
	Potatoe	20 0	100	20 0	20 0	100	20 0	20 0	100	20 0
	Chillies	..	..	1 30	..	..	..	..	..	1 0
	Sugar cane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.	NON-FOOD CROPS									
	I. Oil Seeds									
	Sesamum	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
	Rape	..	..	..	2 0	100	2 0	20	100	20
	Mustard	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0
	Linseed	2 0	100	2 0	2 0	100	2 0	20	100	2 0
	II. Other Non-Food Crops									
	Cotton Desi	..	..	0 20	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0
	Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 0
	Tobacco	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0	4 0	100	4 0
	Indian Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.	MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (Not included above)									
	Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Director of Land Records Himachal Pradesh.

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TABLE 2·13—WHOLE SALE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS

Serial No.	Commodity/Centre	October 1956	November 1956	December 1956
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Wheat (Ordinary) per md.			
	Chamba	N.A.	N.A.	17·46
	Chuari	N.T.	15·33	15·12
2	Paddy (Medium) per md.			
	Chuari	N.T.	7·33	7·38
3	Rice (Coarse) per md.			
	Chamba	22·50	22·00	22·00
4	Gram (Small Red variety) per md.			
	Chamba	16·00	16·00	17·00
	Chuari	N.T.	17·00	15·00
5	Barley per md.			
	Chamba	11.75	12·00	N.A.
6	Wheat Atta (Gharat) per md.			
	Chamba	19·25	19·00	20·25
7	Gram Dal per md.			
	Chamba	18·00	18·00	19·50
	Chuari	N.T.	20·00	19·33
8	Moong (Whole) per md.			
	Chamba	19·00	19·00	25·00
9	Moong Dal (Split and washed) per md.			
	Chamba	24·00	24·00	28·00
10	Mash(Whole) per md.			
	Chamba	23·75	23·00	25·00
11	Mash Dal (Split and washed) per md.			
	Chamba	30·00	30·00	31·00
12	Gur (Sort II) per md.			
	Chamba	17·00	17·00	18·25
13	Ghee (Pure Desi) per md.			
	Chamba	160·00	160·00	170·00
14	Salt (Sambhar) per md.			
	Chamba	5·25	5·25	5·25

N.A.—Not available
N.T.—No transaction

TABLE 2·13—WHOLE SALE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—contd.

Serial No.	Commodity/Centre	Jan. 1957	Feb. 1957	March 1957	April 1957	May 1957	June 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957	Sept. 1957	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1957	Dec. 1957
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Wheat (Ordinary) per md.												
	Chamba	17·37	17·37	17·37	17·37	17·37	17·37	13·37	17·37	17·37	17·37	17·37	17·37
	Chuari	16·17	13·67	14·25	16·25	15·60	14·37	14·00	14·00	14·00	N.A.	20·00	20·00
2	Paddy (Medium) per md.												
	Chuari	7·67	8·33	8·00	N.T.	N.T.	12·50	18·00	18·00	18·00	N.A.	N.A.	10·00
3	Rice (Coarse) per md.												
	Chamba	22·00	22·00	22·00	22·00	22·50	22·50	26·25	27·00	27·00	26·50	29·00	29·00
4	Gram (Small Red variety) per md.												
	Chamba	18·00	18·00	17·80	17·50	15·00	15·00	15·00	16·00	16·50	16·50	16·50	16·50
	Chuari	14·75	N.T.	N.T.	16·33	N.T.	15·00	15·00	15·00	15·00	N.A.	20·00	23·13
5	Wheat Atta (Gharat) per md.												
	Chamba	21·81	22·50	22·00	22·00	19·00	19·00	19·00	20·00	21·00	19·25	19·25	20·00
6	Gram Dal per md.												
	Chamba	19·00	19·00	19·00	19·00	18·00	18·00	17·50	18·00	18·00	26·00	24·00	24·00
	Chuari	19·00	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.A.	22·50	22·50
7	Moong (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	23·00	23·00	24·00	24·00	22·00	22·00	22·00	24·00	26·00	26·00	25·40	24·00
8	Moong Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	28·00	28·00	28·00	28·00	26·00	26·00	26·00	26·00	28·00	28·00	26·40	26·00
9	Mash (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	25·00	25·00	24·00	24·00	24·00	24·50	26·00	26·00	26·00	26·00	24·00	24·00
10	Mash Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	31·00	31·00	31·00	31·00	31·00	31·25	34·00	34·00	34·00	34·00	28·00	28·00
11	Gur (Sort II) per md.												
	Chamba	18·00	18·00	17·60	17·00	19·00	18·50	18·75	19·00	19·00	19·00	19·20	20·00
12	Ghee (Pure Desi) per md.												
	Chamba	180·00	185·00	192·00	222·50	210·00	210·00	201·28	200·00	200·00	197·00	194·00	190·00
13	Salt (Sambhar) per md.												
	Chamba	5·25	5·25	5·25	5·25	5·25	5·25	5·00	5·00	5·50	5·25	5·25	5·00

N.A.—Not available.
N.T.—No transaction.

BLE 2·13—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—contd.

Serial No.	Commodity/Centre	Jan. 1958	Feb. 1958	March 1958	April 1958	May 1958	June 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1958	Oct. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Wheat (Ordinary) per md.												
	Chuari	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	17·20	16·75	18·00	20·00	20·00	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
2	Paddy (Medium) per md.												
	Chuari	10·00	11·00	11·50	13·00	13·00	N.A.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	8·00	10·00
3	Rice (Coarse) per md.												
	Chamba	27·80	28·00	28·40	25·25	24·80	22·00	23·50	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00
4	Gram (Small Red variety) per md.												
	Chamba	16·87	15·31	15·12	15·00	15·00	16·25	17·62	19·50	19·50	20·20	23·00	23·00
	Chuari	21·50	16·00	15·42	15·00	15·00	15·50	16·00	17·80	18·00	18·60	20·00	23·00
5	Wheat Atta (Gharat) per md.												
	Chamba	20·00	19·75	20·00	19·37	18·50	19·62	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·20	21·00	21·00
6	Gram Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	19·00	19·00	18·00	17·50	16·50	17·50	18·37	21·00	21·00	21·80	25·00	25·00
	Chuari	22·50	17·00	16·75	16·50	16·40	16·00	17·62	19·40	20·00	21·20	23·00	26·25
7	Moong (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	24·60	22·62	22·25	23·50	27·10	31·50	33·25	34·00	34·00	34·00	33·50	32·00
8	Moong Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	28·40	30·00	30·00	31·00	32·00	35·50	37·37	38·30	38·50	38·80	40·00	40·00
9	Mash (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	24·60	26·00	28·00	26·25	24·00	23·25	24·25	25·00	25·00	25·00	24·75	24·00
10	Mash Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	33·60	35·50	37·00	34·50	37·00	32·50	34·50	36·00	36·00	35·80	34·50	33·00
11	Gur (Sort II) per md.												
	Chamba	19·10	18·00	17·50	19·00	20·00	22·25	23·50	25·00	25·00	25·40	25·75	22·00
12	Ghee (Pure Desi) per md.												
	Chamba	187·00	185·00	190·00	190·00	186·00	190·00	189·00	185·00	185·00	185·00	185·00	185·00
13	Salt (Sambhar) per md.												
	Chamba	5·80	6·12	5·75	5·69	5·50	5·95	5·57	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50

N.A.—Not available.
N.T.—No transaction.

TABLE 2·13—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—contd.

Serial No.	Commodity/Centre	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1959	March 1959	April 1959	May 1959	June 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1959	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1959	Nov. 1959	Dec. 1959
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. nP.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Wheat (Ordinary) per md.												
	Chamba	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19·50	19·50	19·75	20·00	20·00	19·00
	Chuari	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	25·50	24·50	18·25	19·00	19·50	19·50	20·80	20·00	20·00
2	Paddy (Medium) per md.												
	Chuari	10·80	12·00	12·75	13·00	13·00	14·00	15·00	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	10·67
3	Rice (Coarse) per md.												
	Chamba	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·25	25·80	26·50	27·00	27·00	27·00	27·00	27·00	27·00
	Chuari	25·00	25·50	25·00	25·00	25·00	24·17	27·50	30·00	30·00	25·00	25·00	22·50
4	Gram (Small Red variety) per md.												
	Chamba	24·90	26·13	25·50	19·75	16·90	18·00	18·00	18·25	17·88	17·70	18·00	17·00
	Chuari	23·20	23·25	25·75	24·50	19·60	19·50	18·00	19·00	19·00	19·00	19·00	18·50
5	Maize (Red) per md.												
	Chamba	18·00	19·00	20·13	20·50	18·00	19·12	18·00	18·00	18·00	17·10	15·75	14·00
	Chuari	19·60	21·50	20·00	19·56	17·85	18·69	18·75	20·00	20·00	19·40	17·00	15·50
6	Wheat Atta (Gharat) per md.												
	Chamba	23·40	22·25	27·88	24·75	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·50	20·50	20·70	21·00	21·00
7	Gram Dal per md.												
	Chamba	27·90	29·00	27·88	23·69	20·20	21·75	24·00	23·50	22·00	21·00	20·00	20·00
	Chuari	26·20	26·50	28·00	26·56	21·90	21·63	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00
8	Moong (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	28·80	28·25	29·00	28·00	28·40	28·13	30·00	30·75	29·50	28·00	26·00	26·00
9	Moong Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	38·60	36·38	37·38	38·00	35·60	36·50	32·00	35·25	36·63	37·20	35·00	35·00
10	Mash (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	24·00	24·00	23·38	23·00	23·00	23·00	23·00	23·00	22·50	22·00	22·00	22·75
11	Mash Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	34·40	34·25	35·00	35·00	34·00	32·25	27·00	27·50	31·00	34·00	33·25	33·50
12	Gur (Sort II) per md.												
	Chamba	20·40	20·25	22·00	23·00	22·60	22·88	24·00	24·00	24·00	24·20	24·00	26·00
13	Ghee (Pure Desi) per md.												
	Chamba	175·20	169·50	176·63	170·00	174·00	170·00	171·00	170·00	175·00	180·00	190·00	190·00
14	Salt (Sambhar) per md.												
	Chamba	5·50	5·38	5·50	4·35	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50

N.A.—Not available.
N.T.—No transaction.

TABLE 2·13—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS—concld.

Serial No.	Commodity/Centre	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960	March 1960	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960	July 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1960	Oct. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1960
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1	Wheat (Ordinary) per md.												
	Chamba	19·00	19·00	22·38	21·10	19·50	19·00	18·70	18·75	19·40	19·50	20·12	20·50
	Chuari	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	18·50	18·00	18·00	18·38	18·00	18·00	20·00	20·00
2	Paddy (Medium) per md.												
	Chuari	10·40	12·12	12·50	12·50	14·00	14·00	14·75	14·12	14·00	13·00	10·50	12·00
3	Rice (Coarse) per md.												
	Chamba	25·50	26·62	26·50	27·10	26·50	25·32	25·74	15·31	25·20	24·50	23·00	23·10
	Chuari	20·00	20·63	22·50	23·00	25·00	25·00	24·80	23·88	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00
4	Gram (Small Red variety) per md.												
	Chamba	17·00	17·00	19·00	17·90	18·25	17·92	19·10	19·88	19·70	19·75	20·13	20·70
	Chuari	18·00	18·00	18·00	17·80	16·87	16·50	17·90	19·50	18·80	20·00	20·00	20·00
5	Maize (Red) per md.												
	Chamba	16·00	16·00	16·00	15·10	14·37	15·19	16·00	16·38	16·40	16·62	15·62	16·00
	Chuari	14·00	15·25	16·00	16·00	14·00	13·50	15·20	15·25	16·00	16·00	16·00	16·00
6	Wheat Atta (Gharat) per md.												
	Chamba	21·00	21·00	24·25	21·90	20·50	20·06	20·00	20·00	20·30	21·00	21·62	22·00
7	Gram Dal per md.												
	Chamba	20·00	20·00	21·00	19·80	19·25	18·75	20·60	21·50	22·00	22·00	23·00	23·15
	Chuari	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	20·40	21·00	21·00	21·00
8	Moong (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	26·00	26·12	26·25	25·90	26·00	26·00	26·40	26·63	26·30	26·00	26·00	25·70
9	Moong Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	35·00	35·00	35·00	34·40	33·75	34·25	34·00	34·00	34·80	35·00	34·00	35·00
10	Mash (Whole) per md.												
	Chamba	22·00	22·00	23·25	24·20	24·00	23·13	24·25	24·50	24·40	25·00	24·00	33·40
11	Mash Dal (Split and washed) per md.												
	Chamba	32·50	32·50	34·00	34·00	33·00	34·00	34·00	33·87	34·20	34·00	33·75	34·00
12	Gur (Sort II) per md.												
	Chamba	23·70	20·25	22·00	21·20	20·25	21·63	21·00	20·75	21·40	22·90	21·12	22·00
13	Ghee (Pure Desi) per md.												
	Chamba	194·00	200·00	200·00	232·00	225·00	237·50	218·50	220·00	220·00	220·00	226·25	230·00
14	Salt (Sambhar) per md.												
	Chamba	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·75	5·75	6·00	5·50	5·75	5·70	5·75	5·75	5·75

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·14—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE WAGES

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsmen
	Carpenter	Blaksmith	Cobbler			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day
Year 1950-51						
July, 1950	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
August, 1950	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
September, 1950	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
October, 1950	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
November, 1950	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
December, 1950	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	0 8 0
January, 1951	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
February, 1951	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
March, 1951	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
April, 1951	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
May, 1951	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
June, 1951	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Year 1951-52						
July, 1951	3 1 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
August, 1951	3 1 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	0 10 0
September, 1951	3 1 0	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 3 0	2 0 0	1 5 0
October, 1951	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
November, 1951	3 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
December, 1951	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	0 8 0
January, 1952	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 3 0	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 5 0
February, 1952	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	..	0 8 0
March, 1952	3 0 0	1 5 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	..	1 3 0
April, 1952	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 1 0
May, 1952	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	1 2 0	1 8 0
June, 1952	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 1 0

TABLE 2·14—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES—contd.

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsmen
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler			
	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 1952-53						
July, 1952	3 0 0	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 7 10	1 2 0	1 1 9
August, 1952	3 0 0	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 7 10	1 2 0	1 1 6
September, 1952	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 9 5	1 2 0	1 4 2
October, 1952	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 10 11	1 12 2	1 6 2
November, 1952	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 9 7	1 2 0	1 4 4
December, 1952	3 8 0	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 9 7	1 2 0	1 4 4
January, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 7 5	1 2 0	1 1 5
February, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 7 10	1 2 0	1 2 9
March, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 7 10	1 2 0	1 3 1
April, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 7 10	1 2 0	1 1 5
May, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 2
June, 1953	3 0 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 6	1 2 0	1 1 9
Year 1953-54						
July, 1953	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 5 1	1 2 0	1 4 3
August, 1953	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 5 9	1 2 0	1 4 3
September, 1953	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 5 10	1 2 0	1 4 3
October, 1953	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 5 9	1 2 0	1 4 3
November, 1953	3 5 4	2 6 0	2 3 4	1 5 10	1 2 0	1 4 3
December, 1953	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
January, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
February, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
March, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
April, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
May, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11
June, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 4 9	1 2 0	1 2 11

TABLE 2·14—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES—contd.

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsman
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler			
	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 1954-55						
July, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
August, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
September, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 9
October, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 9
November, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 9
December, 1954	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 9
January, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 4	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
February, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 0
March, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 3
April, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
May, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
June, 1955	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 9
Year 1955-56						
July, 1955	3 6 8	2 8 0	2 13 4	1 10 7	1 2 0	1 4 1
August, 1955	3 6 8	2 8 0	2 13 4	1 10 7	1 0 0	1 4 1
September, 1955	3 6 8	2 8 0	3 4 0	1 10 7	1 2 0	1 4 1
October, 1955	3 6 8	2 8 0	2 13 4	1 10 7	1 2 0	1 4 2
November, 1955	3 8 0	2 9 0	2 14 4	1 13 0	1 2 0	1 6 0
December, 1955	3 8 0	2 9 0	2 14 4	1 15 0	1 2 0	1 6 0
January, 1956	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 8
February, 1956	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 8
March, 1956	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 0	1 2 0	1 2 8
April, 1956	3 4 0	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 8 7	1 2 0	1 2 11
May, 1956	3 6 8	2 8 0	2 13 4	1 6 7	1 2 0	1 3 4
June, 1956	3 6 8	2 8 0	2 13 4	1 10 7	1 2 0	1 6 2

TABLE 2·14—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES—contd.

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsmen
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler			
	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 1956-57						
July, 1956	3·97	2·94	3·15	2·77	0·84	1·78
August, 1956	3·92	2·77	2·94	2·70	1·14	1·80
September, 1956	3·92	2·77	2·94	2·69	0·86	1·80
October, 1956	3·92	2·70	2·87	2·69	0·86	1·86
November, 1956	3·92	2·70	2·87	2·69	0·86	1·80
December, 1956	3·92	2·70	2·87	2·69	0·75	1·80
January, 1957	3·50	2·56	2·89	1·98	1·12	1·37
February, 1957	3·50	2·56	2·89	1·98	1·12	1·37
March, 1957	3·34	2·62	2·91	2·28	1·28	1·44
April, 1957	3·65	2·59	2·94	2·45	1·28	1·56
May, 1957	3·97	2·77	2·94	2·36	1·28	1·87
June, 1957	3·97	2·77	2·94	2·36	1·34	1·87
Year 1957-58						
July, 1957	4·12	2·75	2·92	2·98	1·28	2·08
August, 1957	4·12	2·75	2·92	2·98	1·28	2·07
September, 1957	4·12	2·75	2·92	2·98	1·28	2·07
October, 1957	3·83	2·67	2·87	2·55	1·28	1·77
November, 1957	3·83	2·67	2·87	2·55	1·28	1·77
December, 1957	3·83	2·67	2·87	2·55	1·28	1·77
January, 1958	3·92	2·69	2·87	2·69	1·28	1·87
February, 1958	3·94	2·69	2·87	2·70	1·28	1·89
March, 1958	3·94	2·69	2·87	2·70	1·28	1·89
April, 1958	3·94	2·69	2·87	2·70	1·28	1·89
May, 1958	3·94	2·69	2·87	2·70	1·28	1·89
June, 1958	4·12	2·75	2·92	2·98	1·28	2·05

TABLE 2·14—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL WAGES—concld.

Period	Skilled Labour			Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour	Herdsmen
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler			
	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day	Rs. per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 1958-59						
July, 1958	3·88	2·75	2·88	2·27	0·58	1·80
August, 1958	3·88	2·75	2·92	2·37	0·53	1·80
September, 1958	3·88	2·83	3·00	2·37	0·53	1·75
October, 1958	3·88	2·83	3·00	2·19	0·53	1·80
November, 1958	3·88	2·83	3·00	2·19	0·53	2·00
December, 1958	3·88	2·83	3·00	2·46	0·62	1·44
January, 1959	4·25	2·62	3·31	3·62	1·44	2·55
February, 1959	3·88	2·75	2·92	2·59	1·28	1·70
March, 1959.	3·88	2·75	2·92	2·21	1·28	1·59
April, 1959	4·06	2·62	2·27	2·58	1·28	2·31
May, 1959	3·88	2·75	2·92	2·58	1·27	1·74
June, 1959	3·88	2·75	2·92	2·58	1·27	1·87
Year 1959-60						
July, 1959	4·37	3·25	3·56	1·69	1·88	1·97
August, 1959	4·37	3·25	3·56	1·69	1·88	1·97
September, 1959	4·06	2·88	3·25	1·71	(*a*)	1·88
October, 1959	4·06	2·92	3·25	1·75	(*a*)	1·37
November, 1959	4·08	2·92	3·08	1·17	(*a*)	2·06
December, 1959	4·08	2·92	3·29	1·75	(*a*)	2·00
January, 1960	3·88	3·81	3·00	2·46	1·88	3·75
February, 1960	3·91	2·91	3·08	1·78	1·62	2·04
March, 1960	4·56	3·41	3·41	2·50	1·88	2·04
April, 1960	4·08	2·92	3·25	1·58	1·88	1·41
May, 1960	4·41	3·25	3·41	1·12	1·88	1·72
June, 1960	4·41	3·25	3·37	1·67	1·88	1·73

(*a*)=Data not available.

Source—Annual Season and Crop Reports 1950-51, to 1959-60.

TABLE 2·15—PILOT CROP-CUTTING EXPERIMENTS IN RESPECT OF FOOD CROPS

Description of experiment and Name of Crop	Location of experiment (Place name alongwith hadbasat number and name of tehsil)	Year of experiment	Seed rate per acre: Md. Seers	Yield rate per acre: Md. Seers	Frequency of watering if irrigated	Type and dozes of manures applied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre.	1. Thakrotha (260), Tehsil Chamba	Rabi 1959-60	0-25	14-0	Unirrigated	Cowdung 6½ Mds. per acre
	2. Mandyar (67), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-24	0-37	*Nil*	*Nil*
	3. Manola (171), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	1-0	4-31	Unirrigaed	Cowdung 138 Mds. per acre
	4. Aruphar (250), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-26	12-0	Do.	Cowdung 75 Mds. per acre
Wheat	5. Tikri Khas (279), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	1-10	14-19	Irrigated twice	Cowdung 628 Seers per acre
	6. Balu (295), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	1-05	9-34	One plot was irrigated twice.	Cowdung 10 Mds. per acre
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling methods. Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre.	1. Tarkara (222). Tehsil Bhattiyat	Kharif 1960	0-33	22-12	Irrigated once.	Cowdung 225 Mds. per acre
	2. Jolna Khas (308), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	1-2	27-27	Unirrigated.	..
	3. Dharwa (290), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-17	32-23	Irrigated four times	Cowdung 5 Mds. per acre
Paddy						
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre.	1. Kuthwari (271), Tehsil Chamba	Kharif 1960	0-14½	18-28	Unirrigated	Cowdung 61 Mds. per acre
	2. Dulahar (265), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-16	26-14	Do.	Cowdung 52 Mds. per acre
	3. Hamal (273), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-15	22-30	Do.	Cowdung 55 Mds. per acre
	4. Kureil (223), Tehsil Chamba	,,	Not available	13-38	Do.	Cowdung 31 Mds. per acre
Maize	5. Jangal Mando (184), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-18	7-20	Do.	Cowdung 12 Mds. per acre
	6. Saru (15), Tehsil Chamba	,,	1-0	11-35	Do.	Cowdung 30 Mds.per acre
	7. Gajnun (37), Tehsil Chamba	,,	Not available	42-8	Not available	..
	8. Fatehpur (21), Tehsil Chamba	,,	1-0	18-3	Unirrigated	Cowdung 35 Mds. per acre
	9. Khani (125), Sub-Tehsil Brahmaur	,,	0-20	8-11	Do.	Cowdung 50 Mds. per acre
	10. Shalan (402), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-8	16-39	Do.	*Nil*
	11. Banoata (452), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	30-28	Do.	Cowdung 40 Mds. per acre
	12. Dhero (521), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	41-34	Do.	Cowdung 140 Mds. per acre
	13. Jolna Khas (308), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	Not available	24-5	Do.	Cowdung 32 Mds. per acre
	14. Dharwa (290), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0·20	23-7	Do.	Cowdung 26 Mds. per acre
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre	1. Dulahar (265), Tehsil Chamba	Rabi 1960-61	0-16	12-27	Unirrigated	Cowdung 18 Mds. per acre
	2. Non (281), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-20	15-34	Do.	Cowdung 1 Md. per acre
	3. Tapuna (35), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	25-10	Do.	Cowdung 7 Mds. per acre
	4. Tipra (5), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	3-19	Do.	Cowdung 20 Mds. per acre
Wheat	5. Tikri (136), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-21	4-17	One plot was irrigated twice	Cowdung 64 Mds. per acre
	6. Bhatoli (80), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-40	3-26	Unirrigated	Cowdung 110 Mds. per acre
	7. Dobhu (198), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-40	11-17	Do.	Cowdung 11 Mds. per acre
	8. Bhiora Sani (340), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-41	26-0	Do.	Cowdung 29 Mds. per acre
	9. Jambal Morhu (178), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-40	5-28	Do.	Cowdung 25 Mds. per acre
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre	1. Utip (179), Tehsil Chamba	Rabi 1960-61	0-20	9-17	Unirrigated	Cowdung 4½ Mds. per acre
	2. Gurar (157), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-20	11-0	Do.	*Nil*
	3. Shinga (237), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-20	14-5	Do.	Cowdung 17 Mds. per acre
	4. Bhajotra (106), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-0	5-26	Do.	Cowdung 12½ Mds. per acre
Barley	5. Chhajaut (437), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-0	15-32	Do.	Cowdung 10 Mds. per acre
	6. Jammu Kalawali (482), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-0	18.9	Do.	Cowdung 27½ Mds. per acre

Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre	1. Saronda (264), Tehsil Chamba	Kharif 1961	0-16	17-39	Unirrigated	Cowdung 20 Mds. per acre
	2. Chaklu (305), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-14	15-20	Do.	Cowdung 22 Mds. per acre
	3. Sapra (269), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-15	21-28	Do.	Cowdung 10 Mds. per acre
	4. Shar (201), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	18-16	Do.	Cowdung 9 Mds. per acree
	5. Dhar Grasan (224), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	30-24	Do.	Cowdung 175 Mds. per acre
	6. Garondi (138), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-20	22-38	Do.	Cowdung 50 Mds. per acre
	7. Malla (121), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-18	23-5	Do.	Cowdung 50 Mds. per acre
	8. East Chhuwaru (61), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	39-8	Do.	Cowdung 120 Mds. per acre
	9. West Chhuwaru (59), Tehsil Chamba	,,	0-24	38-25	Do.	Cowdung 40 Mds. per acre
	10. Basa (15), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-29	1-33	Do.	Cowdung 67 Mds. per acre
	11. Manjdhar (44), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-17½	8-25	Do.	Cowdung 45 Mds. per acre
	12. Kakira Kasba (161), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-16	6-12	Do.	Cowdung 23 Mds. per acre
	13. Bhero (103), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	6-28	Do.	Cowdung 15 Mds. per acre
	14. Gangla (227), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	6-12	Do.	Cowdung 14 Mds. per acre
	15. Mananoga (269), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-0	7-38	Do.	Cowdung 30 Mds. per acre
	16. Kilor (176), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	1-0	18-26	Do.	Cowdung 50 Mds. per acre
	17. Dhabbi (279), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	13-0	Do.	Cowdung 20 Mds. per acre
	18. Mawa (473), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	36-39	Do.	Cowdung 62 Mds. per acre
	19. Kumauta (570), Tehsil Chaurah	,,	0-30	12-24	Do.	Cowdung 85 Mds. per acre
Crop cutting experiments by random sampling method Plot size 33′×6′=1/220 Acre.	1. Parchor (231), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-7	11-37	Unirrigated	*Nil*
	2. Hatli (345), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	1-2½	13-4	Irrigated once	*Nil*
	3. Sihunta (300), Tehsil Bhattiyat	,,	0-35	15-20	Irrigated twice	*Nil*

Paddy

NOTE—The yield rate is the average of two experiments in a village.

Source—Agricultural Statistical Officer, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 2·16—GRATUITOUS RELIEF PROVIDED BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Amount of gratuitous relief provided
1	2
	Rs. P.
1951-52	1,100·00
1952-53	..
1953-54	
1954-55	..
1955-56	180,844·31
1956-57	23,652·69
1957-58	950·00
1958-59	800·00
1959-60	400·00
1960-61	3,680·00

Source—Joint Secretary (Revenue) to Himachal Pradesh Administration.

SERIES 3—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

TABLE 3·1—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS 1951 AND 1956.

Particulars of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements	Number during the Year 1951	Number during the Year 1956
1	2	3
I. *Cattle (Cows, Bull, etc.)*		
(a) Males over 3 years		
(*i*) Breeding	586	225
(*ii*) Working	60,651	64,311
(*iii*) Others	1,147	2,650
Total (a)	62,384	67,186
(b) Females over 3 years—		
(*i*) Breeding—		
1. In milk	30,054	33,716
2. Dry and not calved	34,774	49,911
(*ii*) Working	3	6
(*iii*) Others	59	233
Total (b)	64,890	73,866
(c) Young Stock	68,063	69,179
Total Cattle	195,337	210,231
II. *Buffaloes*—		
(a) Males over 3 years—		
(*i*) Breeding	413	323
(*ii*) Working	263	424
(*iii*) Others	2	21
Total (a)	678	768
(b) Females over 3 years—		
(*i*) Breeding		
1. In milk	6,735	8,080
2. Dry and not calved	10,033	10,511
(*ii*) Working	3	4
(*iii*) Others	14	53
Total (b)	16,785	18,648
(c) Young Stock	5,968	7,361
Total Buffaloes	23,431	26,777
III. *Sheep*—		
(a) One year and above	1,92,042	1,83,348
(b) Below one year	58,759	46,605
Total Sheep	250,801	229,953
IV. *Goats*—		
(a) One year and above	130,038	116,122
(b) Below one year	39,073	31,129
Total Goats	169,111	147,251
V. *Horses and Ponies*—		
(a) Three years and above	546	593
(b) Below three years	52	87
Total Horses and Ponies	598	680
VI. *Others*—		
(a) Mules	167	85
(b) Donkeys	19	45
(c) Camels	..	..
(d) Pigs	..	11
Total Others	186	141
GRAND TOTAL LIVESTOCK (I to VI)	639,464	615,033
Poultry—		
(a) Fowls	5,934	10,749
(b) Ducks	8	18
(c) Others	..	..
Total Poultry	5,942	10,767
Agricultural Implements—		
(a) Ploughs—		
(*i*) Wooden	31,727	37,228
(*ii*) Iron	3	18
Total Ploughs	31,730	37,246
(b) Carts	..	..
(c) Sugarcane crushers—		
(*i*) Power	..	..
(*ii*) Bullocks	..	2
Total Sugarcane Crushers	..	2
(d) Oil engines	2	..
(e) Electric pumps	..	..
(f) Tractors	..	..
(g) Ghannies	306	280
(*i*) More than five seers	33	81
(*ii*) Less than five seers	273	199

Source—Agricultural Statistics of Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 to 1957-58.

TABLE 3·1—NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—1961—concld.

Particulars of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Implements	Number during the year 1961		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
I. *Cattles (Cows, Bull, etc.)*—			
(*a*) Males over 3 years			
(*i*) Breeding only	134	1	135
(*ii*) Working only	68,174	10	68,184
(*iii*) Breeding & working oth	24,97	10	2,507
(*iv*) Others	1,314	..	1,314
Total (*a*)	72,119	21	72,140
(*b*) Females over 3 years—			
(*i*) Breeding only—			
(1) In milk	24,583	93	24,676
(2) Dry	43,386	91	43,477
(3) Not calved	9,083	33	9,116
(*ii*) Working	71	..	71
(*iii*) Others	325	4	329
Total (*b*)	77,448	221	77,669
(*c*) Young stock	65,242	115	65,357
Total Cattles (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*)	214,809	357	215,166
II. *Buffaloes*—			
(*a*) Males over 3 years—			
(*i*) Breeding only	261	..	261
(*ii*) Working only	170	..	170
(*iii*) Breeding and working both.	235	..	235
(*iv*) Others	16	..	16
Total (*a*)	682	..	682
(*b*) Females over 3 years—			
(*i*) Breeding—			
(1) In Milk	7,467	..	7,467
(2) Dry	10,211	3	10,214
(3) Not calved	2,349	..	2,349
(*ii*) Working	12	..	12
(*iii*) Others	33	..	33
Total (*b*)	20,072	3	20,075
(*c*) Young Stock	6,635	2	6,637
Total Buffaloes (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*)	27,389	5	27,394
III. *Yak*—			
(*a*) 3 years and under	4	..	4
(*b*) Above 3 years—			
(1) Male	84	..	84
(2) Female	19	..	19
Total (*b*)	103	..	103
Total III (*a*) & (*b*)	107	..	107
IV. *Sheep*—			
(*a*) Over one year	48,957	3	48,960
(*b*) Upto one year	176,934	20	176,954
Total Sheep	225,891	23	225,914
V. *Goats*—			
(*a*) Over one year	33,530	3	33,533
(*b*) Upto one year	115,429	10	115,439
Total Goats	148,959	13	148,972
VI. *Horses and Ponies*—			
(*a*) Over three years	594	2	596
(*b*) Upto three years	125	25	150
Total Horses and Ponies	719	27	746
VII. *Others*—			
(*a*) Mules	34	17	51
(*b*) Donkeys	3	..	3
(*c*) Camels	..	..	..
(*d*) Pigs	10	5	15
Total Others	47	22	69
Grand Total Livestock (I to VII)	617,921	447	618,368
***Poultry*—**			
(*a*) Fowls	22,753	1,516	24,269
(*b*) Ducks	..	9	9
(*c*) Others	4	15	19
Total	22,757	1,540	24,297
***Agricultural Implements*—**			
(*a*) Ploughs—			
(*i*) Wooden	37,775	2	37,777
(*ii*) Iron	3,141	..	3,141
Total Ploughs	40,916	2	40,918
(*b*) Carts	..	..	..
(*c*) Sugarcane crushers—			
(*i*) Power	..	..	..
(*ii*) Bullocks	..	..	..
Total Sugarcane cushers	..	..	..
(*d*) Oil engines	..	..	..
(*e*) Electric pumps	..	..	..
(*f*) Persian wheels or Rahats	..	..	..
(*g*) Tractors	..	..	..
(*h*) Ghannies—			
(*i*) Five seers and more	71	..	71
(*ii*) Less than five seers	190	2	192
Total Ghannies	261	2	263

Source—Director of Land Records Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·2—LIVESTOCK MORTALITY FROM CONTAGEOUS DISEASES, 1952-53 TO 1960-61

Particulars of diseases	Incidence of seizures and mortality from the disease during the year							
	1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56	
	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Foot & Mouth	1,873	..	444	..	1,605	9	2,228	..
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Black Quarter	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	..
Rabies	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Mange	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Distemper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goat pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	6	6	374	308	7	7	..	..
Total	1,879	6	826	316	1,629	33	2,328	..

Particulars of diseases	Incidence of seizures and mortality from the disease during the year									
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Foot & Mouth	4,504	26	27,029	31	10,765	..	210	10	2,479	..
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2	..	..
Black Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	16	16
Mange	..	..	..	..	525	..	707	..	414	4
Distemper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goat pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases	4,504	20	27,029	87	45	27	5,697	74	98	61
Total	9,008	46	54,058	118	11,335	27	6,913	95	3,007	81

S=Seizures M=Mortality

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·3—VETERINARY AID PROVIDED BY THE VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS ON TOUR, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	No. of Vety. Surgeons Employed	Other Staff employed	No. of villages visited	Cases treated			Castration performed
				Contagious diseases	Non-contagious diseases	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 . .	1	4	1,566	1,768	3,763	5,531	2,924
1952-53 . .	1	4	1,084	2,324	4,121	6,445	1,632
1953-54 . .	1	4	1,219	971	7,620	8,591	2,192
1954-55 . .	1	4	1,075	4,526	7,880	12,406	2,507
1955-56 . .	1	4	571	4,438	5,033	9,471	1,032
1956-57 . .	2	7	1,277	3,475	15,278	18,753	1,780
1957-58 . .	2	8	1,921	19,078	19,379	38,457	1,802
1958-59 . .	3	13	1,979	10,711	43,168	53,879	2,049
1959-60 . .	4	12	1,995	5,283	82,178	87,461	2,019
1960-61 . .	5	12	2,071	4,340	95,826	1,00,166	5,370

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·4—VETERINARY AID PROVIDED, 1951-52 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
1951-52 . .	3	80	9,974	10,054	27	732
1952-53 . .	3	..	15,909	15,909	..	1,198
1953-54 . .	3	80	25,209	25,289	2,816	1,723
1954-55 . .	3	..	23,694	23,694	2,378	1,675
1955-56 . .	5	..	24,170	24,170	132	1,631
1956-57 . .	6	29	32,001	32,030	1,725	1,528
1957-58 . .	8	1	38,947	38,948	1,762	1,845
1958-59 . .	8	..	25,602	25,602	2,873	2,831
1959-60 . .	12	..	30,182	30,182	4,618	2,081
1960-61 . .	12	9	40,352	40,361	6,965	2,850

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·5—VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS AS ON 1-4-1961

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Name of place in the tehsil	Date of start
1	2	3	4
	I. CHAURAH TEHSIL		
1	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Kihar	2-2-1956
2	Cross Breeding Centre	Kiyani	25-5-1961
3	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Tisa	17-1-1950
	II. CHAMBA TEHSIL		
1	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Chamba	1947
2	Veterinary Dispensary	Churi	13-4-1958
3	Veterinary Dispensary	Khajjiar	14-8-1959
4	Civil Veterinary Dispensary	Saho	25-8-1961
5	Veterinary Dispensary	Salga	1st June, 1959
	III. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL		
1	Veterinary Hospital	Bathri	7-3-1960
2	Veterinary Dispensary	Chuhan	7-3-1960
3	Veterinary Hospital	Chauri	Mar, 1952
4	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Sihunta	24-12-1955
	IV. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Civil Veterinary Hospital	Brahmaur	22-4-1958

Source—Animal Husbandry Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·6—FISHERY ACTIVITIES, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Fishing offences detected	Compensation realised	Total receipts	Fish sanctuaries established	Spawning grounds located	Fish fry rescued	Brown trout ova produced	Mirror carp fingerlings raised	Mirror carp stocked	Mirror carp fingerlings distributed to outside States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.			('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
1951-52	9	38	700	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	19	86	1,200	..	1	10·0	..	..	..	..
1953-54	2	62	1,717	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	8	77	1,618	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	5	27	941	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	1	2	384	2	3	4·0	..	..	0·8	..
1957-58	5	83	545	2	3	..	..	4·7	3·2	1·6
1958-59	4	14	809	2	3	40·0	..	4·4	2·8	1·2
1959-60	2	10	610	2	3	71·4	..	3·6	3·6	..
1960-61	1	6	807	2	3	53·5	..	15·5	15·0	..

Source—Fisheries Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 3·7—LICENSED FISHERMEN AND FISH PRODUCTION FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Number of licensed fishermen registered	Daily average catch per fisherman		Production of fish		Approx Value '000
		Seers	Kg.	Maunds	'000 Kg.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52 . .	41	2·00	1·87	318	12	12·72
1952-53 . .	100	2·25	2·10	700	26	28·00
1953-54 . .	101	2·12	1·98	700	26	28·00
1954-55 . .	156	2·25	2·10	750	38	30·00
1955-56 . .	170	2·25	2·10	900	33	36·00
1956-57 . .	65	2·50	2·33	500	18	20·00
1957-58 . .	158	2·50	2·33	950	35	38·00
1958-59 . .	148	2·50	2·33	900	33	36·00
1959-60 . .	138	2·50	2·33	850	31	34·00
1960-61 . .	135	2·50	2·33	850	31	34·00

Source—Fisheries Department, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 4—INDUSTRIES

TABLE 4·1—GROWTH OF FACTORIES 1957 TO 1960

Particulars	Total number of factories during the year			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5
1. Motor Transport Workshops . .	1	1	1	1
2. Woollen Textiles .	1	1	1	1

NOTE—Above statistics relate to Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, 1948.

Source—Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·2—LABOUR WORKING IN FACTORIES FROM 1957 TO 1960

Particulars	Daily number of workers employed each year			
	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5
1. Motor Transport workshops .	upto 30	upto 30	upto 30	upto 30
2. Woollen Textiles .	upto 80	upto 80	upto 80	upto 80

NOTE—Above statistics relate to Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, 1948.

Source—Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·3—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AS ON 1ST APRIL, 1961

Serial No.	Name of Company	Situation of Registered Office	Authorised Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid-up-Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1	Chamba Valley Transport Co., Ltd.	Banikhet	5,00,000	80,000	32,950
2	Suri Industries Private Ltd.	Bakloh Cantt.	1,00,000	..	..

Source—Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Quarters ending March and June, 1961.

TABLE 4·4—INDUSTRIAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRES ETC., STARTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES (POSITION AS ON 1-4-61)

Serial No.	Type of Institution	Place name within a tehsil	Date of start
1	2	3	4
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Government Weaving Centre . . .	Kilar	October, 1957
	CHAMBA TEHSIL		
1	Government Weaving Centre . . .	Chamba	1-2-1955
2	Government Leather Embroidery Centre .	Chamba	1960
3	Government Revival of Old Arts Stitching Centre	Chamba	July, 1960
4	Government Leather Centre . . .	Chamba	1954
5	Government Tanning Centre . . .	Chamba	1956
6	Government Tailoring Centre . . .	Chamba	15-7-1958
7	Government Common Service Facility Centre in Tanning	Chamba	1960-61
8	Government Blankets and Tweeds Production Centre	Chamba	1961
9	Government Leather Foot Wear Common Facility-cum-Production Centre . . .	Chamba	2-12-1960
10	Government Weaving Centre	Mehla	18-6-1959
	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL		
1	Government Carpentary Centre . . .	Banikhet	1958
2	Government Penholders and Foot-Rulers Centre	Banikhet	1-2-1961
3	Government Tailoring Centre . . .	Bathri	1-4-1961
4	Government Tailoring Centre . . .	Chuari	August, 1957
5	Government Black Smithy Centre . .	Kakira	1960

Source—Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·5—REGISTERED FACTORIES

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Full address of the registered office of the factory	Number of workers employed	Products of the Factory	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Iravati Industries, Chamba	The Manager, Iravati Industries, Chamba	Approximately 46	Shawls, Mufflers Pattis, Pattoos.	
2	Himachal Government Transport Workshop, Chamba	The Regional Manager, Himachal Government Transport Workshop, Chamba	Approximately 20	Repair of Vehicles	

Source—Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·6—REGISTRATION OF FIRMS

Serial No.	Name of the firm	Full address of the registered office of the firm	Trade in which the firm is engaged
1	2	3	4
1	M/s Sohan Lal Charan Lal, Chamba	M/s Sohan Lal Charan Lal, Chamba	Shopkeeper
2	M/s Kishan Lal Sant Ram, Chamba	M/s Kishan Lal Sant Ram, Chamba	Shopkeeper
3	M/s Iravati Industries, Chamba	M/s Iravati Industries Chamba	Woollen products
4	M/s Saraswati Timber Trading Co., Chamba	M/s Saraswati Timber Trading Co., Chamba	Timber supply
5	M/s Himalaya Timber Trading Corporation, Chamba.	M/s Himalaya Timber Trading Corporation, Chamba.	Timber supply
6	M/s Wadhawa Mal Hari Chand, Chamba	M/s Wadhawa Mal Hari Chand, Chamba	Shopkeeper
7	M/s Lakshmi Talkies, Chamba	M/s Lakshmi Talkies, Chamba	Running Cinema Theatre
8	M/s Himachal Timber Trading Co., Chamba	M/s Himachal Trading Co., Chamba	Timber supply
9	M/s Sangli Ram Charan Dass, Chamba	M/s Sangli Ram Charan Dass, Chamba	Shopkeeper
10	M/s Mehta Autar Chand, Timber Merchants, Chamba.	M/s Mehta Autar Chand Timber Merchants, Chamba.	Timber supply
11	M/s Devi Dayal Sat Pal, Karyana Merchants Banikhet	M/s Devi Dayal Sat Pal, Kariyana Merchants Banikhet.	Shopkeeper
12	M/s Ram Charan Hari Sharan, Chamba	M/s Ram Charan Hari Sharan, Chamba	Shopkeeper
13	M/s Mathra Das Gian Chand, Bathri	M/s Mathra Dass Gian Chand, P. O. Bathri	Shopkeeper
14	M/s Naresh Chander and Brothers General Merchants, Chamba.	M/s Naresh Chander and Brothers General Merchants, Chamba.	Shopkeeper
15	M/s Sangli Ram Hari Sharan, Chamba	M/s Sangli Ram Hari Sharan, Chamba	Shopkeeper
16	M/s Wadhawa Mal Babu Ram, Karayana Merchants, Chamba.	M/s Wadhawa Mal Babu Ram, Kariyana Merchants, Chamba.	Shopkeeper

Source—Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 4·7—ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS FOR INDUSTRIES (AS ON 1-4-1961)

Tehsil	Place	No. of Industries
1	2	3
Chamba	1. Hardaspur	1
	2. Kian	1
	3. Paccatala	1
	4. Raj Nagar	4
	5. Sapri	3
	6. Sultanpur	1
Bhattiyat	1. Ranikhet	1
	2. Hatli	2
	3. Habar	1
	4. Samot	1

Source—Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 5—ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 5·1—TAX-REVENUE IN RS.

Year	Land Revenue	Stamp	Registration	Excise duties	Taxes on vehicles	Other taxes and duties	Total Tax Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951 . .	180,673·43	40,746·00	2,886·00	72,836·87	..	..	297,142·30
1952 . .	350,986·84	42,020·00	2,311·00	80,097·69	..	7,628·00	483,043·53
1953 . .	266,022·44	46,138·00	1,722·00	108,377·50	..	7,527·00	429,786·94
1954 . .	181,726·84	29,269·00	1,483·25	105,674·37	..	8,196·00	326,349·46
1955 . .	192,235·74	43,390·00	1,203·75	161,496·87	..	8,927·00	407,259·36
1956 . .	212,513·28	44,321·00	1,080·49	210,002·31	..	4,433·50	472,350·58
1957 . .	274,547·70	54,844·00	1,166·84	110,337·01	31,498·58	15,584·52	487,978·65
1958 . .	251,266·19	49,209·00	1,471·00	137,446·06	39,721·22	15,536·34	458,649·81
1959 . .	229,335·72	55,852·00	2,549·07	130,993·01	41,765·90	17,521·08	478,016·78
1960 . .	251,081·36	51,163·00	1,795·80	143,900·99	47,905·69	18,398·64	514,245·48
1961 . .	258,670·42	53,112·00	2,778·62	121,721·38	51,201·39	23,079·46	510,563·27
Total .	2,613,059·96	510,164·00	20,447·82	1,382,784·06	212,092·78	126,831·54	4,865,380·16

Source—Deputy Commisiner, Chamba.

TABLE 5·2—NUMBER OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED

Year	Number of registration offices	Number of registration: Immovable property: Compulsory	Immovable property: Optional	Immovable property: Total	Movable property	Wills	Cols. 3, 4 and 6 Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951 . .	4	229	4	233	8	21	241
1952 . .	4	98	37	135	..	12	135
1953 . .	4	66	10	76	..	11	76
1954 . .	4	57	6	63	..	21	63
1955 . .	4	36	6	42	..	13	42
1956 . .	6	74	5	79	4	7	83
1957 . .	6	59	..	59	4	7	63
1958 . .	6	118	1	114	1	11	115
1959 . .	6	122	37	159	13	6	171
1960 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year	Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents: Affecting movable property	Affecting immovable property	Total	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951 . . .	4,650	170,700	175,350	2,416·00	470·000	2,886·00
1952 . . .	..	120,713	120,713	1,857·00	434·00	2,291·00
1953 . . .	..	73,537	73,537	982·00	370·00	1,352·00
1954 . . .	..	50,011	50,011	1,178·50	304·75	1,483·25
1955 . . .	..	59,667	59,667	915·25	288·50	1,203·75
1956 . . .	..	66,917	66,917	917·50	173·25	1,090·75
1957 . . .	2,000	61,488	63,488	972·12	199·75	1,171·87
1958 . . .	..	78,163	78,163	1,288·23	139·76	1,427·99
1959 . . .	428,700	307,141	735,841	2,373·01	176·06	2,549·07
1960 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Chamba.

TABLE 5·3—CIVIL JUSTICE—NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED (I) AND DECIDED (D) FROM 1951 TO 1960

	Year 1951		Year 1952		Year 1953		Year 1954		Year 1955	
	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)
A. Description of Suits—										
1. Suits for money or movable property	100	88	251	252	253	200	845	826	313	393
2. Suits for immovable property	34	39	83	67	65	63	79	70	71	92
3. Suits for specific relief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Mortgage suits	1	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	4	5
5. Matrimonial suits	16	12	13	15	34	24	22	26	18	22
6. Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads	29	17	67	60	54	58	75	47	55	79
Total	189	157	416	396	406	345	1,024	969	426	591

	Year 1951	Year 1952	Year 1953	Year 1954	Year 1955
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Value of civil suits Instituted	32,912	135,420	293,320	298,719	425,165

	Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		Year 1960	
	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)
A. Description of suits—										
1. Suits for money or movable property	413	401	332	374	422	482	316	351	350	334
2. Suits for immovable property	79	66	77	68	47	68	45	51	59	50
3. Suits for specific relief	5	2	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	1
4. Mortgage suits	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	..
5. *Matrimonial suits*	26	14	70	53	56	67	54	44	47	47
6. Other suits not falling under any of the preceding heads	29	37	35	16	27	31	42	20	20	43
Total	556	523	515	577	536	653	451	467	478	475

	Year 1956	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Value of civil suits instituted	351,622	131,747	184,081	141,037	241,245

Source—Registrar, J.C.'s Court, Himachal Pradesh.

(I) Instituted. (D) Decided.

TABLE 5·4—STRENGTH OF POLICE (AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)

Serial No.	Unit	Description of the Staff: S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	A.S.I.	H.E.	Constable	Radio Operators Incharge	Radio Operators	Wireless Inspector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Chamba . .	1	..	2	9	11	41	202	2	3	..	271
2	P.T.S.-Cum-R.T.C. Chamba . .	..	..	1	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Inspector General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

P.T.S.—Police Training School—1.

R.T.C.— Recruits Training Centre.

TABLE 5·5—POPULATION IN JAILS (1951 TO 1960)

Name and Class of Jail	Accommodation in 1960: M	F	Year	Convicted: M	F	Under-trial: M	F	Civil prisoners: M	F	Detenus: M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
District Jail, Chamba .	..	..	1951	58	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1952	41	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1953	33	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1954	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1955	19	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1956	34	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1957	35	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1958	28	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	..	..	1959	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, .	56	4	1960	36	1	38	5	..	..	..	..

M=Males. F=Females.

Source—Inspector General of Prisons, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 5·6—INCOME TAX PAID BY ASSESSEES (1951-52 TO 1960-61)

Particulars	Years of assessment: 1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61
1. No. of assessees	66	47	44	48	46	49	61	62	63	99
2. Net collection (Rupees in thousands)	32	32	11	12	12	48	17	16	40	40

Source—Income Tax Officer, Gurdaspur.

SERIES 6—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE 6·1 : NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (BOTH ALLOPATHIC AND AYURVEDIC) AND PATIENTS TREATED FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Hospitals and Dispensaries	Number of patients treated			Number of Authorised beds available	Number of persons employed as		
		In-door	Out-door	Total		Doctors	Vaids	Nurses, Dais and Mid-wives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	10	20,117	80,981	101,098	70	7	5	6
1952-53	16	22,815	87,816	110,631	74	9	6	7
1953-54	20	30,124	157,405	187,529	74	12	6	9
1954-55	22	31,319	168,716	200,035	74	11	7	10
1955-56	23	38,910	231,315	270,225	74	13	8	11
1956-57	24	40,832	318,463	359,295	130	14	9	11
1957-58	26	41,900	307,019	348,919	130	17	10	13
1958-59	26	48,105	316,486	364,591	130	15	11	14
1959-60	33	48,481	308,359	356,840	133	16	18	16
1960-61	34	49,261	421,807	471,068	133	17	18	31

Source:—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 6·2—LIST OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Name of place Tehsilwise	Date of start	No. of Beds
1	2	3	4	5
		I. CHAURAHA TEHSIL		
1	Rural Dispensary	Bahli, Bhanad	1954	..
2	Rural Dispensary	Bahli-Wanghal	December, 1957	2
3	Leprosy Centre	Bhalai	March, 1954	..
4	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Bhandal	August, 1945	..
5	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Himgiri	September, 1953	..
6	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Sundla	February, 1953	..
7	Civil Hospital	Tisa	Premerger and upgraded during 1955-56	10
8	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Tisa-Jhajakothi	November, 1958	..
9	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Tisa-Lohtikkir	November, 1959	..
10	Primary Health Centre	Tisa-Jassourgarh	April, 1961	
11	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Tisa	October, 1953	6
12	V.D. Sub-Clinic	Tisa	June, 1957	..
13	Leprosy Centre	Tisa-Bhagi	Premerger	..
14	Tehsil Headquarter Laboratory	Tisa	August 1960	..
		II. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Rural Dispensary	Kilar	Premerger	6
2	Beldar Mobile Dispensary	Kilar	July, 1959	..
3	Leprosy Unit	Kilar	1958	..
4	V.D. Unit	Kilar	1958	..
5	T.B. Unit	Kilar	1958	..
6	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Triloknath	July, 1953	..
7	Beldar Mobile Dispensary	Pangi	June, 1960	..
8	Rural Dispensary	Udaipur	July, 1959	2
9	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Udaipur	December, 1960	..

TABLE 6·2—LIST OF MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Institution	Name of place Tehsilwise	Date of start	No. of Beds
1	2	3	4	5
		III. CHAMBA TEHSIL		
1	District Hospital	Chamba Town	Premerger	110
2	Motor Van Mobile Dispensary	Chamba	1957	..
3	Family Planning Centre	Chamba	June, 1956	..
4	V.D. Sub-Clinic	Chamba	December, 1952	..
5	Leprosy Asylum	Chamba-Barol	Premerger	32
6	Leprosy Centre	Chamba-Sarol	Premerger	..
7	T.B. Clinic	Chamba	February, 1954	40
8	Dental Clinic	Chamba	June, 1953	..
9	District H.Qr. Laboratory	Chamba	3rd October, 1959	..
10	X-Ray Clinic	Chamba	1956	..
11	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Chitrari	December, 1957	..
12	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Chaklu	December, 1955	..
13	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Chari	October, 1960	..
14	Rural Dispensary	Chatrari	December, 1957	2
15	Leprosy Centre	Chari	Premerger	..
16	Maternity & Child Welfare Centre	Chamba	August, 1953	..
17	Ayrvedic Dispensary	Masrund	February, 1953	..
18	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Mehla	August, 1958	..
19	Primary Health Centre	Pukhri	October, 1960	6
20	Rural Dispensary	Saho	December, 1954	2
21	Leprosy Centre	Saho	April, 1959	..
		IV. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL		
1	Rural Dispensary	Bakloh Kakira	May, 1952	2
2	Rural Dispensary	Banikhet	August, 1953	2
3	Primary Health Centre	Bathri	April, 1958	6
4	Civil Hospital	Chuari	Premerger	6
5	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Chuari	June, 1954	..
6	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Chuhan	October, 1960	..
7	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Hobar	November, 1959	..
8	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Raipur	August, 1945	..
9	Primary Health Centre	Samot	November, 1958	6
10	Rural Dispensary	Samot	June, 1951	2
11	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Sihunta	November, 1957	..
12	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Tundi	August, 1945	..
		V. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Civil Hospital	Brahmaur	Premerger	2
2	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Brahmaur Kugti	June, 1957	..
3	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Brahmaur	March, 1954	..
4	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Holi	July, 1955	..
5	Ayurvedic Dispensary	Ulansa	March 1959	..
6	Leprosy Unit	Tundah	1958	..

Source—Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 7—EDUCATION

TABLE 7·1—NO. OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

	Number of Institutions												
	Colleges		High and Higher Secondary Schools		Middle and Lower Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Nursery Schools Co-educational	Teacher's Training Institutions		Institutions for Special Training	
Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1951-52	..	..	2	1	12	..	87	2	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	2	1	18	..	94	3	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	2	1	17	..	95	3	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	2	1	17	..	95	2	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	4	1	17	..	112	2	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	5	1	23	..	128	1	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	5	1	23	..	139	1	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	1	..	8	1	20	1	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	1	..	9	1	23	1	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	1	..	10	1	23	1	158	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7·2—TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

	Number of teachers institutions													
	Colleges		High and Higher Secondary School		Middle & Lower Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Nursery Schools		Teachers Training Institutions		Institutions for Special Training	
Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951-52	..	..	39	15	56	..	109	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	38	15	80	1	140	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	38	16	81	1	141	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	37	17	110	3	221	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	60	25	115	5	241	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	73	29	148	11	236	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	91	32	133	18	248	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	10	1	109	39	130	24	258	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	14	1	126	44	154	34	257	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	18	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	..	7	1	..	..

(a) Data not available.

Source—Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7·3—SCHOLARS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Number of scholars in institutions													
	Colleges		High and Higher Secondary Schools		Middle and Lower Middle Schools		Primary Schools		Nursery Schools		Teachers Training Institutions		Institutions for Special Training	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951-52	..	..	783	251	1039	137	3067	372	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	651	251	1574	157	3568	438	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	712	291	1399	75	3669	507	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	767	304	1814	11	4022	721	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	1248	479	1914	51	4783	815	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	1486	765	1965	61	4251	860	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	1690	818	2007	170	464	532	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	40	14	2014	794	1906	349	4056	467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	85	33	2554	1102	1814	341	3725	463	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61	85	47	2674	1072	1893	414	3860	515	..	..	50	19	..	..

Source—Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 7·4—LIST OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Serial No.	Place alongwith Hadbast No.		Name of Tehsil
1	2		3
1	Government Degree College, Chamba.		Chamba
	Government Higher Secondary Schools		
1	Boys Higher Secondary School Chamba Town.		Chamba
2	Girls Higher Secondary School Chamba.		Chamba
	Government High Schools		
1	Talori-Sundla	70	Chaurah
2	Tisa	411	,,
3	Malet-Kilar	33	Pangi Sub-Tehsil
4	Chaklu	305	Chamba
5	Bathri	82	Bhattiyat
6	Chuari Khas	220	,,
7	Kakira Kasba	161	,,
8	Sihunta	300	,,
9	Brahmaur	97	Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil
	Government Middle Schools		
1	Basua-Bhandal	170	Chaurah
2	Koteri-Salooni	232	,,
3	Dharwas	11	Pangi Sub-Tehsil
4	Sach Khas	47	,,
5	Trilokuath	216	,,
6	Mehla	64	Chamba
7	Padhar-Saho	229	,,
8	Pukhri	290	,,
9	Sanch	20	,,
10	Sunara	87	,,
11	Udaipur Khas	106	,,
12	Banikhet	98	Bhattiyat
13	Baugur-Dalarh	29	,,
14	Chuari Khas	220	,,
15	Chun	35	,,
16	Hatli	345	,,
17	Hobar	77	,,
18	Mamla—Ghatasni	163	,,
19	Naini-Khad	135	,,
20	Raipur Khas	245	,,
21	Sherpur	61	,,
22	Tundi Khas	270	,,
23	Brahmaur	97	Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil
24	Holi	186	,,
	Government Primary Schools		
1	Andwas	350	Chaurah
2	Baggi	20	,,
3	Baghai Garh	465	,,
4	Banjwar	210	,,
5	Barangal-Pajja	35	,,
6	Basua	170	,,
7	Basua-Jamwas	170	,,
8	Bhalai	42	,,
9	Bhalog	10	,,
10	Bharara	454	,,
11	Bhinga	206	,,
12	Bihali	54	,,
13	Charauri	529	,,
14	Chaudra	67	,,

TABLE 7·4—LIST OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS—contd.

Serial No.	Place alongwith Hadbast No.		Name of Tehsil
1	2		3
	Government Primary Schools—contd.		
15	Dand	188	Chaurah
16	Dehgran	317	,,
17	Deola	504	,,
18	Devi Kothi	383	,,
19	Dudra-Nesra	419	,,
20	Dughli	568	,,
21	Garaun	201	,,
22	Garh-Baira	377	,,
23	Garhwalka-Kimgirikothi	250	,,
24	Guila	357	,,
25	Jasaurgarh	509	,,
26	Jhaj Kothi	319	,,
27	Kalhel	550	,,
28	Kalias-Himgiri	241	,,
29	Kandi	45	,,
30	Kareri-Raila	530	,,
31	Karwal	55	,,
32	Khangu	288	,,
33	Kilor	176	,,
34	Kundi	211	,,
35	Ladhan-Kohal	557	,,
36	Lahra	267	,,
37	Lason	451	,,
38	Ligga	69	,,
39	Malal	63	,,
40	Mangli	345	,,
41	Manjir	228	,,
42	Maura-Ather	102	,,
43	Pringul	134	,,
44	Sai Kothi	334	,,
45	Saluan	98	,,
46	Sangni-Sagned	156	,,
47	Sanwal	315	,,
48	Sarar	88	,,
49	Saroga-Kihar	173	,,
50	Saunda	323	,,
51	Sumini	26	,,
52	Suala-Chanju	487	,,
53	Suala-Sharoala	487	,,
54	Thalli	442	,,
55	Thanai Kothi-Bagori	325	,,
56	Tikri	254	,,
57	Tikri Khas-Lohtikri	458	,,
58	Chaling	191	Pangi Sub-Tehsil
59	Chasag Bhotaor	68	,,
60	Hilaur	50	,,
61	Hilaur-Mayarnala	50	,,
62	Hundan	18	,,
63	Kothi-Karyuni	38	,,
64	Luj	7	,,
65	Margaraon	164	,,
66	Pindru	40	,,
67	Pontu	30	,,
68	Rei	85	,,
69	Saichu	65	Pangi Sub-Tehsil
70	Shaor	79	,,
71	Sindwari	209	,,
72	Sural Bhatauri	16	,,
73	Thandal	77	,,
74	Tindi	129	,,
75	Udaipur	160	,,
76	Landoh	40	Chamba
77	Bakani Kothi	79	,,
78	Baror	234	,,
79	Baror Luderk	234	,,
80	Bharian Khas Bharian Kothi	55	,,
81	Bharian Khas	55	,,
82	Bhatwara	146	,,
83	Bhowen	44	,,
84	Chamba Town	..	,,
85	Chamba Town-Jullakhri	..	,,
86	Chamba Town-Kaskara	..	,,
87	Chamrauli	11	,,
88	Chandni	301	,,
89	Chari	63	,,
90	Chil Bangla	8	,,
91	Chori	89	,,
92	Dhreri	80	,,
93	Diggar Baat	185	,,
94	Drombi	70	,,
95	Dulahar Sandhi	265	,,
96	Dulara	158	,,
97	Dulara Samra	158	,,
98	Gamharka	187	,,
99	Gehra	104	,,
100	Gurar	157	,,
101	Jamwar	188	,,
102	Jidera	244	,,
103	Jiyoti	152	,,
104	Kalor Lylle	150	,,
105	Khajiar	31	,,
106	Kharian	174	,,
107	Kiri	212	,,
108	Kulhari	25	,,
109	Kundail	123	,,
110	Kutehr	162	,,
111	Kulhr (Batka)	241	,,
112	Ladda	102	,,
113	Lech	120	,,
114	Ludu	178	,,
115	Mangla	49	,,
116	Masrund	267	,,
117	Mawa	293	,,
118	Nandrela	276	,,
119	Ora	33	,,
120	Palai	302	,,
121	Palhun-Bagori	239	,,

TABLE 7·4—LIST OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS—concld.

Serial No.	Place alongwith Headbast No.		Name of Tehsil
1	2		3
	Govt. Primary Schools—contd.		
122	Palhun-Kalota	239	Chamba
123	Phagri	65	,,
124	Piura	111	,,
125	Rajnagar Khas	287	,,
126	Ran	196	,,
127	Rupan	288	,,
128	Sal	304	,,
129	Salga Chaned	12	,,
130	Seru	4	,,
131	Sillagharat	253	,,
132	Singi	24	,,
133	Sira	277	,,
134	Thalla	171	,,
135	Awan	188	Bhattiyat
136	Balera	123	,,
137	Banet	208	,,
138	Banet	302	,,
139	Basolda	321	,,
140	Belli	106	,,
141	Bhonta	288	,,
142	Bholga	218	,,
143	Bug Dhar	31	,,
144	Chaki-Guwan	251	,,
145	Dhalog	13	,,
146	Dhamgraon	192	,,
147	Duppar	292	,,
148	Flarh	238	,,
149	Gadhasan	228	,,
150	Gamrahr	262	,,
151	Garnta	293	,,
152	Godhal	284	,,
153	Gola	342	,,
154	Goli	68	,,
155	Guniala	77	,,
156	Jandroga Chakran	258	,,
157	Jolna Khas	308	,,
158	Kail	19	,,
159	Kalaphat	155	,,
160	Kari Kothi	190	,,
161	Keod	272	,,
162	Kudda	185	,,
163	Kukroti Ghat	332	,,
164	Kumharka	282	Bhattiyat
165	Malunda	204	,,
166	Mandhrar	242	,,
167	Manjdhar	44	,,
168	Manuta	265	,,
169	Mel	5	,,
170	Morthu Uparla	305	,,
171	Nagali	48	,,
172	Naloh	312	,,
173	Panjla	268	,,
174	Parchor	231	,,
175	Phagola	166	,,
176	Sakrera	114	,,
177	Samot	276	,,
178	Sudal	26	,,
179	Taragarh	153	,,
180	Thalel	336	,,
181	Auhra	22	Brahmaur Sub-tehsil
182	Bajoli	221	,,
183	Barai	121	,,
184	Barari	109	,,
185	Bargaraon	40	,,
186	Chanaota Khas	144	,,
187	Chobia	55	,,
188	Deol.	206	,,
189	Dhar Phati	18	,,
190	Ghorait	20	,,
191	Gwari	197	,,
192	Harser	80	,,
193	Jikli Kugti	75	,,
194	Khani	125	,,
195	Kuarsi	159	,,
196	Kutehr	17	,,
197	Palan Palani	45	,,
198	Satli	90	,,
199	Sama	10	,,
200	Siur	115	,,
201	Silpire	29	,,
202	Suai	140	,,
203	Tair Uperli	188	,,
204	Uloans	126	,,

Source—Educational Department Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 8—PRINTING PRESS AND PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

TABLE 8·1—CINEMA HOUSES, TICKETS SOLD, SALE PROCEEDS AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX REALISED DURING 1951 TO 1960

Year	No. of Cinema Houses in the District (Indicate Locations also)	Number of tickets sold					Total sale proceeds including Entertainment Tax	Entertainment tax realised
		3rd Class	2nd Class	1st Class	Other Classes (Gallery)	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs.	Rs.
1951	One/Chamba town . . .	46,647	22,400	3,283	952	73,282	34,397	6,879
1952	One/Chamba town . . .	44,352	23,967	1,909	3,856	74,084	36,525	7,305
1953	One/Chamba town . . .	52,864	27,104	5,366	2,890	88,224	38,369	7,673
1954	One/Chamba town . . .	47,984	36,040	1,848	42	85,914	39,675	7,935
1955	One/Chamba town . . .	54,037	38,264	193	454	92,948	41,550	8,310
1956	One/Chamba town . . .	32,092	32,696	4,144	827	69,759	43,595	8,719
1957	One/Chamba town . . .	61,376	51,880	11,760	2,128	127,144	72,225	14,445
1958	One/Chamba town . . .	67,794	55,656	11,372	2,352	1,34,174	74,472	14,894
1959	One/Chamba town . . .	77,504	58,319	14,000	2,688	1,52,511	84,100	16,820
1960	One/Chamba town . . .	75,536	65,632	17,696	3,213	1,62,077	93,216	18,643

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Chamba.

TABLE 8·2—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS (BOTH GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS) PUBLISHED IN 1960-61

Names of printing presses at work	Names of newspapers, periodicals published	Interval of publication (Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, monthly etc)
1	2	3
Rama Printing Press, Chamba	'BHAVNA' in Hindi . Publisher—Shri Sansar Chand Mahajan, Chamba	Fortnightly
Do.	'IRAVATI' in English and Hindi Publisher—Principal, Government College, Chamba	Bi-annual

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Chamba.

SERIES 9—COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 9·1—VILLAGE ROADS (AS ON 1-4-1961)—CONSTRUCTED BY THE HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Serial No.	Name of Road: From Village to Village	Length: M—F	Serial No.	Name of Road: From Village to Village	Length: M—F
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Brahmaur Manimahesh Road	20	14	Damnala Thakoli Road	5
2	Banikhet Chun Road	8	15	Gehra Chitrari Road	5
3	Banikhet Sherpur Road	6	16	Grima Hoi Road	15
4	Chamba Chil Bathri Road	19	17	Kalhel Nakror Road	7
5	Chamba Chuari Road	20	18	Kharamukh Brahmaur Road	8
6	Chamba Jawahar Road	8	19	Loon Chitrari Road	3
7	Chamba Khajiar Dalhousie Road	20	20	Masrund Kalhel Road	8
8	Chamba Kohtri Road	21	21	Nakror Tossa Road	7
9	Chamba Saho Motor Road	9	22	Pukhri Masrund Road	5
10	Chamba Sillaghrat Road	10	23	Sarol Kiani Pukhri Road	4
11	Chauri Kakira Road	10	24	Sihunta Morthu Road	8
12	Chuari Nurpur Road	4	25	Sundla Salooni Road	7
13	Chuari Shanpur Road	20	26	Tossa Alwas Road	14

Source—Principal Engineering Officer, Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council.

TABLE 9·2—VILLAGE ROADS (AS ON 1-4-1959)—CONSTRUCTED IN BLOCKS

Serial No.	Name of Road: From Village to Village	Length: M—F	Serial No.	Name of Road: From Village to Village	Length: M—F
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Pangi Block				
1	Ghalwas to Tharwani	1—1½	7	Churi-Tralochan Mahadev	1—0
2	Ghanjrot to Hungal	1—1	8	Kumarka to Kakiana	1—6
3	Husku bridge to Karel	1—2	9	Luggar to Bhanota	2—0
4	Kawas to Hungal	1—0	10	Parel Kuhlri Dula	2—0
5	Malet to Karel	0—4	11	Sarol to Sirh	3—0
6	Pargwal to Kagal Pani	0—5	12	Sillaghrat to Maingal	3—0
7	Tatan to Hugal	1—2		*Bhattiyat Block*	
	Chamba Block		1	Chuari to Bharari (Jeepable)	14—0
1	Bagori to Shakti Dehra	4—2	2	Dhulara Link Road	1—0
2	Dalgna to Gagal Bonker Kuthed	5—0	3	Rajpur to Kuna	4—0
3	Gukhri to Masrund	4—5	4	Samot link Road	1—0
4	Sultanpur to Sach Gugan	2—0		*Tisa Block*	
5	Approach Road to Chaned	1—0	1	Manjaur to Jassaur gharat	4—0
6	Approach Road to Mehla	1—0		*Brahmaur Block*	
			1	Bridle Path Bringthi	0—2

Source—Development Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 9·3—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS MAINTAINED BY THE H.P., P.W.D. (AS ON 1-4-1961)

NOTE—Lengths of different types of roads are totals of its discontinuous reaches.

Sl. No.	Type of road (IA—Motorable—Metalled : IB—Motorable—Unmetalled : II—Jeepable : III—Others :)	Name of road (by which it is commonly known)	Total length of road		Length of the road in the district		Name and location of Circuit House/Dak Bungalow/Rest House/Inspection Bungalow on the road and the type of accommodation		
			M	F	M	F	Name and location	Class	Number of Suits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III	Alwas Kilar road . .	21	..	21	..	Kilar Rest House . .	II	3 sets
2	III	Brahmaur Manimahesh road	15	..	15	..			
3	I-A	Chamba Banikhet road .	18	..	18	..	1. Chamba Rest House .	I	5 sets
	I-B	Do.	16	..	16	..	2. Chamba Circuit House	I	4 sets
							3. Bathri Rest House .	II	2 sets
							4. Banikhet Rest House .	I	2 sets
4	I-B	Chamba Chuari to Shāhpur Bakloh road.	32	..	32	..	Chuari Rest House .	II	3 sets
5	I-B	Chamba Kharamukh road	23	..	23	..	1. Rakh Rest House .	II	2 sets
	II	Do.	7	..	7	..	2. Durgahatti Rest House	II	2 sets
6	I-B	Chamba Saho road .	9	..	9	..			
7	I-B	Chamba Tisa Alwas road .	34	4	34	4	1. Kalhel Rest House .	II	1 set
	II	Do.	27	4	27	4	2. Tisa Rest House . .	II	2 sets
8	III	Chenab Valley road .	50	..	50	..	1. Dharbas Rest House .	II	2 sets
							2. Sach Rest House .	II	2 sets
							3. Tindi Rest House .	II	2 sets
9	II	Dalhousie Khajiar to junction of Chamba Chuari road	4	..	4	..	1. Khajiar Rest House .	I	2 sets
							2. Khajiar Dak Bungalow	I	2 sets
							3. Khajiar Summer House	I	2 sets
	III	Do.	10	..	10	..			
10	III	Durgahatti Triloknath road	42	..	42	..			
11	II	Kharamukh Brahmaur road	6	..	6	—			
		Do.	3	..	3	..			
12	I-B	Koti Langira Jammu boundary road.	23	4	23	4	1. Sundla Rest House .	II	2 sets
		Do.	14	4	14	4	2. Salooni Rest House .	II	2 sets
		Do.	9	..	9	..	3. Kihar Rest House .	II	2 sets
							4. Bandhal Rest House .	II	2 sets
							5. Langir Rest House .	II	2 sets
13	I-B	Shahpur Bakloh road .	43	..	43	..	Shinhunta Rest House .	II	2 sets
14	II	Sundla Chaurah Batheri road	8	..	8	—			
	III	Do.	6	—	6	—			

Source—Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh.

M=Mile. F=Furlong.

L/B(D)14HPGovt—21

TABLE 9·4—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS MAINTAINED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT (*AS ON 1-4-1961*)

Sl. No.	Type of road (IA—Motorable—Metalled: IB—Motorable—Unmetalled: II—Jeepable: III—Others:)	Name of road (By which it is commonly known)	Length of road M	Length of road F	Name and Location of Rest House on the road
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	II	Akla Kalatope road	3	6	Kalatope Rest House
2	III	Bakani Bridge to Karpoke	3	..	Karpoke Rest House
3	III	Bakani to Kundi Baga	4	..	Kundi Rest House
4	III	Baga to Kundi Via Ludera	4	3	Do.
5	III	Barei to Darkund	3	..	Darkund Rest House
6	III	Barei to Dinali	3	..	
7	III	Bakani to Kundi Via Karpoke	10	1	Kundi Rest House
8	III	Brahmaur to Bhadar	7	3	
9	III	Brahmaur to Hadrser	5	4	Hadsar Rest House
10	III	Brahmaur to Badagran	10	..	
11	III	BaniKhet Ruliani	6	..	
12	III	Bharari to Chauri	14	..	
13	III	Chuari to Khundel	8	..	Khundel Inspection Hut
14	III	Chandi to Kantla (Bridle Path)	5	..	Kangu Forest Rest House
15	III	*Chandi to Chakoli*	10	..	*Diur Forest Rest House*
16	III	Chhatri to Saloh	9	..	Forest Rest House Chhatri and Saloh
17	III	Chanju to Kilar	16	..	Forest Rest House Chanju and Bhangor
18	III	Chhatri to Killor Gala	4	..	Forest Rest House Chhatri
19	III	Chanohta to Swai	5	6	
20	III	Chandi Tisa to Swai	16	..	Forest Rest House Himgiri
21	III	Chandi Khangu	5	..	Forest Rest House Khangu
22	III	Durgai Ghattato Raipur	1	1	Raipur
23	III	Gola to Hatli	2	5	
24	III	Ghatasni to Naini Khud	1	5	Mamul Rest House
25	III	Guttar to Chhatri via Sikri	9	..	Forest Rest House at Chhatri
26	III	Huletar to Bharari	2	7	
27	III	Himgiri to Khangu	7	..	Forest Rest House Himgiri and Khangu
28	III	Hadrser to Kungti	2	6	
29	III	Junth to Shaol	6	..	Range Rest House
30	III	Khundel to Bohar	4	4	
31	III	Kundi to Trauri via Barei and Salakra	7	..	Trauni Inspection Hut
32	III	Kundi to Chitrari up to Darkwad	4	6	Chitrari Rest House
33	III	Kiyahala to Sutkar.	3	4	Sutkar Rest House
34	III	Kalatope Kohlai	2	1	
35	III	Kilar to Miraligala	7	..	Forest Rest House Kilar/Bhaint
36	III	Kalhel to Chhatri	6	..	Forest Rest House Kalhel
37	III	Khangu to Ail	7	..	Range Rest House Shaol and Aile Forest Rest House Khangu
38	III	Khangu to Sagti	6	..	Range Rest House Sagti and Ail, Forest Rest House Khangu
39	III	Lakarmandi to Karadanda	8	4	
40	III	Lower Jhamwar Naguin inspection path	5	..	Range Rest House Naguin
41	III	Lindibethi to Deola	5	..	Range Rest House Deola
42	III	Manhuta to Larghanal	1	4	
43	III	Machhet to Siya via Chanohta	4	4	
44	III	Nidal to Motla	8	4	
45	III	Naini Khud to Sundhara	3	2	
46	III	Nakrot to Himgiri	6	..	Forest Rest House Himgiri
47	III	Raipur to join Chuari-Sihunta road	..	4	

TABLE 9·4—ROADS AND BUNGALOWS MAINTAINED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT (AS ON 1-4-1961)—concld.

Sl. No.	Type of road (IA—Motorable—Metalled : IB—Motorable—Unmetalled : II—Jeepable : III—Others :)	Name of road (By which it is commonly known)	Length of road M	Length of road F	Name and Location of Rest House on the road
1	2	3	4	5	6
48	III	Raipur to Dadriara	2	..	
49	III	Sihunta to Sihunta-Morthu P.W.D.	..	2	
50	III	Swai to Ulansa	6	..	
51	III	Satar Seo to Dhanchan	14	..	
52	III	Sachuin to Ghararu	1	..	Ghararu
53	III	Sandhi to Chobhia	3	5	
54	III	Saho Talli (Bridle Path)	7	..	Range Rest House Talli
55	III	Salooni to Kilar	7	..	Forest Rest House Kilar
56	III	Salooni to Diur	4	10	Forest Rest House Diur
57	III	Saloh to Phangrota	9	..	Forest Rest House at Chanju and Saloh
58	III	Saloh to Manju	11	..	Forest Rest House at Saloh
59	III	Saloh to Sothi	4	..	Forest Rest House Saloh
60	III	Sagti to Junth	6	..	Range Rest House Sagti
61	III	Sahol to Mansa	6	..	Range Rest House Shaol and Mansa
62	III	Talai Lower Circular Contour Section I	2	3	
63	III	Talai Lower Circular Contour Section II	5	7	
64	III	Talai Lower Circular Contour Section III	..	6	
65	III	Talai Upper Circular Contour Path	..	5	
66	III	Tisa to Bara	10	..	Forest Rest House Bara
67	III	Tisa to Khangu	9	..	Forest Rest House Khangu
68	III	Tisa to Devi Kothi	12	..	Forest Rest House Devi Kothi
69	III	Ulansa to Kharamukh	5	..	
70	III	Ulansa to Sarligalia	3	10	

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 9·5—NATIONALISED TRANSPORT SERVICES PASSENGER VEHICLES IN CHAMBA REGION FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Number of routes	Number of services	Miles run ('000)	Passengers carried ('000)	Passengers miles ('000)	Income ('000 Rs.)	Income per mile (Rs.)	Expenditure per mile (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	1	3	50	22	643	54	1·08	1·52
1952-53	1	3	62	29	873	73	1·18	1·71
1953-54	2	4	71	38	1,105	92	1·29	1·48
1954-55	4	6	118	54	1,567	131	1·15	1·42
1955-56	3	5	85	38	1,126	94	1·11	1·24
1956-57	3	6	96	42	1,252	104	1·09	1·38
1957-58	3	6	169	86	2,602	217	1·30	1·51
1958-59	6	18	193	92	3,086	258	1·04	1·64
1959-60	8	18	268	147	4,853	405	1·50	1·72
1960-61	8	24	321	178	6,015	501	2·56	1·77

Source—Transport Department, Himachal Pradesh.

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TABLE 9·6—NATIONALISED TRANSPORT SERVICES/GOODS VEHICLES IN CHAMBA REGION FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Number of routes	Number of vehicles run	Miles run ('000)	Goods carried ('000 Mds.)	Maund miles ('000)	Income ('000 Rs.)	Income per mile (Rs.)	Expenditure per mile (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52 . .	1	6	53	126	3,797	133	2·50	1·49
1952-53 . .	1	6	48	109	3,260	114	2·37	1·78
1953-54 . .	2	7	64	137	4,111	144	2·42	1·72
1954-55 . .	4	12	75	166	4,882	173	2·30	1·87
1955-56 . .	3	18	76	162	3,223	113	1·50	1·96
1956-57 . .	3	20	69	142	4,524	158	2·32	1·64
1957-58 . .	3	20	125	222	6,722	235	1·86	1·68
1958-59 . .	6	23	139	268	8,053	282	2·03	1·64
1959-60 . .	8	27	206	384	15,703	529	2·56	1·72
1960-61 . .	8	33	207	381	15,680	485	2·34	1·77

Source—Transport Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 9·7—MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROADS FROM 1957-58 TO 1960-61

Year	Motor Cycles	Jeeps	Private Cars	Public Service Vehicles				Goods Vehicles		Miscellaneous		Revenue Realised ('000) Rs.			
				Motor Cars		Others						Total	License Fees	Tax Revenue	Total
				D.E.	P.E.	D.E.	P.E.	D.E.	P.E.	D.E.	P.E.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1957-58 .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	0·7	0·1	0·8
1958-59 .	3	..	14	6	11	..	..	20	18	..	..	70	0·5	0·1	0·6
1959-60 .	4	8	1	..	..	11	6	..	21	..	..	51	0·8	0·6	1·4
1960-61 .	1	8	..	7	2	..	..	8	13	..	..	39	0·8	0·3	1·1

D.E.—Diesel Engined.
P.E.—Petrol Engined.
Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.

TABLE 9·8—ROAD ACCIDENTS FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Cases occurred	Persons killed	Persons injured	Vehicles involved
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	1	..	3	1
1952-53	2	1	3	2
1953-54	..	..	..	..
1954-55	5	..	2	7
1955-56	8	11	3	10
1956-57	26	1	2	5
1957-58	12	..	15	14
1958-59	12	1	9	16
1959-60	14	1	9	17
1960-61	7	1	11	7

Source—Deputy Commissioner, Chamba District.

TABLE 9·9—TRANSPORTATION RATES PREVAILING IN REGION FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Mode of Transport	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carriage of goods per mile per md.	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods
Passenger fare per mile metalled road.	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6
Passenger fare per mile kacha road.	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9

Mode of Transport	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carriage of goods per mile per md.	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	6 pies for non bulky goods 9 pies for bulky goods	0·35 P. for non bulky goods 0.05 P. for bulky goods	0·35 P. for non bulky goods 0·05 P. for bulky goods	0·35 P. for non bulky goods 0.05 P. for bulky goods
Passenger fare per mile metalled road.	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower -/1/- Upper -/1/6	Lower 0·65 Upper 0·95 P.	Lower 0·65 P. Upper 0·95 P.	Lower 0·95 P. Upper 0·95 P.
Passenger fare per mile kacha road.	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower -/1/3 Upper -/1/9	Lower 0.08 P. Upper 0·11 P.	Lower 0·08 P. Upper 0·11 P.	Lower 0·08 P. Upper 0·11 P.

Source—General Manager, Himachal Government Transport.

TABLE 9·10—TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND WIRELESS FACILITIES (AS ON 1-4-1961)

Serial No.	Place names where telephone/telegraph/wireless facilities exist	Name of Tehsil in respect of place names indicated in Col. 2
1	2	3
	Telephone Facilities—	
1	Chamba	Chamba Tehsil
	Telegraph Facilities—	
1	Chamba	Chamba Tehsil
2	Chuari	Bhattiyat Tehsil

Source—Under Secretary (GAD) to Himachal Pradesh Government.

TABLE 9·11—LIST OF POST OFFICES (AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961)

Serial No.	Name of place along with Hadbast number	Category of Post Office
1	2	3
	CHAURAH TEHSIL	
1	Basua-Bhandal (170)	Extra Departmental Branch Office.
2	Bhalai (42)	Do.
3	Junas-Trella (355)	Do.
4	Saluan (98)	Do.
5	Talori-Sundla (70)	Do.
6	Tisa (411)	Do.
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL	
1	Malet-Kilar (33)	Do.
	CHAMBA TEHSIL	
1	Bhanauta (14)	Do.
2	Chaklu (305)	Do.
3	Chamba Town	Sub-Office
4	Gehra (104)	Extra Departmental Branch Office
5	Kian (286)	Do.
6	Masrund (267)	Do.
7	Mehla (64)	Do.
8	Pukhri (290)	Do.
9	Rajnagar Khas (287)	Do.
10	Sunara Raj Nagar (87)	Do.
	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
1	Awan (188)	Extra Departmental Branch Office
2	Banikhet (98)	Do.
3	Bathri (82)	Do.
4	Chuari Khas 220	Sub-Office
5	Chun (35)	Extra Departmental Branch Office
6	Flarh-Salha (238)	Do.
7	Gadhasan (228)	Do.
8	Hobar (177)	Do.
9	Manuta (265)	Do.
10	Naini Khad (135)	Do.
11	Sherpur (61)	Do.
12	Sihunta (300)	Do.
13	Sudal (26)	Do.
	BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL	
1	Brahmaur (97)	Do.
2	Holi (186)	Do.

Source—Posts and Telegraphs Department, Punjab Circle, Ambala.

TABLE 9·12—NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Sl. No.	No. of Post Offices				No. of Telegraph offices	No. of letter boxes excluding those at POs	No. of village Postmen Rural delivery Staff	Total strength of establishment
	HOs	SOs	BOs	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	..	1	12	13	1	..	15	45
1952-53	..	1	12	13	1	..	15	45
1953-54	..	1	15	16	1	..	15	45
1954-55	..	1	17	18	2	..	15	45
1955-56	..	2	18	20	2	35	15	45
1956-57	..	2	21	23	2	35	17	46
1957-58	..	2	21	23	2	35	17	53
1958-59	..	2	21	23	2	35	21	59
1959-60	..	2	23	25	2	35	25	63
1960-61	..	2	30	31	2	35	15	84

Source—Posts and Telegraphs Department, Punjab Circle, Ambala.

HOs = Head Offices. SOs = Sub Offices. BOs — Branch Offices.

TABLE 9·13—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID IN POST OFFICES FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Money Orders (inland)				Indian Postal Orders				
	Issued		Paid		Issued			Paid	
	Number	Amount Rs.	Number	Amount Rs.	Number	Value Rs.	Commission Rs.	Number	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-52 . .	3894	127785·07	2517	139087·73	117	585	7·31	86	430
1952-53 .	5719	523491·87	4105	317899·37	215	1075	13·44	137	685
1953-54 . .	6307	439397·44	3987	297981·59	243	1215	15·19	157	785
1954-55 . .	7604	537034·95	5634	415630·44	287	1435	17·94	197	985
1955-56 . .	7683	671345·00	6413	542142·59	304	1520	19·00	217	1085
1956-57 . .	8197	776541·00	6934	697324·69	391	1955	24·44	268	1340
1957-58 . .	8607	787456·20	7756	843742·93	434	2170	27·00	304	1520
1958-59 . .	8574	739726·00	8134	912374·75	450	3250	23 50	317	1585
1959-60 . .	9481	1093215·00	8413	876347·50	487	2435	24·35	403	2015
1960-61 . .	9749	1149251·00	8547	991543·00	513	2565	26·00	442	2210

Source—Posts and Telegraphs Department, Punjab Circle, Ambala.

TABLE 9·14—BROADCASTING RECEIVER LICENSES ISSUED IN POST OFFICES FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Ordinary Licenses		Demonstration Lincenses		Possession Dealer		Commercial Licenses		Substitute Licenses	Total
	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal	New	Renewal		
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951-52 .	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
1952-53 .	2	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
1953-54 .	4	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
1954-55 .	5	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
1955-56 .	17	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369
1956-57 .	23	404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	427
1957-58 .	28	428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456
1958-59 .	29	466	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	497
1959-60 .	43	525	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	570
1960-61 .	51	536	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	589

Source—Posts and Telegraphs Department, Punjab Circle, Ambala.

SERIES 10—LOCAL BODIES AND PANCHAYATS

TABLE 10·1—CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BODIES WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Name of local body	Population within the limits of local body 1961 Census	Present Strength of members (as on 1-4-61)			Yearly receipts and expenditure (in Rupees) 1951 to 1960		
			Official	Non-Official	Total	Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						1951	75,327	36,729
						1952	131,880	71,461
	Municipal Committee, Chamba .	8,609	2	9	11	1953	125,477	103,544
						1954	121,820	127,463
						1955	109,528	125,184
						1956	134,892	161,729
						1957	130,629	171,813
						1958	119,150	113,410
						1959	118,919	103,008
						1960	132,997	106,959

Source—Secretary, Municipal Committee, Chamba.

TABLE 10·2—GRAM PANCHAYATS AND JUDICIAL PANCHAYATS

Serial No.	Name of Panchayat (Gram/Judicial)	Headquarters of the Panchayat (Gram/Judicial)	No. of members in each Gram Panchayat including Sarpanch
1	2	3	4
	CHAURAH TEHSIL		
1	Badka	Badka	11
2	Baira	Baira Garh	15
3	Bananter	Bananter	13
4	Bhalai	Bhalai	15
5	Bhandar	Bhandar	13
6	Bharnuata	Sanwal	11
7	Bunderi	Bunderi	15
8	Bunhad	Bunhad	11
9	Chanju	Swala	13
10	Charda	Bhardwin	13
11	Dand	Dand	13
12	Devi Kothi	Devi Kothi	15
13	Diur	Diur	13
14	Gowalu	Gowalu	13
15	Jasaurgarh	Jasaurgarh	13
16	Jhajha	Jhajha	15
17	Kalhel	Kalhel	13
18	Kanged	Kanged	13
19	Khadjota	Khadjota	13
20	Khal	Khal	13
21	Kharal	Kharal	13
22	Kihar	Kihar	13
23	Ligga	Ligga	13
24	Manju	Manju	13
25	Matti	Matti	13
26	Panju	Panju	15
27	Pichhla Diur	Pichhla Diur	13
28	Sai	Sai Kioth	11
29	Salooni	Salooni	13
30	Salwan	Salwan	11
31	Sanuk	Sanuk	13
32	Seri	Seri	13
33	Simini	Simini	13
34	Singhadhar	Singhadar	13
35	Sundea	Sundla	13
36	Thalli	Thalli	13
37	Thanei	Thanei	13
38	Tikri	Tikri Garh	15
39	Tisa I	Tisa	17
40	Tisa II	Ganded	17
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Dharwas	Dharwas	13
2	Karyas	Karyas	13
3	Kilar	Kilar	13
4	Kishori	Kishori	13
5	Myarnala	Myarnala	11
6	Furthi	Purthi	13
7	Sach	Sach Khas	13
8	Saichu	Saichu	13
9	Tindi	Tindi	11
10	Udaipur	Udaipur	11

CHAURAH TEHSIL—*concld.*

TABLE 10·2—GRAM PANCHAYATS AND JUDICIAL PANCHAYATS—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Panchayat (Gram/Judicial)	Headquarters of the Panchayat (Gram/Judicial)	No. of members in each Gram Panchayat including Sarpanch
1	2	3	4
	CHAMBA TEHSIL		
1	Bakan	Bakan	13
2	Baror	Baror	15
3	Basudan	Basudan	15
4	Bharian	Bharian	15
5	Chaklu	Chaklu	13
6	Chamrauli	Chamrauli	15
7	Chitrari	Chitrari	13
8	Darada	Darada	13
9	Dulahar	Sandhi	11
10	Gehra	Gehra	15
11	Gurar	Gurar	15
12	Haripur	Haripur	15
13	Jangi	Jangi	15
14	Jhulata	Kharothi	13
15	Kalor	Lih Kothi	13
16	Kharian	Kharian	13
17	Kian	Kian	15
18	Kiri	Kiri	17
19	Kiunr	Kiunr	15
20	Kandail	Kundail	13
21	Mangla	Bhagatpur	15
22	Masrund	Masrund	13
23	Mahla	Mahla	15
24	Piura	Piura Kothi	13
25	Pranahin	Pranahin	13
26	Pukhri	Pukhri	15
27	Rajara	Rajara	13
28	Rajnagar	Rajnagar, Khas	15
29	Rari	Gun Kothi	13
30	Saho	Saho	17
31	Sanch	Sanch	17
32	Sillagharat	Sillagharat	15
33	Sunara	Sunara	15
34	Udaipur	Saru	15
35	Utip	Kakiyan	15
	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL		
1	Banet	Banget	15
2	Banikhet	Bnaikhet	15
3	Bathri	Bathri	13
4	Chuari	Chauri	15
5	Chuhan	Chuhan	13
6	Garana	Garana	13
7	Gola	Gola	13
8	Hobar	Hobar	13
9	Jandrog	Jandrog	11
10	Jihunta	Jihunta	11
11	Kakira	Kakira	15
12	Kathet	Kathet	13
13	Khairi	Khairi	11
14	Kudi	Kudi	13
15	Malunda	Malunda	11
16	Manola	Manola	15
17	Manuta	Manuta	15
18	Mel	Mel	13
19	Morthu	Morthu	13
20	Motla	Motla	15
21	Nagali	Nagali	13
22	Nainikhad	Nainikhad	13
23	Parchor	Parchor	15
24	Raipur	Raipur Khas	15
25	Sherpur	Sherpur	13
26	Sihunta	Sihunta	17
27	Thalel	Thalel	15
28	Taragarh	Taragarh	11
29	Tikri	Tikri	15
30	Tundi	Tundi Khas	17
	BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL		
1	Auhra	Auhra	13
2	Bajoli	Bajoli	15
3	Bargran	Mando	15
4	Brahmaur	Brahmaur	13
5	Chanaota	Chanaota Khas	15
6	Garehr	Garehr	15
7	Gaola	Goala	15
8	Grim	Khani	15
9	Holi	Holi	15
10	Kugti	Kugti	13
11	Kuleth	Kuleth	15
12	Paranghala	Paranghala	13
13	Ranhun Kothi	Ranhun Kothi	15
14	Siur	Siur	15

Source—Director of Panchayats, Himachal Pradesh.

Note—Number of Panchayats in Nayaya Panchayats including Sarpanch and Naib Sarpanch is 15 in each case.

TABLE 10·3—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED AND CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED IN NAYAYA (JUDICIAL) PANCHAYATS

	Year 1959		Year 1960		Year 1961	
	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 & justice	..	..	..	..	23	18
2. Offences against the person	53	24	437	283	1,067	397
3. Offences against the person and property or against property only	5	..	7	..	8	..
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).	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total A+B+C+D	58	24	444	283	1,099	416
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	
E. Fines imposed and realised for the above offences during each year	599·00		1,480·00		1,235·74	

	Year 1959		Year 1960		Year 1961	
II. *Civil Justice*:	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)	(I)	(D)
1. No. of civil suits instituted (I) and decided (D) in the Nayaya Panchayats during each year	75	74	247	206	312	241
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	
2. Total value of the above suits in each year	3,700·25		12,767·00		15,011·64	

R=Reported C=Convicted (I)=Instituted D=Decided

Source—Director of Panchayats, Himachal Pradesh

SERIES 11—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 11·1—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1954-55 TO 1960-61

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I GENERAL							
Number of Blocks	1	2	4	4	5	6	6
Population covered	39,135	96,135	138,110	138,110	163,720	173,720	210,579
Number of villages and hamlets covered	1,062	1,368	1,885	1,885	2,191	2,415	2,415
Area covered in Sq. Miles	249·96	644·08	1662·37	1662·37	1885·80	2650·1	2659·1
II PEOPLES CONTRIBUTION							
(In lakhs of Rs.)							
Total	..	0·17	1·77	1·71	0·77	1·12	0·71
III PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS—							
Agriculture							
Distribution of improved seeds (Mds.)	52	234	434	304	562	955	1,654
Chemical fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	145	387	1,066	518	1,305	1,443	2,212
Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	..	..	55	15	55	12	41
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	19	141	350	286	764	1,655	705
Chemical pesticides distributed (lbs.)	..	..	10	25	1,020	494	953
Compost pits dug (Nos.)	812	933	974	968	2,032	2,690	2,284
Area brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation (Acres)	73	222	159	231	224	111	297
Animal Husbandry							
Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	..	10	6	24	4	35	30
Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	..	..	6	..	92	602	640
Animals castrated (Nos.)	297	966	1,630	1,827	3,391	3,361	9,745
Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 11·1--COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1954-55 TO 1960-61---contd.

Item	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minor Irrigation							
Net additional area irrigated (Acres)	..	180	122	122	165	32	140
Land Reclamation and Improvements							
Land reclaimed (Acres)	..	..	48	227	417	91	1,283
Area bunded or terraced (Acres)	..	..	..	..	562	20	413
Health and Rural Sanitation							
Primary health centres started (Nos.)	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	..	..	3	12	8	24	63
Pucca drains constructed (Yds.)	4	..	..	..	..	..	100
Village lanes paved (Sq. Yds.)	..	..	..	433	..	..	200
Soakage pits constructed (Nos.)	..	56	180	99	148	133	136
Drinking water wells/bowlies constructed (Nos.)	..	6	22	8	19	6	5
Drinking water wells/bowlies renovated (Nos.)	30	10	13	24	51	9	2
Drinking water wells/bowlies disinfected (Nos.)	60	90	112	203	303	780	701
Hand pumps installed (Nos.)	..	..	2	..	162	291	72
Social Education							
Literacy centres started (Nos.)	14	8	46	55	57	61	84
Adults made literate (Nos.)	122	132	523	283	451	283	463
Reading rooms and libraries started (Nos.)	5	..	14	20	14	3	14
Cultural film shows organised (Nos.)	2	13	73	56	721	1,036	1,054
Youth clubs started (Nos.)	8	5	21	11	65	26	27
Farmer's unions started (Nos.)	..	8	17	15	..	2	1
Functional Gram Sahayak's Camps organised (Nos.)	7	..	2	4	9	24	22
Functional leaders trained (Nos.)	250	..	85	132	245	550	533
Women's Programme							
Mahila samities/mandals (Nos.)	..	4	6	47	4	21	20
Women's camps held (Nos.)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Balwadis/nurseries started (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	14	6	9
Smokeless chulahas installed (Nos.)	..	..	1	36	37	13	42
Communications							
Kacha road constructed (Miles)	..	9	30	17	15	17	2
Existing Kachha roads improved (Miles)	..	25	37	42	132	300	711
Culverts constructed (Nos.)	..	1	..	10	7	15	6
Culverts repaired (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Village and Small Industries							
Improved ghanis introduced (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
Sewing machines distributed (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	8	3	123
Bee-hives introduced (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	216	149
Co-operation							
Co-operative Societies organised (by types)—							
Credit (Nos.)	..	13	6	6	15	7	1
Industrial (Nos.)	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Farming (Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (including multipurpose) (Nos.)	2	9	11	4	8	18	16

Source—Development Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 12—IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

TABLE 12·1—CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Serial No.		Year
1	Appointment of Major General Blair Reid as Superintendent (Political Incharge) of the Chamba State	1863
2	Opening of Post Office in Chamba	1863
3	Lease of Chamba State Forests for 99 years to the Imperial Forest Department	1864
4	Construction of Residency House (Now Circuit House), Chamba	1870
5	Visit of Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India to Chamba	1871
6	Construction of Sham Singh Hospital, Chamba	1891
7	Washing off the old cantilever bridge over river Ravi by flood in Chamba	1895
8	Appointment of Raja Sir Bhuri Singh as Prime Minister of Chamba State	1898
9	Visit of Lord Curzon to Chamba	1900
10	Famous Kangra Earthquake	1905
11	Construction of Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba	1905
12	Return of State Forests to Chamba State	1906
13	Construction of Hydro Electric Station, Chamba	1908-1910
14	Break out of two big fires in lower Chamba town destroying the main shopping centre	1922-23
15	Two heavy fires break out in upper Chamba town	1937-38
16	Heaviest snow fall	1945
17	Construction of motor road to Banikhet	1943-47
18	Independence of India	1947
19	Formation of Himachal Pradesh	1948
20	Heavy flood in river Ravi and washing off Mohalla Batwalkari	1950
21	Starting of regular settlement operations	1951
22	Visit of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister of India to Chamba	1954
23	Washing off Mohalla Tatwani and Sitla temple due to heavy flood in Ravi	1955
24	Heavy conflagration in the Chowgan Bazar, Chamba	1955
25	Fire break out in Laxmi Narain Temple, Chamba	1957
26	Opening of Govt. Degree College, Chamba	1958
27	Opening of District Circulating Library	1559

SERIES 13—BANKS AND INSURANCES

TABLE 13·1—SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED BANKS (AS ON 1-4-1961)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank (Scheduled/ Non-scheduled)	No. of branches of the bank in the distt.	Place names where these branches of bank are functioning	Date of opening	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Bank of India (Scheduled)	1	Chamba		
2	Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Non-scheduled)	1	Chamba	16-4-1955	By integration of the Chamba State Central Co-operative Bank.

Source—1. The State Bank of India, Simla.

2. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 13·2—POST OFFICE SAVING BANK DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICES SAVING BANKS FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Number of banks at the end of the year	Number of depositors	Deposits each year inclusive of interest but exclusive of transfer transaction	Withdrawals each year exclusive of transfer transaction	Balance of deposits	Interest
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	1	313	57985	4315	53670	937
1952-53	1	470	89755	7321	82434	1307
1953-54	1	611	105403	9917	95586	1517
1954-55	1	709	156341	10371	145970	2097
1955-56	2	1287	246979	128140	117839	1971
1956-57	2	1379	293210	137547	165663	2104
1957-58	2	1507	379974	139974	340000	2597
1958-59	2	1634	411571	273571	138000	1985
1959-60	2	1845	497634	232317	265317	2758
1960-61	3	2334	679412	295529	383883	3549

Source—Posts and Telegraphs Department, Punjab Circle, Ambala.

TABLE 13·3—NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATES SOLD IN POST OFFICES FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Denomination & No. of Certificates sold yearly		Total value of the National Saving Certificates sold yearly
	Denomination	No. of certificates sold	
1	2	3	4
1951-52	..	—	—
1952-53	..	—	—
1953-54	10	10	100
1954-55	10	15	150
1955-56	10	25	250
1956-57	10	100	1000
1957-58	25	125	3125
1958-59	25	200	5000
1959-60	10	200	
	100	125	14500
1960-61	10	300	
	100	100	
	500	20	
	1000	18	41000

Source—Postmaster General, Ambala.

TABLE 13·4—LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS FROM* 1955-56 TO 1960-61

Year	No. and Type of Policies Purchased by public Year-wise			Total value of all policies purchased	Premium collected yearly	Policies matured and amount paid to policy holders		Amount of Policies paid on death to heirs	
	Whole Life	Endowment	Others			No. of Policies	Amount paid Rs.	No. of Policies	Amount paid Rs.
1	2(a)	2(b)	2(c)	3	4	5(a)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)
				Rs.	Rs. nP.				
1955-56	..	..	25	54,000	1,208·00	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	111	3,56,500	13,083·00	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	4	181	5,68,500	23,707·79	..	..	..	..
1958-59	..	3	168	6,86,750	24,248·65	..	..	..	..
1959-60	..	2	229	7,89,500	26,459·35	..	..	..	..
1960-61	..	3	268	9,46,000	35,308·80	..	..	..	..

Source—Branch Managers, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Simla Division and Jullundur Division,

SERIES 14—MARKETS

TABLE 14·1—LIST OF MARKETS

Name of the market	Main items of business	Day of operation in a week
1	2	3
I. *Chaurah Tehsil*—		
1. Bhanjraroo	Ghee, dhoop, foodgrains and other daily necessaries of life	6
2. Dugli	Do.	7
3. Gowari	Do.	7
4. Kalhel	Do.	7
5. Salooni	Do.	7
6. Tarela	Do.	7
7. Tikrigarh	Do.	7
8. Tisa	Do.	6
II. *Pangi-Sub-Tehsil*—		
1. Kilar	Produce like potato, zira wool and ghee	7
2. Throat	Do.	7
3. Triloknath	Do.	7
4. Udaipur	Do.	7
III. *Chamba Tehsil*—		
1. Chamba	Ghee, food-grains, potato, vegetables, fruits, forest products, honey, meat and sale of Chamba chapples and shawls	7
2. Chitrari	Foodgrains, blankets, walnuts, chillies, and sale of cloth	7
3. Gehra	Foodgrains, potato, ghee and sale of cloth	7
4. Khajiar	Sale of apples, peaches, plums, milk and ghee	7
5. Kiani	Potato, vegetables and honey	7
6. Lylh	Foodgrains, honey, ghee and sale of cloth	7
7. Mangla	Foodgrains, potato, walnuts, vegetables, and anardana	7
8. Masroond	Foodgrains, vegetables, chillies, eggs, anardana, cloth and blankets	7
9. Mehla	Foodgrains, potato, milk and honey	7
10. Pukhri	Pulses, ghee, potato and vegetables	7
11. Rakh	Foodgrains, milk, forest products, fruits and cloth	7
12. Rathiar	Foodgrains, potato, walnuts, chillies and ghee	7
13. Saho	Foodgrains, oilseeds, ghee and honey	7
14. Sarol	Foodgrains, fruits, potato, vegetables, honey and cloth	7
15. Shilghrat	Foodgrains, potato, milk, fruits and honey	7
16. Sultanpura	Foodgrains, potato, vegetables and sale of meat	7
IV. *Bhattiyat Tehsil*—		
1. Banikhet	Cigarettes, general merchandise, cloth, timber and its products	7
2. Buthri	General merchandise and silver ornaments	7
3. Chuari	Cigarettes, general merchandise and cloth	7
4. Ghatasni	General merchandise	7
5. Kakira	Cigarettes, general merchandise, cloth and utensils	7
6. Raipur	Cigarettes, general merchandise and cloth	7
7. Samot	Do.	7
8. Sihunta	Do.	7
9. Tundi	Cigarettes, general merchandise and woollen blankets and shawls	7
V. *Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil*—		
1. Brahmaur	Local products like foodgrains, potato, pulses, walnuts and chillies	7
2. Holi	Do.	7
3. Khani	Do.	7

Source—Block Development Officers.

SERIES 15—COOPERATIVES

TABLE 15·1—NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1951—60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
CENTRAL									
Central Bank	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Federation	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tehsil Unions	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Milk Union	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	1
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	20	29	40	56	75	84	95	96	96
Thrift and Credit	34	36	35	34	29	27	27	27	16
Fruit Growing	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Bee Keeping	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	..
Sheep Breeding	..	..	..	3	5	5	5	1	..
Silt Clearance	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	..
Better Farming	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Poultry Farming	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Service Cooperatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
Thrift and Credit	13	13	13	13	15	15	15	10	9
Thrift and Savings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Industrial	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	3
Dehat Sudhar	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	2	1
Labour and Constructions	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1
Dairy Farming	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2
Supply Store	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1
Total	89	100	115	132	153	163	175	157	169

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·2—NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1951—60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
CENTRAL									
Central Bank (Individuals)	176	177	180	..	—	—	..	..	..
(Societies)	54	58	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Federation									
(Individuals)	52	42	42	44	44	44	44	44	44
(Societies)	13	19	19	23	27	27	27	27	26
Tehsil Unions (Societies)	..	..	12	12	20	22	23	23	26
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	714	991	1,309	2,347	3,118	3,810	4,520	4,786	4,922
Thrift and Credit	763	854	811	890	923	912	967	1,188	684
Fruit Growing	31	31	48	48	31	31	31	..	..
Bee Keeping	37	37	37	36	38	54	66	34	..
Sheep Breeding	..	..	..	81	134	159	159	19	..
Silt Clearance	164	164	164	164	77	77	77	77	..
Better Farming	..	..	12	12	12	12	12	..	..
Poultry Farming	12	12	12	10	12	26	36	41	41
Service Cooperative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826
PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	143	155	155	155	155	155	186	184	105
Thrift and Credit	710	722	812	881	941	949	927	893	954
Thrift and Savings	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	..	..
Industrial	78	78	102	109	130	129	135	140	122
Dehat Sudhar	894	894	992	947	992	997	1,003	111	111
Labour and Construction	..	..	..	..	117	242	242	201	201
Dairy Farming	21	58	54	79	83	151	153	153	84
Supply Store	..	..	..	..	228	306	309	309	275
Total	3,884	4,314	4,846	5,860	7,104	8,125	8,939	8,230	8,421

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·3—SHARE CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1951—60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52 (Rupees)	1952-53 (Rupees)	1953-54 (Rupees)	1954-55 (Rupees)	1955-56 (Rupees in lacs)	1956-57 (Rupees in lacs)	1957-58 (Rupees in lacs)	1958-59 (Rupees in lacs)	1959-60 (Rupees in lacs)
CENTRAL									
Central Bank	44,800	44,950	45,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Federation	12,500	12,900	10,300	11,200	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·14	0·30
Tehsil Union	.	..	1,904	2,000	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	32,994	52,233	56,259	62,538	0·75	0·85	0·94	0·99	0·99
Thrift and Credit	20,363	23,670	28,158	31,298	0·29	0·29	0·30	0·31	0·22
Fruit Growing	14	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
Bee Keeping	13	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
Poultry Farming	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Service Co-operatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·14
PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	7,330	7,740	7,640	7,640	0·07	0·07	0·10	0·06	0·06
Thrift and Credit	137,189	135,685	140,925	147,333	1·46	1·52	1·52	1·39	1·54
Thrift and Savings	448	271	208	3	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	9,130	9,120	9,208	9,278	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·10
Labour and Construction	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..	..	..
Dairy Farming	1,905	2,393	1,905	2,030	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	..
Supply Store	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
Total	266,686	288,989	301,946	273,359	2·86	3·05	3·17	3·06	3·41

Source—Registrar, Co-operative, Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·4—WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1951—60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52 (Rupees)	1952-53 (Rupees)	1953-54 (Rupees)	1954-55 (Rupees)	1955-56 (Rupees in lacs)	1956-57 (Rupees in lacs)	1957-58 (Rupees in lacs)	1958-59 (Rupees in lacs)	1959-60 (Rupees in lacs)
CENTRAL									
Central Bank	321,319	329,973	407,401	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Federation	79,500	98,874	93,072	120,986	1·48	2·39	2·08	2·79	3·82
Tehsil Unions	..	..	1,904	7,000	0·07	0·18	0·15	0·17	0·16
Milk Union	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	52,289	76,829	90,254	137,195	2·07	2·03	3·42	3·47	3·54
Thrift and Credit	46,818	51,219	56,477	66,710	0·67	0·71	0·79	0·91	0·59
Fruit Growing	19	19	19	14	..	..	..	..	..
Bee Keeping	22	22	22	13	..	..	..	..	..
Silt Clearance	47	47	47	39	..	..	..	..	..
Better Farming	..	..	12	812	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	..
Poultry Farming	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Service Co-operatives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·39
PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose	16,841	33,516	16,661	23,499	0·21	0·35	0·39	0·35	0·29
Thrift and Credit	154,798	160,751	170,476	163,779	1·88	1·99	1·98	1·85	2·06
Thrift and Savings	632	379	338	4	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	12,240	12,258	21,787	30,018	0·28	0·29	0·31	0·32	0·36
Dehat Sudhar	189	189	189	1,689	0·01	0 01	..	..	..
Labour and Construction	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Dairy Farming	5,886	7,787	20,471	24,006	0·24	0·30	0·22	0·38	0·09
Supply Store	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·09	0·10	0·22	0·23
Total	690,600	771,863	879,130	575,964	6·98	8·36	9·46	10·48	11·81

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

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TABLE 15·5—LOANS ADVANCED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES TO MEMBERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES 1951—60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52 (Rupees)	1952-53 (Rupees)	1953-54 (Rupees)	1954-55 (Rupees)	1955-56 (Rupees)	1956-57 (Rupees in lacs)	1957-58 (Rupees in lacs)	1958-59 (Rupees in lacs)	1959 60 (Rupees in lacs)
CENTRAL									
Central Bank—									
(Individuals)	111,546	..	242,163	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Societies).	33,782	42,085	6,535	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose . .	300	3,434	12,517	5,037	29,541	0·46	0·73	0·47	0·45
Thrift and Credit .	15,011	11,538	24,327	27,765	16,904	0·24	0·22	0·21	0·16
Service Co-operatives .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·12
PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose . .	—	—	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·14	0·08
Thrift and Credit .	56,888	53,934	34,533	37,959	31,713	0·43	0·33	0·34	0·29
Industrial . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..
Dairy Farming . .	..	..	43,574	..	1,398	0·04	..	0·02	..
Total .	217,527	110,991	363,649	70,761	79,556	1·19	1·34	1·18	1·10

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·6—LOANS RECOVERED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FROM THE LOANEES, 1951-60

Kinds of Societies	1951-52 (Rupees)	1952-53 (Rupees)	1953-54 (Rupees)	1954-55 (Rupees)	1955-56 (Rupees)	1956-57 (Rupees in lacs)	1957-58 (Rupees in lacs)	1958-59 (Rupees in lacs)	1959-60 (Rupees in lacs)
CENTRAL									
Central Bank—									
(Individuals) . .	117,955	52,246	218,352	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Societies) . .	15,700	6,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose . .	411	140	4,410	3,417	8,920	0·20	0·24	0·31	0·39
Thrift and Credit .	11,910	10,215	19,317	14,963	15,410	0·16	0·16	0·16	0·16
Service Co-operatives .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·08
PRI ARY NON-AGRICULTURAL									
Multipurpose . .	—	—	—	..	..	..	0·02	0·07	0·09
Thrift and Credit .	55,069	46,993	23,372	35,539	38,655	0·32	0·35	0·31	0·34
Thrift and Savings .	..	230	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Farming . .	..	..	41,578	..	..	0·01	..	0·04	..
Total .	201,045	116,819	307,029	54,119	62,985	0·69	0·77	0·89	1·06

Source—Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 15·7—LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Name of Co-operative Society

Location

1. CHAURAH TEHSIL

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—ACTIVE

Villages—

1	Bunhad (C 66)	The Bunhad Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
2	Simini (C 110)	The Kangrer Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
3	Dughli (C 494)	The Dughli Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
4	Garhphari (C 445)	The Garhphari Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
5	Tisa (C 411)	1. The Tisa Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Tisagarh Thrift and Credit Society. 3. The Tisa Government Employees Thrift and Credit Society. 4. The Tisa Government High School Co-operative Store.
6	Sai Kothi (C 334)	The Sai Kothi Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
7	Saroga-Kihar (C 273)	The Kihar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
8	Kutehr-Dieur (C 255)	The Dieur Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
9	Mangli (C 345)	The Kharjauta Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
10	Lahra (C 216)	The Lahra Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
11	Sudla-Shiyunra (C 201)	The Bananter Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
12	Bhalai (C 123)	The Bhalai Thara Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
13	D.P.F. Galen-Gowalu (C 130)	The Gowalu Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
14	Ligga (C 138)	The Ligga Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
15	Malal (C 132)	The Malal Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
16	Saluan (C 84)	The Saluan Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
17	Koteri-Salooni (C 188)	The Salooni Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
18	Talori-Sundla (C 174)	1. The Sundla Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Sundla Government High School Employees Tehsil Co-operative Society Ltd. 3. The Sundla Government Middle School Co-operative Store.
19	Manjir (C 185)	The Singhadhar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
20	Kalhel (C 479)	1. The Kalhel Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Kalhel Service Co-operative Society Ltd. 3. The Camp Kalhel Tibetians Refugee Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
21	Dob Dikriund (C 413)	1. The Loh Tikri Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Dikriund Thrift and Credit Society.
22	Suala-Shivala (C 552)	The Chanju Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
23	Garh-Bera (C 377)	The Pargana Bera Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
24	Junas-Trella (C 355)	The Pargana Sei Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
25	Jhaj Kothi (C 319)	The Bhadnota Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
26	Sunu-Bhandal (C 297)	The Bhandal Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
27	Digori (C 299)	The Digori Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
28	Siula-Halori-Tikaru (C 139)	1. The Dand Service Co-operative Society Ltd. 2. The Tikaru Kharal Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
29	Gulel (C 268)	The Gulel Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
30	Shali (C 333)	The Singhdhar Co-operative Service Society Ltd.
31	Ser (C 144)	The Seri Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
32	Grijindu (C 52)	The Badhka Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
33	Bharni (C 547)	The Charoda Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
34	Chanpa-Ganed (C 420)	The Ganed Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
35	Madan-Shalancha (C 414)	The Salancha Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
36	Bunderi (C 352)	The Bunderi Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
37	Thanai Kothi—Basu (C 325)	The Thanai Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
38	Devi Kothi (C 383)	The Devi Kothi Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
39	Sanwal (C 315)	The Janta Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
40	Sathias (C 376)	The Sathias Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
41	Shantewa-Chili (C 444)	The Tikiri Leather Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

C=Census Location Code Number.

TABLE 15·7—LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—contd.

Location	Name of Co-operative Society
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER LIQUIDATION	
1. CHAURAH TEHSIL—*concld.*	
1. Tisa (C 411)	The Chaurah Tehsil Sehkari Sang Secondary Institution Samitee.
2. Sathias-Jhinni (C 376)	The Jhinni Co-operative Poultry Farming Society Ltd.
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—ACTIVE	
2. PANGI SUB-TEHSIL	
Villages—	
1 Malet-Killar (C 33)	The Killar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
2 Jhalwas Karyas (C 26)	The Karyas Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
3 Dharwas (C 11)	The Dharwas Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
4 Mindal-Sach (C 87)	The Mindal Basani Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
5 Tirlok Nath (C 216)	The Tirlok Nath Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	State Bank of India (Pay office)
3. CHAMBA TEHSIL	
1 Chamba (Town)	1. The Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Chamba.
	2. The State High School Co-operative Urban Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	3. The Chamba Medical Department Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	4. The Chamba Police Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	5. The Forest Department Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	6. The Chamba State Secretariat Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	7. The Chamba Village School Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	8. The Dharog Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
	9. The Ashoka Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	10. The Chamba District Co-operative Employees Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	11. The Chamba Block Bikash Kashtria Karamchari Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	12. The Chamba Police Cooperative Consumer Store Ltd.
	13. The Chamba Weavers Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd.
	14. The Parachanari Refugee Co-operative Industrial Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	15. The Government High School Co-operative Store.
Villages—	16. The Government Girls High School Co-operative Store.
2 Jidera-Kalian (C 62)	The Gudial Gujjar Co-operative Dudh Paida Kunindgan Supply Ltd.
3 Pukhri (C 24)	The Pukhri Middle School Co-operative Store.
4 Chaklu (C 37)	The Rajkiya Madhinik Pathashala Bhandar Chaklu.
5 Udaipur Khyas (C 102)	The Udaipur Middle School Co-operative Store.
6 Bhanauta (C 104)	The Bhanauta Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
7 Saru (C 103)	The Udaipur Goperative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
8 Mangla (C 98)	1. The Sach Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
	2. The Mangla Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
9 Ratiar (C 136)	The Kaded Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
10 Bharian Khas (C 150)	The Bharian Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
11 Mehla (161)	The Mehla Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
12 Ludu (C 94)	The Ludu Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd,

C=Census Location Code Number.

TABLE 15·7—LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—contd.

Location	Name of Co-operative Society
	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—ACTIVE
3. CHAMBA TEHSIL—*concld.*	
Villages—	
13 Kakiyan (C 92)	The Kakiyan Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
14 Kharian (C 184)	The Kharian Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
15 Sillagharat (C 64)	The Sillagharat Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
16 Kiri (214)	The Kiri Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
17 Ghatrer-Sahu (C 66)	The Chandershiekhar Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
18 Dular-Bihri (C 27)	The Kalandra Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
19 Gehra (C 291)	The Gehra Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
20 Bhatwira (C 243)	The Gunbelaj Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
21 Chitrari (C 295)	The Piura Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
22 Rajpura (C 45)	The Rajpura Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
23 Chaklu (C 37)	The Chaklu Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
24 Pukhri (C 24)	The Pukhri Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
25 Dulahar-Sandhi (C 9)	The Masrund Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
26 Rajnagar Khas Thasi (C 40)	The Rajnagar Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
27 Sarol (C 47)	The Sarol Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
28 Padhar (C 221)	The Padhar Saho Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
29 Chambi-Gulera (C 73)	(*i*) The Gulera Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society. (*ii*) The Gudial Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
30 Chil Bangla (C 113)	The Dradha Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
31 Rajara (C 180)	The Rajara Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
32 Paliur (C 77)	The Paliur Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
33 Piura (C 301)	The Piura Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
34 Lech (C 264)	The Lech Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
35 Bakani Kothi (C 172)	The Bakan Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
36 Kiunr (C 302)	The Kiunr Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
37 Kundail (C 261)	The Parvitya Kisan Service Co-operatvie Society Ltd.
38 Kian-Bagori (C 42)	The Bagori Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
39 Palai (C 35)	The Palai Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
40 Chandni (C 32)	The Pranovi Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
41 Masrund (C 7)	The Masrund Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
42 Baror (C 58)	The Baror Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
43 Sahoo Punjla	The Co-operative Dudh Paida Kunindgan Supply Society Gujjar Sahoo Punjla.
44 Dadeen	The Samra Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
45 Bassu	The Bassu Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
46 Kalor-Lilh (C 97)	The Lilh Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
47 Gunbelaj	The Gunbelaj Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
48 Mulka	The Kharoth Co-operative Multipurpose Society Ltd.
	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER LIQUIDATION
Chamba (Town)	1. The Chamba Enterprizer Non-Agriculture Co-operative Multi-purpose Primary Society Association, Ltd. 2. The Vigilant Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 3. The Chamba Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 4. The Revenue and Development Department Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. 5. The Chamba Justice Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. 6. The Chamba Military Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. 7. The Chamba Sialgarh Refugee Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. 8. The Chamba Municipal Empolyees Co-operative T/C Society Ltd. 9. The Himalaya Frontier Leather Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. 10. The Chamba Co-operative Industries Society Ltd. 11. The Ghandhi Gowseyasharma Co-operative Dairy Farming and Cattle breeding Society Ltd. 12. The Chamba District Co-operative Federation Ltd. 13. The State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Branch Chamba. 14. The Chamba Co-operative Milk Supply Union Ltd. 15. The Yogipura Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. Yogipura.

C = Census Location Code Number.

TABLE 15·7—LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—contd.

Location	Name of Co-operative Society
4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
Villages	
1 Tundi Khas (C 270)	The Tundi Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
2 Bathri (C 82)	The Bathri Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
3 Sherpur (C 61)	The Sherpur Negal Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
4 Nagali (C 48)	The Nagali Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
5 Chun (C 35)	The Chun Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
6 Mel (C 5)	The Mel Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
7 Naini Khad (C 135)	The Naini Khad Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
8 Hobar (C 177)	1. The Hobar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
9 Kakira Kasba (C 161)	2. The Ganesh Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. Kakira 3. The Kakira Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
10 Gadhasan (C 228)	1. The Hathidhar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Gadhasani Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
11 Taragarh (C 153)	The Taragarh Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
12 Raipur Khas (C 245)	1. The Hiteshi Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Raipur Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
13 Pukhar-Gherna (C 97)	The Banet Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
14 Jandrogachokran-Daderiara (C 258)	The Daderiara Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
15 Kari Kothi (C 190)	The Kari Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
16 Hatli (C 345)	1. The Hatli Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Hatli Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society. 3. The Hatli Middle School Store, Hatli.
17 Gola (C 342)	The Gola Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
18 Motla (C 316)	1. The Motla Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Motla Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
19 Garnta (C 293)	The Mohan Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
20 Morthu Uparla (C 305)	The Morthu Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
21 Flarh-salha (C 238)	1. The Kathet Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Kainthly Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
22 Manola (C 171)	The Manola Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
23 Balera (C 123)	The Balera Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
24 Banikhet (C 98)	1. The Jiunta Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Banikhet Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society
25 Chuari Khas (C 220)	1. State Co-operative Bank 2. The Krishna Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 3. The Chuari Service Co-operative Society Ltd. 4. The Bhattiyat Tehsil Union Ltd. 5. The Chuari High School Co-operative Store Chuari.
26 Sihunta (C 300)	1. The Sihunta Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Durga Service Co-operative Society Ltd. 3. The Sihunta Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society. 4. The Sihunta High School Thrift and Credit Society Ltd.
27 Tikri (C 136)	1. The Laxmi Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Tikri Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
28 Samot (C 276)	1. The Yog Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd. 2. The Samot Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
29 Manuta (C 265)	The Manuta Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
30 Dhalog (C 13)	The Vijay Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
31 Banet (C 30 2)	The Banet Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
32 Thalel (C 336)	The Padam Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
33 Dharwa (C 290)	The Dharwa Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
34 Kutehr (C 213)	The Kutehr Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society.
35 Khanor (C 269)	The Khanora Thrift and Credit Society.
36 Baugur-Dulhra (C 29)	The Dulhra Middle School Co-operative Store
37 Awan (C 188)	The Kahri Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES UNDER-LIQUIDATION
1 Sihunta (C 300)	The Sihunta Thrift and Saving Co-operative Society.
2 Hobar (C 177)	The Hobar Labour and Construction Co-operative Society Ltd.
3 Kakira Kasba (C 161)	The Kakira Ex-servicemen Co-operative Consumer Store Ltd. Kaluganj.

TABLE 15·7 LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—concld.

Location	Total Rural: Co-operative Society CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—ACTIVE
5 BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL	
Villages—	
1 Brahmaur (C 55)	The Kailash Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
2 Holi (C 170)	The Shakti Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
3 Ranhun Kothi (C 110)	The Shankar Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
4 Chanaota Khas(C 134)	The Chanaota Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
5 Deol (C 219)	The Deol Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
6 Uparli Kugti (C 188)	The Kugti Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
7 Khani (C 84)	The Grima Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
8 Lun (C 91)	The Dundha Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
9 Lal (C 83)	The Camp Lahaul Tibetan Refugee Co-operative Multi-purpose Society Ltd.
10 Paranghala (C 45)	The Paranghala Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
11 Garehr (C 22)	The Garehr Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
12 Bargagraon (C 11)	The Bargaraon Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
13 Gharol (99)	The Gharol Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
14 Siur (C 70)	The Siur Service Co-operative Society Ltd.
15 Bajoli (C 203)	The Bajol Service Co-operative Society Ltd.

TABLE 15·8—CRIMINAL JUSTICES—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED AND PERSONS CONVICTED (FROM 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		Amount of Property (in Rs.)	
	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	T	C	S	Re	S	Re
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
1951	3	3	..	..	23	11	1	..	5	3	21	16	33	27	101	54	17,082·17	4,899·31
1952	1	1	3	3	10	5	..	..	6	2	24	20	26	18	111	56	27,102·00	6,921·35
1953	6	5	2	..	15	6	..	..	4	4	14	10	18	12	74	36	26,320·74	2,408·00
1954	4	1	1	1	20	11	..	..	3	3	12	10	22	14	57	24	11,741·30	1,465·75
1955	6	3	1	..	28	13	..	..	6	3	17	18	26	17	74	41	26,669·50	5,816·00
1956	6	5	..	..	20	11	..	..	5	5	19	13	22	19	68	36	15,912·78	6,950·73
1957	2	2	1	..	19	13	..	..	6	5	29	25	29	21	64	50	8,485·96	6,010·80
1958	7	5	2	1	12	7	..	..	2	2	27	18	26	19	59	43	8,998·37	4,872·24
1959	6	3	3	1	19	10	..	..	9	7	32	28	27	18	89	59	48,374·61	8,930·47
1960	6	3	1	..	33	15	..	..	4	4	29	19	21	13	67	49	20,643·49	7,919·50

Source—Inspector General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

T Tried. S=Stolen. C=Convicted. Re Recovered.

TABLE 15·9—GOVERNMENT TREASURIES AND SUB-TREASURIES AS ON 1-4-1961

Serial No.	Place name where Treasury/Sub-Treasury exists
1	Chamba Treasury, Chamba
2	Tisa Sub-Treasury. Tisa Tehsil Chaurah
3	Chuari Sub-Treasury, Chuari, Tehsil Bhattiyat

Source Finance Department, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 16—EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 16·1—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS ON LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FROM THE DATE OF ITS START TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1960

Period	Number of 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
December, 1957	1	18	47	45	4	222	18	355
January, 1958	1	26	65	51	7	308	27	485
February, 1958	2	24	60	56	14	372	31	559
March, 1958	1	23	60	58	18	380	22	562
April, 1958	..	16	57	44	8	398	48	571
May, 1958	1	18	65	62	21	430	27	624
June, 1958	3	17	78	62	21	364	41	586
July, 1958	5	16	73	73	25	409	41	642
August, 1958	6	12	62	80	25	449	41	675
September, 1958	7	12	47	91	17	454	29	657
October, 1958	5	17	53	88	13	472	32	680
November, 1958	6	16	39	44	9	420	51	585
December, 1958	6	32	50	49	13	395	53	598
January, 1959	9	37	49	38	15	446	53	647
February, 1959	9	28	48	29	17	434	53	618
March, 1959	7	32	66	41	17	515	57	735
April, 1959	6	39	117	58	23	623	81	947
May, 1959	8	27	113	63	23	646	79	959
June, 1959	9	28	112	86	24	564	62	885
July, 1959	9	34	108	103	16	568	72	910
August, 1959	21	14	83	67	13	496	68	762
September, 1959	8	29	80	60	24	561	68	830
October, 1959	9	33	86	63	26	515	71	803
November, 1959	11	43	71	52	35	547	42	801
December, 1959	12	42	75	45	35	539	47	795
January, 1960	5	29	62	41	36	566	53	792
February, 1960	4	28	65	46	35	629	41	848
March, 1960	5	35	75	52	32	795	59	1,053
April, 1960	6	37	78	60	50	838	69	1,138
May, 1960	10	49	130	77	70	600	89	1,025
June, 1960	9	31	78	112	92	531	138	991
July, 1960	11	41	82	129	102	600	72	1,037
August, 1960	14	45	84	125	102	504	81	955
September, 1960	18	59	87	125	110	547	73	1,019
October, 1960	20	55	71	98	78	53	66	441
November, 1960	18	60	100	123	97	539	83	1,020
December, 1960	19	54	90	121	102	482	75	943
Total	301	1,056	2,776	2,707	1,369	18,751	2,113	28,533

Source—Employment Exchange, through Director of Industries, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 16·2—REGISTRATION AND PLACING WORK DONE BY EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FROM THE DATE OF ITS START TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1960

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
December, 1957	47	37	278	362	101	..	..	6	6	355	91
January, 1958	18	18	106	142	30	3	1	4	8	485	92
February, 1958	5	14	76	95	29	6	6	5	17	559	94
March, 1958	12	38	112	162	10	3	8	6	17	562	84
April, 1958	10	3	187	200	117	1	..	54	55	571	141
May, 1958	24	43	112	179	37	1	5	23	29	624	136
June, 1958	24	34	108	166	14	1	..	11	12	380	128
July, 1958	9	43	135	187	63	7	2	15	24	642	123
August, 1958	9	3	160	172	60	4	..	12	16	675	142
September, 1958	14	52	111	177	30	7	1	14	22	657	138
October, 1958	11	3	135	149	1,782	3	1	19	23	680	1,875
November, 1958	8	3	128	139	11	14	1	46	61	585	1,816
December, 1958	17	16	175	208	71	3	..	70	73	598	1,808
January, 1959	12	10	153	175	34	10	2	32	44	647	1,761
February, 1959	11	9	115	135	35	2	1	15	18	618	74
March, 1959	26	9	206	241	34	..	3	9	12	738	91
April, 1959	57	13	306	376	127	2	2	82	86	947	129
May, 1959	17	3	138	158	85	12	2	28	42	959	57
June, 1959	27	8	147	182	81	7	..	31	38	885	54
July, 1959	18	8	127	153	74	12	..	40	52	910	69
August, 1959	22	6	144	172	56	7	2	63	72	762	28
September, 1959	20	7	199	226	81	4	1	9	14	830	79
October, 1959	15	10	105	130	40	7	4	33	44	803	59
November, 1959	21	12	139	172	25	7	3	39	49	801	84
December, 1959	13	8	176	197	57	5	2	15	22	795	04
January, 1960	17	9	160	186	109	7	4	59	70	792	142
February, 1960	13	4	159	176	82	4	4	17	25	848	149
March, 1960	8	11	285	304	112	2	1	74	77	1,053	177
April, 1960	7	12	201	220	67	17	4	27	48	1,138	176
May, 1960	29	22	182	233	104	9	7	71	87	1,015	187
June, 1960	50	14	129	193	58	7	4	19	30	981	204
July, 1960	30	19	147	196	22	3	2	21	26	1,037	165
August, 1960	38	13	122	173	42	4	5	22	31	955	172
September, 1960	23	20	128	171	44	4	10	20	34	1,019	155
October, 1960	25	18	151	194	84	2	4	46	52	981	177
November, 1960	33	17	140	190	50	3	5	35	43	1,020	150
December, 1960	17	17	127	161	70	2	5	51	58	943	151
Total	757	586	5,709	7,052	3,928	192	102	1,143	1,437	28,850	11,862

Source—Employment Exchange through Director of Industries Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 16·3—DISTRIBUTION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH EMPLOYEES IN THE DISTRICT AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1960

Basic pay range	Gazetted				Non-Gazetted			
	Permanent	Lien holder	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Lien holders	Temporary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below Rs. 51	..	..	..	..	412	..	681	1,093
Rs. 51 to Rs. 401	19	3	15	37	738	11	845	1,594
Rs. 401 and above	9	1	2	12	1	..	..	1
Total	28	4	17	49	1,151	11	1,526	2,688

Source—Director of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 17—FORESTS

TABLE 17·1—FOREST AREA 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Area of Forests								Revenue
	Reserved Forests		Protected Forests		Unclassed or Undemarcated Forests		Total		
	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	10
1951-52	156·36	404·97	37·84	98·00	1,405·78	2,708·57	1,239·98	3,211·54	652,573
1952-53	156·36	404·97	37·84	98·00	1,045·78	2,708·57	1,239·98	3,211·54	1,007,22
1953-54	156·36	404·97	37·84	98·00	1,045·78	2,708·57	1,239·98	3,211·54	1,152,833
1954-55	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,046·08	2,709·34	1,240·05	3,211·71	1,043,422
1955-56	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,045·98	2,709·08	1,239·95	3,211·45	1,038,340
1956-57	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,046·01	2,709·16	1,239·98	3,211·53	937,904
1957-58	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,046·06	2,709·29	1,240·03	3,211·66	2,483,809
1958-59	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,046·06	2,709·29	1,240·03	3,211·66	3,632,893
1959-60	155·92	403·83	38·07	98·60	1,046·11	2,709·42	1,240·10	3,211·85	3,254,750
1960-61	155·86	403·67	38·11	98·70	1,046·06	2,709·29	1,240·03	3,211·66	5,229,964

Source:—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE 17·2—FOREST AREA CLOSED AND OPEN TO GRAZING, 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	81·36	210·72	0·66	1·71	898·34	2,326·70	196·39	508·65
1952-53	81·36	210·72	0·66	1·71	897·06	2,323·39	196·39	508·65
1953-54	81·36	210·72	0·66	1·71	898·06	2,325·98	196·39	508·65
1954-55	81·36	210·72	0·66	1·71	898·96	2,328·31	196·39	508·65
1955-56	81·64	211·45	0·66	1·71	897·68	2,324·99	196·39	508·65
1956-57	81·91	212·15	0·66	1·71	897·50	2,324·53	196·38	508·62
1957-58	81·26	210·46	0·64	1·66	897·48	2,324·47	197·05	510·36
1958-59	81·26	210·46	0·64	1·66	897·46	2,324·42	197·05	510·36
1959-60	89·78	232·53	4·64	12·02	895·81	2,320·15	197·15	510·62
1960-61	90·34	233·98	4·64	12·02	895·28	2,318·78	197·15	510·62

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	57·88	149·91	5·85	15·15	374,945	14,710	389,655
1952-53	57·88	149·91	5·85	15·15	408,877	30,648	443,525
1953-54	57·88	149·91	5·85	15·15	393,028	45,925	428,953
1954-55	67·88	175·81	5·85	15·15	447,975	14,514	462,489
1955-56	57·88	149·91	5·85	15·15	356,121	13,021	369,142
1956-57	57·88	149·91	5·85	15·15	333,470	12,926	346,396
1957-58	57·80	149·70	5·76	14·92	308,510	13,460	321,970
1958-59	57·80	149·70	5·76	14·92	350,678	14,005	364,683
1959-60	46·88	121·42	5·76	14·92	364,067	14,777	378,844
1960-61	46·88	121·42	5·76	14·92	357,679	16,618	374,297

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 17·3—GENERAL PROGRESS OF AFFORESTATION, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Area mainly natural		Area mainly artificial		Area afforested		Total	
	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.	Acres	'000 Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52 . .	82	0·33	673	2·72	273	1·10	1,028	4·15
1952-53 . .	40	0·16	446	1·80	114	0·46	600	2·42
1953-54 . .	70	0·28	741	2·99	614	2·48	1,425	5·75
1954-55 . .	100	0·40	315	1·27	457	1·85	872	3·52
1955-56 . .	35	0·14	508	2·05	509	2·06	1,052	4·25
1956-57 . .	55	0·22	449	1·81	524	2·12	1,028	4·15
1957-58 . .	55	0·22	229	0·93	101	0·41	385	1·56
1958-59 . .	60	0·24	452	1·83	115	0·47	627	2·54
1959-60 . .	240	0·97	113	0·46	791	3·20	1,144	4·63
1960-61 . .	145	0·59	176	0·71	186	0·75	507	2·05

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 17·4—OUTTURN AND VALUE OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Major Products					Minor Products							
	Timber		Fuel		Total Value '000 Rs.	Animal Products '000 Rs.	Bamboos & Canes '000 Rs.	Drugs '000 Rs.	Fodder and Grazing '000 Rs.	Grass other than Fodder '000 Rs.	Gums and Resin '000 Rs.	Other '000 Rs.	Total Value '000 Rs.
	Quantity '000 Cu. ft.	Value '000 Rs.	Quanty. '000 Cu. ft.	Value '000 Rs.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1951-52	3,093·8	459	35	5	464	..	..	..	38*	94*	60*	2*	194*
1952-53	4,154	599	20	20	619	..	..	33·36	106·07	97·45	147·38	33·50	417·76
1953-54	3,303	633	69	31	664	..	..	69·82	95·70	6·83	127·97	10·44	305·76
1954-55	1,411	1,060	69	21	1,081	..	..	26·43	109·92	15·04	168·59	11·90	331·88
1955-56	1,882	1,956	48	10	1,964	..	..	44·99	116·22	6·32	186·92	7·85	362·30
1956-57	855	671	27	4	675	..	..	37·16	109·07	7	355·46	0·07	517·76
1957-58	5,265	5,008	72	9	5,017	..	..	26·08	107·02	2	428·55	6·05	569·70
1958-59	1,517	2,033	87	41	2,074	..	..	28·61	109·77	3	584·50	4·56	730·44
1959-60	3,333	2,733	63	45	2,778	..	..	45·62	148·97	100	633·93	14·39	942·91
1960-61	2,863	3,203	99	50	3,253	..	..	26·97	137·17	106	667·60	31·35	969·09

Note:—*Columns 10 to 14 indicate the figures in respect of Chamba Division only and not of the whole District.

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 17·5—OFFENCES AGAINST FOREST WEALTH, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

Year	Type of Offence	No. of offences reported	No. of offences established	Offenders fined in law courts		Offences settled and compensation realised departmentally		Total compensation realised Rs.
				Fine imposed No. of cases	Compensation realised Rs.	No. of offences	Compensation realised Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	Un-authorized Grazing	874	859	34	(a)	785	7,284	7,284
1952-53	Do.	808	770	56	(a)	693	8,884	8,884
1953-54	Do.	1,195	1,163	53	(a)	906	10,454	10,454
1954-55	Do.	1,170	1,091	33	(a)	890	10,660	10,660
1955-56	Do.	1,763	1,723	27	(a)	1,150	15,849	15,849
1956-57	Do.	1,059	1,057	31	(a)	993	14,961	14,961
1957-58	Do.	855	809	21	(a)	872	10,694	10,694
1958-59	Do.	1,139	1,037	33	(a)	811	9,366	9,366
1959-60	Do.	1,846	1,835	2	(a)	837	11,115	11,115
1960-61	Do.	1,071	1,071	2	(a)	996	16,574	16,574

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

(a)=Data not available.

TABLE 17·6—PASTURE LANDS IN CHAURAH FOREST DIVISION

Serial No.	Location of Pastures	Area (Acres)	No. of animals that can graze on these pastures			Rate charged for grazing
			Goats and sheep	Other animals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CHAURAH RANGE OR TEHSIL					
1	Baded Dhar	300	..	16	16	Form local gujjars @ Rs. 4/- per buffalo
2	Baju Bag Dhar	300	708	78	786	From foreign gujjars @ Rs. 6/- per buffalo
3	Bhadroh	300	750	61	811	For goats @-14/- each For sheep @ Rs. 1/6/- each
4	Bhadvar	750	22	21	43	For Horses @ Rs. 2/- each For Kine @ Re. 1/- each Calves free
5	Bhandal Mandrala	200	1	82	83	
6	Bharoth Dhar	700	1,014	29	1043	
7	Bhujan Mandrala	300	772	32	804	
8	Boeda Dhar	100	..	17	17	
9	Brith Dhar	210	415	50	465	
10	Chad Bhaint	339	..	3	3	
11	Chalki Dhar	200	12	26	38	
12	Chambe-di-Ghori	450	5	95	100	
13	Chambe-de-goth	50	..	2	2	
14	Chhoi Tarnal Dhar	350	..	16	16	
15	Daggli Dhar	700	600	11	611	
16	Darati Dhar	200	..	51	51	
17	Desot Dhar	50	50	7	57	
18	Dhoda Mandial	400	..	74	74	
19	Dhodariani Dhar	200	..	5	5	
20	Dibbri Dhar	150	..	21	21	
21	Dibbri Mandrala	400	380	22	402	

TABLE 17·6—PASTURE LANDS IN CHAURAH FOREST DIVISION—contd.

Serial No.	Locations of pastures	Area (Acres)	No. of animals that can graze on these pastures			Rate charged for grazing
			Goats and sheep	Other animals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CHAURAH RANGE OR TEHSIL—*concld.*					
22	Fatri Dhar	100	..	18	18	
23	Galei	400	..	9	9	
24	Galu Dhar	100	300	48	348	
25	Goon-de-goth	100	2	54	56	
26	Guludi-Mandi	500	700	..	700	
27	Gwari Dhar	120	550	..	550	
28	Hindal Dhar	250	850	..	850	
29	Jai Dhar	200	7	38	45	
30	Jamloth Dhar	100	..	5	5	
31	Kalatu Dhar	150	..	9	9	
32	Kandu	250	525	..	525	
33	Khada Bhandal	340	300	..	300	
34	Khajriali	160	11	77	88	
35	Khoran Talai	250	16	40	56	
36	Kiada Dhar	300	800	..	800	
37	Kihar Man Drala	150	110	..	110	
38	Kundi Moral	300	..	10	10	
39	Mandrala Bharoth	410	940	70	1010	
40	Mandrola Bharoth	410	35	134	169	
41	Manjli Dhar	150	100	47	147	
42	Muthal	350	391	38	429	
43	Odag Dhar	30	..	6	6	
44	Panjola	100	3	12	15	
45	Panjola Dhar	100	3	12	15	
46	Pari Matta	150	..	14	14	
47	Peri Dhar	300	..	27	27	
48	Raje-da-dera	400	18	119	137	
49	Riali Bari Dhar	300	..	1100	1100	
50	Riali Chhoti Dhar	..	700	..	700	
51	Rikhni Chaffla	500	300	..	300	
52	Salari Dhar	100	354	31	385	
53	Sawan Tith Dhar	500	..	6	6	
54	Sekri Dhar	230	400	..	400	
55	Seri Galla	250	8	17	25	
56	Siah-behi Shikrguh	350	700	..	700	
57	Sir Gahr	100	..	2	2	
58	Suked Tith Dhar	200	..	55	55	
59	Supa Cholu Dhar	550	510	49	559	
60	Suthni-Di-Behi	50	70	12	82	
61	Talai Dhar	150	400	5	405	
62	That Dhar	150	..	7	7	
63	That Karuodi	120	1603	..	1603	
64	That Kihar	75	15	25	40	
	TIKRI RANGE					
1	Anjiwani Dhar	50	..	13	13	
2	Banotu Dhar	200	..	91	91	
3	Bhangor Dhar	250	8	71	79	
4	Borthu Dhar	100	704	35	739	
5	Challi Upper Dhar	100	..	50	50	
6	Chopukhri	300	..	51	51	

TABLE 17·6—PASTURE LANDS IN CHAURAH FOREST DIVISION—contd.

Serial No.	Location of pastures	Area (Acres)	No. of animals that can graze on these pasture			Rate charged for grazing
			Goats and sheep	Other animals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TIKRI RANGE—*concld.*					
7	Dalwara Dhar	160	12	48	60	
8	Deothal Dultu	4500	914	103	1017	
9	Deothal Zeri	500	..	59	59	
10	Gadda Dhar	50	..	10	10	
11	Jalot Dhar	200	206	69	275	
12	Jawaru Dhar	300	1	77	78	
13	Juri Dhar	250	33	186	219	
14	Kamloth Dhar	240	9	109	118	
15	Kansor Dhar	160	..	54	54	
16	Khajji Khpa Dhar	50	..	10	10	
17	Khirah Dhar	150	4	51	55	
18	Kilor Dhar	400	765	89	854	
19	Kussan Dhar	50	1	14	15	
20	Lower Dhar Challi	100	..	49	49	
21	Mohru Dhar	9	..	3	3	
22	Nallah Dhar	200	50	37	87	
23	Padhar Goth	250	..	55	55	
24	Pakhara Dhar	1200	12	410	422	
25	Pathiani Dhar	140	..	35	35	
26	Pethoran Dhar	125	560	32	592	
27	Pijkud Dhar	175	107	44	151	
28	Prabha Dhar	150	9	35	44	
29	Pukhrotu	350	..	71	71	
30	Randota Dhar	200	..	58	58	
31	Samsar Pata	1,500	2	257	259	
32	Sanjoth	75	..	19	19	
33	Sarotha	300	6	97	103	
34	Seri Dhar	100	199	27	226	
35	Seru	300	..	90	90	
36	Tahlli Kharaor Dhar	350	..	31	31	
37	Tirkud Dhar	200	9	56	65	
38	Topi Dhar	50	..	7	7	
39	Trahtana Dhar	..	700	5	705	
	TISA RANGE					
1	Adan Dhar	350	2	65	67	
2	Alunda Dhar	180	..	38	38	
3	Bhairkhu Dhar	300	3	73	76	
4	Bhandawa Dhar	500	..	788	788	
5	Bharmound Dhar	450	..	140	140	
6	Bhernu Dhar	350	24	82	106	
7	Bhoojraru Dhar	250	4	51	55	
8	Bhujgali Dhar	160	276	62	338	
9	Bhushun Dhar	120	..	10	10	
10	Charoth	100	..	13	13	
11	Charoth Dhar	100	..	26	26	
12	Dadot Dhar	150	..	21	21	
13	Dar Dhar	150	..	34	34	
14	Deel Dhar	400	..	111	111	
15	Dehra Bhuj Dhar	300	..	6	6	
16	Dind Dhar	400	10	96	106	

TABLE 17·6—PASTURE LANDS IN CHAURAH FOREST DIVISION—contd.

Serial No.	Location of pastures	Area (Acres)	No. of animals that can graze on these pasture			Rate charged for grazing
			Goats and sheeps	Other animals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TISA RANGE—contd.					
17	Dugnoo Dhar	150	..	4	4	
18	Galu Dhar	200	4	43	47	
19	Ghori-da-goth	600	150	3	153	
20	Guhi	200	40	117	157	
21	Guniali Dhar	150	1252	31	1283	
22	Hail Dhar	250	2	51	53	
23	Hingrass Dhar	150	..	11	11	
24	Hora Dhar	250	..	39	39	
25	Isiali Dhar	150	..	14	14	
26	Ithal Parli Dhar	500	..	81	81	
27	Ithan Warli	400	..	58	58	
28	Jammuni Dhar	800	560	90	650	
29	Jamu Than	250	..	43	43	
30	Jatbeg Dhar	250	..	84	84	
31	Jumed Dhar	500	511	31	542	
32	Kalaban Dhar	450	210	111	321	
33	Kanjloon Dhar	150	..	21	21	
34	Kehlra Dhar	30	112	89	201	
35	Kharundi Dhar	575	422	143	565	
36	Khor Phati Dhar	350	..	212	212	
37	Khor Yan Dhar	150	..	43	43	
38	Kindra Dhar	300	..	16	16	
39	Kobia Kindra	300	..	69	69	
40	Kalopar Dhar	150	..	61	61	
41	Kunala Dhar	300	..	47	47	
42	Lower Dhuinda Dhar	350	10	99	109	
43	Lukani Dhar	100	..	21	21	
44	Malhed Dhar	400	..	52	52	
45	Malunda Dhar	250	..	54	54	
46	Mangloth Dhar	100	8	18	26	
47	Mansa Dhar	700	2	137	139	
48	Marali Dhar	250	..	173	173	
49	Nagni Dhar	1000	400	148	548	
50	Pajoon	100	1	15	16	
51	Pakhrotu Dhar	200	1	32	33	
52	Phati Pran Dhar	100	..	25	25	
53	Praloon Dhar	200	700	64	764	
54	Randaol Dhar	1000	4	233	237	
55	Rupa Pani Dhar	100	160	29	189	
56	Salot Chharanju	300	14	56	70	
57	Saloth Dhar	350	8	99	107	
58	Sarangar Behi	200	1	20	21	
59	Siarehi Dhar	200	530	40	570	
60	Singra Dhar	400	14	90	104	
61	Sorunda Dhar	250	265	37	302	
62	Srwani Dhar	250	..	53	53	
63	Talla Dhar	150	4	33	37	
64	Teru Dhar	80	574	110	684	
65	Thati Dhar	250	..	39	39	
66	Upper Dhuinda Dhar	200	..	38	38	

TABLE 17·6—PASTURE LANDS IN CHAURAH FOREST DIVISION—concld.

Serial No.	Location of Pastures	Area (Acres)	No. of animals that can graze on these pastures			Rate charged for grazing
			Goats and sheeps	Other animals	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LOWER CHAMBA RANGE					
1	Ain Pukhri Dhar	250	8	88	96	
2	Andrar	100	560	110	670	
3	Baded Dhar	200	11	60	71	
4	Barua Dhar	100	..	46	46	
5	Batruni Dhar	100	..	26	26	
6	Bhandar Bani	432	..	2	2	
7	Bhutal Dhar	200	4	65	69	
8	Challa Dhar	200	10	49	59	
9	Chandi Dhar	100	15	27	42	
10	Chhakund Dhar	400	433	112	545	
11	Chho Dhar	..	..	16	16	
12	Darabari	80	..	20	20	
13	Dhanali	100	..	26	26	
14	Diargallu Dhar	180	10	26	36	
15	Dugga Goth	300	36	84	120	
16	Dugha Bhadrawah	1200	83	323	406	
17	Ghor Chhun Dhar	300	2	66	68	
18	Gowari Dhar	..	252	6	258	
19	Jhaffu Dhar	150	500	31	531	
20	Jhurdu Deoki Dhar	800	..	28	28	
21	Kashund dhar	100	..	27	27	
22	Kandah Darman Dhar	200	..	23	23	
23	Khajroth Dhar	50	..	19	19	
24	Khakheli	100	6	28	34	
25	Khabbi	120	2	47	49	
26	Kihrni	150	..	80	80	
27	Kiyara Dhar	300	..	14	14	
28	Lamma Goth	250	123	44	167	
29	Monda Dhar	250	5	61	66	
30	Nadden Dhar	500	41	187	228	
31	Namasi Dhar	200	14	6	20	
32	Rikhani	100	..	10	10	
33	Rohnota Goth	50	..	27	27	
34	Seri Dhar	300	403	92	495	
35	Sikri Mehrundi (Sakri Dhar)	250	270	73	343	
36	Sundrani Dhar	500	12	173	185	
37	Talnir	50	..	28	28	
38	Tarnathi	..	18	105	123	
39	Tibba Goth	150	26	135	161	
40	Urang Dhar	300	..	57	57	

NOTE—Rates charged for grazing were—(i) From local Gujjars @ Rs. 4 per buffalo and from foreign Gujjars @ Rs. 6 per buffalo; (ii) for goats @ As. 4 each; (iii) for sheep As. 1½ each; (iv) for horses @ Rs. 2 each and (v) for Kine @ Re. 1 each.

Source :—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

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TABLE 17·7—RAW MATERIAL CULTIVATED OR GROWING OF ITSELF (GROWING WILD), USEABLE FOR INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Raw material cultivated or growing of itself (growing wild)	Name of tehsil wheer available
1	2	3
1	Bhabber grass	Bhattiyat
2	Bird cherry	Chamba & Chaurah
3	Cannabis sativa	Do.
4	Celtis	Do.
5	Chil	Chamba & Bhattiyat
6	Cypress	Brahmaur
7	Deodar	Chamba, Brahmaur & Bhattiyat
8	Fir	Chamba & Bhattiyat
9	Fraxinus	Chamba & Chaurah
10	Girardinia heterophylla	Do.
11	Grewia vestita	Do.
12	Horsechestnut	Brahmaur & Bhattiyat
13	Kail	Brahmaur
14	Khair	Bhattiyat
15	Maple	Chamba & Chaurah
16	Oak bark	Do.
17	Parrotia	Do.
18	Populus ciliata	Do.
19	Tun	Chamba & Bhattiyat
20	Tung	Chamba & Chaurah
21	Walnut	Brahmaur & Chamba

Source—Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 17·8—MEDICINAL HERBS AND PLANTS CULTIVATED OR GROWING OF ITSELF (GROWING WILD)

Serial No.	Name of medicinal herbs and plants	Name of tehsil/sub-tehsil where cultivated or growing wild
1	2	3
1	Banafshah (Viola odorata)	Chaurah
2	Bankakri (Podophyllum emodi)	Chamba & Chaurah
3	Chhalora	Chaurah
4	Dhoop (Jurinea macrocephala)	Chaurah and Pangi
5	Guchhi (Mushroom)	Chaurah
6	Kaur (Picrohiza Kurrooa)	Do.
7	Kust (Saussurea lappa)	Pangi, Chaurah and Chamba
8	Mitha Tailya	Pangi
9	Mushkbala (Valeriana wallichii)	Do.
10	Patis Mithi	Chaurah
11	Patis Kauri	Pangi & Brahmaur
12	Talis Pathar (Saxifraga ligulata)	Pangi
13	Thuth (Salvia glublinosa)	Chaurah
14	Zeera (Carum bulbocastanum)	Chaurah & Pangi
15	Aconitum heterophyllum Wall Biennial	Pangi and Brahmaur
16	Aconitum chasmanthum Stapt	Do.
17	Aconitum napellus Linn	Do.
18	Anethum graveolers Linn	Do.
19	Anemone pulsatilla Linn	Pangi and Brahmaur
20	Angelica glauca	Do.
21	Arnica montana Linn	Do.
22	Artemisia brefolia Wall	Do.
23	Artemisia cina Berg	Do.
24	Astragalus gummifera Labill	Do.
25	Atropa acuminata Royle Ex-Lindly	Do.
26	Atropa belladonna Linn	Do.
27	Chrysanthellum cineraria	Do.
28	Col hicum autumnale Linn	Do.
29	Colchicum luteum Baker	Do.
30	Datura innoxia Mill	Do.
31	Digitalis lantana Ehrh	Do.
32	Digitalis Purpurea Linn	Do.
33	Ephedra sinica Stapt	Do.
34	Ephedra nebrodensis (Tineo) Stapt	Do.
35	Ephedra geradiana (Wall Stapt).	Do.
36	Eucalyptus polybractea R.T. Baker	Do.
37	Eucalyptus Australiana R.T. Baker	Do.
38	Eucalyptus Divos Schau	Do.
39	Eucalyptus oncorifolia Dc.	Do.

TABLE 17·8—MEDICINAL HERBS AND PLANTS CULTIVATED OR GROWING OF ITSELF (GROWING WILD)—concld.

Serial No.	Name of medicinal herbs and plants	Name of tehsil/sub-tehsil where cultivated or growing wild
1	2	3
40	Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq	Pangi and Brahmaur
41	Ferula fœtida (Bunge) Regel	Do.
42	Gentiana lutea Linn	Do.
43	Gentiana kurroo Royle	Do.
44	Glycyorhiza glabra Linn	Do.
45	Hama-melis virginiana Linn	Do.
46	Hydrastis canadesis Linn	Do.
47	Hyoscyamus muticus Linn	Do.
48	Hyoscyamus reteulatus Linn	Do.
49	N. Nigra Linn	Do.
50	Iris florentina Linn	Do.
51	Iris germanica Linn	Do.
52	Jurinea macrocephala	Do.
53	Lavandula intermedia loisel	Do.
54	L. Latifolia Vill	Do.
55	L. Officinalis Chpiz	Do.
56	Marchela esculentus	Do.
57	Montha piperita Linn	Do.
58	Montha arvensis Do. Var Glabrata Holmes	Pangi and Brahmaur
59	Nardostochys jatamansi D.C.	Do.
60	Olea europœa Linn	Do.
61	Picrorhiza kurroos Royleen Benth	Do.
62	Plantago Psyllium Linn	Do.
63	Podophyllum hexandrum Royle (P. Emodi)	Do.
64	Polygala senega Linn	Do.
65	Prunus amygdalus Batsch Var Dulcis	Do.
66	Prunus virginiana Ehrh	Do.
67	Rhamnus purshiana Do.	Do.
68	Rheum emodi Wall	Do.
69	Rauwolifia serpentina	Do.
70	Rosemarinus officinalis Linn	Do.
71	Salix fragilis Linn	Do.
72	Salvia moorcroftiana	Do.
73	Swevtia Chirata Buchham	Do.
74	Valeriana officinalis Linn	Do.

Source—1. Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh.
2. Deputy Commissioner, Chamba.

TABLE 17·9—SLATE QUARRIES

Serial No.	Name & Location of slate quarry	Names of village(s) in the tehsil which draw upon the slate quarry for their requirements
1	2	3
	1 *Tehsil Chamba*	
1	Kartar in pargana Panjla, Lower Chamba Range	Chamba
2	Khapra in pargana Panjla, Lower Chamba Range	Khapra, Rajera
3	Angat P. Saho	Saho, Kiri, Chula etc.
4	Chhabaru Panjla	
5	Sanithi P. Gudia	Sillagharat etc.
6	Sajoth	Pargna Lyhl
7	Bharwa	Pargna Chitrari
8	Makroti (Gehra)	Pargna Chitrari
9	Deol Drabbar grantnu quarry in Samra Pargna near Darauni village	(*i*) Auctioned by the Forest Department (*ii*) Three years working period of contractor. (*iii*) No public rights in the said quarry
10	Sajoth quarry in Pargna Lyhl near Bundla village	(*i*) Worked out by the co-operative society (*ii*) No rights of public
11	Bharwa quarry near Bharwa village on right bank of Ravi river between 16-17 Miles	(*i*) Auctioned by the Forest Department. (*ii*) three years working period (*iii*) No rights of public
12	Makroti quarry above Gehra village	

TABLE 17·9—SLATE QUARRIES—concld.

Serial No.	Name & Location of slate quarry	Name of village(s) in the tehsil which draw upon the slate quarry for their requirements
1	2	3
	2. *Tehsil Bhattiyat*	
1	Sakrera	Pargana Chuhar
2	Rohar Jwar	Do.
3	Sua Karelu	Pargana Hubar
4	Dilego Ghatta	Do.
5	Khare Khumbedi Beli	Do.
6	Santu Bali	Do.
7	Khopru	Do.
8	Suhdgalu, Thalowala	Do.
9	Digrola	Do.
10	Khopru Digrola	Do.
11	Sua Galu Dialuwala	Do.
12	Jandore	Do.
13	Naljwal	Do.
14	Dardindu Nala	Do.
15	Nal Dhagrara	Do.
16	Ranikot	Do.
17	Warla Chhosuha Galu	Do.
18	Ramdhun Wala Khara-Khumba	Do.
19	Khoprudi Nali	Do.
20	Bhora (Village Bailal)	Parganas Chuari, Raipur, Tundi, Sihunta and Motla
21	Ghamal Rua (Barag)	Parganas Sihunta and Motla
22	Dramman Pathar (Kuther)	Do.
23	Tikri (Tikri)	Do.
24	Basolda (Basolda)	Do.
25	Rapiana (Rapiana)	Parganas Raipur, Chuari, Rundi, Sihunta and Motla
26	Bhora, vill. Baila P.O. Raipur	Parganas Chuari, Raipur, Tundi, Sihunta and Motla.
27	Chanal Rohar, vill. Sarog P.O. Dulhara	Parganas Sihunta and Motla
28	Dramman Pathar	Do.
29	Basoldha village Basoldha P. O. Dulhara	Parganas Sihunta, Motla & Tundi
30	Tikri Slate P.O. Tikri	Do.
31	Rapiana, vill. Rapiana P.O. Raipur	Parganas Raipur, Chuari, & Tundi, Sihunta, Motla
32	Sakrera No. 1 to 3	Pargana, Chuhan
33	Rohar Johar	Do.
34	Suha Galu No. 1 to 4	Pargana Hubar
35	Dileg Ghata	Do.
36	Khare Khumba-di-Behi	Do.
37	Santu Bali	Do.
38	Khoparu No. 3-4	Do.
39	Suhagaly Talo Wala	All villages in P. Chuhan & Hubar
40	*Digrala*	*Pargana Hubar. All* Villages in P. Chuhan and Hubar
41	Khoparu Dagrola	Do.
42	Suhagalu Dialuwala	Do.
43	Jandar	Do.
44	Nal Jamal	Do.
45	Dardidu Nala	Do.
46	Nal Dhograra	Do.
47	Ranikot	Do.
48	Warla Chho Suhagalu	Do.
49	Ram Dhanwala (Khara-khumba)	Do.
50	Khopru-di-Nali	Do.
	3 *Brahmaur Sub-Tehsil*	
1	Ginderchoo Gunnu (Trehta Range)	Deol Tuh, Bringti, Bantu, Gwari Kuleth, Tilla, Gowla, Anderlagraon, Gosal, Jarhotu, Hehli, Kuin, Kuther, Banun, Sutkar, Kiur.
2	Bajoli Range	Ghraro, Navehi, Chaner, Thogi, Naigran, Thanetar, Surai Urna Sindi Bajoli, Trangri, Sindhi, Dhardari, Gronda, Gawari and Khannar
3	Deol Drabbar (Upper Chamba)	Samra Pargna
4	Gindar choo Gunnu, Slate Trehta Range	Deol, Tuh, Bringti, Bantu Gwari Kuleth, Tilla, Gowla, Anderlagraon Sutkar Gosal Jarrohtu Hehli, Kuin Kuther and Kiur
5	Bajoli, Trehta Range	Ghrao, Navehi, Chaner Thogi, Thanetar, Naigroon, Surai, Urna, Bajoli, Gowar, Trangri, Sindhi, Dharari, Gawari and Khannar.

Source—Divisional Forest Officer, Chamba.

TABLE 17·10—LIST OF RESERVED FORESTS

Serial No.	Name of Forest	Area in Acres
1	2	3
	CHAURAH TEHSIL—BHANDAL RANGE	
1	Badka	54
2	Bhoeda	44
3	Bhalka	62
4	Bhangoli	162
5	Bhangoltli	122
6	Bir	876
7	Chadbhent	1540
8	Chhota Jaura	222
9	Dandi	17
10	Datrund	406
11	Dauri	19
12	Dhajju	249
13	Fatri	291
14	Gagri	241
15	Ghanetra	63
16	Ghari	57
17	Gothan	141
18	Guinal	160
19	Halari	60
20	Jalari	285
21	Jamla	206
22	Kakeran	33
23	Kalhetra	289
24	Khani	500
25	Khoran	411
26	Kilor	23
27	Laded	64
28	Langera	1170
29	Mahlun	115
30	Nagli	11
31	Nalwad	500
32	Ponoga	95
33	Renjal	66
34	Saraul	47
35	Satbi	42
36	Supacholu	397
37	Thamru	38
38	Thanki-ki-Par	9
	CHAURAH TEHSIL—TISA RANGE	
1	Aile	46
2	Bara	1769
3	Chachul	14
4	Chandrol	209
5	Chil	146
6	Chandru	40
7	Daloran	741
8	Danga Makwa	1300
9	Devi Kothi	41
10	Dhauri	108
11	Dind	227
12	Ghamir	84
13	Guddan	17
14	Guil	8
15	Hailer Barkias	726
16	Himgiri	450
17	Jangbani	12
18	Junt	476
19	Kalwala	152
20	Kandrolu	734
21	Kela	26
22	Khangu	1522
23	Lower Tain	1771
24	Majaur	96
25	Mansa	85
26	Neru	481
27	Pugthala	18
28	Sagti	84
29	Sao	22
30	Sagwari	277
31	Samal	18
32	Shool	141
33	Singra	186
34	Siul	8
35	Taun	370
36	Tikri	16
37	Upper Tain	992
	CHAURAH TEHSIL—TIKRI RANGE	
1	Baijund	56
2	Banota	22
3	Bassued	367
4	Carphari	20
5	Chamar Chuna	268
6	Chhatri	1056
7	Dehra	13
8	Dhand	398
9	Duari	474
10	Grunji	98
11	Jamu Kalwali	1122
12	Jured	1603
13	Kansar Gundai	385
14	Khajriala	81
15	Lindibe	212
16	Mandibe	280
17	Rupani	426
18	Seri	114
19	Sikri	1024
20	Sloh	334
21	Sundri	446
22	Topi	812
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL	
1	Ajog	356
2	Bara Bambal	1419
3	Braknei	1246
4	Chakmanda	450
5	Chalkot	1824
6	Chatwani	578
7	Chhaned	1162
8	Chhao	866
9	Chhota Bambal	1365
10	Dared	510
11	Dhandal	478
12	Kaban	394
13	Kagal	1135
14	Kain	345
15	Kalato	1167
16	Kanun	204
17	Kaslun	986
18	Koni (Moji)	550
19	Krakun	139
20	Kulal	625
21	Kurial	265
22	Luj	666
23	Nildhar	400
24	Pangu	1071

TABLE 17·10—LIST OF RESERVED FORESTS—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Forest	Area in Acres
1	2	3
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL—*concld.*	
25	Pilu	182
26	Pontu	488
27	Rangi	789
28	Ratoli	309
29	Rei	414
30	Riodhan	392
31	Rumas	361
32	Sagalwas	505
33	Saichu	483
34	Salkot	855
35	Salpat	602
36	Shaor	477
37	Shaoruni	647
38	Shutal	371
39	Sidh-ka-Dehra	352
40	Sunnali	130
41	Tandah	463
42	Thandal	420
43	Urnu	184
	CHAMBA TEHSIL—Lower Chamba Range	
1	Banjal	315
2	Gharosan	1277
3	Guari	437
4	Junli	275
5	Punjungla	261
6	Supeka	576
7	Thalli	514
8	Bhandar Bani	432
	CHAMBA TEHSIL—Upper Chamba Range	
1	Bragun	255
2	Guara	326
3	Kalandra	31
4	Khanetra	199
5	Khikal	226
6	Lower Almi	123
7	Lower Dager	401
8	Upper Almi	180
9	Upper Dager	251
10	Sambra	467
11	Ure	485
12	Garjar	228
13	Chitrari	32
14	Naini	20
15	Trauni	59
16	Sakral	32
17	Gonu	13
18	Bre	1,741
19	Biliani	1,008
20	Kundli	407
21	Kalwara	642
22	Sana	357
23	Padri	706
24	Bohar	1,137
25	Chirindi	991
26	Rambho	618
27	Loha	31
28	Phatnu	342
29	Lanot	380
30	Motru	136
1	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL	
1	Bakloh	304
2	Banikhet	236
3	Bela	186
4	Dadra	80
5	Kainthli	981
6	Kalatop	2588
7	Surkhigali	321
	BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—Brahmaur Range	
1	Balgar Harsar	17
2	Behanu	58
3	Brangala	530
4	Chobia	24
5	Draul	284
6	Khund	540
7	Moru	365
8	Kugti	2873
9	Lahl	64
10	Mahaun Harsar	654
11	Preh	235
12	Rajaur	377
13	Satli	28
14	Siunr	269
15	Thala	34
16	Thanala	445
17	Digola	1,170
18	Dadun	190
19	Sua	149
20	Kated	89
	BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—Tehta Range	
1	Agrali	635
2	Alidrun	494
3	Andarlagraon	132
4	Barnot Barwali	384
5	Chulan	264
6	Churimol	690
7	Gwari	23
8	Deol	59
9	Deosar	202
10	Drub	24
11	Galaod	1035
12	Gandhir	446
13	Hillang	980
14	Hippim Marot	248
15	Karrir Central	147
	Karir Lower	136
	Karir Upper	121
16	Kilarani	695
17	Majharan	9
18	Maltaun	67
19	Mandoru	202
20	Nwai	240
21	Pandban	353
22	Paninali	297
23	Rakhani Chobu	573
24	Paksnu	1674
25	Rupigahr Nagbani	178
26	Salakra	101
27	Sutkar	292
28	Swain	302
29	Siya	153

Source—Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

SERIES 18—TEMPLES, FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

TABLE 18·1—LIST OF FAMOUS TEMPLES OR PLACES OF RELIGIOUS IMPORTANCE (ANCIENT MONUMENTS) IN CHAMBA DISTRICT

Serial No.	Village with code (c) and hadbast (H) number(s)	Approximate distance from nearest motor-road	Name of monument	Community to whom the momument is sacred or important
1	2	3	4	5
	CHAURAH TEHSIL			
1	Devi Kothi (C 383 H 383)	Miles 6/7	Chamunda Devi Temple	Hindu
2	Bhalai (C 123 H 42)	1	Chamunda Devi Temple	Hindu
	PANGI SUB-TEHSIL			
1	Mindal (C 87 H 87)	63	Mindal Basan Devi Temple	Hindu
2	Trilok Nath (C 216 H 216)	67	Trilok Nath Temple	Budhists
3	Udaipur (C 160 H 160)	,,	Markula Devi Temple	Hindu
4	Malet-Kilar (C 33 H 33)	68	Det Nag temple	Hindu
	CHAMBA TEHSIL			
1	Chamba Town	On the Motor-road	(*i*) Shri Lakshmi Narain Temple	Hindu
			(*ii*) Shri Banshi Gopal temple	Hindu
			(*iii*) Shri Hari Rai temple	Hindu
			(*iv*) Shri Sita Ram temple	Hindu
			(*v*) Shri Chamunda Devi temple	Hindu
			(*vi*) Chander Gupta temple	Hindu
			(*vii*) Shri Radha Krishna Temple	Hindu
			(*viii*) Shri Gorishankar temple	Hindu
			(*ix*) Shri Trimukh Linga temple	Hindu
			(*x*) Shri Bawa Chand Shri temple	Hindu
2	Chitrari (C 295 H 117)	4	Shakti Devi temple	Hindu
3	Saho-Padhar (C 221 H 229)	On the Motor road	Chander Shekhar temple	Hindu
	BHATTIYAT TEHSIL			
1	Samot (C 276 H 276)	On the Motor road	Devi temple	Hindu
2	Lodhar Garh (C 329 H 329)	½	Lodhar Garh	Hindu
3	Kiyar (C 272 H 272)	4	Jagat Garh	Hindu
4	Raipur Khas (C 245 H 245)	3	Thakur Jog Dhain temple	Hindu
5	Taragarh (C 153 H 153)	3	Tara Wasni temple	Hindu
6	Kuther (C 213 H 213)	½	Jawalpa Devi temple	Hindu
7	Ser (C 81 H 81)	1	Jawalpa Devi temple	Hindu
8	Phagola (C 166 H 166)	8	Jawala Mukhi temple	Hindu
9	Sakrera (C 114 H 114)	2	Nag Devta temple	Hindu
	BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL			
1	Brahmaur (C 55 H 97)	20	(*i*) Mani Mahesh temple	Hindu
			(*ii*) Narsing temple	Hindu
			(*iii*) Lakshna Devi temple	Hindu
			(*iv*) Ganesh temple	Hindu
2	Bhandal Valley	50	Manimahesh Lake (Image of Shiva)	All

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Village or town with and hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 CHAURAH TEHSIL					Days	
Throughout the tehsil	..	Lohri festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Through out the tehsil	..	Maghi festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Tisa (H 411)	On the motor road	Republic Day	January	All	1	200
Throughout the tehsil	..	Shivratri festival	February/March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Holi festival	March	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Navratras	April	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami	April	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Ram-Naumi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Baisakhi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Tisa (H 411)	On the motor road	Himachal Day	April	All	1	200
Jasaurgarh (H 509)	1 Mile	Vishwatai fair	April	Hindus	1	600
Saluan (H 98)	8 miles	Shitla Devi fair	April	Hindus	1	200
Dehra (H 485)	15 miles	Dehra Jatar	April	Hindus	2	400/500
Trer (H 60)	8 miles	Trer Jatar fair	April	Hindus	1	2,000
Shaini (H 271)	12 miles	Shakti Devi fair	April	Hindus	1	200
Khandwara (H 270)	10 miles	Khandwara Jatar	April	Hindus	2	200
Gulel (H 199)	10 miles	Harnetar Jatar	April	Hindus	1	300/400
Ligga (H 69)	3 miles	Ligga Jatar	April	Hindus	3	200
Bhatsar (H 318)	25 miles	Bhatsar Jatar	April	Hindus	1	1,500/2,000
Bhauras (H 347)	28 miles	Bhauras Jatar	April	Hindus	1	1,000
Bunderi (H 352)	30 miles	Bhunderi Jatar	April	Hindus	1	1,000
Mansa (H 359)	3 miles	Mansa Jatar	April	Hindus	2	400
Rundal (H 443)	2 miles	Rundal Jatar	April	Hindus	1	300/350
Dhero (H 521)	2 miles	Dhero Jatar	April	Hindus	1	150
Charauri (H 529)	6 miles	Charauri Jatar	April	Hindus	1	300
Saili (H 229)	½ mile	Saili Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Bhatyund (H 233)	½ mile	Bhatyund Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Koteri (Salooni) (H 232)	On the motor road	Salooni Jatar	May	Hindus	1	3,000
Shalla (H 212)	½ mile	Shalla Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Biana (H 234)	On the motor road	Biana Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Dhar (H 236)	On the motor road	Dhar Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Shinga (H 237)	On the motor road	Shinga Jatar	May	Hindus	1	2,000
Jundhabal (H 207)	2 miles	Deoli Jatar	May	Hindus	1	600
Kasbati Bhunjraru (H 410)	12 miles	Bhumgram Chinj	June	All	1	1,500
Bunbad (H 8)	20 miles	Bunbad Chhinj	June	All	2	700/800
Saroga (H 173)	On the motor road	Saroga Chhinj	July	All	1	6,000
Thalli (H 442)	1 mile	Lakhdata chhinj	June	All	1	200
Garh (H 377)	6 miles	Bair Jatar	July	Hindus	3	1,500

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. CHAURAH TEHSIL—*contd.*						
Drabbar (H 528)	6 miles	Drabbar Chhinj	July	All	1	600
Shantewa (H 444)	10 miles	Lakhdata fair	July	Hindus	1	300
Banaota (H 452)	12 miles	Tikrichhing	July	All	1	2,000/3,000
Drabila (H 30)	14 miles	Drabila Chhing	July	All	1	300/500
Throughout the tehsil	..	Patroru festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Rakhri festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Tisa (H 411)	On the motor road	Independence day	August	All	1	200
Throughout the tehsil	..	Janam-Ashtami festival	August	Hindus	1	500
Devi Kothi (H 383)	6 miles	Janam-Ashtami fair	August	Hindus	3	1,500/2,000
Lahra (H 267)	7 miles	Lahra Chhinj	August	All	1	2,000
Salla R.F. (H 89)	4 miles	Salla Chinj	August	All	1	100
Gal (G 83)	4 miles	Gal Chhinj	August	All	1	600/700
Sungani (H 235)	½ miles	Sungani Chhinj	August	All	1	400
Goari (H 370)	4 miles	Goari Jatar	August	Hindus	1	500
Brangal (H 38)	On the motor road	Brangal Chhinj	August/September	All	1	500
Thalli (H 442)	1 mile	Shakti Devi fair	August/ September	Hindus	1	400
Sai Kothi (H 334)	28 miles	Sai Kothi Jatar	August/ September	Hindus	1	1,000
Tisa (H 411)	On the motor road	Tisagarh Jatar	August/ September	Hindus	4	700/800
Pukhri (H 73)	2 miles	Pukhri Chhinj	August/ September	All	1	200
Bhalai (H 42)	On the motor road	Bholai Chhinj	August/ September	All	2	500
Talori Sundla (H 70)	On the motor road	Sundla Chhinj	August/ September	All	1	500
Throughout the tehsil	..	Sair Festival	September	Hindus	1	..
Kundi (H 211)	5 miles	Dehri Ghat Jatar	September	Hindus	4	3,000/4,000
Ladua (H 92)	5 miles	Ladua Chhinj	September	All	1	800
Kutehr (H 203)	4 miles	Mendhol fair	September	Hindus	1	3,000/4,000
Jhaja Kothi (H 319)	24 miles	Jhaja Jatar	September	Hindus	1	5,000/6,000
Tikri Khas (H 458)	2 miles	Nilsara fair	September	Hindus	2	1,000/2,000
Jhakla (H 488)	11 miles	Jhakla Chhinj	September	All	1	400
Throughout the tehsil	..	Navratras	September	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	September/ October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Dushehra festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Dewali festival	October/ November	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul fiter	Any month festival	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul Zuha	Any month festrival	Muslims	1	..

TABLE 18·2 -LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Days	
2—PANGI SUB-TEHSIL						
Throughout the Sub tehsil	..	Baar festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Iwaan festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Malet-Kilar (H 33)	52 miles	Republic day	January	All	1	150/200
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Punahie festival	January/ February	Hindus	1	..
Shun (H 56)	72 miles	(Chuari Devi) Jatar	February	Hindus	1	200
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Sheel festival	February/ March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Pareed festival	February/ March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Shivratri festival	February/ March	Hindus	1	..
Dharwas (H 11)	56 miles	Iwaan Jatar	February/ March	Hindus	3	500/600
Margaraon (H 164)	73 miles	Dhar fair	March	Hindus	1	300/500
Tuan (H 61)	79 miles	Tuan Jatar fair	March	Hindus	1	100
Luj Tiun (H 7)	55 miles	Unoni fair	March/April	Hindus	3	300
Sural-Bhatauri (H 16)	62 miles	Unoni fair	March/April	Hindus	3	200/250
Kowas (H 24)	56 miles	Unoni fair	March/April	Hindus	3	300
Kothi-Karuni (H 38)	58 miles	Unoni fair	March/April	Hindus	3	200/300
Kothi-Karuni (H 38)	58 miles	Sainch fair	March/April	Hindus	1	400/500
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Lishoo (Baisakhi) festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Malet Kilar (H 33)	52 miles	Himachal day	April	All	1	150/200
Hundan (H 18)	59 miles	Hundan fair	June	Hindus	2	200/300
Trilok Nath (H 216)	76 miles	Trilok Nath fair	July	Hindus—Budhists	2	900/1000
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Janam Ashtami festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Malet Kilar (H 33)	52 miles	Independence day celebration	August	All	1	150
Kuthal (H 48)	64 miles	Kuthal Jatar	September	Hindus	1	200
Ghishal (H 49)	66 miles	Ghishal Jatar	September	Hindus	1	100
Hilaur (H 50)	67 miles	Hilaur Jatar	September	Hindus	1	300
Sale (H 54)	69 miles	Nag-Ki-Jatar fair	September	Hindus	1	200/300
Chasag (H 66)	77 miles	Chasag Jatar	September	Hindus	1	100
Dhanale (H 75)	70 miles	Dhanale Jatar	September	Hindus	1	100
Purthi (H 82)	74 miles	Purthi Jatar	September	Hindus	1	300
Mindal (H 87)	63 miles	Mindal Jatar	August/ September	Hindus	1	1000
Kishori (H 215)	66 miles	Mukhi Jatar	September	Hindus	2	300
Pontu (H 30)	53 miles	Sarjaat fair	September/ October	Hindus	1	500
Kupha (H 23)	55 miles	Phool Jatar fair	October	Hindus	4	1,000
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Uttrain festival	December/ January	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Chaijgi festival	December/ January	Hindus	1	..

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3—CHAMBA TEHSIL					Days	
Throughout the tehsil	..	Lohri festival	January	Hindus	1 night	..
Throughout the tehsil	On the road	Maghi festival	January	Hindus	1 Day	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Republic day	January	All	1	300
Throughout the tehsil	..	Basant Panchmi festival	January/ February	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Shivratri festival	February/ Maach	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Holi festival	March	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the teshil	..	Navratras	April	Hindus	9	..
Chamba	..	Durga Ashtami festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Ram Naumi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Baisakhi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Himachal day	April	All	1	250
Chamba	On the motor road	Sui fair	April	Hindus	15	2,000
Chamba	On the motor road	Champavati Yatra	April	Hindus	1	500
Bujja (H 182)	1 mile	Bujja Jatar	April	Hindus	1	400
Seri (H 154)	4 miles	Seri Jatar	April	Hindus	1	400
Padhar (H 229)	On the motor road	Saha Jatar	April	Hindus	2	2,000
Chamba	On the motor road	Chamunda Jatar	April	Hindus	1	3,000
Kundi (H 86)	1½ miles	Kundi Jatar	April	Hindus	2	1,500
Mehla (H 64)	½ mile	Mehla Jatar	May	Hindus	2	2,500/5,000
Khajiar (H 31)	8 miles	Kahjiar Jatar	June	Hindus	1	2,500
Gwar (H 200)	4 miles	Gwar Jatar	June	Hindus	1	400
Muhal (H 300)	On the motor road	Mehal Chhinj	June	All	1	500
Sira (H 277)	4 miles	Sira Jatar	June	Hindus	1	400/500
Gehra (H 104)	On the motor road	Nag fair	July	Hindus	1	200
Nahuin (H 275)	2 miles	Nahuin Jatar	July	Hindus	1	800/900
Nandrela (H 276)	4 miles	Nandrela Jatar	July	Hindus	1	700/800
Jiyoti (H 152)	6 miles	Jiyoti Jatar	July	Hindus	1	600
Ghar Garaon (H 240)	3 miles	Ghurdhar fair	July	Hindus	1	500/600
Palhun (H 239)	2 miles	Kargan fair	July	Hindus	1	400/500
Chamba tehsil	On the motor road	Nag Panchmi, festival	July/August	Hindus	1	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Minjar fair	August	Hindus	10	25,000
Pranohin (H 298)	On the motor road	Marh Koti Chhinj	August	All	1	600

TABLE 18·2 -LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. CHAMBA TEHSIL—*concld.*					Days	
Sarol (H 282)	On the motor road	Sarol Chhinj	August	All	1	500
Throughout the tehsil	..	Patroru festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Rakhri festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Independence day	August	All	1	300
Mehla (H 64)	½ mile	Mehla Chhinj	August	All	1	400
Throughout the tehsil	..	Janam Ashtami festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Chandni (H 301)	On the motor road	Chandni Chhinj	August	Hindus	1	500
Kiunr (H 109)	8 miles	Kiunr Jatar	August	Hindus	4	600/700
Khajiar (H 31)	8 miles	Khajiar Jatar	August	Hindus	2	600/700
Rundega (H 173)	6 miles	Malunda Jatar	August/ September	Hindus	1	2,000
Rajpura (H 284)	..	Rajpura Chhinj	August	All	1	800
Chitrari (H 117)	3 miles	Shiv Shakti fair or Chitrari Jatar	August/ September	Hindus	3	4,000
Rajnagar (H 287)	3 miles	Rajnagar Chhinj	September	Hindus	1	500/600
Kian (H 286)	On the motor road	Kian Chhinj	September	All	1	400/500
Baror (H 234)	On the motor road	Baror Chhinj	September	All	1	600/700
Pukhri (H 290)	Do.	Purkhi Chhinj	September	All	1	1,000
Naghun (H 2)	1 mile	Nag-ka-Mela	September	Hindus	1	600
Mugla (H 175)	2 miles	Mugla Jatar	September	Hindus	1	500
Padhar (H 229)	On the motor road	Nahon fair	September	Hindus	1	900/1,000
Udaipur (H 16)	On the motor road	U laipur Chhinj	September	All	1	2,500
Bari (H 138)	2 miles	Trolochan fair	September	Hindus	1	2,000
Dulara (H 158)	3 miles	Jagra fair	September	Hindus	1	1,000
Gudda (H 167)	On the motor road	Hiram Devi—Jammu Nag fair	September	Hindus	1	300/400
Gagal (H 164)	3 miles	Bhagwati Baggei Devi fair	September	Hindus	1	1,000
Sultanpur (H 18)	On the motor road	Sultanpur Chhinj	September	All	1	3,000
Throughout the tehsil	..	Sair festival	September	Hindus	1	..
Chamba Town	On the motor road	Ratha Rathani fair	September	Hindus	1	2,000
Throughout the tehsil	..	Navratras	September	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	September/ October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Dussehra festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Mal Purnima festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Diwali festival	October/ November	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Bhai Duj festival	October/ November	Hindus	1	..
Chamba	On the motor road	Guru Govind Singh's Birthday	December/ January	Sikhs	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul fiter festival	Any month (Ramzam)	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul Zuha festival	Do.	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Id Milad ul Nabi festival	Any month	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Muharram festival	Any month (Muharram)	Muslims	1	..

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4—BHATTIYAT TEHSIL					Days	
Throughout the tehsil	..	Lohri festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Maghi festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Chuàri Khas	On the motor road	Republic day	January	All	1	200
Throughout the tehsil	..	Basant Panchmi festival.	January/ February	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Shivratri festival	February/ March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Holi festival	March	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Navratras	April	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	April	Hindus Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Ram Naumi festival	April		1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Baisakhi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Chuari Khas (H 220)	On the motor road	Himachal Day	April	All	1	200
Kutehr (H 213)	1 Mile	Nag Madhor Jatar	April	Hindus	4	200/300
Chuari Khas (H 220)	On the motor road	Chuari Chhinj	April	Hindus	1	300/400
Sihunta (H 300)	On the motor road	Chamunda Devi fair	April	Hindus	1	300/400
Duppar (H 292)	3 miles	Duppar Jatar	April	Hindus	1	1,000
Bani Khet (C 98 H 98)	On the motor road	Baisakhi fair	April	Hindus	1	800/900
Throughout the tehsil	..	Nirjala Ekadashi festival	June	Hindus	1	..
Kudda (H 85)	7 miles	Kudda Chhinj	June	All	1	200
Sihunta (H 300)	On the motor road	Sihunta Chinj	June	Hindus	1	700/800
Phagala (H 166)	8 miles	Maradi fair	June	Hindus	3	250/300
Samot (H 276)	On the motor road	Samot-Chhinj	June	All	1	200/300
Banikhet (H 98)	On the motor road	Nag fair	June	Hindus	2	1,500
Beral (H 137)	1 mile	Lakh Data's Chhinj	June	All	1	250
Naini Khad (H 135)	On the motor road	Naini Khad Chhinj	June	All	1	600
Sakrera (H 114)	2 miles	Sakrera Jatra	June	Hindus	1	100/200
Mamla (H 163)	2 Furlongs	Kali fair	June	Hindus	1	400/500
Kari Kothi (H 190)	8 miles	Kari Kothi Chhinj	June	All	1	150/200
Hobar (H 177)	4 miles	Hobar Chhinj	June	All	1	4,000
Banet (H 208)	2 miles	Banet Chhinj	June	All	1	150/200
Khanor (H 269)	2 Furlongs	Khanor Chhinj	June	All	1	400/500
Manuta (H 265)	2½ miles	Manuta fair	June	Hindus	1	300/400
Gadhasan (H 228)	1½ miles	Ghatasani Matafair	June	Hindus	1	500
Kakira Khas (H 161)	On the motor road	Bharari Devi fair	June	Hindus	2	1500
Chuari Khas (H 220)	On the motor road	Chuari Chhinj	June	All	1	400/500
Kakira khas (H 161)	On the motor road	Polni Chhinj	June	All	1	2000
Lunoh (H 217)	2 miles	Lunoh Chhinj	June	All	1	300/400

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—contd.

Village or town with hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—*concld.*					Days	
Agahr (H 215)	1 mile	Agahr Chhinj	June	All	1	500/600
Throughout the tehsil	..	Nag Panchmi festival	July/August	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Patroru festival	August	Hindus	1	.
Throughout the tehsil	..	Rakhri festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Chuari-Khas (H 220)	On the motor road	Independence day	August	All	1	200
Throughout the tehsil	..	Janam-Ashtami festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Panjla (H 268)	On the motor road	Kunjar Mahadev fair	August	Hindus	1	1,000/1,200
Dadra (H 84)	½ mile	Kumharkr Chhinj	August	All	2	1,000
Dhamgaraon (H 192)	12 miles	Dhamgaram Chhinj	August	All	1	100/200
Rauni (H 139)	On the motor road	Rauni Chhinj	August	All	1	100/200
Kehlu (H 121)	1 mile	Kehlu Chhinj	August	All	1	250
Chatryara (H 113)	3 miles	Chatryara Chhinj	August	All	1	400/500
Hatli (H 345)	½ mile	Gugga fair	August	Hindus	1	500
Bathri (H 82)	On the motor road	Guriara-Chhinj	September	All	2	700
Kutehr (H 213)	1 mile	Nagmadhan yatras	September	Hindus	8	1,500
Throughout the tehsil	..	Sair festival	September	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Navratras	September	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Dussehra festival	October	Hindus	1	.
Kakira Karba (H 161)	1 Furlong	Dussehra Kal Ratri festival	October	Gorkhas	10	4 000
Throughout the tehsil	..	Mal Purnima festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Diwali festival	October/ November	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Bhai-Duj festival	October/ November	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul Fiter festival	Any month (Ramjan)	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idul Zuha festival	Any month	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Idmilad ul Nabi festival	Any month	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the tehsil	..	Muharram festival	Any month (Muharram)	Muslims	1	..

TABLE 18·2—LIST OF IMPORTANT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—concld.

Village or town hadbast (H) numbers	Approximate distance from nearest motor 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 attendance during fair or festival
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL					Days	
Throughout the Sub tehsil	..	Lohri festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Maghi festival	January	Hindus	1	..
Brahmaur (H 97)	20 miles	Republic day	January	All	1	150/200
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Basant Panchmi festival	January/ February	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Shivratri festival	February/ March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Holi festival	March	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Dholra festival	March	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Navratras	April	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Ram Naumi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Baisakhi festival	April	Hindus	1	..
Brahmaur (H 97)	20 miles	Himachal day	April	All	1	150/200
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Nag Panchami festival	July/August	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Patroru festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Brahmaur (H 97)	20 miles	Independence day	August	All	1	150/200
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Rakhri festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Janam Ashtami festival	August	Hindus	1	..
Sirot (H 33)	28 miles	Sirot Jatras	August	Hindus	1	200
Bargaraon (H 40)	26 miles	Bargaraon Jatar	August	Hindus	1	300
Garehr (H 48)	22 miles	Gurehr Jatar	August	Hindus	1	200
Brahmaur (H 97)	20 miles	Brahmaur yatras	August	Hindus	6	5,000
Panjsei (H 98)	21 miles	Panjsei yatras	August	Hindus	1	300
Jagat (H 4)	14 miles	Jagat fair	August	Hindus	1	400/500
Kuthar (H 41)	29 miles	Nag yatras	August	Hindus	1	500/600
Dhar Heg (H 86)	42 miles	Mani-Mahesh fair	August	Hindus	1	2,000/3,000
Ulans (H 126)	14 miles	Ulans yatras	September	Hindus	1	400/500
Jikli Kugti (H 75)	42 miles	Jikli Kugti yatras	September	Hindus	1	800
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Sair festival	September	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Navratras	September/ October	Hindus	9	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Durga Ashtami festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Dussehra festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Mal-Purnima festival	October	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Diwali festival	October/ November	Hindus	2	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Bhai Duj festival	November	Hindus	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Idul fiter festival	Any month Ramjan	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Idul Zuha festival	Any month (zil Hijja)	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Idmailad ul Nabi festival	Any month	Muslims	1	..
Throughout the Sub-tehsil	..	Muharram festival	Any month (Muharram)	Muslims	1	..

SERIES 19—MISCELLANEOUS

TABLE 19·1—NUMBER OF EX-SERVICEMEN IN THE DISTRICT AND RELIEF PROVIDED TO THEM BY THE OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

Year	Number of Ex-Servicemen	Relief provided by the District Soldier's Board Rs.	Relief provided by the Government
1	2	3	4
1951	4,059	..	..
1952	4,145	3,902	..
1953	4,231	4,224	..
1954	4,317	4,380	..
1955	4,403	4,010	..
1956	4,489	4,130	..
1957	4,575	4,139	..
1958	4,661	4,039	..
1959	4,747	5,130	..
1960	4,859	5,365	Rs. 7,000 as interest free loan out of Himachal Pradesh Post War Services Reconstruction Fund

Source—Under Secretary (G. A. D.) to Himachal Pradesh Administration.

TABLE 19·2—LOK SAHAYAK SENA CAMPS HELD

Year	Lok Sahayak Seva Camps held		Number of persons trained
	Place	Date	
1	2	3	4
1956	Chamba	20-5-56 to 18-6-56	446
1958	Banikhet, Tehsil Bhattiyat	3-59 to 30-3-59	261
1959	Sihunta, Tehsil Bhattiyat	25-5-59 to 25-6-59	432

Source—Headquarters Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Indep. Sub-Area, Ambala Cantt.

TABLE 19·3—CONSUMPTION OF COUNTRY SPIRIT, OPIUM AND FOREIGN LIQUOR FROM 1951-52 TO 1960-61.

Year	Country Spirit	Opium		Imported Spirits & Wines	Indian made Spirit	Total	Imported Beer	Indian made beer	Total
	L. P. *Gallons*	Mds.	Seers	L.P. *Gallons*	L.P. *Gallons*	L. P. *Gallons*	B. *Gallons*	B. *Gallons*	B. *Gallons*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-52	3,850·0	1	20	3·64	14·78	18·42	..	26·00	26·00
1952-53	3,870·0	1	14	12·75	14·50	27·25	2·0	60·00	62·00
1953-54	5,039·0	1	9	35·00	13·50	48·50	100·00	66·00	166·00
1954-55	4,973·6	1	4	18·66	22·83	41·49	64·00	137·66	201·66
1955-56	4,768·6	1	0	12·66	8·47	21·13	..	136·00	136·00
1956-57	4,956·4	0	30	30·96	246·90	277·86	126·21	177·15	303·36
1957-58	4,048·4	0	20	16·84	558·25	575·09	82·56	218·05	300·61
1958-59	4,463·6	0	10	17·79	291·24	309·03	6·00	433·34	449·34
1959-60	4,920·0	0	3	7·65	264·71	272·36	..	440·79	440·79
1960-61	4,702·4	0	2·5	7·30	491·34	498·65	..	662·67	662·67

Source—Excise and Taxation Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE 19·4—LIST OF RURAL CRAFTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PRODUCTION

Serial No.	Name of craft	No. of villages	Number of persons employed in production		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. *Tisa Block*				
1	Basket work	20	60	60	..
2	Bee-keeping	640	2,150	1,080	1,070
3	Blacksmithy	70	72	72	..
4	Carpentry	80	132	132	..
5	Goldsmithy	26	31	31	..
6	Leather-work	20	110	90	20
7	Oil Ghanis	80	88	80	8
8	Pottery	8	90	70	20
9	Tailoring	90	105	70	35
10	Tanning	20	68	68	..
11	Weaving	600	1,160	1,100	60
	2. *Salooni Block*				
1	Basket work	13	89	62	27
2	Blacksmithy	16	32	32	..
3	Carpentry	39	60	60	..
4	Foot-wear	41	124	124	..
5	Goldsmithy	15	22	22	..
6	Pottery	12	54	36	18
7	Weaving	79	237	237	..
	3. *Pangi Block*				
1	Jozi	Approximately 5,000 men and women including young boys and girls practice these occupations during leisure hours especially in winter season when there are no agricultural activities.			
2	Ordinary Chadder				
3	Pangwali Chadder				
4	Patti				
5	Pullas				
6	Ropes				
7	Thobi				
8	Women caps				
9	Bholck				
	4. *Chamba Block*				
1	Basketry	15	35	35	..
2	Goldsmithy	2	3	3	..
3	Leather foot-wear	25	140	140	..
4	Pottery	14	30	30	..
5	Silversmithy	2	3	3	..
6	Weaving	140	250	250	..
	5. *Bhattiyat Block*				
1	Agricultural implements	56	183	183	..
2	Basketry	26	152	111	41
3	Cloth painting	2	10	6	4
4	Leaf umbrellas and *Pohrus*	10	42	34	8
5	Pottery	13	90	68	22
6	Silversmithy	12	19	19	..
7	Smoking pipes and *Hukkas*	4	5	5	..
8	Typical locks	1	1	1	..
9	Woollen products and carpets	44	100	82	18
	6. *Brahmaur Block*				
1	Blacksmithy	13	18	18	..
2	Carpentry	26	50	50	..
3	Leather-work	1	4	4	..
4	Tailoring	12	37	37	..
5	Weaving	98	1,094	739	355

Source:—Extension Officer (Industries) Chamba District.

TABLE 19·5—TOWNS/VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED UPTO THE END OF MARCH 1961.

Sl. No.	Name of village/town, with hadbast number		Name of tehsil
1	2		3
1	Aini	222	Chaurah
2	Chhudra	67	
3	Dhar	236	
4	Dob Dikriund	413	
5	Kasbati Bhunjraru	410	
6	Kasbati Tisa	412	
7	Koteri	232	
8	Saroga	173	
9	Shakar	416	
10	Sunu	166	
11	Talori	70	
12	Tisa	411	
13	Chamba Town	..	Chamba
14	Dular	295	
15	Haripura	283	
16	Jangal Khajiar	29	
17	Khajiar	31	
18	Kian	286	
19	Mangla	49	
20	Mugla	175	
21	Muhal	300	
22	Ohli	50	
23	Pranohin	296	
24	Pukhri	290	
25	Rajnagar Khas	287	
26	Rajpura	284	
27	Rakh	159	
28	Rinda	22	
29	Rupan	288	
30	Sanch	20	
31	Sarol	282	
32	Saru	15	
33	Sultan Pur	18	
34	Udaipur Khas	16	
35	Adhwar	274	Bhattiyat
36	Agahr	215	
37	Banikhet	98	
38	Basolda	321	
39	Bathri	82	
40	Beral	137	
41	Bharari	273	
42	Bhatoli	162	
43	Bhatoli	80	
44	Bholga	218	
45	Chakra	60	
46	Chatŕyara	113	
47	Chauntlu	271	
48	Chuari Khas	220	Bhattiyat—*concld.*
49	Dadra	84	
50	Darota	88	
51	Dramnala	327	
52	Dukhar	275	
53	Duppar	292	
54	Frotka	86	
55	Gadhasan	228	
56	Garnta	293	
57	Goli	68	
58	Guniala	77	
59	Hatli	345	
60	Hobar	177	
61	Jambal Morhu	178	
62	Jangal Surkhi Gala	95	
63	Januhi	214	
64	Jasur	277	
65	Jatrun	219	
66	Kakira Bhaikar	160	
67	Kakira Kasba	161	
68	Kamla	294	
69	Kaphla	83	
70	Kathet	237	
71	Khanor	269	
72	Kutehr	213	
73	Lodhar Garh	329	
74	Lunoh	217	
75	Mamla	163	
76	Marhetra	314	
77	Mel	5	
78	Matola	72	
79	Motla	316	
80	Nagali	48	
81	Naini Khad	135	
82	Panjla	268	
83	Parchor	231	
84	Pukhar	97	
85	Ruliani	87	
86	Samot	276	
87	Sarna	223	
88	Ser	81	
89	Sherpur	61	
90	Sihunta	300	
91	Surpara	278	
92	Tikri Khas	279	
93	Trimath	216	
94	Tundi Khas	270	

Source—Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh.

PART IV

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

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EXPLANATORY NOTE TO VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

The Directory renders an account of each village and town in the district. It gives the village/town location code number, name of each village/town, area in acres (according to the village papers), number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population and its break up by sex, population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, number of literate and educated persons of total population into workers and non-workers. The figures of workers split up by sex, are shown distributed according to industrial activity in nine categories.

2. In the village directory, the villages are presented tehsilwise. 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 north-west to south-east direction. In Alphabetical list of villages will be found before each tehsil village directory. It shows the code and hadbast number of each village. This will facilitate location of any village in the village directory.

3. A village having no population or forest villages have been shown with the words "uninhabited" against them.

4. Survey of India maps, previous Census Handbooks and many other official records have been taken into consideration to secure accurate coverage and to get the correct spellings of village names.

5. In Himachal Pradesh urban areas or towns are places which either have a Municipality or Small Town Committee or Notified Area Committee excepting in one case. Census figures for all these towns are presented town-wise after the village directory of the tehsil in which the town(s) is/are located.

6. The census figures have been extracted directly from Census schedules. The figures presented in the directory, when added up tally with the tehsil and district Census tables.

7. Information in symbols contained in column 2 of the Directory immediately after the village/town 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 village or town. There were more useful items of information which could not be presented in the directory for want of space. Only important symbols have been shown in the directory. Abbreviations and symbols are explained on the next page.

8. The area figures in column 3 have been obtained from the Director of Land Records.

9. In column 4 of the directory, the occupied houses include houses used as dwellings or partly as dwellings and partly for some other purposes, e.g., shop-cum-dwellings etc.

10. Columns 9 to 12 of the directory present, for the first time, villagewise population figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes obtaining in Himachal Pradesh are listed in the Appendix-III to the Explanatory note to Census tables.

11. For columns 13 and 14 a literate person is one who can with understanding read and write.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE DIRECTORY

The following abbreviations and symbols have been used:—

IN COLUMN HEADINGS

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 Construction

VII Working in Trade and Commerce

VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications

IX. Working in Other Services

IN COLUMN

P for Primary School

M for Middle School

H for High School

C for Higher Institutions including Colleges.

L for Library

W for Place of Worship

PM for place of ancient monuments

T for Technical Institutions

D for Dispensaries

RHC for Rural Health Centres

Hos for Hospitals

Phs for Public Health Centre

Mew for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

P for Post Offices

To for Telegraph Office

Rh for Rest houses

R for connected by Road (upto 5 miles distance approximately)

S for safe or protected water supply including pipes

Ei for Electricity in Industrial use

Ed for Electricity in domestic use

Where figures like 2P or 2H or 2C etc. occur they denote that village or town has two Primary schools or two High Schools or two Higher Institutions including Colleges etc.

TABLE 1·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

CHAURAH TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.	Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Ail	287	297	68	Chanan	510	539
2	Aini	162	222	69	Chandru	391	391
3	Airias	467	510	70	Chanpa	420	420
4	Airoi	176	74	71	Charauri	511	529
5	Alwas	365	365	72	Chhajaut	437	437
6	Andral.	143	62	73	Chanaru	111	27
7	Andresar	178	223	74	Chhatrel	86	96
8	Andwas	350	350	75	Chholi	342	342
9	Andwas	219	251	76	Chhota Jaura	17	135
10	Atoga	90	53	77	Chhudra	136	67
11	Aund	349	349	78	Chihi	198	240
12	Bachuni	171	76	79	Chil	221	275
13	Bagail	247	258	80	Chilha	225	282
14	Baggi	104	20	81	Choli	495	567
15	Baghai Garh	543	465	82	Chulera	168	78
16	Balwas	241	262	83	Chundi	204	277
17	Banaota	452	452	84	Dakala	208	245
18	Bandokhi	83	100	85	Daloh	258	202
19	Bandokhi	177	75	86	Dand	276	188
20	Banetu	101	28	87	Dand	372	372
21	Banjar	153	84	88	Dand	493	566
22	Banjwar	248	210	89	Dandi	85	97
23	Banni	159	214	90	Danga Makua	430	430
24	Baraila	313	313	91	Danuh	175	71
25	Barangal	115	35	92	Daonri	408	408
26	Bari	45	114	93	Darrbari	274	172
27	Barwari	251	209	94	Dehgran	317	317
28	Basa	105	21	95	Dehra	562	485
29	Basua	293	170	96	Dei Kund	69	11
30	Bhajotra	54	106	97	Deoga	163	220
31	Bhalai	123	42	98	Deola	535	504
32	Bhalog	68	10	99	Devi Kothi	383	383
33	Bhandar	182	224	100	Dhabbi	202	279
34	Bharaila	240	263	101	Dhala	214	266
35	Bharara	454	454	102	Dhanabal	151	87
36	Bharni	547	469	103	Dhand	473	520
37	Bharni Bhalka	28	132	104	Dhandori	496	565
38	Bharnu	281	291	105	Dhanel	81	99
39	Bharoga	277	189	106	Dhaneli	418	418
40	Bhatrund	459	459	107	Dhanetra	275	171
41	Bhatsar	318	318	108	Dhar	129	49
42	Bhatyund	187	233	109	Dhar	193	236
43	Bhauga	490	554	110	Dhar Banjaut	559	491
44	Bhauras	347	347	111	Dhar Bhangor	558	493
45	Bhero	72	103	112	Dhar Bharnu	280	292
46	Bhidroh	292	168	113	Dhar Bhujgali	304	305
47	Bhing	127	46	114	Dhar Chhamer	426	426
48	Bhinga	253	206	115	Dhar Chachul	309	307
49	Bhunraota	246	260	116	Dhar Chharota	457	457
50	Bhuraul	263	193	117	Dhar Dhamagan	427	427
51	Biala	449	449	118	Dhar Dughli	22	154
52	Biana	191	234	119	Dhar Gangul	19	148
53	Bihal	173	72	120	Dhar Gunyali	285	293
54	Bihali	89	54	121	Dhar Jwara	540	470
55	Bihun	223	281	122	Dhar Kalopar	312	312
56	Bilauta	131	50	123	Dhar Kansar	516	526
57	Billa	238	268	124	Dhar Kansar	532	501
58	Brahan	49	110	125	Dhar Kussan	538	462
59	Brangal	124	38	126	Dhar Makkar	311	311
60	Buin	409	409	127	Dhar Mansa	358	358
61	Bunderi	352	352	128	Dhar Marhoth I	41	123
62	Bunhad	66	8	129	Dhar Marhoth II	36	124
63	Chachoga	544	466	130	Dhar Maulgot	428	428
64	Chachul	308	309	131	Dhar Mehilwar	343	343
65	Chakhotar	265	192	132	Dhar Milgu	568	474
66	Chalong	371	371	133	Dhar Nagni	435	435
67	Chamoh	107	25	134	Dhar Naloh	542	464

TABLE 1·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.
CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
135	Dhar Niloh	436	436
136	Dhar Padhargoth	530	499
137	Dhar Paraha	541	463
138	Dhar Pukhar	513	523
139	Dhar Pukhri	525	532
140	Dhar Rundota	526	498
141	Dhar Sau	303	306
142	Dhar Sensar Patta	548	472
143	Dhar Sharwani	290	300
144	Dhar Shuru	569	480
145	Dhar Singra	363	363
146	Dhar Sontith	24	159
147	Dhar Supacholu	5	141
148	Dhar Syahbehi	8	145
149	Dhar Teru	278	299
150	Dhar Theka	434	434
151	Dhar Trakund	539	471
152	Dhar Tundara	536	460
153	Dhero	472	521
154	Dhor	150	82
155	Dhutta	261	197
156	Digori	299	163
157	Doli Dikriund	413	413
158	D.P.F. Banotu	523	533
159	D.P.F. Bhadruni	475	519
160	D.P.F. Bhalun	509	541
161	D.P.F. Chandraul	282	290
162	D.P.F. Chanjla	481	553
163	D.P.F. Chholi	341	341
164	D.P.F. Chil	224	273
165	D.P.F. Daonri	406	406
166	D.P.F. Gadiog	464	508
167	D.P.F. Galen	130	48
168	D.P.F. Gutkar	478	551
169	D.P.F. Gwar	482	549
170	D.P.F. Hala	230	285
171	D.P.F. Jala	534	503
172	D.P.F. Jano	486	542
173	D.P.F. Jawala	229	286
174	D.P.F. Jhola	203	276
175	D.P.F. Jured	566	478
176	D.P.F. Kalor	521	535
177	D.P.F. Kalunj	484	547
178	D.P.F. Khaira	522	534
179	D.P.F. Khajrala	289	302
180	D.P.F. Khangu	233	289
181	D.P.F. Kherna	231	287
182	D.P.F. Kilor	78	178
183	D.P.F. Kyani	477	517
184	D.P.F. Langha	465	512
185	D P.F. Luinda	336	336
186	D.P.F. Naugali	228	57
187	D.P.F. Puktala	397	397
188	D.P.F. Saloh	470	514
189	D.P.F. Seri	488	544
190	D.P.F. Seru	222	280
191	D.P.F. Shinga	194	238
192	D.P.F. Teru	279	294
193	D.P.F. Tipi	398	398
194	D.P.F. Tribhel	75	179
195	Drabbar	512	528
196	Drabila	112	80
197	Drekiri	145	94
198	Dror	57	104
199	Dudra	419	419
200	Dughar	118	39
201	Dughli	494	568
202	Dyothal Dhar	570	481
203	Gadiog	461	507
204	Gahua	94	13
205	Gal	154	83
206	Galua	380	380
207	Gamir	242	264
208	Gangla	181	227
209	Ganua	170	80
210	Garaun	259	201
211	Garh	377	377
212	Garh	498	556
213	Garhphari	445	445
214	Garhwalka	211	250
215	Gegana	562	562
216	Gewa	528	496
217	Gharetra	46	113
218	Goari	370	370
219	Grijindu	52	107
220	Guddan	374	374
221	Guila	357	357
222	Gul	61	1
223	Gulel	268	199
224	Gumra	156	174
225	Gundera	166	221
226	Guthan	165	219
227	Gwar	400	400
228	Hadila	119	40
229	Halela	148	91
230	Haloga	337	337
231	Hartwas	332	332
232	Helan	471	522
233	Hiar	326	326
234	Jakhral	51	174
235	Jalaut	243	256
236	Jamila	33	126
237	Jammu Kalawali	560	482
238	Jandrah	504	560
239	Jandrera	109	24
240	Jangal Himgiri	205	244
241	Jangra	422	422
242	Janjog	423	423
243	Janna	135	66
244	Jano	485	546
245	Jasaurgarh	463	509
246	Jatauta	161	213
247	Jatbag	421	421
248	Jawari	329	329
249	Jhaj Kothi	319	319
250	Jhalda	553	488
251	Jahura	71	59
252	Jilah	152	86
253	Jilari	300	162
254	Jilaut	30	130
255	Junas	355	355
256	Jundhabal	252	207
257	Jungrar	524	531
258	Junth	338	338
259	Juri	550	476
260	Jusab	184	226
261	Jutrahan	60	3
262	Kainthal	497	564
263	Kale	399	399
264	Kaleg	199	242
265	Kalhel	479	550
266	R.F. Kalhetra	296	165
267	Kalias	200	241
268	Kalwala	441	441
269	Kamand	116	36
270	Kandi	126	45
271	Kanhar	121	41

TABLE 1·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
272	Kantha	114	32
273	Kaphlian	100	29
274	Kareri	518	530
275	Kareu	99	18
276	Karmari	447	447
277	Karwal	88	55
278	Kasabati Bhunjraru	410	410
279	Kasbati Tisa	412	412
280	Katwar	537	461
281	Kela	331	331
282	Kella	480	552
283	Kethili	294	169
284	Khadari	169	77
285	Khajura	108	23
286	Khajwa	431	431
287	Khal	59	4
288	Khaloh	56	108
289	Khalu	256	205
290	Khalur	262	195
291	Khander	545	467
292	Khandiaru	210	248
293	Khandwara	237	270
294	Khangu	232	288
295	Khankur	146	95
296	Kharoti	167	79
297	Kheri	236	200
298	Khilgran	103	14
299	Khundi Maral	3	139
300	Kilor	128	47
301	Kilor	74	176
302	Kiyani	65	7
303	Koteri	188	232
304	Kotla	158	216
305	Kulthot	327	327
306	Kumarka	505	559
307	Kumauta	491	570
308	Kund	140	90
309	Kund	142	93
310	Kunda	62	2
311	Kunda	206	243
312	Kunda	561	483
313	Kundal	269	186
314	Kundi	190	211
315	Kutehr	328	328
316	Kutehr	255	203
317	Kutehr	403	403
318	Kutera	460	505
319	Kuthar	483	548
320	Ladehr	213	255
321	Ladhan	500	557
322	Ladua	141	92
323	Lahra	216	267
324	Lamhaota	218	252
325	Langera	9	143
326	Langha	466	511
327	Langoi	272	187
328	Lason	451	451
329	Ligga	138	69
330	Lindi Behi Chhoti	515	525
331	Lohad	113	31
332	Lohani	155	85
333	Lower Tain	393	393
334	Ludroa	226	284
335	Luinda	339	339
336	Lunot	249	208
337	Madan Shalancha	414	414
338	Mailha	564	486
339	Majoga	379	379
340	Makkan	310	310
341	Malal	132	63
342	Malur	91	51
343	Mananoga	239	269
344	Mandoh	95	15
345	Mangalwas	438	438
346	Mangli	345	345
347	Manglo	455	455
348	Manjhal	133	64
349	Manjir	185	228
350	Manju	468	516
351	Mansa	359	359
352	Mara	271	182
353	Marhoth	42	118
354	Matiund	322	322
355	Maura	73	102
356	Mawa	549	473
357	Meas	384	384
358	Meru	257	204
359	Mulkiar	267	190
360	Mulwas	348	348
361	Munad	157	215
362	Nachaoti	215	265
363	Nagor	63	6
364	Naled	122	43
365	Nandan	183	225
366	Nangali	58	58
367	Nanori	321	321
368	Naral	64	5
369	Nausara	425	425
370	Nera	417	417
371	Ohla	335	335
372	Paddar	415	415
373	Pal	270	185
374	Paleran	503	561
375	Panjola	67	9
376	Paraba	546	468
377	Parandri	209	249
378	Parchhi	106	22
379	Parjana	179	231
380	Phagrog	250	259
381	Phanaota	556	494
382	Pringul	15	134
383	Pukhri	172	73
384	Puktala	395	395
385	Puntwar	439	439
386	Purhan	38	120
387	Rainka	48	111
388	Ramiund	197	239
389	Ranjni	35	128
390	R.F. Ail	288	301
391	R.F. Bagoli	44	116
392	R.F. Banaota	453	453
393	R.F. Bara	429	429
394	R.F. Bhagothli	10	146
395	R.F. Bhajotra	55	105
396	R.F. Bir	7	144
397	R.F. Boda	23	158
398	R.F. Chachul	307	308
399	R.F. Chamarchuna	529	497
400	R.F. Chandraul	284	295
401	R.F. Chandru	390	390
402	R.F. Charbhent	27	133
403	R.F. Chatri	520	536
404	R.F. Chil	220	274
405	R.F. Dalaun	389	389
406	R.F. Dand	375	375
407	R.F. Dandi	13	150
408	R.F. Daonri	407	407
409	R.F. Daonri	266	191
410	R.F. Datrund	260	198
411	R.F. Dehra	563	48
412	R.F. Devi Koth	382	384

TABLE 1·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.
CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
413	R.F. Dhaju	37	122
414	R.F. Dhand	474	515
415	R.F. Doari	527	495
416	R.F. Gagli	6	142
417	R.F. Garhetira	47	112
418	R.F. Garphari	446	446
419	R.F. Guddan	373	373
420	R.F. Guila	356	356
421	R.F. Guinala	18	152
422	R.F. Guraunji	531	500
423	R.F. Guthan	164	218
424	R.F. Guwari	11	147
425	R.F. Hailera	344	344
426	R.F. Haneru	361	361
427	R.F. Jamila	32	129
428	R.F. Jammu Kliwali	565	479
429	R.F. Jangbani	314	314
430	R.F. Jilari	301	161
431	R.F. Junth	340	340
432	R.F. Jured	551	477
433	R.F. Kalwala	440	440
434	R.F. Kansar	517	527
435	R.F. Kela	330	330
436	R.F. Khajriala	533	502
437	R.F. Khangu	234	272
438	R.F. Khani	39	119
439	R.F. Khoran	298	164
440	R.F. Kilor	77	177
441	R.F. Kukeran	34	127
442	R.F. Lader	14	151
443	R.F. Langera	16	136
444	R.F. Lindi Behi Bari	514	524
445	R.F. Maihalun	291	117
446	R.F. Majur	346	346
447	R.F. Mundi Bahi	557	492
448	R.F. Nalwar	25	157
449	R.F. Nalwar I	20	153
450	R.F. Nalwar II	21	155
451	R.F. Panoga	43	115
452	R.F. Patri I	31	125
453	R.F. Patri II	29	131
454	R.F. Puktala	396	396
455	R.F. Ranjal	12	149
456	R.F. Rupni	508	540
457	R.F. Sagti	320	320
458	R.F. Salla	149	89
459	R.F. Saloh	469	513
460	R.F. Sambal	401	401
461	R.F. Saran	519	538
462	R.F. Sau	305	303
463	R.F. Seri	487	543
464	R.F. Shagwari	286	298
465	R.F. Shaol	351	351
466	R.F. Shikri	507	537
467	R.F. Singra	364	364
468	R.F. Suila	354	354
469	R.F. Sundari	555	490
470	R.F. Supacholu	4	140
471	R.F. Taun	432	432
472	R.F. Thamru	295	167
473	R.F. Tipri	227	283
474	Rundal	443	443
475	Sai	196	247
476	Sai Kothi	334	334
477	Saili	186	229
478	Salori	254	196
479	Salori	125	44
480	Saluan	84	98
481	Salyund	160	217
482	Sama	102	19
483	Sandwar	70	56
484	Sanghor	492	569
485	Sangni	26	156
486	Sangrut	97	33
487	Sanol	381	381
488	Sanwal	315	315
489	Saprot	501	563
490	Sarangar	424	424
491	Sarar	147	88
492	Saren	98	17
493	Saroga	273	173
494	Sarua	450	450
495	Sathias	376	376
496	Sau	306	304
497	Saunda	323	323
498	Saunri	80	183
499	Sauti	476	518
500	Ser	144	61
501	Shagla	217	253
502	Shagloga	404	404
503	Shagwari	283	296
504	Shaini	235	271
505	Shakar	416	416
506	Shalan	402	402
507	Shalela Bari	316	316
508	Shali	333	333
509	Shalla	189	212
510	Shannua	448	448
511	Shantewa	444	444
512	Shaol	353	353
513	Shapriot	324	324
514	Shimbra	456	456
515	Shind	489	545
516	Shinga	195	237
517	Shiunwai	207	246
518	Shukra	244	257
519	Sikaryah	96	16
520	Simini	110	26
521	Sindla	264	194
522	Sira Galu	302	160
523	Siri	378	378
524	Siula	139	81
525	Sobranjla	394	394
526	Sthan	180	230
527	Suala	552	478
528	Sudla	201	278
529	Sugauti	53	109
530	Sui	506	558
531	Sundar	554	489
532	Sungani	192	235
533	Sunj	245	261
534	Sunu	297	166
535	Supan	120	34
536	Swiga	499	555
537	Talai	50	175
538	Taleru	117	37
539	Talori	174	70
540	Tanki Da Par	40	121
541	Tatrog	405	405
542	Teppa	386	386
543	Thal	93	12
544	Thalli	442	442
545	Thaloga	82	101
546	Thanai Kothi	325	325
547	Theka Dhar Baju Baggali	2	137
548	Theka Dhar Padri	1	138
549	Thisila	79	181
550	Thun	137	68
551	Tiari	134	65
552	Tikar	92	52

TABLE 1·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—concld.
CHAURAH TEHSIL—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.	Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
553	Tikri	212	254	562	Trakar Kateli	369	369
554	Tikri Khas	458	458	563	Trakar Kurandi	385	385
555	Tisa	411	411	564	Trakar Mali Kundi Malur	366	366
556	Trakar Dar	387	387	565	Trakar Mansa	360	360
557	Tra Kar Jail	433	433	566	Trakar Ranikot	368	368
558	Tra Kar Jamun	362	362	567	Trer	87	60
559	Trakar Kala Ban	367	367	568	Tribhol	76	180
560	Trakar Khartap	567	475	569	Uppar Tain	392	392
561	Trakar Khurian	388	388	570	Utpur	462	506

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbastber)	Number	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
						Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Thaka Dhar Padri (138)	.	3,391	Uninhabited										
2	Theka Dhar Baju Bag Gali (137)	.	3,344	Do										
3	Khundi Maral (139)	.	312	Do.										
4	R.F. Supacholu (140)	.	397	Do.										
5	Dhar Supacholu (141)	.	2,003	Do.										
6	R.F. Gagli (142)	.	245	Do.										
7	R.F. Bir (144)	.	870	Do.										
8	Dhar Syahbehi (145)	.	4,590	Do.										
9	Langera (143) R Rh	.	1,346	11	11	60	32	28	3	1	5	4	6	..
10	R.F. Bhagothli (146)	.	113	Uninhabited										
11	R.F. Guwari (147)	.	51	Do.										
12	R.F. Ranjal (149)	.	67	Do.										
13	R.F. Dandi (150)	.	19	Do.										
14	R.F. Lader (151)	.	111	Do.										
15	Pringul (134) P R Rh	.	3,472	30	32	143	67	76	20	17	..	..	2	..
16	R. F. Langera (136)	.	1,336	Uninhabited										
17	Chhota Jaura (135)	.	216	Do.										
18	R. F. Guinala (152)	.	189	Do.										
19	Dhar Gamgul (148)	.	4,642	Do.										
20	R. F. Nalwar I (153)	.	460	Do.										
21	R. F. Nalwar II (155)	.	134	Do.										
22	Dhar Dughli (154)	.	1,076	Do.										
23	R. F. Boda (158)	.	49	Do.										
24	Dhar Sontith (159)	.	1,579	Do.										
25	R. F. Nalwar (157)	.	65	Do.										
26	Sangni (156) P R	.	2,644	65	67	346	175	171	21	22	38	42	34	2
27	R.F. Charbhent (133)	.	1,547	Uninhabited										
28	Bharni Thalka (132)	.	273	Do.										
29	R.F. Patri II (131)	.	3	Do.										
30	Jilaut (130) R	.	1,152	13	15	92	44	48	11	9	..	..	1	..
31	R. F. Patri I (125)	.	259	Uninhabited										
32	R. F. Jamila (129)	.	249	Do.										
33	Jamila (126) R	.	182	Do.										
34	R. F. Kukeran (127)	.	43	Do.										
35	Ranjni (128) R	.	414	37	41	185	106	79	43	36	..	..	7	..
36	Dhar Marhoth II (124)	.	763	Uninhabited										
37	R. F. Dhaju (122)	.	164	Do.										
38	Purhan (120) R	.	410	26	29	195	102	93	42	41	55	51	14	..
39	R. F. Khani (119)	.	372	Uninhabited										
40	Tanki Da Par (121)	.	3	Do.										
41	Dhar Marhoth I (123)	.	486	Do.										
42	Marhoth (118)	.	926	Do.										
43	R.F. Panoga (115)	.	188	Do.										
44	R.F. Bagoli (116)	.	137	Do.										
45	Bari (114) R	.	391	42	44	225	109	116	19	20	2	..	21	7
46	Gharetra (113) R	.	190	21	24	112	61	51	19	16	..	..	12	..
47	R. F. Garhetira (112)	.	54	Uninhabited										
48	Rainka (111) R	.	110	Do.										
49	Brahan (110) R	.	722	Do.										
50	Talai (175) R	.	297	7	7	25	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL

Total workers (I–IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						1
Do.																						2
Do.																						3
Do.																						4
Do.																						5
Do.																						6
Do.																						7
Do.																						8
23	17	17	8	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	11	9
Uninhabited																						10
Do.																						11
Do.																						12
Do.																						13
Do.																						14
42	51	39	19	2	1	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	15
Uninhabited																						16
Do.																						17
Do.																						18
Do.																						19
Do.																						20
Do.																						21
Do.																						22
Do.																						23
Do.																						24
Do.																						25
121	112	66	62	2	1	..	..	45	49	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	54	59	26
Uninhabited																						27
Do.																						28
Do.																						29
32	27	27	9	3	1	..	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	21	30
Uninhabited																						31
Do.																						32
Do.																						33
Do.																						34
78	59	65	..	..	..	1	..	1	57	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	28	20	35
Uninhabited																						36
Do.																						37
54	61	52	15	2	4	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	32	38
Uninhabited																						39
Do.																						40
Do.																						41
Do.																						42
Do.																						43
Do.																						44
9	71	62	52	6	..	1	..	6	19	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	30	45	45
45	37	43	14	..	..	..	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	14	46
Uninhabited																						47
Do.																						48
Do.																						49
9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	50

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	Jakhral (174) R	1,288	38	40	208	109	99	22	19	..	2	5	..
52	Grijindu (107)	1,111	11	13	63	33	30	15	13	18	17	4	..
53	Suganti (109)	1,367	25	28	125	68	57	27	19	12	14	..	..
54	Bhajotra (106)	278	18	19	101	53	48	53	48	..	..	..	..
55	R.F. Bhajotra (105)	53	Uninhabited										
56	Khaloh (108)	124	5	5	23	14	9	14	9	..	..	..	..
57	Dror (104)	650	29	31	135	67	68	41	37	..	..	..	..
58	Nangali (58)	434	12	15	97	47	50	11	9	..	..	..	..
59	Khal (4)	413	8	8	32	20	12	18	12	..	..	1	..
60	Jutrahan (3)	182	13	14	55	24	31	5	4	..	..	1	..
61	Gul (1)	478	10	13	58	34	24	7	2	..	..	3	..
62	Kunda (2)	367	12	12	71	45	26	27	18	9	2	..	..
63	Nagor (6)	322	11	14	61	27	34	23	31	..	..	..	..
64	Naral (5)	881	31	34	156	83	73	43	38	..	..	1	..
65	Kiyani (7)	930	19	19	75	39	36	18	24	6	6	..	..
66	Bunhad (8) P L D	898	33	34	123	73	50	14	17	..	..	10	..
67	Panjola (9)	333	12	17	67	34	33	..	..	3	2	4	..
68	Bhalog (10)	719	25	25	99	49	50	..	..	..	..	5	..
69	Dei Kund (11)	653	9	11	36	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Sandwar (56) P	722	21	23	128	70	58	39	27	..	..	1	..
71	Jhaura (59)	597	42	42	201	108	93	73	63	4	3	10	..
72	Bhero (103)	936	29	29	135	77	58	77	58	..	..	3	..
73	Maura (102)	1,306	77	85	483	239	244	33	31	39	50	33	2
74	Kilor (176) T R Rh	720	14	21	89	44	45	..	..	..	..	6	..
75	D.P.F. Tribhol (179)	77	Uninhabited										
76	Tribhol (180) R P	181	19	20	135	74	61	15	8	..	..	13	3
77	R.F. Kilor (177)	18	Uninhabited										
78	D.P.F. Kilor (178)	39	Uninhabited										
79	Thisila (181) R	222	20	20	106	53	53	19	24	14	11	3	..
80	Saunri (183) R	575	20	20	109	61	48	61	48	..	..	1	..
81	Dhanel (99)	827	10	10	49	25	24	9	6	..	..	6	..
82	Thaloga (101)	732	29	36	194	96	98	..	..	96	98	7	..
83	Bandokhi (100) S	118	13	13	70	34	36	..	..	7	8	17	..
84	Saluan (98) Po P L Pm	234	73	87	416	217	199	21	16	27	27	34	34
85	Dandi (97)	422	24	25	135	70	65	7	9	35	37	7	..
86	Chhatrel (96)	487	30	40	184	90	94	31	21	..	..	20	..
87	Trer (60)	579	37	45	215	114	101	51	40	1	3	14	3
88	Karwal (55)	186	19	20	99	49	50	15	12	..	..	3	..
89	Bihali (54)]	469	12	12	64	35	29	..	..	..	..	2	..
90	Atoga (53)	383	13	14	74	38	36	5	6	..	..	3	..
91	Malur (51) D	355	37	46	215	122	93	22	17	..	..	8	..
92	Tikar (52) P	827	37	38	207	103	104	57	55	..	..	12	..
93	Thal (12)	639	13	14	76	37	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Gahua (13)	349	16	16	55	30	25	6	5	2	3	1	..
95	Mandoh (15)	208	10	10	35	18	17	3	3	..	..	..	..
96	Sikaryah (16)	282	24	24	111	64	47	20	18	..	..	..	..
97	Sangrut (33)	427	10	10	52	24	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Saren (17)	311	24	24	117	67	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Kareu (18)	287	25	25	115	57	58	..	..	..	..	5	..
100	Kaphlian (29)	274	15	15	62	36	26	—	—	—	—	2	—

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
78	49	65	1	1	1	1	..	11	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	50	51
21	23	21	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	52
52	39	52	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	53
45	33	45	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	54
Uninhabited																						55
12	8	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	56
47	45	47	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	23	57
33	36	33	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	58
16	10	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	59
21	23	20	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	60
30	17	28	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	7	61
39	24	39	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	62
22	27	22	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	63
70	56	69	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	17	64
29	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	10	7	65
63	40	58	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	10	66
30	29	30	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	67
42	3	41	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	11	68
17	12	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	69
47	47	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	11	70
70	35	68	33	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	58	71
45	30	43	29	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	28	72
169	180	157	180	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	70	64	73
30	22	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	14	23	74
Uninhabited																						75
41	21	38	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	33	40	76
Uninhabited																						77
Uninhabited																						78
35	19	34	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	34	79
37	21	36	16	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	27	80
17	18	14	16	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	6	81
77	67	77	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	31	82
24	29	24	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	83
150	144	146	143	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	67	55	84
46	28	45	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	37	85
66	55	66	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	39	86
59	57	61	54	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45	44	87
37	31	37	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	88
26	21	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	89
28	23	28	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	90
91	67	91	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	26	91
76	82	76	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	22	92
34	38	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	93
24	19	21	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	94
11	10	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	95
42	36	42	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	96
17	13	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	97
49	29	46	29	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	98
45	41	45	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	99
31	22	31	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	100

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	Banetu (28)	300	29	29	142	69	73	..	..	..	..	4	..
102	Sama (19)	324	24	24	95	44	51	8	5	..	..	5	..
103	Khilgran (14)	247	12	13	43	19	24	..	..	..	..	1	..
104	Baggi (20) P	701	59	59	232	115	117	7	9	..	..	11	2
105	Basa (21)	123	13	13	71	39	32	19	14	..	..	1	..
106	Parchhi (22)	418	15	15	81	37	44	..	..	..	..	3	..
107	Chamoh (25)	482	30	31	134	77	57	7	6	..	..	7	..
108	Khajura (23)	116	5	5	22	12	10	..	..	..	..	2	..
109	Jandrera (24)	225	14	15	76	40	36	..	..	..	..	12	1
110	Simini (26) P	712	58	64	309	171	138	5	7	..	..	59	2
111	Chhananu (27)	312	20	20	113	48	65	..	..	..	..	3	..
112	Drabila (30)	403	22	22	109	61	48	..	..	..	..	6	..
113	Lohad (31) R	134	5	5	28	18	10	..	..	..	..	1	..
114	Kantha (32)	258	10	10	58	31	27	25	24	..	..	1	..
115	Barangal (35) P D R	379	26	26	140	88	52	36	52	..	..	27	..
116	Kamand (36) S R	506	25	25	137	80	57	15	8	..	..	20	..
117	Taleru (37) R	116	15	15	51	26	25	7	6	..	..	1	..
118	Dughar (39) R	393	45	46	263	137	126	31	30	..	..	18	..
119	Hadila (40) R	218	31	31	147	72	75	33	29	..	..	12	..
120	Supan (34) R W	375	39	39	177	100	77	49	45	..	..	12	..
121	Kanhar (41) R	327	9	9	41	23	18	14	8	..	..	..	..
122	Naled (43) R	273	22	24	131	77	54	13	7	..	..	10	..
123	Bhalai (42) Po P T R W Pm	406	48	49	254	128	126	17	22	..	..	19	..
124	Brangal (38) P R W	544	62	62	301	154	147	18	20	..	..	64	9
125	Salori (44) R	269	18	18	94	47	47	29	20	..	..	3	..
126	Kandi (4 5) P R	358	32	34	194	102	92	37	23	..	..	29	5
127	Bhing (46)	490	16	18	111	55	56	17	22	..	..	11	..
128	Kilor (47)	502	29	32	158	89	69	49	41	..	..	16	..
129	Dhar (49)	387	13	13	70	33	37	15	19	..	..	4	..
130	D.P.F. Galen (48)	135	Uninhabited										
131	Bilauta (50) S	546	35	37	165	83	82	26	24	..	..	10	..
132	Malal (63) P R	193	15	19	105	51	54	..	..	..	..	13	..
133	Manjhal (64)	418	26	55	280	136	144	2	2	..	..	56	..
134	Tiari (65) R	302	34	47	232	113	119	21	21	..	..	13	2
135	Janna (66) R	224	20	21	83	46	37	3	2	..	..	15	1
136	Chhudra (67) P L R Ed	225	39	54	289	145	144	..	..	..	..	50	5
137	Thun (68) R	331	15	22	106	57	49	9	11	..	..	7	..
138	Ligga (69) P S R W	521	39	39	225	109	116	74	75	..	..	21	1
139	Siula (81)	302	14	20	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	6	..
140	Kund (90)	156	14	21	97	49	48	4	3	..	..	6	..
141	Ladua (92) R W	191	19	21	132	73	59	..	..	..	..	18	..
142	Kund (93)	229	15	19	87	45	42	..	..	3	4	13	..
143	Andral (62)	139	17	21	109	52	57	..	..	..	..	19	1
144	Ser (61)	204	24	37	175	97	78	25	17	..	..	22	1
145	Drekiri (94)	441	32	37	252	134	118	..	..	..	..	26	..
146	Khankur (95)	304	18	22	124	56	68	4	4	..	..	16	..
147	Sarar (88) P R W	256	19	20	124	62	62	..	..	..	..	7	..
148	Halela (91) R W	163	9	10	52	32	20	..	..	..	..	2	..
149	R.F. Salla (89) R W	46	Uninhabited										
150	Dhor (82) R	227	22	26	131	72	59	3	4	..	..	5	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
58	54	55	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	19	101
35	37	33	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	14	102
15	14	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	103
83	76	78	76	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	41	104
28	24	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	8	105
24	34	24	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	106
60	33	58	33	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	24	107
9	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	108
23	22	22	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	109
124	67	96	61	..	..	1	..	22	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	47	71	110
35	38	34	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	27	111
43	30	42	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	112
10	7	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	113
21	15	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	12	114
64	35	60	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	24	17	
52	35	44	35	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	22	1
24	17	14	9	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1
93	71	72	41	..	..	..	..	16	30	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	53	118
59	49	47	33	..	..	..	..	9	16	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	119
71	57	53	41	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	20	120
15	17	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	121
58	38	54	38	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16	122
86	91	76	90	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	42	35	123
99	100	73	75	..	..	..	..	15	22	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	55	47	124
28	26	26	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	125
53	59	43	58	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	49	33	126
39	38	37	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	18	127
54	46	53	44	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	23	128
23	22	23	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	15	129
		Uninhabited																				130
54	53	54	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	131
35	30	34	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	24	132
82	78	78	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	54	66	133
80	71	64	71	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33	48	134
31	31	26	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	15	6	135
83	86	75	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	62	58	136
31	31	22	31	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	18	137
78	79	76	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	37	138
42	40	42	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	139
39	34	35	34	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	14	140
52	40	52	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	19	141
23	24	22	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	142
32	20	30	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	37	143
70	46	63	46	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	32	144
78	55	74	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	63	145
40	29	40	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39	146
41	36	39	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	26	147
26	13	26	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	148
		Uninhabited																				149
49	46	49	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	13	150

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
151	Dhanabal (87) R	195	20	25	125	63	62	17	14	12	11	1	..
152	Jilah (86) R	379	27	39	167	88	79	2	3	..	..	5	..
153	Banjar (84) R	324	15	17	97	53	44	..	..	..	..	6	2
154	Gal (83) R	311	22	28	136	74	62	..	..	..	..	15	..
155	Lohani (85) R	290	16	19	86	47	39	..	..	..	..	4	..
156	Gumra (184) R	628	29	31	136	77	59	62	47	..	..	4	..
157	Munda (215) R	251	21	26	128	70	58	7	2	8	15	18	..
158	Kotla (216) R	400	14	15	69	39	30	15	11	..	..	3	..
159	Banni (214) R	202	9	10	33	19	14	6	3	..	..	3	2
160	Salyund (217) R	55	5	5	26	15	11	..	..	15	11	4	1
161	Jatauta (213) R W	328	29	33	116	74	42	40	18	2	..	14	2
162	Aini (222) Po R Ed Rh	339	35	36	157	90	67	24	16	12	6	21	2
163	Deoga (220) R	116	30	32	150	74	76	11	7	2	4	12	..
164	R.F. Guthan (218)	172	Uninhabited										
165	Guthan (219) R W	154	11	11	33	14	19	..	..	11	16	3	..
166	Gundera (221) R	326	23	30	135	69	66	8	12	33	28	2	..
167	Kharoti (79) R	314	21	26	154	87	67	7	8	..	..	9	..
168	Chulera (78) R	123	8	11	57	33	24	8	6	..	..	2	..
169	Khadari (77) R W	171	11	13	75	34	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Ganua (80)	244	18	21	104	56	48	27	23	..	..	4	..
171	Bachuni (76) R	306	48	54	265	138	127	96	81	..	..	32	..
172	Pukhri (73) R W.	252	26	28	202	103	99	55	43	..	..	26	1
173	Bihal (72) P R	276	22	27	177	85	92	20	18	..	..	32	7
174	Talori (70) Po H D S R Ed Rh	196	34	43	173	107	66	3	..	1	..	59	6
175	Danuh (71) R W	442	27	29	216	97	119	21	28	..	..	37	..
176	Airoi (74) R	557	16	20	139	69	70	12	12	..	..	13	..
177	Bandokhi (75) R	188	14	15	86	39	47	7	12	..	..	7	..
178	Andresar (223) R W	356	28	37	187	96	91	1	..	..	..	21	..
179	Parjana (231) R	118	12	15	64	34	30	..	..	..	1	8	1
180	Sthan (230) R	180	19	21	84	44	40	..	..	5	1	8	..
181	Gangla (227) R	105	5	7	42	21	21	..	..	..	..	8	..
182	Bhandar (224) R.	190	18	25	133	68	65	..	..	..	..	19	3
183	Nandan (225) R	174	16	19	87	46	41	15	12	..	..	2	..
184	Jusab (226) R	289	25	26	134	70	64	18	20	..	..	7	..
185	Manjir (228) P S R	379	48	56	280	147	133	5	4	..	..	25	2
186	Saili (229) S R	279	16	18	83	45	38	..	..	..	..	9	1
187	Bhatyund (233) R W	270	9	11	65	37	28	13	12	2	5	5	..
188	Koteri (232) Po M S R Ed.	232	26	27	126	71	55	1	3	28	18	31	2
189	Shalla (212) R	143	10	10	48	23	25	..	..	16	16	5	..
190	Kundi (211) P R	810	25	26	130	63	67	..	..	..	..	16	..
191	Biana (234) R	493	31	38	181	98	83	12	10	25	18	22	2
192	Sungani (235) R	604	38	40	216	125	91	23	19	29	22	5	..
193	Dhar (236) R	822	50	50	224	124	100	..	..	33	27	10	1
194	D.P.F. Shinga (238)	36	Uninhabited										
195	Shinga (237) R	2,037	27	29	191	96	95	..	..	43	42	8	..
196	Sal (247) P R	331	17	19	119	55	64	1	..	1	..	5	..
197	Ramiund (239) R	355	8	8	35	17	18	..	..	..	..	2	..
198	Chihi (240) R	539	50	50	263	140	123	85	82	..	..	7	..
199	Kaleg (242) P R	300	23	25	159	79	80	11	10	..	..	10	
200	Kalias (241) R	400	15	15	88	45	43	18	13	..	..	5	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
45	36	45	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	26	151
64	46	64	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	33	152
40	30	40	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	153
54	46	52	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	20	16	154
35	22	35	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	155
51	30	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	.	2	..	26	29	156
54	29	54	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	29	157
27	18	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	158
11	11	10	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	159
9	7	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	6	4	160
55	26	53	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	16	161
57	13	42	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	33	54	162
51	26	50	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	50	163
		Uninhabited																				164
10	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	165
51	24	51	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	42	166
64	46	64	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	167
29	18	29	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4	6	168
21	23	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	18	169
44	36	44	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	170
103	90	102	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	37	171
63	69	53	57	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	30	172
56	61	46	58	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	31	173
67	41	35	39	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	20	1	40	25	174
63	88	61	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	34	31	175
50	47	50	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	23	176
29	33	29	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	177
66	62	65	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	29	178
21	20	18	19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	10	179
34	22	31	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	18	180
16	10	15	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	181
41	44	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	27	21	182
34	32	32	30	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	183
53	43	50	39	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	184
88	90	93	89	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	59	43	185
30	29	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	15	9	186
22	17	19	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	187
44	31	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	27	24	188
15	17	11	13	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	189
43	43	34	40	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	190
52	48	45	47	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	46	35	191
70	60	55	51	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	31	192
87	62	84	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	37	38	193
		Uninhabited																				194
58	58	56	58	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	37	195
42	41	33	31	1	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	196
13	14	10	9	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	197
101	78	95	78	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	45	198
48	30	44	9	1	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	50	199
37	28	28	25	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	15	200

L/B(D)14HPGovt.—25/a)

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
201	Sudla (278) R	224	44	44	217	117	100	79	67	..	..	20	1
202	Dhabbi (279) R	262	2	2	24	13	11	6	6	..	..	2	..
203	D.P.F. Jhola (276)	731	Uninhabited										
204	Chundi (277)	161	14	16	89	49	40	3	2	..	..	7	..
205	Jangal Himgiri (244)	589	Uninhabited										
206	Kunda (243) R W	437	45	49	260	138	122	54	50	..	..	5	..
207	Shiunwai (246) R W	318	55	67	298	150	148	65	60	4	4	26	..
208	Dakala (245)	120	9	10	47	24	23	1	..	..	..	1	..
209	Parandri (249) R	290	24	26	113	60	53	22	23	5	1	5	..
210	Khandiaru (248) P R	342	14	16	88	49	39	4	1	1	..	2	1
211	Garhwalka (250) P Rh	330	44	44	233	119	114	78	65	..	2	19	3
212	Tikri (254) P Po R D	333	22	24	121	66	55	14	17	1	..	12	1
213	Ladehr (255)	297	22	24	119	64	55	13	12	10	11	6	..
214	Dhala (266)	328	30	31	160	84	76	33	29	16	17	3	..
215	Nachnoti (265)	453	26	33	140	76	64	17	23	42	27	11	..
216	Lahra (267) P D	528	17	21	95	38	57	..	..	8	14	7	1
217	Shagla (253)	430	13	13	70	32	38	4	3	11	17	3	..
218	Lamhaota (252) R W	341	15	16	69	29	40	17	22	..	..	..	..
219	Andwas (251)	248	28	29	124	66	58	48	54	..	..	1	..
220	R.F. Chil (274)	243	Uninhabited										
221	Chil (275) R	141	16	18	83	47	36	5	5	28	18	7	..
222	D.P.F. Seru (280)	151	Uninhabited										
223	Bihun (281)	381	30	36	199	108	91	42	34	11	10	13	1
224	D.P.F. Chil (273)	1,094	Uninhabited										
225	Chilha (282) P	328	22	25	166	103	63	41	30	29	24	16	..
226	Ludroa (284) Rh	369	24	26	165	79	86	14	14	50	58	18	..
227	R.F. Tipri (283)	17	Uninhabited										
228	D.P.F. Nangali (57)	23	Do.										
229	D.P.F. Jawala (286)	143	Do.										
230	D.P.F. Hala (285)	151	Do.										
231	D.P.F. Kherna (287)	42	Do.										
232	Khangu (288)	219	19	21	78	44	34	23	16	17	15	1	..
233	D.P.F. Khangu (289)	11	Uninhabited										
234	R.F. Khangu (272)	1,175	Do.										
235	Shaini (271) W	815	15	16	78	40	38	20	16	..	..	..	..
236	Kheri (200)	320	15	16	100	58	42	13	5	..	..	3	..
237	Khandwara (270) P2	647	43	46	207	100	107	37	34	..	..	10	..
238	Billa (268)	462	16	22	109	53	56	15	14	..	..	2	..
239	Mananoga (269)	1,033	14	15	75	46	29	25	14	14	12	..	..
240	Bharaila (263)	275	25	26	123	67	56	29	28	13	9	6	..
241	Balwas (262)	341	12	13	78	42	36	3	3	7	23	..	..
242	Gamir (264)	90	Uninhabited										
243	Jalaut (256)	239	9	9	46	23	23	4	3	16	5	..	..
244	Shukra (257)	335	17	18	108	51	57	11	12	21	26	1	..
245	Sunj (261)	328	11	13	76	37	39	..	..	2	1	2	..
246	Bhunraota (260)	219	21	21	91	47	44	25	20	2	2	5	..
247	Bagail (258) R	207	15	15	90	50	40	36	27	..	..	..	..
248	Banjwar (210) P R	127	19	20	103	51	52	22	23	11	11	4	..
249	Lunot (208) R	155	28	31	151	75	76	19	37	12	4	7	..
250	Phagrog (259) R	108	14	15	66	37	29	18	17	..	..	..	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
76	39	63	32	1	1	..	..	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	41	61	201
12	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	202
Uninhabited																						203
35	19	35	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	21	204
Uninhabited																						205
90	80	82	37	2	..	..	..	1	43	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	42	206
110	101	98	99	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	40	47	207
16	15	11	11	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8	208
41	36	30	23	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	19	17	209
38	30	26	23	1	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	210
78	63	71	28	1	1	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	41	51	211
41	43	34	27	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	12	212
40	23	39	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	32	213
58	44	52	44	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	32	214
50	44	50	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	215
30	14	27	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	43	216
20	17	20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	21	217
18	22	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	218
48	36	46	36	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22	219
Uninhabited																						220
30	23	26	23	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	13	321
Uninhabited																						222
64	54	47	44	1	..	..	..	2	4	13	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	37	223
Uninhabited																						224
77	38	42	31	2	..	7	..	4	1	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	25	225
48	30	36	10	1	..	5	1	2	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	31	56	226
Uninhabited																						227
Do.																						228
Do.																						229
Do.																						230
Do.																						231
33	14	30	4	1	..	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	20	232
Uninhabited																						233
Do.																						234
26	19	26	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	235
38	18	38	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	236
72	44	71	43	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	63	237
30	33	28	28	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	238
33	16	30	15	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	239
47	31	46	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	25	240
26	15	26	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	241
Uninhabited																						242
17	15	15	14	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	243
32	27	32	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	30	244
22	21	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	245
38	25	38	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	246
33	17	33	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	247
36	19	34	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	33	248
49	21	49	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	55	249
29	11	29	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18	250

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acre	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
251	Barwari (209) R	199	24	25	127	66	61	41	43	22	14	7	..
252	Jundhabal (207) R W	141	22	25	84	44	40	14	13	..	1	11	2
253	Bhinga (206) P R	162	24	27	136	63	73	16	17	24	31	3	..
254	Salori (196) R	259	23	26	118	61	57	8	6	23	19	6	1
255	Kutehr (203) Po R Rh	230	41	49	272	153	119	69	53	4	3	28	4
256	Khalu (205) R	99	22	26	118	66	52	2	2	..	..	1	..
257	Meru (204) R	172	25	26	100	49	51	8	4	..	..	16	2
258	Daloh (202)	104	19	19	144	74	70	..	..	3	1	12	..
259	Garaun (201) P	314	23	24	119	58	61	2	2	10	14	15	1
260	R.F. Datrund (198)	465	1	1	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
261	Dhutta (197) R	364	39	41	188	96	92	13	14	2	2	12	..
262	Khalur (195) R	189	13	13	53	31	22	13	7	..	..	4	..
263	Bhuraul (193) R	464	27	27	143	81	62	29	23	..	..	4	..
264	Sindla (194) R	166	25	25	110	53	57	11	11	..	..	12	2
265	Chakhotar (192) R	534	25	25	98	45	53	2	2	..	..	5	..
266	R.F. Daonri (191)	15	Uninhabited										
267	Mulkiar (190) R	714	22	22	94	49	45	18	17	..	..	3	..
268	Gulel (199) S 2W	1,176	47	50	227	121	106	2	1	2	3	17	7
269	Kundal (186) R	470	34	35	145	73	72	2	6	..	..	7	..
270	Pal (185) R	185	22	22	97	58	39	7	5	..	..	9	1
271	Mara (182) R	176	20	22	118	59	59	7	9	2	1	14	1
272	Langoi (187) R	401	35	36	193	85	108	..	..	..	..	4	..
273	Saroga (173) Po P Phc R Ed Rh.	199	55	61	348	189	159	..	2	..	..	49	6
274	Darobari (172) R	263	14	14	72	38	34	3	2	..	..	4	..
275	Dhanetra (171) R	688	19	19	111	55	56	18	20	..	..	5	..
276	Dand (188) P R	816	43	43	244	126	118	15	7	..	..	7	..
277	Bharoga (189) R	1,008	16	16	75	42	33	15	10	..	..	3	..
278	Dhar Teru (299)	675	Uninhabited										
279	D.P.F. Teru (294)	266	Do.										
280	Dhar Bharnu (292)	455	Do.										
281	Bharnu (291)	30	Do.										
282	D.P.F. Chandraul (290)	482	Do.										
283	Shagwari (296)	424	14	15	73	29	44	..	..	6	5	..	..
284	R. F. Chandraul (295)	202	Uninhabited										
285	Dhar Gunyali (293)	90	Do.										
286	R.F. Shagwari (298)	289	Do.										
287	Ail (297)	556	29	29	197	95	102	21	22	..	..	1	..
288	R.F. Ail (301)	45	Uninhabited										
289	D.P. F. Khajrala (302)	171	Do.										
290	Dhar Sharwani (300)	982	Do.										
291	R.F. Maihalun (117)	128	Do.										
292	Bhidroh (168) R	4,482	34	36	172	80	92	30	34	..	..	1	..
293	Basua (170) 2P S	533	62	68	394	223	171	41	44	2	..	30	4
294	Kathili (169) R	339	15	15	73	39	34	27	26	3	2	8	..
295	R.F. Thamru (167)	41	Uninhabited										
296	R.F. Kalhetra (165)	278	Do.										
297	Sunu (166) Po M S R Ed Rh	715	49	50	201	107	94	27	28	14	12	31	2
298	R.F. Khoran (164)	360	Uninhabited										
299	Bigori (163) R	386	26	27	138	72	66	10	6	18	13	14	4
300	Jilari (162) R	213	39	44	197	105	92	34	33	11	11	7	1

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
51	16	51	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	45	251
32	10	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	30	252
48	46	48	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	27	253
48	38	45	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	19	254
98	84	83	83	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	55	35	255
46	32	45	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	256
31	10	31	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	41	257
44	37	43	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33	258
43	37	39	37	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	24	259
3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	260
61	59	57	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	35	33	261
18	10	13	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	262
51	39	49	37	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	23	263
36	17	28		..	..	..	..	..	5	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	17	40	264
36	23	35	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	30	265
Uninhabited																						266
37	20	36	17	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	267
80	72	79	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	41	34	268
48	33	46	2	1	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	39	269
36	21	20	9	4	1	..	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	22	18	270
47	26	20	22	..	..	1	..	9	4	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	12	33	271
61	56	58	38	..	..	2	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	52	272
128	61	81	..	4	..	1	..	10	57	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	26	4	61	98	273
21	15	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	19	274
32	20	26	14	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	36	275
76	54	72	39	..	.	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	50	64	276
26	11	26	11	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	22	277
Uninhabited																						278
Do.																						279
Do.																						280
Do.																						281
Do.																						282
23	24	20	7	..	..	..	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	283
Uninhabited																						284
Do.																						285
Do.																						286
55	38	45	10	2	..	..	..	7	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	64	287
Uninhabited																						288
Do.																						289
Do.																						290
Do.																						291
53	60	49	4	2	..	1	..	1	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	32	292
139	94	87	32	3	..	17	..	24	62	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	84	77	293
30	23	26	1	..	..	1	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	11	294
Uninhabited																						295
Do.																						296
73	52	49	8	2	..	..	..	10	44	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	34	42	297
Uninhabited																						298
46	42	33	24	..	..	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	26	24	299
99	57	59	5	2	1	..	..	3	51	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	36	35	300

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
301	R.F. Jilari (161)	287	Uninhabited										
302	Sira Galu (160)	719	Do.										
303	Dharsau (306)	1,372	Do.										
304	Dhar Bhujgali (305)	673	Do.										
305	R. F. Sau (303)	22	Do.										
306	Sau (304)	992	23	23	110	52	58	..	..	..	..	1	..
307	R. F. Chachul (308)	15	Uninhabited										
308	Chachul (309)	437	25	26	159	72	87	1	3	12	12	1	..
309	Dhar Chachul (307)	1,455	Uninhabited										
310	Makkan (310)	970	42	44	202	88	114	..	..	9	20	..	..
311	Dhar Makkar (311)	3,458	Uninhabited										
312	Dhar Kalopar (312)	1,448	Do.										
313	Baraila (313)	465	22	23	94	51	43	51	43	..	..	..	..
314	R. F. Jangbani (314)	14	Uninhabited										
315	Sanwal (315) P	1,007	88	95	489	261	228	97	90	10	6	13	..
316	Shalela Bari (316) R W	466	57	60	327	162	165	59	48	..	..	3	..
317	Dehgran (317) P	796	82	82	431	231	200	62	65	..	..	16	..
318	Bhatsar (318) W	542	54	64	335	180	155	60	53	..	..	14	1
319	Jhaj Kothi (319) P D S W	594	60	60	233	113	120	52	53	2	1	13	..
320	R. F. Sagti (320)	87	Uninhabited										
321	Nanori (321) W	465	46	47	205	103	102	8	6	..	..	18	..
322	Matiund (322)	877	39	40	188	97	91	7	4	1	..	15	..
323	Saunda (323) P	549	52	53	280	144	136	25	31	..	..	11	1
324	Shapriot (324) W	505	20	28	170	97	73	4	3	..	..	15	..
325	Thanai Kothi (325) P	535	50	51	290	145	145	42	43	..	..	16	..
326	Hiar (326)	200	24	24	109	53	56	27	22	..	..	5	..
327	Kulthot (327)	264	38	38	180	98	82	66	50	6	2	2	..
328	Kutehr (328)	412	44	45	216	112	104	37	37	..	..	7	..
329	Jawari (329)	331	21	24	125	63	62	..	..	1	..	5	..
330	R. F. Kela (330)	26	Uninhabited										
331	Kela (331)	274	27	27	170	85	85	..	..	..	..	3	..
332	Hartwas (332)	519	26	28	158	77	81	5	6	..	..	15	1
333	Sbali (333)	94	12	14	58	32	26	..	..	..	..	16	3
334	Sai Kothi (334) W	221	28	29	147	78	69	28	34	..	..	16	4
335	Ohla (335)	306	41	41	221	119	102	28	23	2	1	19	..
336	D. P. F. Luinda (336)	674	Uninhabited										
337	Haloga (337)	87	8	8	28	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
338	Junth (338)	98	19	21	93	52	41	23	19	..	..	4	..
339	Luinda (339)	921	23	23	111	55	56	5	4	4	5	2	..
340	R. F. Junth (340)	665	Uninhabited										
341	D. P. F. Chholi (341)	241	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
342	Chholi (342)	329	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
343	Dhar Mehilwar (343)	15,583	Uninhabited										
344	R. F. Hailera (344)	1,421	2	2	12	7	5	..	..	7	5	..	..
345	Mangli (345)	1,245	19	19	82	46	36	..	..	..	..	1	..
346	R. F. Majur (346)	94	Uninhabited										
347	Bhauras (347) P W	782	49	49	262	131	131	77	73	..	..	7	..
348	Mulwas (348)	1,382	6	6	58	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
349	Aund (349)	467	Uninhabited										
350	Andwas (350)	1,140	37	41	186	108	78	..	..	1	..	8	1

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						301
Do.																						302
Do.																						303
Do.																						304
Do.																						305
26	31	24	9	..	..	..	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	306
Uninhabited																						307
46	53	46	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	34	308
Uninhabited																						309
63	70	63	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	44	310
Uninhabited																						311
Do.																						312
41	29	41	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	313
Uninhabited																						314
66	135	155	134	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	95	93	315
116	100	116	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	65	316
152	141	148	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	79	59	317
115	89	94	84	..	..	..	..	16	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	65	66	318
86	90	81	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	27	30	319
Uninhabited																						320
68	56	63	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	35	46	321
60	51	54	51	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	37	40	322
87	99	82	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	57	37	323
60	39	55	39	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	37	34	324
86	9	85	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	59	136	325
46	34	44	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	22	326
59	49	59	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	33	327
78	54	74	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	34	50	328
40	34	40	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	28	329
Uninhabited																						330
46	14	45	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	71	331
52	14	50	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	67	332
26	1	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	25	333
49	16	43	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	29	53	334
79	26	78	25	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	76	335
Uninhabited																						336
12	3	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	337
44	9	40	6	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	32	338
42	18	42	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	38	339
Uninhabited																						340
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	342
Uninhabited																						343
4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	344
32	20	31	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	16	345
Uninhabited																						346
100	46	100	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	85	347
20	13	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	16	348
Uninhabited																						349
80	54	78	54	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	24	350

TABLE 12—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
351	R. F. Shaol (351)	164	Uninhabited										
352	Bunderi (352) P W	693	58	58	298	148	150	15	15	1	..	23	1
353	Shaol (353) W	372	72	72	330	174	156	10	8	1	2	8	..
354	R. F. Suila (354)	8	Uninhabited										
355	Junas (355) P	1,147	68	68	394	203	191	8	9	13	..	22	3
356	R. F. Guila (356)	8	Uninhabited										
357	Guila (357) P R	647	57	57	323	176	147	97	71	1	1	3	..
358	Dhar Mansa (358)	1,766	Uninhabited										
359	Mansa (359) R W	387	17	17	115	61	54	3	1	..	..	3	..
360	Trakar Mansa (360)	84	Uninhabited										
361	R. F. Hanera (361)	379	Do.										
362	Trakar Jamun (362)	3,597	Do.										
363	Dhar Singra (363)	3,630	Do.										
364	R. F. Singra (364)	258	Do.										
365	Alwas (365) R	973	10	10	40	24	16	..	..	3	1	1	..
366	Trakar Mali Kundi Malur(366)	5,006	Uninhabited										
367	Trakar Kala Ban (367)	2,900	Do.										
368	Trakar Rani Kot (368)	1,317	Do.										
369	Trakar Kateli (369)	1,080	Do.										
370	Goari (370) P R	983	64	64	348	180	168	1	1	1	..	4	..
371	Chalong (371) R	859	40	40	162	69	93	..	..	5	2	2	..
372	Dand (372)	1,290	Uninhabited										
373	R. F. Guddan (373)	16	Do.										
374	Guddan (374) R	352	6	6	40	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
375	R. F. Dand (375)	366	Uninhabited										
376	Sathias (376) Po. R	742	63	63	339	188	151	75	46	1	1	21	4
377	Garh (377) P D R W	975	72	72	307	155	152	22	15	6	3	16	2
378	Siri (378) R	676	76	76	352	185	167	37	23	2	2	9	..
379	Majoga (379) R	315	40	40	176	97	79	26	22	..	..	..	..
380	Galua (380) R	552	11	11	81	36	45	6	3	..	..	1	..
381	Sanol (381) R	833	25	25	198	96	102	..	..	12	13	6	..
382	R. F. Devi Kothi (382)	41	Uninhabited										
383	Devi Kothi (383) P Rh	622	59	61	299	155	144	103	82	7	6	24	4
384	Méas (384) R	1,123	6	6	31	14	17	..	..	..	..	1	..
385	Trakar Kurandi (385) 2 Pm	3,527	Uninhabited										
386	Teppa (386)	1,209	32	32	232	116	116	2	4	2	2	10	..
387	Trakar Dar (387)	2,749	Uninhabited										
388	Trakar Khurian (388)	3,722	Do.										
389	R. F. Dalaun (389)	700	Do.										
390	R. F. Chandru (390)	40	Do.										
391	Chandru (391)	771	16	16	112	52	60	..	..	..	..	2	..
392	Uppar Tain (392)	1,374	Uninhabited										
393	Lower Tain (393)	1,460	Do.										
394	Sobranila (394) R	413	4	4	29	18	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
395	Puktala (395) R.	373	14	16	66	36	30	1	1	3	2	2	..
396	R. F. Puktala (396)	16	Uninhabited										
397	D. P. F. Puktala (397)	3,416	Do.										
398	D. P. F. Tipi (398)	518	Do.										
399	Kale (399)	142	4	4	21	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	Gwar (400)	424	40	40	221	118	103	..	..	2	..	11	3

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						351
99	98	94	96	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	49	52	352
124	100	118	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	50	56	353
Uninhabited																						354
144	90	117	90	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	19	..	59	101	355
Uninhabited																						356
118	86	116	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	61	357
Uninhabited																						358
33	29	30	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	25	359
Uninhabited																						360
Do.																						361
Do.																						362
Do.																						363
Do.																						364
16	6	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	10	365
Uninhabited																						366
Do.																						367
Do.																						368
Do.																						369
125	106	117	93	1	1	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	55	62	370
51	53	50	49	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	40	371
Uninhabited																						372
Do.																						373
10	13	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	374
Uninhabited																						375
133	98	116	65	3	..	..	..	3	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	55	53	376
124	104	118	101	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	31	48	377
116	96	109	92	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	69	71	378
64	49	63	49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	30	379
20	24	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	380
65	57	55	52	2	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	45	381
Uninhabited																						382
105	98	97	97	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	46	383
9	8	7	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	384
Uninhabited																						385
84	68	80	68	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	48	386
Uninhabited																						387
Do.																						388
Do.																						389
Do.																						390
33	35	32	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	25	391
Uninhabited																						392
Do.																						393
12	6	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	394
27	17	23	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	13	395
Uninhabited																						396
Do.																						397
Do.																						398
8	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	399
79	62	71	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	39	41	400

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
401	R. F Sambal (401)	22	Uninhabited										
402	Shatan (402)	112	16	17	72	32	40	..	..	..	..	1	..
403	Kutehr (403)	415	63	63	307	171	136	1	..	..	..	6	..
404	Shagloga (404)	450	31	31	197	95	102	7	4	..	..	15	..
405	Tatrog (405)	621	51	51	287	155	132	..	..	..	..	40	2
406	D. P. F. Daonri (406)	33	Uninhabited										
407	R. F. Daonri (407)	120	Do.										
408	Daonri (408)	446	70	71	326	167	159	11	16	4	3	32	4
409	Buin (409)	674	32	32	150	84	66	28	23	..	..	1	..
410	Kasbati Bhunj Raru (410)Ed	170	45	47	145	93	52	4	1	6	6	49	12
411	Tisa (411) Ed	540	40	40	240	130	110	3	2	..	..	21	1
412	Kasbati Tisa (412) Po H Hos Mcw Ed Rh.	12	84	89	387	214	173	22	21	11	7	97	39
413	Dob-Dikriund (413) Ed	248	67	67	413	197	216	15	14	1	..	53	9
414	Madan Shalancha (414)	217	23	23	194	86	108	..	..	..	..	8	..
415	Paddar (415)	262	33	33	186	101	85	..	..	..	..	6	..
416	Shakar (416)	498	71	77	464	246	218	43	44	..	..	15	2
417	Nora (417)	1,031	32	32	240	127	113	..	..	..	..	6	..
418	Dhaneli (418)	299	47	47	218	108	110	2	1	..	..	2	..
419	Dudra (419) P	762	38	38	236	110	126	..	..	..	..	16	2
420	Chanpa (420)	746	55	58	335	165	170	24	28	..	..	9	1
421	Jatbag (421)	685	Uninhabited										
422	Jangra (422)	867	31	31	159	83	76	31	30	2	2	..	..
423	Janjog (423)	1,119	48	48	235	122	113	10	8	44	35	2	..
424	Sarangar (424)	637	35	35	205	108	97	42	53	1	..	..	..
425	Nausara (425)	3,285	Uninhabited										
426	Dhar Chhamer (426)	2,860	Do.										
427	Dhar Dhamagan (427)	296	Do.										
428	Dhar Maulgot (428)	170	Do.										
429	R. F. Bara (429)	1,644	3	3	23	13	10	10	5	3	5	..	..
430	Danga Makua (430)	1,802	Uninhabited										
431	Khajwa (431) Rh	2,187	44	46	229	126	103	15	10	35	33	8	1
432	R. F. Taun (432)	460	Uninhabited										
433	Trakar Jail (433)	1,306	Do.										
434	Dhar Theka (434)	4,592	Do.										
435	Dhar Nagni (435)	1,487	Do.										
436	Dhar Niloh (436)	145	Do.										
437	Chhajaut (437) R	226	15	16	90	41	49	25	24	5	4	..	..
438	Mangalwas (438) R	267	27	28	128	62	66	37	40	..	..	2	..
439	Puntwar (439) R	210	Uninhabited										
440	R. F. Kalwala (440)	150	Do.										
441	Kalwala (441) R	285	25	27	109	62	47	15	11	..	..	..	..
442	Thalli (442) P R 3W Rh	312	66	73	302	148	154	39	24	5	7	15	3
443	Rundal (443) R	507	37	39	178	98	80	34	15	1	..	17	5
444	Shantewa (444) R	450	76	85	780	618	162	137	117	..	..	37	..
445	Garhphari (445) R	508	52	58	284	144	140	23	30	1	1	5	..
446	R. F. Garphari (446)	19	Uninhabited										
447	Karmari (447) R	455	23	24	108	53	55	15	14	16	18	5	..
448	Shannua (448) R	263	15	16	86	45	41	12	11	12	15	4	..
449	Biala (449) S R W	918	35	40	192	106	86	23	13	63	57	15	..
450	Sarua (450) R	305	47	49	185	94	91	19	14	13	14	8	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	I
		Uninhabited																				401
29	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	402
111	87	103	87	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	60	49	403
60	63	59	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	39	404
109	73	105	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	46	59	405
		Uninhabited																				406
		Do.																				407
129	106	114	105	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	38	53	408
58	51	58	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	409
69	9	5	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	9	4	6	..	..	..	39	1	24	43	410
86	69	75	69	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	44	41	411
135	73	72	67	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	51	5	79	100	412
121	136	103	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4	76	80	413
59	60	58	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	48	414
69	53	69	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	415
153	92	151	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	126	416
79	52	79	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	61	417
84	72	84	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	38	418
74	77	74	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	49	419
113	94	108	94	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	52	76	420
		Uninhabited																				421
56	51	55	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	25	422
77	65	77	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	48	423
72	53	72	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	44	424
		Uninhabited																				425
		Do.																				426
		Do.																				427
		Do.																				428
8	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	429
		Uninhabited																				430
88	58	77	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	38	45	431
		Uninhabited																				432
		Do.																				433
		Do.																				434
		Do.																				435
		Do.																				436
28	23	28	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	437
49	49	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	17	438
		Uninhabited																				439
		Do.																				440
43	36	42	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	441
106	103	95	103	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	42	51	442
69	57	67	56	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	23	443
553	99	98	87	..	..	90	..	1	..	..	..	356	12	1	..	..	..	7	..	65	63	444
104	95	101	95	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	45	445
		Uninhabited																				446
42	39	42	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	447
35	29	35	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	448
81	67	69	66	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	25	19	449
68	67	63	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	26	24	450

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village (with Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied Houses	House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
451	Lason (451) P S R	285	31	31	151	82	69	64	53	4	3	11	2
452	Banaota (452) S R	565	51	56	233	114	119	21	19	3	1	16	..
453	R. F. Banaota (453) R	23	Uninhabited										
454	Bharara (454)	1.055	81	86	402	204	198	56	57	1	..	13	..
455	Manglo (455) P R W	532	47	55	295	139	156	56	62	2	..	6	..
456	Shimbra (456) R	907	38	39	198	103	95	10	11	10	12	7	2
457	Dhar Chharota (457) R	770	Uninhabited										
458	Tikri Khas (458) Po P S R 3 W	1,025	102	106	457	220	237	42	41	9	7	23	5
459	Bhatrund (459) R W	1,138	52	53	343	185	158	65	51	69	46	51	..
460	Kutera (505) R	521	31	32	167	92	75	22	22	56	44	13	..
461	Gadiog (507) R	185	12	12	69	39	30	1	1	23	8	3	..
462	Utpur (506) R	345	19	20	99	59	40	19	17	23	14	4	1
463	Jasaurgarh (509) P R Phc	353	44	48	214	106	108	20	20	42	46	21	3
464	D. P. F. Gadiog (508) R	994	Uninhabited										
465	D. P. F. Langha (512) R	585	Do.										
466	Langha (511) R	247	24	27	114	62	52	11	6	19	18	9	..
467	Airias (510) R	286	21	24	125	55	70	38	39	1	5	8	..
468	Manju (516) R	1,249	39	42	198	109	89	24	25	41	33	11	..
469	R. F. Saloh (513) R Rh	399	10	10	43	25	18	..	..	5	2	2	..
470	D. P. F. Saloh (514) R	235	Uninhabited										
471	Helan (522) R	331	5	8	41	24	17	1	3	1	..	2	..
472	Dhero (521) R W2	504	43	47	210	117	93	21	13	21	16	9	..
473	Dhand (520) R	300	21	24	147	81	66	7	4	..	..	..	..
474	R. F. Dhand (515)	396	Uninhabited										
475	D. P. F. Bhadruni (519)	21	Do.										
476	Sauti (518) R W	469	38	48	209	122	87	31	15	22	15	15	2
477	D. P. F. Kyani (517)	179	3	3	14	10	4	6	2	1	..	..	..
478	D. P. F. Gutkar (551) R W	234	3	3	10	7	3	5	2	2	1	1	..
479	Kalhel (550) Po PRW 2Rh	96	25	26	143	99	44	17	3	12	6	26	1
480	Kella (552) R W	55	9	11	50	30	20	2	2	6	1	10	..
481	D. P. F. Chanjla (553) R	368	Uninhabited										
482	D. P. F. Gwar (549)	145	Do.										
483	Kuther (548) R 2W	263	9	12	55	31	24	2	1	..	..	7	1
484	D. P. F. Kalunj (547)	63	2	2	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	4	..
485	Jano (546) R	92	2	3	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
486	D. P. F. Jano (542)	114	Uninhabited										
487	R. F. Seri (543)	178	Do.										
488	D. P. F. Seri (544)	185	Do.										
489	Shind (545) R W	476	31	36	147	83	64	..	..	27	21	7	..
490	Bbauga (554) R	444	26	29	145	81	64	33	16	18	8	14	..
491	Kumauta (570) R	171	14	14	78	41	37	18	16	4	5	3	..
492	Sanghor (569) R	282	10	10	49	25	24	..	..	10	12	8	..
493	Dand (566) R	241	13	14	94	50	44	5	6	17	16	7	2
494	Dughli (568) R	181	23	28	123	63	60	20	23	14	12	12	3
495	Choli (567) R	279	23	27	147	79	68	14	10	46	40	4	2
496	Dhandori (565) R	195	8	11	69	34	35	..	..	31	27	9	1
497	Kainthal (564) R	204	13	18	93	48	45	..	..	11	10	3	..
498	Garh (556) R	274	10	14	77	37	40	..	..	31	30	9	1
499	Swiga (555) R	298	5	5	29	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
500	Ladhan (557) P R	512	26	31	188	96	92	18	11	13	13	16	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
59	55	51	53	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	23	14	451
83	90	82	89	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	452
		Uninhabited																				453
144	136	142	132	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	62	454
95	93	86	91	..	..	3	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	44	63	455
70	53	68	52	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	42	456
		Uninhabited																				457
172	167	157	164	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	48	70	458
128	114	122	112	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	57	44	459
68	58	68	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	17	460
29	23	29	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	461
36	26	34	26	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	14	462
76	70	68	69	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	30	38	463
		Uninhabited																				464
		Do.																				465
42	39	41	38	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	13	466
41	42	41	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		14	28	467
80	59	73	59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	29	30	468
18	11	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	7	469
		Uninhabited																				470
18	10	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	471
81	60	77	60	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	33	472
58	45	58	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	473
		Uninhabited																				474
		Do.																				475
87	59	60	47	..	..	..	..	17	11	1	1	4	..	..	..	1*	..	4	..	35	28	476
7	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	477
5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	478
90	27	23	24	..	..	37	..	4	2	1	1	16	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	9	17	479
19	13	6	9	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	11	7	480
		Uninhabited																				481
		Do.																				482
24	17	20	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	7	483
7	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	484
7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	485
		Uninhabited																				486
		Do.																				487
		Do.																				488
61	45	61	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	489
54	38	38	36	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	27	26	490
28	25	25	23	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	491
22	15	21	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	9	492
32	23	31	22	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	493
47	28	34	24	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	16	32	494
52	29	46	27	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	27	39	495
23	17	23	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	496
31	29	28	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	497
29	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	498
12	6	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	499
62	58	54	52	3	1	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	34	500

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
501	Saprot (563) W	429	29	37	173	85	88	11	8	22	25	4	..
502	Gegana (562) R	186	10	11	68	36	32	4	2	6	9	3	1
503	Paleran (561) R	79	6	6	26	14	12	1	1	..	..	1	..
504	Jandrah (560) R	403	13	14	68	38	30	..	..	30	27	..	..
505	Kumarka (559) R	416	19	19	123	58	65	13	17	25	31	2	..
506	Sui (558) R	580	19	20	148	80	68	11	16	12	9	2	..
507	R. F. Shikri (537)	1,032	Uninhabited										
508	R. F. Rupani (540)	431	Do.										
509	D. P. F. Bhalun (541)	16	Do.										
510	Chanan (539) W Rh	408	23	24	134	68	66	..	..	1	..	5	..
511	Charsuri (529) P 3W	629	42	49	233	125	108	33	24	10	8	4	..
512	Drabbar (528)	730	29	35	223	121	102	..	..	4	..	6	..
513	Dhar Pukhar (523)	54	Uninhabited										
514	R. F. Lindi Behi Bari (524)	132	Do.										
515	Lindi Behi Chhoti (525)	46	Do.										
516	Dhar Kansar (526)	85	Do.										
517	R. F. Kansar (527)	329	Do.										
518	Kareri (530) P	394	22	23	110	55	55	3	1	4	8	5	..
519	R. F. Saran (538) W	120	5	5	32	18	14	..	..	..	..	2	..
520	R. F. Chatri (536)	935	Uninhabited										
521	D. P. F. Kalor (535)	638	Do.										
522	D. P. F. Khaira (534)	155	Do.										
523	D. P. F. Banotu (533)	488	Do.										
524	Jungrar (531) W	872	12	13	57	37	20	3	2	4	4	4	..
525	Dhar Pukhri (532)	1,537	Uninhabited										
526	Dhar Rundota (498)	751	Do.										
527	R. F. Doari (495)	474	Do.										
528	Gewa (496) R	813	15	15	71	32	39	2	1	10	8	1	..
529	R. F. Chamar Chuna (497)	268	Uninhabited										
530	Dhar Padhargoth (499)	227	Do.										
531	R. F. Gurunji (500)	98	Do.										
532	Dhar Kansar (501)	430	Do.										
533	R. F. Khajriala (502)	81	Do.										
534	D. P. F. Jala (503)	970	Do.										
535	Deola (504) P R Rh	449	23	24	108	54	54	..	..	29	19	8	..
536	Dhar Tundara (460)	80	Uninhabited										
537	Katwar (461)	1,260	33	35	222	113	109	23	51	50	17	12	1
538	Dhar Kussan (462)	983	Uninhabited										
539	Dhar Trakund (471)	641	Do.										
540	Dhar Jwara (470)	861	Do.										
541	Dhar Paraba (463)	392	Do.										
542	Dhar Naloh (464)	402	Do.										
543	Baghai Garh (465) P	504	20	20	108	63	45	..	..	31	24	6	..
544	Chachoga (466)	267	24	27	123	57	66	..	1	12	16	11	2
545	Khander (467) S	375	27	30	118	61	57	6	2	21	20	14	..
546	Paraba (468)	565	19	19	128	62	66	29	25	33	41	2	..
547	Bharni (469) S	843	39	42	228	116	112	68	60	22	28	13	..
548	Dhar Sensar Patta (472)	2,841	Uninhabited										
549	Mawa (473)	950	28	32	165	85	80	1	2	60	51	6	..
550	Juri (476) S	420	23	26	173	81	92	..	..	81	92	..	..

CHAURAH TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
59	52	54	52	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	36	501
19	17	18	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	502
12	8	10	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	503
29	22	29	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	504
44	42	44	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	23	505
59	36	57	36	..	..	..	..	2	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	32	506
Uninhabited																						507
Do.																						508
Do.																						509
42	39	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	26	27	510
80	73	77	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	45	35	511
80	54	79	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	48	512
Uninhabited																						513
Do.																						514
Do.																						515
Do.																						516
Do.																						517
36	34	33	33	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	21	518
11	8	10	8	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	6	519
Uninhabited																						520
Do.																						521
Do.																						522
Do.																						523
29	13	27	12	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	524
Uninhabited																						525
Do.																						526
Do.																						527
26	25	25	25	—	..	..	..	1	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	528
Uninhabited																						529
Do.																						530
Do.																						531
Do.																						532
Do.																						533
Do.																						534
36	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	19	535
Uninhabited																						536
60	57	42	38	..	..	..	..	16	19	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	52	537
Uninhabited																						538
Do.																						539
Do.																						540
Do.																						541
Do.																						542
33	24	31	23	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	21	543
44	42	41	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	24	544
42	42	35	41	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	19	15	545
42	36	32	29	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	30	546
78	54	61	49	..	..	2	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	38	58	547
Uninhabited																						548
47	46	19	19	..	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	34	549
46	48	4	5	..	..	..	..	42	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	44	550

TABLE 1·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	(Village with Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
551	R. F. Jured (477)	2,153	Uninhabited										
552	Suala (487) P D	1,443	78	83	390	214	176	63	56	26	24	27	3
553	Jhakla (488) Rh	1,280	47	48	219	115	104	51	52	20	17	10	2
554	Sundar (489)	400	10	10	56	32	24	11	7	2	2	2	1
555	R. F. Sundari (490)	1,635	Uninhabited										
556	Phanaota (494)	595	14	14	61	27	34	7	7	5	4	3	..
557	R. F. Mundi Bahi (492)	280	Uninhabited										
558	Dhar Bhangor (493) Rh	504	Do.										
559	Dhar Banjaut (491)	2,468	Do.										
560	Jammu Kalawali (482)	1,129	Do.										
561	Kunda (483) W	785	23	23	140	67	73	15	16	..	..	3	..
562	Dehra (485)	489	24	24	94	52	42	40	31	8	6	1	..
563	R. F. Dehra (484)	13	Uninhabited										
564	Mailha (486)	728	21	21	97	50	47	12	13	20	17	6	..
565	R. F. Jammu Kilwali (479)	2,311	Uninhabited										
566	D. P. F. Jured (478)	2,572	Do.										
567	Trakar Khartap (479)	2,963	Do.										
568	Dhar Milgu (474)	23,072	Do.										
569	Dhar Shuru (480)	9,025	Do.										
570	Dyothal Dhar (481)	12,936	Do.										
	Total	3,88,859	10,263	11,069	56,270	29,531	26,739	6,590	5,843	2,612	2,350	3,558	318

CHAURAH TEHSIL—concld.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						551
132	116	118	114	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	82	60	552
80	65	67	64	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	35	39	553
22	17	22	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	554
Uninhabited																						555
20	19	19	19	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	15	556
Uninhabited																						557
Do.																						558
Do.																						559
Do.																						560
51	36	50	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	37	561
33	30	33	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	562
Uninhabited																						563
42	31	38	30	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	8	16	564
Uninhabited																						565
Do.																						566
Do.																						567
Do.																						568
Do.																						569
Do.																						570
20,391	15,899	18,003	14,327	103	23	202	9	747	1,438	86	40	493	22	116	5	17	..	624	35	9,140	10,840	

TABLE 2·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.	Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Ajog	100	100	55	Dhar Phatgar	206	206
2	Akhoru (D.P.F.)	113	113	56	Dhar Salpat	154	154
3	Arat	211	211	57	Dhar Shangru	169	169
4	Bansar	95	95	58	Dhar Sherun	146	146
5	Bhajund	109	109	59	Dhar Shigal	17	17
6	Bharaur	124	124	60	Dhar Sidhani	70	70
7	Chacharwas	36	36	61	Dhar Taldar	148	148
8	Chaling	191	191	62	Dhar Tali	115	115
9	Chamrat	202	202	63	Dhar Tamlu	171	171
10	Chasag	66	66	64	Dhar Tarampal	106	106
11	Chasag Bhotaor	68	68	65	Dhar Tendi	208	208
12	Chhao	83	83	66	Dhar Than Pattan	185	185
13	Chiloli	13	13	67	Dhar Thimi	96	96
14	Dhanale	75	75	68	Dhar Topiyum	60	60
15	Dharahan	179	179	69	Dhar Udin	58	58
16	Dhar Bhasanu	91	91	70	Dharwas	11	11
17	Dhar Bhatgar	133	133	71	Gahar Bindraban	2	2
18	Dhar Bhinwag	141	141	72	Gahar Dunai	1	1
19	Dhar Bhitar	182	182	73	Gangit	27	27
20	Dhar Chaital	174	174	74	Ghisal	49	49
21	Dhar Chamuh	199	199	75	Gwari	41	41
22	Dhar Chasag Bhotaor	67	67	76	Harsar	132	132
23	Dhar Chhaned	107	107	77	Haruka	214	214
24	Dhar Chhoglu	59	59	78	Hilaur	50	50
25	Dhar Chichot	90	90	79	Hugal	25	25
26	Dhar Chur Dharun	188	188	80	Hundan	18	18
27	Dhar Churgar	125	125	81	Jangal Ajog (R.F.)	99	99
28	Dhar Chutar Darun	180	180	82	Jangal Arat (D.P.F.)	165	165
29	Dhar Daschar	52	52	83	Jangal Aurar (D.P.F.)	71	71
30	Dhar Dhanda	136	136	84	Jangal Bambal (R.F.)	86	86
31	Dhar Dhandal	138	138	85	Jangal Banani (D.P.F.)	137	137
32	Dhar Dharun	183	183	86	Jangal Bardang (D.P.F.)	156	156
33	Dhar Dugah	166	166	87	Jangal Bhaiyari (D.P.F.)	220	220
34	Dhar Gal	62	62	88	Jangal Bharaur	123	123
35	Dhar Ghatul	193	193	89	Jangal Bhujund (D.P.F.)	108	108
36	Dhar Ghordhar	173	173	90	Jangal Biyuri (D.P.F.)	42	42
37	Dhar Gilding	219	219	91	Jangal Braknai	130	130
38	Dhar Gumba	184	184	92	Jangal Chakmanda (R.F.)	94	94
39	Dhar Hakli	63	63	93	Jangal Chaling (D.P.F.)	190	190
40	Dhar Hohal	205	205	94	Jangal Chamrat (D.P.F.)	201	201
41	Dhari	204	204	95	Jangal Chhaned (D.P.F.)	110	110
42	Dhar Jholang	224	224	96	Jangal Chhaned (R.F.)	111	111
43	Dhar Jutgar	121	121	97	Jangal Chhapran (D.P.F.)	212	212
44	Dhar Kangal Panga	147	147	98	Jangal Chulkot (R.F.)	5	5
45	Dhar Karpat	194	194	99	Jangal Churput	175	175
46	Dhar Khangar	218	218	100	Jangal Daredh (R.F.)	149	149
47	Dhar Kuderi	189	189	101	Jangal Dhanda (D.P.F.)	135	135
48	Dhar Kundel	126	126	102	Jangal Dhandal (R.F.)	139	139
49	Dhar Loni	104	104	103	Jangal Dibri (D.P.F.)	197	197
50	Dhar Mushgar	155	155	104	Jangal Gharel (D.P.F.)	112	112
51	Dhar Namghar	200	200	105	Jangal Ghordhar	172	172
52	Dhar Panala	103	103	106	Jangal Gilding (D.P.F.)	221	221
53	Dhar Parla Bhitar	181	181	107	Jangal Harsar (D.P.F.)	134	134
54	Dhar Paramr	51	51	108	Jangal Hulga (D.P.F.)	167	167

TABLE 2·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—concld.

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
109	Jangal Jholang	222	222
110	Jangal Jijrwan (D.P.F.)	69	69
111	Jangal Kaban (R.F.)	74	74
112	Jangal Kagal (R.F.)	89	89
113	Jangal Kain (D.P.F.)	127	127
114	Jangal Kain (R.F.)	128	128
115	Jangal Kalatope (R.F.)	29	29
116	Jangal Kan (R.F.)	8	8
117	Jangal Karpat (D.P.F.)	195	195
118	Jangal Kaslun (R.F.)	97	97
119	Jangal Khanjar (D.P.F.)	187	187
120	Jangal Krakun	117	117
121	Jangal Kudnala (D.P.F.)	78	78
122	Jangal Kulal (R.F.)	93	93
123	Jangal Kundel (D.P.F.)	131	131
124	Jangal Kurial (R.F.)	150	150
125	Jangal Lobar (D.P.F.)	158	158
126	Jangal Lohni (D.P.F.)	122	122
127	Jangal Luj (R.F.)	6	6
128	Jangal Moji (R.F.)	72	72
129	Jangal Nil Dhar (R.F.)	101	101
130	Jangal Pangu (D.P.F.)	102	102
131	Jangal Pangu (R.F.)	105	105
132	Jangal Panu (D.P.F.)	98	98
133	Jangal Phatgar (D.P.F.)	213	213
134	Jangal Pilu (R.F.)	76	76
135	Jangal Pontu (R.F.)	31	31
136	Jangal Punchho (D.P.F.)	10	10
137	Jangal Purthi (D.P.F.)	81	81
138	Jangal Rangi (R.F.)	43	43
139	Jangal Ransani (D.P.F.)	118	118
140	Jangal Ratoli (R.F.)	152	152
141	Jangal Riodhand (R.F.)	162	162
142	Jangal Rumas	142	142
143	Jangal Saichu (R.F.)	64	64
144	Jangal Salgaraon (D.P.F.)	144	144
145	Jangal Salkot (R.F.)	151	151
146	Jangal Salpat (R.F.)	153	153
147	Jangal Satwani	35	35
148	Jangal Shakoli (D.P.F.)	168	168
149	Jangal Shaor (R.F.)	80	80
150	Jangal Sherun (R.F.)	145	145
151	Jangal Shiling (D.P.F.)	198	198
152	Jangal Sidh Ka Dera	39	39
153	Jangal Sindwari (D.P.F.)	210	210
154	Jangal Sukhari (R.F.)	120	120
155	Jangal Suthal (R.F.)	163	163
156	Jangal Tali (D.P.F.)	116	116
157	Jangal Tamlu	170	170
158	Jangal Tetu (D.P.F.)	119	119
159	Jangal Thandal	84	84
160	Jangal Thani (D.P.F.)	178	178
161	Jangal Trilok Nath (D.P.F.)	217	217
162	Jangal Tumru (D.P.F.)	203	203
163	Jangal Udaipur (D.P.F.)	161	161
164	Jangal Urgus (D.P.F.)	177	177
165	Jangal Urnu (R.F.)	9	9
166	Jangal Uwang (D.P.F.)	192	192
167	Jhalwas	26	26
168	Jholang	223	223
169	Karel	32	32
170	Karpat	196	196
171	Khanjar	186	186
172	Khanna	46	46
173	Kishori	215	215
174	Kothi	38	38
175	Kowas	24	24
176	Kulal	92	92
177	Kumar	44	44
178	Kupha	23	23
179	Kurch	140	140
180	Kutah	12	12
181	Kuthal	48	48
182	Leo	55	55
183	Luj	7	7
184	Malet	33	33
185	Margaraon	164	164
186	Micham	53	53
187	Mindal	87	87
188	Moji	73	73
179	Ohar	207	207
190	Pargwal	28	28
191	Parmar	45	45
192	Parmas	22	22
193	Phind Par	88	88
194	Pindru	40	40
195	Pontu	30	30
196	Pregaraon	3	3
197	Purthi	82	82
198	Rani-Ka-Gahar	4	4
199	Rei	85	85
200	Rusmas	14	14
201	Sach Khas	47	47
202	Saichu	65	65
203	Sale	54	54
204	Salgaraon	143	143
205	Salpat	159	159
206	Seri	37	37
207	Seri Batwas	21	21
208	Shaor	79	79
209	Shun	56	56
210	Sindwari	209	209
211	Sukoli	157	157
212	Sural Bhatauri	16	16
213	Tai	15	15
214	Takwas	20	20
215	Thamoh	34	34
216	Thandal	77	77
217	Thuthivala (D.P.F.)	114	114
218	Tindi	129	129
219	Tingrat	176	176
220	Trilok Nath	216	216
221	Tuan	61	61
222	Tundru	19	19
223	Udaipur	160	160
224	Udin	57	57

TABLE 2·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	(Village with Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Gahar Dunai (1)	20,393	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gahar Bindraban (2)	3,862	Uninhabited										
3	Pregaraon (3)	591	6	6	51	24	27	..	..	24	27	1	..
4	Rani-Ka-Gahar (4)	1,442	Uninhabited										
5	Jangal Chulkot (R.F.) (5)	1,665	Do.										
6	Jangal Luj (R.F.) (6)	893	Do.										
7	Luj (7) P	1,345	45	48	274	138	136	18	11	119	125	17	1
8	Jangal Kan (R.F.) (8)	239	Uninhabited										
9	Jangal Urnu (R.F.) (9)	311	Do.										
10	Jangal Punchho (D.P.F.) (10)	287	Do.										
11	Dharwas (11) M L Rh	512	44	51	331	169	162	..	..	157	157	33	1
12	Kutah (12)	3,258	17	18	138	66	72	..	..	66	72	10	..
13	Chiloli (13)	2,249	19	19	120	60	60	..	..	60	60	6	..
14	Rusmas (14)	3,011	19	19	140	59	81	13	21	46	60	10	2
15	Tai (15)	1,685	25	27	177	86	91	..	..	86	91	14	1
16	Sural-Bhatauri (16) P	1,988	29	29	133	66	67	..	..	66	67	7	3
17	Dhar-Shigal (17)	8,616	Uninhabited										
18	Hundau (18) P S	1,912	22	23	134	74	60	..	..	74	60	5	..
19	Tundru (19)	1,688	9	10	70	26	44	..	..	26	44	1	..
20	Takwas (20) W	2,348	13	13	78	47	31	..	..	46	31	7	1
21	Seri-Batwas (21)	811	14	14	106	52	54	..	..	52	54	9	..
22	Parmas (22)	208	24	26	145	78	67	..	..	64	63	20	2
23	Kupha (23) W	88	26	29	189	109	80	..	..	81	77	39	3
24	Kowas (24) W	572	28	31	240	118	122	7	6	109	116	14	..
25	Hugal (25)	715	14	15	126	67	59	5	2	62	57	4	..
26	Jhalwas (26) T	721	23	27	244	126	118	..	..	119	117	12	..
27	Gangit (27)	488	20	20	171	74	97	..	..	74	97	..	..
28	Pargwal (28)	411	21	29	186	102	84	77	81	..	..	16	1
29	Jangal Kalatope (R.F.)(29)	1,050	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
30	Pontu (30) P W	242	19	21	152	73	79	..	..	70	79	16	2
31	Jangal Pontu (31)	372	3	3	11	6	5	..	..	6	5	..	..
32	Karel (32)	216	13	16	89	47	42	..	..	47	42	5	..
33	Malet (33) Po H T L Phs Rh W	132	47	57	269	163	106	..	..	121	100	58	8
34	Thamoh (34)	114	38	44	197	93	104	2	..	81	103	23	2
35	Jangal Satwani (35)	472	Uninhabited										
36	Chacharwas (36)	735	8	9	44	23	21	..	..	23	21	..	..
37	Seri (37) W	1,869	24	26	170	80	90	..	..	80	90	..	..
38	Kothi (38) P	328	28	32	199	107	92	..	..	106	92	6	..
39	Jangal Sidh Ka-Dera (39) Pm	363	Uninhabited										
40	Pindru (40) P	136	19	19	105	50	55	..	..	49	55	20	2
41	Gwari (41)	1,036	11	11	83	37	46	..	..	37	46	8	..
42	Jangal Biyuri (42) D.P.F.	67	Uninhabited										
43	Jangal Rangi (R.F.) (43)	813	Do.										
44	Kumar (44) Pm	769	29	29	155	78	77	..	..	78	77	4	..
45	Parmar (45)	1,725	26	26	156	74	82	..	..	74	82	3	2
46	Khanna (46)	960	Uninhabited										
47	Sach-Khas-(47) M D W Rh	1,155	26	26	143	86	57	..	..	74	57	20	..
48	Khuthal (48) W	774	27	27	190	96	94	..	..	92	93	9	..
49	Ghisal (49) W	1,313	23	23	154	78	76	..	..	78	76	4	..
50	Hilaur (50) W	1,326	34	34	199	100	99	..	..	100	99	9	..
51	Dhar-Parmar (51)	6,727	Uninhabited										
52	Dhar Daschar (52)	1,398	Do.										
53	Micham (53)	968	6	6	52	22	30	..	..	22	30	1	..
54	Sale (54)	601	12	12	76	35	41	3	2	32	39	..	..
55	Leo (55)	818	12	12	77	35	42	..	..	35	42	..	..

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uninhabited																						2
20	22	17	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	5	3
Uninhabited																						4
Do.																						5
Do.																						6
82	89	81	88	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	47	7
Uninhabited																						8
Do.																						9
Do.																						10
123	102	94	100	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	46	60	11
41	52	39	50	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	20	12
39	39	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	13
40	63	40	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	14
60	62	60	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	29	15
41	47	41	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	16
Uninhabited																						17
43	45	37	42	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	15	18
15	30	14	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	19
27	23	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	8	20
31	32	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	21
47	38	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	31	29	22
71	43	37	40	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	38	37	23
75	87	52	83	..	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	43	35	24
51	48	42	43	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	16	11	25
82	96	53	81	..	..	..	..	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	44	22	26
50	68	42	61	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	24	29	27
80	55	45	52	..	..	..	..	9	1	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	22	29	28
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29
47	58	40	49	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	26	21	30
5	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	31
32	26	23	22	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	15	16	32
110	59	48	58	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	2	..	43	1	53	47	33
57	58	39	58	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	36	46	34
Uninhabited																						35
17	12	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	36
44	47	42	47	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	43	37
59	49	57	48	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	43	38
Uninhabited																						39
34	37	33	32	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	18	40
22	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	28	41
Uninhabited																						42
Do.																						43
55	45	45	36	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	32	44
56	49	43	45	5	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	33	45
Uninhabited																						46
60	38	36	33	..	1	..	..	5	4	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	26	19	47
64	60	49	48	2	2	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	34	48
57	51	48	44	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25	49
67	60	57	56	1	..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	39	50
Uninhabited																						51
Do.																						52
13	20	11	16	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	53
24	26	17	23	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	54
26	35	26	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	55

TABLE 2·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	(Village with Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
56	Shun (56)	1,188	23	23	161	82	79	18	16	63	63	5	..
57	Udin (57)	1,482	22	22	157	75	82	16	16	59	66	7	1
58	Dhar Udin (58)	1,966	Uninhabited										
59	Dhar Chhoglu (59)	7,749	Do										
60	Dhar Topiyum (60)	29,552	Do.										
61	Tuan (61) W	1,493	17	17	93	45	48	3	6	41	42	1	..
62	Dhar Gal (62)	5,499	Uninhabited										
63	Dhar Hakli (63)	13,877	Do.										
64	Jangal Saichu (R.F.) (64)	375	Do.										
65	Saichu (65) P W	893	16	18	97	55	42	13	5	40	37	7	..
66	Chasag (66) P W	1,410	36	36	247	125	122	20	23	104	99	13	1
67	Dhar Chasag-Bhotaor (67)	17,865	Uninhabited										
68	Chasag Bhotaor (68)	2,769	9	9	74	31	43	1	..	30	43	..	..
69	Jangal Jijrwan (D.P.F.) (69)	386	Uninhabited										
70	Dhar Sidhani (70)	27,989	Do.										
71	Jangal Aurar (D.P.F.) (71)	424	Do.										
72	Jangal Moji (R.F.) (72)	353	Do.										
73	Moji (73)	551	3	3	24	11	13	11	13	..	..	..	..
74	Jangal Kaban (R.F.) (74)	444	Uninhabited										
75	Dhanale (75) W	177	14	15	89	37	52	..	..	37	52	2	..
76	Jangal Pilu (R.F.) (76)	8,159	Uninhabited										
77	Thandal (77) P	1,886	41	41	267	135	132	..	..	134	132	7	..
78	Jangal Kudnala (D.P.F.) (78)	10,443	Uninhabited										
79	Shaor (79) P	392	51	51	315	154	161	..	..	152	161	17	..
80	Jangal Shaor (R.F.) (80)	3,662	Uninhabited										
81	Jangal Purthi (D.P.F.) (81)	39	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
82	Purthi (82) W Rh	285	35	35	205	113	92	..	..	109	91	3	1
83	Chhao (83)	28	4	4	44	23	21	..	..	23	21	1	..
84	Jangal Thandal (84)	1,534	Uninhabited										
85	Rei (85) P W	1,773	65	65	388	203	185	1	..	202	185	8	..
86	Jangal Bambal (R.F.) (86)	1,782	..	..	196	191	5	..	..	49	..	19	..
87	Mindal (87) W	872	31	31	233	132	101	3	3	125	98	38	5
88	Phind Par (88)	966	19	19	131	67	64	..	..	67	64	6	..
89	Jangal Kagal (R.F.) (89)	2,640	Uninhabited										
90	Dhar Chiohot (90)	1,333	Do.										
91	Dhar Bhasanu (91)	3,543	Do.										
92	Kulal (92)	74	15	15	66	39	27	..	..	39	27	2	..
93	Jangal Kulal (R.F.) (93)	1,017	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
94	Jangal Chakmanda (R.F.) (94)	377	..	..	40	40	..	28	..	..	..	9	..
95	Jangal Bansar (95)	69	Uninhabited										
96	Dhar Thimi (96)	8,140	Do.										
97	Jangal Kaslun (R.F.) (97)	1,585	Do.										
98	Jangal Panu (D.P.F.) (98)	530	Do.										
99	Jangal Ajog (R.F.) (99)	323	Do.										
100	Ajog (100)	46	6	6	37	21	16	..	..	21	16	2	..
101	Jangal-Nil-Dhar (101)	3,524	Uninhabited										
102	Jangal Pangu (D.P.F.) (102)	425	Do.										
103	Dhar Panala (103)	27,046	Do.										
104	Dhar Loni (104)	10,080	Do.										
105	Jangal Pangu (R.F.) (105)	518	Do.										
106	Dhar Tarampal (106)	9,594	Do.										
107	Dhar Chhaned (107)	8,910	Do.										
108	Jangal Bhujund (108) (D.P.F.)	130	Do.										
109	Bhajund (109)	217	13	13	76	38	38	..	..	38	38	3	..
110	Jangal Chhaned (110) (D.P.F.)	174	Uninhabited										

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
62	58	53	50	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	21	56
58	58	49	54	..	..	..	.	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	24	57
		Uninhabited																				58
		Do.																				59
		Do.																				60
32	36	29	31	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	12	61
		Uninhabited																				62
		Do.																				63
		Do.																				64
41	28	30	20	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	14	65
76	90	69	80	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	32	66
		Uninhabited																				67
24	31	18	22	4	2	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	68
		Uninhabited																				69
		Do.																				70
		Do.																				71
		Do.																				72
5	9	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	73
		Uninhabited																				74
26	34	20	28	2	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	75
		Uninhabited																				76
97	92	96	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	40	77
		Uninhabited																				78
102	114	94	92	..	..	..	..	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	47	79
		Uninhabited																				80
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	81
87	59	79	49	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	26	33	82
17	9	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	83
		Uninhabited																				84
134	136	133	136	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	49	85
191	5	190	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	86
86	52	70	46	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	46	49	87
50	50	25	31	..	..	..	..	25	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	88
		Uninhabited																				89
		Do.																				90
		Do.																				91
27	19	24	15	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	8	92
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	93
40	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	94
		Uninhabited																				95
		Do.																				96
		Do.																				97
		Do.																				98
		Do.																				99
14	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	100
		Uninhabited																				101
		Do.																				102
		Do.																				103
		Do.																				104
		Do.																				105
		Do.																				106
		Do.																				107
		Do.																				108
20	19	25	18	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	19	109
		Uninhabited																				110

TABLE 2·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
111	Jangal Chhaned (111) (R.F.)	1063	Uninhabited										
112	Jangal Gharel (112) (Dhardal)	721	Do.										
113	Akhoru (D.P.F.) (113)	589	Do.										
114	Thuthiyala (D.P.F.) (114)	818	Do.										
115	Dhar Tali (115)	8,177	Do.										
116	Jangal Tali (D.P.F.) (116)	589	Do.										
117	Jangal Krakun (117)	135	Do.										
118	Jangal Ransani (D.P.F.) (118)	676	Do.										
119	Jangal Tetu (D.P.F.) (119)	416	Do.										
120	Jangal Sukhari (R.F.) (120)	141	Do.										
121	Dhar Jutgar (121)	2,509	Do.										
122	Jangal Lohni (D.P.F.) (122)	551	4	4	25	10	15	..	..	10	15	..	..
123	Jangal Bharaur (123)	254	Uninhabited										
124	Bharaur (124)	122	4	4	36	18	18	..	..	18	18	5	..
125	Dhar Churgar (125)	1,101	Uninhabited										
126	Dhar Kundel (126)	3,205	Do.										
127	Jangal Kain (D.P.F.) (127)	361	Do.										
128	Jangal Kain (R.F.) (128)	282	Do.										
129	Tindi (129) P D Rh	213	36	36	210	115	95	..	..	115	95	30	..
130	Jangal Braknai (130)	1,160	Uninhabited										
131	Jangal Kundel (D.P.F.) (131)	515	Do.										
132	Harsar (132) Rh	131	3	3	14	10	4	..	..	10	4	..	..
133	Dhar Bhatgar (133)	2,732	Uninhabited										
134	Jangal Harsar (D.P.F.) (134)	111	Do.										
135	Jangal Dhanda (D.P.F.) (135)	639	Do.										
136	Dhar Dhanda (136)	708	Do.										
137	Jangal Banani (D.P.F.) (137)	468	4	4	40	21	19	..	..	21	19	4	..
138	Dhar Dhandal (138)	5,078	Uninhabited										
139	Jangal Dhandal (R.F.) (139)	460	Do.										
140	Kurch (140)	797	4	4	27	14	13	..	..	14	13	1	..
141	Dhar Bhinwag (141)	6,259	Uninhabited										
142	Jangal Rumas (142)	352	Do.										
143	Salgaraon (143)	627	15	15	141	74	67	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	..
144	Jangal Salgaraon (D.P.F.) (144)	58	Uninhabited										
145	Jangal Sherun (R.F.) (145)	128	Do.										
146	Dhar Sherun (146)	9,179	Do.										
147	Dhar Kangal Panga (147)	6,079	Do.										
148	Dhar Taldar (148)	14,721	Do.										
149	Jangal Daredh (R.F.) (149)	482	Do.										
150	Jangal Kurial (R.F.) (150)	306	Do.										
151	Jangal Salkot (R.F.) (151)	807	Do.										
152	Jangal Ratoli (R.F.) (152)	354	Do.										
153	Jangal Salpat (R.F.) (153)	665	Do.										
154	Dhar Salpat (154)	5,906	Do.										
155	Dhar Mushgar (155)	7,242	Do.										
156	Jangal Bardang (D.P.F.) (156)	640	Do.										
157	Sukoli (157)	450	41	41	352	193	159	..	..	193	159	10	..
158	Jangal Lobar (D.P.F.) (158)	1,195	1	1	8	5	3	..	..	5	3	2	..
159	Salpat (159)	91	10	10	84	51	33	..	..	51	33	1	..
160	Udaipur (160) P D Mcw W	175	19	19	83	59	24	..	..	40	22	33	..
161	Jangal Udaipur (D.P.F.) (161)	307	Uninhabited										
162	Jangal Riodhand (R.F.) (162)	499	Do.										
163	Jangal Suthal (R.F.) (163)	290	Do.										
164	Margaraon (164) P	781	42	42	366	194	172	..	..	194	172	32	
165	Jangal Arat (D.P.F.) (165)	293	Uninhabited										
166	Dhar Dugah (166)	8,939	Do.										
167	Jangal Hulga (D.P.F.) (167)	486	Do.										

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL— contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				111
		Do.																				112
		Do.																				113
		Do.																				114
		Do.																				115
		Do.																				116
		Do.																				117
		Do.																				118
		Do.																				119
		Do.																				120
		Do.																				121
8	9	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	122
		Uninhabited																				123
13	9	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	124
		Uninhabited																				125
		Do.																				126
		Do.																				127
		Do.																				128
74	53	56	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	15	..	41	42	129
		Uninhabited																				130
		Do.																				131
8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	132
		Uninhabited																				133
		Do.																				134
		Do.																				135
		Do.																				136
15	11	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	137
		Uninhabited																				138
		Do.																				139
7	8	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	140
		Uninhabited																				141
		Do.																				142
36	31	35	31	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	38	36	143
		Uninhabited																				144
		Do.																				145
		Do.																				146
		Do.																				147
		Do.																				148
		Do.																				149
		Do.																				150
		Do.																				151
		Do.																				152
		Do.																				153
		Do.																				154
		Do.																				155
		Do.																				156
143	117	142	117	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	50	42	157
3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	158
33	25	33	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	159
51	14	17	14	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	8	10	160
		Uninhabited																				161
		Do.																				162
		Do.																				163
122	108	118	108	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	72	64	164
		Uninhabited																				165
		Do.																				166
		Do.																				167

TABLE 2·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
168	Jangal Shakoli (D.P.F.) (168)	644	Uninhabited										
169	Dhar Shangru (169) . .	5,738	Do.										
170	Jangal Tamlu (D.P.F.) (170)	483	Do.										
171	Dhar Tamlu (171) . .	5,300	Do.										
172	Jangal Ghordhar (172) .	281	Do.										
173	Dhar Ghordhar (173) . .	9,406	Do.										
174	Dhar Chaital (174) . .	6,822	Do.										
175	Jangal Churput (D.P.F.) (175)	328	Do.										
176	Tingrat (176) . . .	516	21	23	164	75	89	..	..	75	89	7	1
177	Jangal Urgus (D.P.F.) (177)	627	Uninhabited										
178	Jangal Thani (D.P.F.) (178)	242	Do.										
179	Dharahan (179) . . .	3,351	Do.										
180	Dhar-Chutar-Darun (180) .	7,035	Do.										
181	Dhar Parla Bhitar (181) .	4,782	Do.										
182	Dhar Bhitar (182) . .	3,296	Do.										
183	Dhar Dharun (183) . .	1,381	Do.										
184	Dhar Gumba (184) . .	3,142	Do.										
185	Dhar Than Pattan (185) .	3,963	Do.										
186	Khanjar (186) . . .	726	4	4	36	16	20	..	..	16	20	..	--
187	Jangal Khanjar (D.P.F.) (187)	250	Uninhabited										
188	Dhar Chur Dharun (188) .	3,132	Do.										
189	Dhar Kuderi (189) . .	825	Do.										
190	Jangal Chaling (D.P.F.) (190)	463	Do.										
191	Chaling (191) . . .	162	7	7	74	31	43	..	..	31	43	--	--
192	Jangal Uwang (D.P.F.) (192)	363	Uninhabited										
193	Dhar Ghatul (193) . .	1,508	Do.										
194	Dhar Karpat (194) . .	4,998	Do.										
195	Jangal Karpat (195) (D.P.F.)	620	Do.										
196	Karpat (196) P . . .	636	17	17	161	95	66	..	..	93	66	14	2
197	Jangal Dibri (D.P.F.) (197) .	261	Uninhabited										
198	Jangal Shiling (D.P.F.) (198)	352	Do.										
199	Dhar Chamuh (199) . .	7,392	Do.										
200	Dhar Namghar (200) . .	5,753	Do.										
201	Jangal Chamart (201) . .	224	Do.										
202	Chamrat (202) . . .	318	9	12	99	47	52	..	..	46	52	5	1
203	Jangal Tumru (D.P.F.) (203)	900	Uninhabited										
204	Dhari (204) . . .	280	6	7	60	33	27	..	..	33	27	1	--
205	Dhar Hohal (205) . .	8,955	Uninhabited										
206	Dhar Phatgar (206) . .	2,422	Do.										
207	Ohar (207) . . .	706	Do.										
208	Dhar Tendi (208) . .	2,866	Do.										
209	Sindwari (209) P W . .	729	23	23	190	100	90	9	6	86	84	32	5
210	Jangal Sindwari (D.P.F.) (210)	707	1	1	6	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	1
211	Arat (211)	125	4	4	42	24	18	..	..	24	18	..	..
212	Jangal Chhapran (D.P.F.) (212)	369	Uninhabited										
213	Jangal Phatgar (D.P.F.) (213)	2,794	4	5	49	47	2	..	..	20	2	23	..
214	Haruka (214) . . .	406	2	2	37	19	18	..	..	19	18	1	..
215	Kishori (215) W . .	238	21	21	215	102	113	8	10	91	103	16	..
216	Trilok Nath (216) Po M D W	465	66	66	470	255	215	34	30	215	185	77	..
217	Jangal Trilok Nath (217) .	896	Uninhabited										
218	Dhar Khangar (218) . .	10,032	Do.										
219	Dhar Gilding (219) . .	12,820	Do.										
220	Jangal Bhaiyari (D.P.F.) (220)	463	2	2	28	16	12	..	..	16	12	3	..
221	Jangal Gilding (D.P.F.) (221)	681	1	1	11	6	5	..	..	6	5	1	..
222	Jangal Jholang (D.P.F.) (222)	1,761	Uninhabited										
223	Jholang (223) W . .	155	14	14	125	69	56	..	..	69	56	2	..
224	Dhar Jholang (224) . .	16,066	Uninhabited										
	Total .	5,69,535	1,633	1,707	11,678	6,154	5,524	290	251	5,457	5,241	878	49

PANGI SUB-TEHSIL—concld.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						168
Do.																						169
Do.																						170
Do.																						171
Do.																						172
Do.																						173
Do.																						174
Do.																						175
43	57	43	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	176
Uninhabited																						177
Do.																						178
Do.																						179
Do.																						180
Do.																						181
Do.																						182
Do.																						183
Do.																						184
Do.																						185
7	12	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	186
Uninhabited																						187
Do.																						188
Do.																						189
Do.																						190
17	23	16	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	20	191
Uninhabited																						192
Do.																						193
Do.																						194
Do.																						195
50	46	46	45	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	45	20	196
Uninhabited																						197
Do.																						198
Do.																						199
Do.																						200
Do.																						201
31	31	28	29	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	21	202
Uninhabited																						203
22	19	22	19	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	204
Uninhabited																						205
Do.																						206
Do.																						207
Do.																						208
61	51	46	50	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	39	39	209
2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	210
16	8	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	211
Uninhabited																						212
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	213
10	9	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	214
60	69	56	69	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	42	44	215
144	118	109	115	5	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	111	97	216
Uninhabited																						217
Do.																						218
Do.																						219
10	9	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	220
1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	221
Uninhabited																						222
45	31	44	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	25	223
Uninhabited																						224
4,152	3,582	3,425	3,343	22	10	36	..	245	196	37	..	78	..	15	..	9	..	285	33	2,002	1,942	

TABLE 3·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

CHAMBA TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Adraund	272	93
2	Aghara	247	136
3	Ain Pukhar	225	21
4	Almi	250	132
5	Andoh	138	40
6	Athlun	217	207
7	Badhor	293	119
8	Baili	151	56
9	Bakani Kothi	172	79
10	Bakkal	245	147
11	Balhoth	2	268
12	Balot	260	137
13	Bamrauta	114	9
14	Banjal	203	213
15	Bari	132	34
16	Baroli	54	238
17	Baror	58	234
18	Basudan	140	42
19	Benska	85	186
20	Bhagat Pur	143	47
21	Bhagher Dhar	257	126
22	Bhagiyar	152	57
23	Bhaian Garaon	211	197
24	Bhanauta	104	14
25	Bhara	30	297
26	Bharar	34	303
27	Bhariankhas	150	55
28	Bharo	44	285
29	Bhatwara	243	146
30	Bhowen	142	44
31	Bhuman	41	289
32	Biali	183	172
33	Bujja	91	182
34	Chabla	111	6
35	Chaklu	37	305
36	Chamba	306	..
37	Chambi	73	243
38	Chamrauli	117	11
39	Chandni	32	301
40	Chari	159	63
41	Chhajun	139	41
42	Chhaloga	216	210
43	Chil Bangla	113	8
44	Chili	105	13
45	Chitrari	295	117
46	Chori	278	89
47	Chuliar	146	48
48	Dareda	110	3
49	Daroga	119	23
50	Dham Garaon	124	30
51	Dhanara	194	155
52	Dhanoi	8	266
53	Dhar	71	246
54	Dhar Baleni	288	96
55	Dharbeta	171	78
56	Dhar Bhawar	167	75
57	Dhar Chandroni	249	131
58	Dhar Chhaland	233	216
59	Dhar Dila Moti	248	134
60	Dhar Grasan	232	224
61	Dhar Indrawar	224	227
62	Dhar Juwali	231	217
63	Dhar Kankot	285	95
64	Dhar Khabbi	188	198
65	Dhar Mohla	166	74
66	Dhar Monda	228	220
67	Dharonda	15	261
68	Dhar Pajangla	202	215
69	Dhar Piura	303	106
70	Dhar Sandrin	201	214
71	Dhar Satarbehi	230	218
72	Dhar Supeka	229	219
73	Dhar Suwit	164	67
74	Dhar Thaba Chhala	305	108
75	Dhar Thala Padhri	284	76
76	Dhireri	281	80
77	Diggar	86	185
78	Drabbar	74	232
79	Dramman	131	19
80	Drombi	174	70
81	Dulahar	9	265
82	Dular	27	295
83	Dulara	193	158
84	East Chhuwaru	157	61
85	Fatehpur	122	21
86	Gagal	178	164
87	Gahr	187	191
88	Gaila	49	280
89	Gajnun	135	37
90	Gamharka	84	187
91	Gan	238	143
92	Garondi	246	138
93	Gebra	291	104
94	Ghalthana	299	114
95	Ghar Garaon	52	240
96	Gharmarain	185	170

TABLE 3·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.

CHAMBA TEHSIL—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
97	Ghatrer	66	252
98	Ghatrer	78	194
99	Ghatta	36	306
100	Girar	255	128
101	Gond	72	245
102	Gudda	181	167
103	Gurar	195	157
104	Gwar	210	200
105	Gwar	270	91
106	Hamal	22	273
107	Hardar	189	169
108	Harnpur	46	283
109	Hinjar	108	1
110	Hunaid	158	62
111	Jamwar	88	188
112	Jangal Bagadu	190	168
113	Jangal Bagdu	236	141
114	Jangal Bajoth	304	107
115	Jangal Bajyund	12	262
116	Jangal Bari	177	163
117	Jangal Baron	70	247
118	Jangal Bhagatpur	145	46
119	Jangal Bhandwani	156	60
120	Jangal Bhatka	14	259
121	Jangal Bhawar	168	77
122	Jangal Bre	289	98
123	Jangal Chitrari	294	116
124	Jangal Dandi	186	190
125	Jangal Drakund	287	97
126	Jangal Drobi	79	195
127	Jangal Gunnun	267	100
128	Jangal Gwar	262	122
129	Jangal Gwari	208	199
130	Jangal Halel	144	45
131	Jangal Jajar	51	279
132	Jangal Jankhar	134	36
133	Jangal Kanhetar	258	125
134	Jangal Karangar Rakh	129	32
135	Jangal Khajar	126	29
136	Jangal Khajrot	127	27
137	Jangal Kharkal	256	12
138	Jangal Kulwara	283	82
139	Jangal Kundi No. 3	273	84
140	Jangal Kundi No. 4	274	85
141	Jangal Loa	173	71
142	Jangal Lothar	205	204
143	Jangal Lower Almi	252	130
144	Jangal Lower Digaid	239	144
145	Jangal Maid	68	249
146	Jangal Mando	82	184
147	Jangal Manglasa	206	205
148	*Jangal Marsur*	298	113
149	Jangal Noda	163	66
150	Jangal Phalsi	80	192
151	Jangal Piura	292	112
152	Jangal Rambhu	169	73
153	Jangal Sakrala	269	101
154	Jangal Shamola	218	209
155	Jangal Sohan	207	202
156	Jangal Tarori	266	103
157	Jangal Thanodu	128	28
158	Jangal Upar Digaid	235	139
159	Jangal Uparli Almi	251	133
160	Jangal Utip	90	180
161	Jangi	175	160
162	Janni	196	156
163	Jantra	300	110
164	Jaren	149	54
165	Jhari	154	58
166	Jhulara	16	258
167	Jidera	62	244
168	Jiyoti	200	152
169	Kaiga	61	255
170	Kakaila	125	26
171	Kakiyan	92	181
172	Kalans	253	135
173	Kalmala	241	151
174	Kalor.	197	150
175	Kandla	3	270
176	Kanhetar	259	124
177	Kapara	148	51
178	Karor	26	298
179	Kathanna	93	177
180	Kella	59	242
181	Khajiar	123	31
182	Kharian	184	174
183	Kian	42	286
184	Kiri	214	212
185	Kiunr	302	109
186	Kolka	147	52
187	Kulhari	115	25
188	Kulwara	282	81
189	Kumhan	116	10
190	Kundail	261	123
191	Kundi	276	86

TABLE 3·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.

CHAMBA TEHSIL—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
192	Kunedh	199	153
193	Kuran	179	165
194	Kureil	227	223
195	Kurena	75	231
196	Kutehr	60	241
197	Kutehr	176	162
198	Kuthar	5	272
199	Kuthera Khas	17	257
200	Kuthwari	6	271
201	Ladda	265	102
202	Laga	204	203
203	Lakra	162	69
204	Lanot Phatna	165	68
205	Laruin	23	292
206	Lech	264	120
207	Lothal	275	90
208	Ludu	94	178
209	Luni	25	291
210	Maingal	67	250
211	Majhotha	279	88
212	Malla	191	161
213	Malla	263	121
214	Mando	83	183
215	Mangla	98	49
216	Mankot	141	43
217	Maraur	297	118
218	Marhi	28	294
219	Masrund	7	267
220	Masu	296	115
221	Mawa	4	293
222	Mehla	161	64
223	Miar	137	39
224	Mokhari	242	149
225	Mugla	96	175
226	Muhal	31	300
227	Naghun	109	2
228	Nahuin	20	275
229	Nandrela	19	276
230	Non	48	281
231	Ohli	97	50
232	Ora	130	33
233	Padhar	221	229
234	Palai	35	302
235	Palhun	53	239
236	Paliur	77	233
237	Panjoh	112	7
238	Pari-Raina	240	145
239	Parongal	153	53
240	Phagri	160	65
241	Piura	301	111
242	Pranohin	29	296
243	Prauta	223	226
244	Pukhri	24	290
245	Rajara	180	166
246	Rajindu	220	225
247	Rajnagar Khas	40	287
248	Rajpura	45	284
249	Rakh	192	159
250	Rambhu	170	72
251	Ran	212	196
252	Rari	244	148
253	Ratiar	136	38
254	Rauni	215	211
255	Rinda	121	22
256	Rundega	95	173
257	Rupan	39	288
258	Sadon	286	94
259	Sakraina	237	142
260	Sakrala	268	99
261	Sal	38	304
262	Salga	118	12
263	Saloh	33	299
264	Saloh	222	228
265	Sanch	100	20
266	Sandera	290	105
267	Sanotha	69	248
268	Sapra	1	269
269	Sara	226	222
270	Sarol	213	206
271	Sarol	47	282
272	Saronda	10	264
273	Saru	103	15
274	Sehi	57	237
275	Seri	198	154
276	Seru	107	4
277	Shar	209	201
278	Sillagharat	64	253
279	Singi	120	24
280	Sira	43	277
281	Sirya	18	256
282	Snadhel	87	189
283	Sukreta	11	263
284	Sultan Pur	99	18
285	Sunara	277	87
286	Sundu	81	193

TABLE 3·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—concld.

CHAMBA TEHSIL *concld.*

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Halbast No.	Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Halbast No.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
287	Sungal	56	235	297	Tikri	21	274
288	Suren	101	17	298	Tipra	106	5
289	Suri	55	236	299	Tipra	76	230
290	Taggi	280	83	300	Tosa	50	278
291	Tapuna	133	35	301	Tristha	219	208
292	Tarakar Chhoi	234	140	302	Tur	271	92
293	Tarkar Girar	251	129	303	Udaipur Khas	102	16
294	Thakrotha	13	260	304	Udl	63	254
295	Thalla	182	171	305	Ur[illegible]	89	179
296	Thundu	65	251	306	West Chauwara	155	59

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Sapra D.P.F. (269)	257	4	6	27	13	14	..	..	..	..	5	..
2	Balhoth (268) S R W	904	42	50	292	147	145	13	9	33	36	20	1
3	Kandla (270) S R W	383	33	36	177	94	83	70	59	2	1	7	1
4	Mawa (293) P R W	241	21	24	148	83	65	9	5	2	4	21	2
5	Kuthar (272) R 2W	524	37	47	253	118	135	11	12	26	28	22	..
6	Kuthwari (271) R	726	24	31	181	94	87	..	..	37	36	19	1
7	Masrund (267) 2Po P S D R Rh	458	57	66	350	186	164	32	24	42	36	33	8
8	Dhanoi (266)	628	42	51	233	136	97	26	12	30	20	12	..
9	Dulahar (265) P W Pm	1,266	91	101	477	241	236	33	30	94	96	35	1
10	Saronda (264) R	441	29	31	185	103	82	7	4	2	1	19	..
11	Sukreta (263) R	532	20	20	103	60	43	7	3	28	19	3	..
12	Bajyund Jangal (262)	53	Uninhabited										
13	Thakrotha (260) Po P W	379	38	45	255	126	129	16	12	28	43	18	..
14	Bhatka Jangal (259)	18	Uninhabited										
15	Dharonda (261)	341	9	14	65	31	34	..	..	27	31	1	..
16	Jhulara (258) L	400	31	37	170	83	87	10	8	14	17	10	1
17	Kuthera Khas (257) PO PW	1,540	65	75	388	201	187	2	5	167	157	16	1
18	Sirya (256)	1,839	37	40	220	117	103	..	..	101	84	1	..
19	Nandrela (276) P S R W	561	44	50	249	119	130	9	9	14	12	11	4
20	Nahuin (275) S R W	716	77	83	452	235	217	7	36	17	21	62	3
21	Tikri (274) S R	864	57	68	362	181	181	5	5	..	..	36	2
22	Hamal (273) S R 2W	532	25	30	163	71	92	12	19	..	..	23	..
23	Laruin (292) W	608	20	25	135	69	66	..	..	18	21	13	..
24	Pukhri (290) Po M L S Ed R Pho	502	48	68	336	171	165	14	9	..	..	90	18
25	Luni (291)	256	21	24	120	59	61	..	..	..	..	17	..
26	Karor (298) P R	615	37	41	195	107	88	..	..	89	74	17	..
27	Dular (295) S R Ed	348	35	46	241	128	113	28	25	..	..	34	2
28	Marhi (294) R W	404	17	19	121	56	65	8	9	..	..	7	..
29	Pranohin (296) S R Ed W	246	26	36	206	94	112	20	27	5	4	48	15
30	Bhara (297) R	163	6	9	31	15	16	.	..	..	..	6	..
31	Muhal (300) R Ed	273	14	22	101	48	53	.	..	..	..	19	5
32	Chandni (301) P R Pm	474	38	51	246	114	132	31	37	..	..	32	3
33	Saloh (299) R	408	18	18	96	51	45	2	3	..	..	5	..
34	Bharar (303) R	518	25	27	139	65	74	..	..	..	..	12	2
35	Palai (302) P	499	51	59	323	147	176	35	36	..	..	53	7
36	Ghatta (306)	293	16	17	76	32	44	5	2	..	..	7	..
37	Chaklu (305) Po H D	927	112	134	727	340	387	..	..	..	..	119	18
38	Sal (304) P	495	24	35	155	72	83	..	..	..	..	19	1
39	Rupan (288) P S R Ed	984	79	107	565	265	300	..	..	..	..	81	3
40	Rajnagar Khas (287) Po P R Ed Ei	1,044	80	111	665	321	344	46	47	..	1	128	20
41	Bhuman (289) R	615	38	42	270	126	144	..	..	..	..	40	12
42	Kian (286) Po P S R Ed Ei W	984	102	129	705	359	346	42	33	1	1	161	34
43	Sira (277) P S R W	363	26	27	171	87	84	12	19	2	2	26	3
44	Bharo (285) R W	731	53	59	391	192	199	4	5	18	19	22	..
45	Rajpura (284) Po T R Ed W	623	72	75	421	232	189	95	86	2	..	69	25
46	Haripur (283) R Ed	583	101	120	574	287	287	165	168	5	5	75	16
47	Sarol (282) L S R Ed W	698	85	98	515	284	231	102	88	2	2	93	29
48	Non (281) R	654	36	42	289	148	141	..	..	..	..	9	1
49	Gaila (280) R	527	33	38	227	106	121	6	5	..	..	6	..
50	Tosa (278) R W	291	23	26	157	76	81	19	26	..	..	15	..

CHAMBA TEHSIL

Total workers (I—X)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
10	10	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1
93	97	76	91	2	..	..	..	10	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	54	48	2
70	51	67	51	2	.	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	32	3
47	46	46	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	36	19	4
71	80	68	80	1	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	47	55	5
59	58	57	58	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	35	29	6
26	118	114	116	..	..	..	..	2	.	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	2	60	46	7
64	68	102	66	..	..	..	..	1	1	.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	32	29	8
178	172	174	172	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	.	63	64	9
63	53	62	53		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	29	10
44	37	43	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	.	..	..	16	9	11
	Uninhabited																					12
98	93	97	93	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	28	36	13
	Uninhabited																					14
22	25	22	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	15
67	68	65	68	..		..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	19	16
153	129	152	129	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	48	58	17
91	80	90	80	..	.	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	18
85	86	68	23	..	..	3	3	14	60	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	34	44	19
157	155	149	155	2	..	..	..	1	..	..		2	.	..	..	..	..	3	..	78	62	20
112	136	110	136	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	69	45	21
49	73	45	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	22	19	22
42	41	41	41	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	27	25	23
96	111	61	104	1	3	..	..	2	3	4	..	3	.	6	..	2	..	17	1	75	54	24
37	43	36	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	22	18	25
67	62	61	62	1	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	40	26	26
74	76	69	76	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	54	37	27
36	38	35	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	27	28
43	70	25	69	1	.	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	.	..	8	1	51	42	29
7	15	6	15	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	8	1	30
30	31	19	28	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	18	22	31
66	83	59	83	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	48	49	32
36	36	34	35	1	1	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	33
38	40	36	40	.	..	..	..	2	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	34	34
77	100	57	98	2	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	70	76	35
18	27	18	27	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	36
192	227	168	227	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	148	160	37
39	60	37	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	2	..	33	23	38
145	186	133	186	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	120	114	39
193	224	163	222	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	28	2	128	120	40
72	86	69	85	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	3	1	54	58	41
189	225	155	219	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	6	..	2	..	19	4	170	121	42
61	57	54	57	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	26	27	43
124	138	118	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	68	61	44
173	114	108	98	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	58	16	59	75	45
205	198	169	191	1	..	2	..	4	5	4	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	82	89	46
157	107	82	103	7	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	6	2	15	..	3	..	31	2	127	124	47
109	104	106	102	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	..	39	37	48
82	96	82	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	25	49
50	54	43	25	..	..	..	..	6	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	26	27	50

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	Jajar Jangal (279)	177	1	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
52	Ghar Garaon (240) R W	562	26	29	128	69	59	20	14	15	15	1	..
53	Palhun (239) 2P R W	898	67	79	419	205	214	46	57	32	27	39	4
54	Baroli (238) R W	384	30	39	223	119	104	26	20	..	..	6	..
55	Suri (236) R	559	21	24	120	60	60	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	Sungal (235) P R W	561	76	82	442	240	202	64	64	2	2	101	29
57	Sehi (237) R	420	22	23	125	65	60	9	9	19	15	4	..
58	Baror (234) P R W	680	76	80	438	238	200	69	56	40	37	50	8
59	Kella (242) R	572	27	33	143	79	64	..	..	10	7	5	..
60	Kutehr (241) R W	635	37	38	227	124	103	12	11	52	47	1	..
61	Kaiga (255) W	961	43	52	262	143	119	45	35	52	53	3	1
62	Jidera (244) P R W	630	57	61	334	170	164	41	37	93	96	19	2
63	Uil (254)	885	25	28	142	75	67	30	28	5	2	2	..
64	Sillagharat (253) W Rh	695	31	32	166	81	85	45	37	17	24	7	1
65	Thundu (251) W	1,447	23	23	120	61	59	36	26	22	29	1	..
66	Ghatrer (252) P	574	40	45	244	132	112	61	43	31	37	12	1
67	Maingal (250)	2,034	27	29	204	97	107	..	3	87	93	11	1
68	Maid Jangal (249)	3,983	Uninhabited										
69	Sanotha (248)	3,013	18	19	146	76	70	..	..	76	70	5	..
70	Baron Jangal (247)	1,677	Uninhabited										
71	Dhar (246) W	1,903	38	39	251	133	118	..	..	131	117	6	..
72	Gond (245) R	655	23	25	125	67	58	35	24	16	21	4	..
73	Chambi (243) R	883	47	53	274	139	135	19	16	61	63	34	5
74	Drabbar (232) R	677	37	43	168	83	85	20	15	81	10	..	..
75	Kurena (231) R	1,171	33	36	183	94	89	10	7	34	36	2	..
76	Tipra (230) R	641	57	64	339	172	167	..	..	119	117	13	..
77	Paliur (233) S R	354	37	41	212	110	102	25	23	40	40	29	6
78	Ghatrer (194) R	743	51	54	298	164	134	2	2	75	53	3	..
79	Drobi Jangal (195) R W	46	Uninhabited										
80	Phalsi Jangal (192)	46	Do.										
81	Sundu (193) R W	724	63	66	369	202	167	66	63	9	6	19	..
82	Mando Jangal (184) R	60	2	8	30	14	16	14	16	..	..	..	..
83	Mando (183) L R	471	33	35	209	102	107	4	2	..	..	9	..
84	Gamharka (187) P R W	250	37	46	210	95	115	27	30	[illegible]	..	7	..
85	Benska (186) R W	26	18	19	93	47	46	47	46	..	..	..	..
86	Diggar (185) P R W	263	18	23	131	72	59	4	6	..	..	9	..
87	Snadhel (189) R W	422	31	35	215	118	97	26	26	..	..	1	..
88	Jamwar (188) P W	243	Uninhabited										
89	Utip (179) R	440	50	55	273	143	130	116	104	..	..	13	..
90	Utip Jangal (180)	16	Uninhabited										
91	Bujja (182) R W	356	35	44	247	123	124	70	68	..	1	17	..
92	Kakiyan (181) L R W	329	49	54	266	144	122	58	37	10	4	29	8
93	Kathanna (177) R W	342	16	31	169	75	94	..	1	2	2	45	2
94	Ludu (178) P R W	558	32	39	252	137	115	7	8	7	8	26	2
95	Rundega (173) R	349	26	34	186	90	96	..	..	..	..	32	..
96	Mugla (175) R S Ed W	516	85	114	475	255	220	43	50	5	1	77	13
97	Ohli (50) R Ed	481	48	71	377	189	188	90	88	5	9	50	3
98	Mangla (49) Po P R S Ed W	671	104	121	614	305	309	55	66	9	13	67	25
99	Sultanpur (18) R Ed Ei W	505	75	120	535	313	222	75	47	..	..	137	41
100	Sanch (20) M R Ed W Pm	658	87	97	528	266	262	32	27	..	..	67	13
101	Suren (17) R	440	16	16	112	63	49	25	19	..	..	11	1
102	Udaipur Khas (16) M R W Ed	779	87	94	414	225	189	53	42	12	10	46	5
103	Saru (15) L R Ed S	661	55	63	291	139	152	41	35	4	6	33	10
104	Bhanauta (14) Po R	921	95	120	551	289	262	134	113	..	..	53	11
105	Chili (13) R	830	29	39	197	99	98	5	6	..	..	20	2

CHAMBA TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	51
52	51	52	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	52
160	159	151	158	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	45	55	53
89	81	88	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	23	54
44	40	44	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	16	20	55
137	108	95	101	3	4	..	..	10	..	4	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	17	2	103	94	56
46	33	46	33	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	19	27	57
141	115	111	101	5	2	..	..	14	10	..	..	2	.	4	2	..	..	5	..	97	85	58
65	52	61	52	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	12	59
97	75	95	71	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	28	60
90	21	83	11	3	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	98	61
104	39	65	16	6	3	..	..	25	19	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	.	5	1	66	125	62
44	34	24	13	10	4	..	..	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	31	33	63
57	19	46	2	5	..	..	..	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	66	64
49	31	35	21	14	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	28	65
85	20	66	4	2	..	..	..	13	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	47	92	66
64	56	51	40	7	2	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	51	67
Uninhabited																						68
50	40	36	22	..	4	..	..	14	14	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	26	30	69
Uninhabited																						70
97	72	81	63	2	4	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	46	71
53	30	36	19	12	7	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	28	72
84	73	48	44	4	..	..	..	29	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	55	62	73
61	47	60	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	22	38	74
61	55	58	51	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	33	34	75
95	98	90	94	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	77	69	76
62	59	54	58	2	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	4	1	48	43	77
113	86	112	85	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	48	78
Uninhabited																						79
Do.																						80
125	89	124	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	77	78	81
9	9	9	9	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	82
74	80	72	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	27	83
69	78	69	77	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	37	84
39	35	39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	85
46	31	44	31	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28	86
85	73	85	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	24	87
Uninhabited																						88
93	4	91	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	126	89
Uninhabited																						90
75	46	72	45	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	78	91
94	50	72	50	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	50	72	92
38	48	31	47	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	37	46	93
83	52	81	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	54	63	94
48	49	46	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	42	47	95
174	130	114	125	..	..	4	..	7	2	1	..	14	3	..	..	3	..	31	..	81	90	96
104	82	93	80	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	85	106	97
194	161	154	151	2	..	1	..	19	7	..	..	3	..	8	1	..	..	7	2	111	148	98
182	38	54	30	..	..	4	..	17	1	19	..	14	..	10	..	14	..	50	7	131	184	99
171	124	145	112	1	..	..	..	5	12	3	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	95	138	100
34	15	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	34	101
140	91	119	86	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	85	98	102
96	57	71	53	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	12	..	2	..	1	..	6	2	43	95	103
174	151	154	143	..	..	3	..	7	8	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	115	111	104
62	62	58	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	37	33	105

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
106	Tipra (5) R	661	22	28	140	70	70	8	5	..	..	8	..
107	Seru (4) P R	297	27	33	149	79	70	4	2	..	..	10	1
108	Hinjar (1) R	557	49	52	242	128	114	79	61	..	..	9	1
109	Naghun (2) R Pm	424	31	38	214	107	107	35	43	..	..	5	..
110	Dareda (3) R	464	20	22	115	64	51	..	..	28	30	10	..
111	Chahla (6) R	460	22	27	135	75	60	..	..	..	..	10	1
112	Panjoh (7) R	499	50	62	336	177	159	4	3	36	35	16	1
113	Chil Bangla (8) P R	387	34	41	196	98	98	..	..	..	..	15	..
114	Bamrauta (9) R	441	16	18	81	44	37	..	..	..	..	6	..
115	Kulhari (25) P R	584	33	49	248	121	127	17	28	..	..	14	1
116	Kumhan (10) R	286	24	35	157	81	76	3	4	..	..	10	..
117	Chamrauli (11) P R	596	31	37	210	110	100	69	67	..	..	18	..
118	Salga (12) Po P R D	322	28	41	211	106	105	..	..	..	..	32	4
119	Daroga (23) R	365	36	44	206	105	101	4	2	..	..	11	..
120	Singi (24) P S R W	865	68	78	372	196	176	35	26	..	..	43	2
121	Rinda (22) R Ed	803	57	65	332	166	166	96	86	..	..	14	..
122	Fatehpur (21)	392	24	30	140	68	72	21	26	..	..	6	..
123	Khajiar (31) Po P D Ed 3Rh	629	83	86	399	206	193	130	130	..	..	66	10
124	Dham Garaon (30) S R	298	25	32	150	82	68	3	4	..	..	10	..
125	Kakaila (26) R	367	17	26	119	52	67	..	..	..	..	3	1
126	Khajar Jangal (29) Ed	435	3	3	9	5	4	2	3	..	..	2	..
127	Khajrot Jangal (27)	1,116	Uninhabited										
128	Thanodu Jangal (28)	289	Do.										
129	Karangar Rakh Jangal (32)	734	6	6	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	1	..
130	Ora (33) P	421	43	50	242	119	123	16	14	..	..	22	..
131	Dramman (19) S R	503	51	60	336	158	178	34	47	..	..	36	2
132	Bari (34) R	491	31	31	149	79	70	..	..	..	..	2	..
133	Tapuna (35) R	920	73	78	397	206	191	13	9	148	133	2	..
134	Jankhar Jangal (36)	64	Uninhabited										
135	Gajnun (37) R	404	37	43	211	114	97	..	..	..	..	37	17
136	Ratiar (38) R	341	38	50	236	116	120	3	5	..	..	13	..
137	Miar (39) R	267	30	34	142	69	73	..	..	48	52	..	..
138	Andoh (40) P R	328	25	34	128	70	58	28	23	36	27	..	..
139	Chhajun (41) R	1,185	44	56	267	137	130	5	5	132	125	7	1
140	Basudan (42) R	695	44	51	236	117	119	19	20	54	62	10	..
141	Mankot (43) R	1,003	23	27	172	81	91	..	..	81	91	1	..
142	Bhowen (44) P R	1,611	39	57	293	157	136	10	3	139	125	11	..
143	Bhagatpur (47) R	785	58	71	346	176	170	8	2	48	59	16	1
144	Halel Jangal (45)	16	Uninhabited										
145	Bhagatpur Jangal (46)	74	Do.										
146	Chuliar (48) R	592	43	46	237	114	123	..	..	66	64	19	1
147	Kolka (52) R	526	49	62	337	165	172	12	16	..	..	1	..
148	Kapara (51) R Ed	403	40	50	237	108	129	30	35	3	1	7	..
149	Jaren (54) R	455	26	33	176	85	91	29	25	31	34	13	..
150	Bharian Khas (55) 2P R	404	42	50	242	125	117	39	35	..	..	36	2
151	Baili (56) R	272	14	15	108	66	42	4	4	..	..	13	1
152	Bhagiyar (57) R	903	44	51	293	155	138	3	2	75	78	7	..
153	Parongal (53) R	1,156	49	57	307	160	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Jhari (58) R	747	23	25	154	86	68	..	..	14	15	3	..
155	West Chhuwaru (59)	1,321	9	10	65	34	31	..	..	34	31	..	..
156	Bhandwani Jangal (60)	948	Uninhabited										
157	East Chhuwaru (61) R	961	Do.										
158	Hunaid (62) R	346	21	23	130	64	66	30	31	26	30	..	..
159	Chari (63) P R	1,409	56	67	386	206	180	..	..	24	16	40	3
160	Phagri (65) P R	2,372	95	119	530	256	274	25	22	177	201	11	..

CHAMBA TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I–IX)		Workers																Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
43	43	40	42	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	27	106
50	44	48	43	..	..		..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	26	107
87	65	80	65	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	49	108
72	61	70	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	1	.	35	46	109
44	24	35	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	20	27	110
52	42	48	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	111
117	102	114	102	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.	..	..	1	..	0	57	112
60	67	60	67	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	38	31	113
33	20	33	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	114
76	72	59	72	.	..	..	..	2	.	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	45	55	115
52	51	52	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	29	25	116
73	58	67	57	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	37	42	117
59	53	47	52	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	47	52	118
71	50	71	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	51	119
123	101	112	101	..	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	.	..	.	..	..	9	..	73	75	120
113	68	105	68	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.	5	..	..		..	..	1	..	53	98	121
50	32	49	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	40	122
126	110	102	101	..	..	4	..	6	7	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	80	83	123
59	39	55	38	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	29	124
40	40	38	40	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27	125
4	1	2	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	126
Uninhabited																						127
Do.																						128
7	8	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	6	3	129
77	73	67	70	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	42	50	130
107	107	87	94	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	7	2	51	71	131
53	49	49	47	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	21	132
164	137	163	137	..		.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		2	54	133
Uninhabited																						134
83	76	81	76	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	1	..	31	21	135
87	75	82	75	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	3	..	29	45	136
55	51	55	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	137
64	47	64	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	138
101	95	101	94	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	139
91	85	83	68	..	..	..	..	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	34	140
54	55	54	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	36	141
115	91	105	91	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	45	142
119	119	118	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	57	51	143
Uninhabited																						144
Do.																						145
82	86	80	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	32	37	146
111	..	110	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	172	147
62	39	59	39	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	90	148
54	47	50	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	44	149
84	72	74	72	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41	45	150
42	26	41	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	16	151
113	93	109	90	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	45	152
104	1	104	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	146	153
69	41	68	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	27	154
21	19	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	155
Uninhabited																						156
Do.																						157
44	34	43	34	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	32	158
132	102	119	98	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	5	..	74	78	159
156	167	148	167	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	2	..	100	107	160

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
161	Mehla (64) Po M L D Phc W R	345	92	113	520	252	268	35	39	28	38	98	16
162	Lakra (69) R	1,605	74	98	386	174	212	..	..	173	212	9	..
163	Noda Jangal (66) . .	147	Uninhabited										
164	Suwit Dhar (67) . . .	656	Do.										
165	Lanot Phatna (68) . .	792	Do.										
166	Mehla Dhar (74) . .	3,316	Do.										
167	Bhawar Dhar (75) . .	1,822	Do.										
168	Bhawar Jangal (77) . .	3,819	..	..	46	23	23	..	..	23	23	..	..
169	Rambhu Jangal (73) R .	563	Uninhabited										
170	Rambhu (72) R . . .	647	26	30	178	90	88	..	..	90	88	2	..
171	Dharbeta (78) R . . .	698	49	63	331	176	155	63	46	84	79	25	2
172	Bakani Kothi (79) P R .	664	56	65	329	173	156	30	29	32	23	46	8
173	Loa Jangal (71) . . .	32	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Drombi (70) P R . .	1,050	67	86	420	222	198	2	..	84	73	12	..
175	Jangi (160) R . . .	782	39	42	250	124	126	4	10	2	..	34	..
176	Kutehr (162) 2P R . .	453	42	42	280	154	126	54	36	..	..	46	6
177	Bari Jangal (163) . .	31	Uninhabited										
178	Gagal (164) S R W . .	794	41	46	197	108	89	..	..	15	14	14	2
179	Kuran (165) R	383	28	30	156	84	72	7	7	3	4	26	11
180	Rajara (166) R W . .	534	40	46	237	109	128	29	35	34	37	19	6
181	Gudda (167) S R W . .	621	44	50	254	133	121	79	65	8	9	12	..
182	Thalla (171) P R W . .	1,035	49	54	285	141	144	1	2	30	28	20	..
183	Biali (172) R W . .	372	53	60	302	157	145	..	..	50	62	32	1
184	Kharian (174) P R . .	740	75	86	396	213	183	69	54	..	..	45	4
185	Ghar Marain (170) R W .	751	38	47	276	146	130	29	21	117	109	7	..
186	Dandi Jangal (190) . .	429	Uninhabited										
187	Gahr (191) R . . .	1,500	53	56	332	153	179	..	..	118	144	1	..
188	Khabbi Dhar (198) . .	1,519	Uninhabited										
189	Hardar (169) R W . .	1,437	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
190	Bagadu Jangal (168) R .	214	3	3	15	10	5	..	..	10	5	..	..
191	Malla (161) R W . .	1,275	48	48	284	153	131	31	30	..	..	19	..
192	Rakh (159) S R Ed Rh .	715	49	51	235	131	104	15	20	..	..	35	2
193	Dulara (158) P R W . .	1,093	47	54	279	137	142	..	..	..	..	9	1
194	Dhanara (155) R W . .	756	42	54	292	148	144	..	..	..	..	14	..
195	Gurar (157) P L R W .	568	60	67	330	164	166	3	7	..	..	23	..
196	Janni (156) R W . .	448	36	41	188	88	100	4	10	..	..	4	..
197	Kalor (150) P R L . .	302	52	59	254	134	120	87	77	16	16	29	2
198	Seri (154) R W . .	779	64	72	307	154	153	31	40	46	36	8	..
199	Kunedh (153) . . .	1,042	44	46	242	111	131	..	..	..	..	5	..
200	Jiyoti (152) P W . .	1,495	58	61	300	144	156	..	..	..	..	..	..
201	Sandrin Dhar (214) . .	1,876	Uninhabited										
202	Pajangla Dhar (215) . .	1,016	Uninhabited										
203	Banjal (213) W . .	950	31	36	209	104	105	..	..	18	19	6	..
204	Laga (203) R . . .	1,270	36	42	194	98	96	..	..	11	19	8	..
205	Lothar Jangal (204) . .	79	Uninhabited										
206	Manglasa Jangal (205) .	61	Uninhabited										
207	Sohan Jangal (202) . .	579	1	1	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Gwari Jangal (199) . .	443	Uninhabited										
209	Shar (201) R . . .	663	36	38	209	94	115	..	..	..	..	3	..
210	Gwar (200) R W . .	1,012	36	40	195	104	91	9	10	29	28	6	..
211	Bhaian Garaon (197) R .	576	12	13	54	26	28	..	..	26	28	..	..
212	Ran (196) P R W . .	1,078	79	107	508	279	229	6	6	30	19	36	8
213	Sarol (206) R W. . .	469	43	50	270	144	126	4	5	32	43	17	..
214	Kiri (212) P R W . .	325	54	65	295	166	129	1	..	20	11	16	1
	Rauni (211) R . . .	920	21	25	122	64	58	..	..	..	..	1	..

CHAMBA TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
152	139	117	135	..	..	..	..	12	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	1	100	129	161
92	123	91	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	89	162
		Uninhabited																				163
		Do.																				164
		Do.																				165
		Do.																				166
		Do.																				167
13	11	12	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	168
		Uninhabited																				169
60	47	60	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	41	170
125	103	122	102	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	51	52	171
111	80	104	77	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	62	76	172
		Uninhabited																				173
157	111	157	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	87	174
81	84	80	83	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	42	175
103	82	103	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	44	176
		Uninhabited																				177
82	72	79	69	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	17	178
55	48	51	45	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	29	24	179
73	72	66	71	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	36	56	180
93	81	91	79	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	40	181
89	91	87	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	53	182
94	102	89	101	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	03	43	183
136	105	114	101	..	..	1	..	8	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	7	..	77	78	184
100	80	100	79	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	50	185
		Uninhabited																				186
121	119	120	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	60	187
		Uninhabited																				188
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	189
8	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	190
94	90	94	88	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	41	191
91	71	71	65	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	40	33	192
97	93	94	91	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	193
99	90	80	78	3	1	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	54	194
110	105	101	101	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	54	61	195
54	63	54	58	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	37	196
100	81	93	79	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	34	39	197
116	85	107	85	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	38	68	198
89	100	89	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	31	199
108	106	108	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	50	200
		Uninhabited																				201
		Uninhabited																				202
70	64	62	64	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	41	203
68	67	68	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	29	204
		Uninhabited																				205
		Uninhabited																				206
3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	207
		Uninhabited																				208
68	83	68	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32	209
76	58	76	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	33	210
21	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	211
203	141	178	135	1	1	..	..	4	..	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	76	88	212
92	78	88	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	52	48	213
116	75	107	75	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	50	54	214
44	39	44	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	215

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
216	Chhaloga (210)R	611	21	27	161	80	81	..	..	..	..	3	..
217	Athlun (207) R	274	27	33	172	88	84	31	28	..	..	2	..
218	Shamela Jangal (209) R W	128	Uninhabited										
219	Trittha (208) R	550	7	7	62	31	31	..	..	..	..	1	..
220	Rajindu (225) R	1,381	48	53	261	128	133	5	5	123	128	8	..
221	Padhar (229) Po M L D R S WRh	955	156	171	782	420	362	78	63	85	79	108	24
222	Saloh (228) R	689	43	44	247	129	118	105	100	18	12	2	..
223	Prauta (226) R	1,138	73	81	445	229	216	27	38	112	102	29	2
224	Indrawar Dhar (227)	1,640	Uninhabited										
225	Ainpukhar (221)	3,332	Do.										
226	Sara (222)	791	18	20	105	49	56	13	15	35	41	2	..
227	Kureil (223)	744	37	41	248	132	116	18	14	114	102	..	..
228	Monda Dhar (220)	3,297	Uninhabited										
229	Supeka Dhar (219)	4,202	Do.										
230	Satarbehi Dhar (218)	173	Do.										
231	Juwali Dhar (217)	2495	Do.										
232	Grasan Dhar (244)	985	Do.										
233	Chhaland Dhar (216)	1,374	Do.										
234	Tarakar Chhoi (140)	1,001	Do.										
235	Upar Digaid Jangal (139)	246	1	1	20	11	9	..	..	11	9	..	..
236	Bagdu Jangal (141)	620	Uninhabited										
237	Sakraina (142)	1,219	35	41	245	129	116	..	..	125	103	..	..
238	Gan (143)	603	35	39	184	94	90	9	6	78	70	..	.
239	Lower Digaid Jangal (144)	287	Uninhabited										
240	Pari Raina (145) R	1,477	84	99	380	199	181	54	64	90	69	17	..
241	Kalmala (151) R	1,179	65	74	285	152	133	42	40	18	15	5	..
242	Mokhari (149) R	358	31	33	164	82	82	38	36	..	..	10	1
243	Bhatwara (146) P L R W	729	50	55	253	136	117	51	42	..	..	12	1
244	Rari (148) R W	636	60	72	328	170	158	31	35	..	..	18	1
245	Bakkal (147) R W	879	33	39	175	89	86	..	..	..	..	1	..
246	Garondi (138)	1,029	49	54	299	163	136	32	21	131	115	7	.
247	Aghara (136) R	2,001	33	38	190	91	99	3	2	88	97	..	.
248	Dila Moti Dhar (134)	2,294	Uninhabited										
249	Chandroni Dhar (131)	9,219	Do.										
250	Almi (132)	792	9	10	51	26	25	..	..	26	25	..	.
251	Uprali Almi Jangal (133)	210	Uninhabited										
252	Lower Almi Jangal (130)	52	Do.										
253	Kalans (135)	994	15	18	91	48	43	..	..	48	43	..	..
254	Tarkar Girar (129)	1,817	Uninhabited										
255	Girar (128)	493	8	10	32	17	15	..	..	17	15	..	..
256	Kharkal Jangal (127)	261	Uninhabited										
257	Bhagher Dhar (126)	882	2	2	26	12	14	..	..	12	14	..	..
258	Kanhetar Jangal (125)	102	Uninhabited										
259	Kanhetar (124)	493	9	9	44	22	22	..	..	22	22	1	..
260	Balot (137) S	858	37	43	173	100	73	36	29	62	43	4	..
261	Kundail (123) P D L W	1,123	36	42	157	89	68	13	11	74	57	4	..
262	Gwar Jangal (122)	230	Uninhabited										
263	Malla (121)	1,273	41	47	204	108	96	60	53	48	43	..	..
264	Leoh (120) P R	2,223	60	76	436	228	208	100	94	..	..	29	1
265	Ladda (102) P S R	413	51	57	278	147	131	..	..	..	..	12	..
266	Tarori Jangal (103)	57	Uninhabited										
267	Gunnun Jangal (100)	11	Do.										
268	Sakrala (99) R	677	38	43	186	98	88	6	5	..	..	4	..
269	Sakrala Jangal (101)	33	Uninhabited										
270	Gwar (91) R W	424	26	26	117	61	56	..	..	33	28	8	..

CHAMBA TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
58	53	58	53	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	28	216
60	56	60	56		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	28	28	217
Uninhabited																						218
22	19	22	19	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	219
86	78	85	77	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	55	220
262	192	209	183	6	3	..	..	13	1	1	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	23	5	158	170	221
80	64	79	63	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	54	222
46	119	130	113	1	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	83	97	223
Uninhabited																						224
Do.																						225
38	32	33	30	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	24	226
76	66	65	56	1	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	56	50	227
Uninhabited																						228
Do.																						229
Do.																						230
Do.																						231
Do.																						232
Do.																						233
Do.																						234
7	6	..		..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	235
Uninhabited																						236
2	79	85	71	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		37	37	237
74	64	73	64	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	26	238
Uninhabited																						239
157	138	140	132	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	42	43	240
130	117	129	117	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16	241
59	40	52	39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	23	42	242
108	73	107	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	44	243
114	95	107	94	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	.	..	1	..	..	2	..	56	63	244
65	50	64	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	36	245
112	87	99	57	1	9	..	..	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	49	246
68	59	62	51	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	40	247
Uninhabited																						248
Do.																						249
20	18	20	18	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	6	7	250
Uninhabited																						251
Do.																						252
35	26	35	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	253
Uninhabited																						254
13	12	11	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	255
Uninhabited																						256
7	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	257
Uninhabited																						258
17	14	9	9	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	5	8	259
76	53	74	53	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	20	260
62	45	50	41	..	1	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	23	261
Uninhabited																						262
76	57	73	55	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	39	263
152	142	152	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	66	264
89	67	70	65	2	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	64	265
Uninhabited																						266
Do.																						267
67	45	56	43	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	43	268
Uninhabited																						269
49	36	43	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	—	12	20	270

TABLE 3·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
271	Tur (92) R	010	78	89	407	210	197	36	33	41	36	7	3
272	Adraund (93) R	581	42	57	257	132	125	9	9	4	1	7	..
273	Kundi Jangal III (84)	393	Uninhabited										
274	Kundi Jangal IV (85)	9	Do.										
275	Lothal (90) R W	417	48	49	202	135	127	3	2	79	71	14	1
276	Kundi (86) R W Rh	209	62	83	475	248	227	15	12	..	..	25	1
277	Sunara (87) Po M R W	215	39	40	257	138	119	..	..	..	..	27	..
278	Chori (89) P R	190	27	29	132	73	59	18	11	41	38	13	2
279	Majhotha (88) R	401	49	50	267	137	130	..	..	..	..	17	..
280	Taggi (83) R W	1,318	41	42	230	133	97	..	..	..	..	9	..
281	Dhireri (80) P R Rh	727	52	58	303	152	151	30	43	12	11	28	2
282	Kulwara (81) R	1,130	42	46	253	133	120	5	6	11	9	11	1
283	Kulwara Jangal (82)	928	Uninhabited										
284	Thala Padhir Dhar (76)	3,445	Do.										
285	Kankot Dhar (95)	2,046	2	2	9	5	4	..	..	3	3	..	..
286	Sadon (94) R	1,623	28	36	136	82	54	2	2	..	..	3	..
287	Drakund Jangal (97) Rh	762	3	3	18	7	11	..	..	7	11	..	..
288	Baleni Dhar (96)	601	Uninhabited										
289	Bre Jangal (98)	3,190	Do.										
290	Sandera (105) R	2,514	32	33	183	94	89	6	10	..	..	5	..
291	Gehra (104) Po P L R W	1,175	139	145	686	362	324	6	3	1	..	50	7
292	Piura Jangal (112) R	18	Uninhabited										
293	Badhor (119) S R	497	66	88	421	231	190	74	74	37	31	36	3
294	Chitrari Jangal (116) Rh	26	Uninhabited										
295	Chitrari (117) Po M L Mcw D R W	530	64	88	458	235	223	41	31	179	182	58	6
296	Masu (115) R W	348	59	83	461	248	213	17	16	130	113	30	1
297	Maraur (118) R	353	59	86	520	265	30	32	234	..	223	31	..
298	Mararu Jangal (113)	991	Uninhabited										
299	Ghalthana (114) R	392	22	27	133	63	70	19	22	37	42	1	..
300	Jantra (110)	942	82	101	548	289	259	138	117	139	129	20	..
301	Puira (1) P L S R	1,181	53	68	301	179	122	79	58	98	64	24	1
302	Kiunr (109) L S W	1,152	121	150	821	403	418	78	100	319	317	46	3
303	Puira Dhar (100)	6,130	1	1	8	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..
304	Bajoth Jangal (107)	176	Uninhabited										
305	Thaba Chhala Dhar (108)	2,996	Do.										
306	Chamba (176)	..	Included in urban area										
	Total.	251,631	10,001	11,776	60,288	30,977	29,311	5,279	4,923	7,055	6,736	4,788	614

CHAMBA TEHSIL—concld.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
140	85	130	83	1	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	70	112	271
97	48	97	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	77	272
Uninhabited																						273
Do.																						274
92	81	89	81	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	46	275
160	132	146	131	..	..	1	.	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	88	95	276
92	73	83	72	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	46	46	277
49	30	37	28	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	24	29	278
91	17	86	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	46	113	279
88	68	87	68	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	29	280
104	97	96	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	48	54	281
101	67	101	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	53	282
Uninhabited																						283
Do.																						284
5	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285
60	24	58	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	22	30	286
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	287
Uninhabited																						288
Do.																						289
53	47	41	43	1	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	42	290
231	181	211	181	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	9	..	131	143	291
Uninhabited																						292
142	113	124	112	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	89	77	293
Uninhabited																						294
153	131	129	131	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	82	92	295
153	126	148	125	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	95	87	296
162	129	159	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	103	126	297
Uinhabited																						298
50	45	50	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	25	299
194	161	190	161	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	95	98	300
122	77	120	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	57	45	301
243	276	230	264	..	..	..	..	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	160	142	302
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	303
Uninhabited																						304
Uninhabited																						305
Included in Urban area																						306
20,540	17,366	18,517	16,668	137	71	43	4	616	535	86	12	200	9	163	6	38	..	740	61	10,437	11,945	

TABLE 3·3—TOWN DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Town/Mohalla	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CHAMBA TOWN												
I	3P 4T L Hos Po To 3C MewS R Ei 2Rn Ed W Pm	581	1,107	1,763	8,609	4,710	3,899	815	745	66	19	3,160	1,783
	(1) Kashmiri Mohalla .	41	139	207	1,088	557	531	119	125	..	..	373	243
	(2) Hatnala Mohalla	40	110	179	841	435	406	41	27	7	5	309	232
	(3) Jansali Mohalla .	100	181	260	1,149	624	525	39	28	..	..	425	263
	(4) Bangotu Mohalla .	50	209	299	1,394	757	637	95	91	18		3340	555
	(5) Chogaan Mohalla .	40	86	133	690	398	292	52	31	14	3	248	128
	(6) Surara Mohalla .	110	161	349	1,528	845	683	8	10	2	2	596	346
	(7) Dharog Mohalla .	60	131	218	1,166	617	549	425	418	17	5	334	144
	(8) Jullakri Mohalla .	140	90	118	753	477	276	36	15	8	1	320	87
Total Town Directory . .		581	1,107	1,763	8,609	4,710	3,899	815	745	66	19	3,160	1,783
Total Village Directory . .		251,661	10,001	11,776	60,288	30,977	29,311	5,279	4,923	7,055	6,736	4,788	614
GRAND TOTAL CHAMBA TEHSIL		252,242	11,108	13,539	68,897	35,687	33,210	6,094	5,668	7,121	6,755	7,948	2,397

CHAMBA TOWN

Total workers (I- -IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-Workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
2,396	292	18	7	2	1	31	1	301	37	102	31	58	..	340	1	54	..	1,190	232	2,314	3,607	
280	57	2	2	..	..	3	..	38	..	6	..	6	..	49	..	4	..	172	55	277	474	(1)
230	25	..	..	..	..	6	..	38	4	9	2	7	..	45	..	6	..	119	19	205	381	(2)
309	42	7	..	..	..	1	1	16	..	20	2	1	..	29	..	6	..	229	39	315	483	(3)
347	51	3	..	..	..	1	..	41	5	11	4	10	..	33	1	7	..	241	41	410	586	(4)
196	20	..	..	..	..	9	..	20	..	4	..	3	..	46	..	4	..	110	20	202	272	(5)
401	47	..	..	..	..	7	..	24	..	15	3	9	..	61	..	12	..	273	44	444	636	(6)
319	41	5	5	..	..	3	..	119	24	34	2	12	..	24	..	4	..	118	10	298	508	(7)
314	9	1	..	2	1	1	..	5	4	3	..	10	..	53	..	11	..	228	4	163	267	(8)
2,396	292	18	7	2	1	31	1	301	37	102	13	58	..	340	1	54	..	1,490	232	2,314	3,607	
20,540	17,366	18,517	16,668	137	71	43	4	616	535	86	12	290	9	163	6	38	..	740	61	10,437	11,945	
22,936	17,658	18,535	16,675	139	72	74	5	917	572	188	25	258	9	503	7	92	..	2,230	293	12,751	15,552	

TABLE 4·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Adhwar	274	274
2	Agahr	215	215
3	Aled Katlu	120	120
4	Anain	335	335
5	Aru Phar	250	250
6	Auhar	172	172
7	Awan	188	188
8	Badrotu	70	70
9	Baduni	187	187
10	Bahida Bagh	152	152
11	Bakan	8	8
12	Balana	338	338
13	Balera	123	123
14	Baloh	243	243
15	Balli	339	339
16	Balu	295	295
17	Banet	208	208
18	Banet	302	302
19	Bangota	11	11
20	Banikhet	98	98
21	Bankot	197	197
22	Banni	189	189
23	Banni	12	12
24	Banoli	333	333
25	Banun	27	27
26	Barsi	203	203
27	Bareru	100	100
28	Barhula	229	229
29	Bariata	93	93
30	Barinni	91	91
31	Basa	15	15
32	Basolda	321	321
33	Bathri	82	82
34	Baugur	29	29
35	Behal	199	199
36	Behtna Kut	110	101
37	Bela	149	149
38	Belli	106	106
39	Beral	137	137
40	Berian	154	154
41	Bhabhled	200	200
42	Bhagrotra	209	209
43	Bhangian	337	337
44	Bharari	273	273
45	Bharera	111	111
46	Bharmal	144	144
47	Bharwan	254	254
48	Bhatlauri	304	304
49	Bhatoli	162	162
50	Bhatoli	80	80
51	Bhiora	341	341
52	Bhiora Sani	340	340
53	Bholga	218	218
54	Bhonta	288	288
55	Bhora	181	181
56	Bhujjal	291	291
57	Bhunwara	301	301
85	Bindgi	157	157
59	Bindili	148	148
60	Binna	267	267
61	Bug Dhar	31	31
62	Buroh	49	49
63	Catchment Ala	74	74
64	Chaki	251	251
65	Chakra	60	60
66	Chaladni	310	310
67	Chalama	134	134
68	Chalar	311	311
69	Chalera	167	167
70	Chaltuni	125	125
71	Chambi	21	21
72	Chapnai	195	195
73	Chatryara	113	113
74	Chaunka	3	3
75	Chauntlu	271	271
76	Chaurah	64	64
77	Chhamhar	141	141
78	Chhatrel	233	233
79	Chihun	249	249
80	Chinian	230	230
81	Chuari Khas	220	220
82	Chudhana	210	210
83	Chulari	240	240
84	Chun	35	35
85	Chhurun	50	50
86	Dabrehn	52	52
87	Dadra	84	84
88	Dadriarhu	227	227
89	Dagoh	89	89
90	Dal	25	25
91	Dangahri	151	151
92	Darota	88	88
93	Dhalan	39	39
94	Dhalog	13	13
95	Dhamgaraon	192	192
96	Dhar	47	47
97	Dhard	10	10
98	Dhar Kolian	32	32
99	Dhar Sana	256	256
100	Dharuin	303	303

TABLE 4·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER -contd.

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No	Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
101	Dharwa	290	290	151	Jangal Balera	124	124
102	Dhunera	56	56	152	Jangal Banikhet	99	99
103	Dhura Sapper	116	116	153	Jangal Barei	202	202
104	Dibbarkhola	142	142	154	Jangal Barha	130	130
105	Dilhori	168	168	155	Jangal Bela	150	150
106	Dobhu	198	198	156	Jangal Bela	260	260
107	Drabbar	71	71	157	Jangal Bhatun	201	201
108	Dramman	6	6	158	Jangal Chalama	133	133
109	Dramman	183	183	159	Jangal Dabrehn	51	51
110	Dramnala	327	327	160	Jangal Dalra	85	85
111	Draon	317	317	161	Jangal Dharla	313	313
112	Drumma	235	235	162	Jangal Drumma	234	234
113	Kudera	165	165	163	Jangal Ghaghi Dhar	59	59
114	Dugoh	143	143	164	Jangal Hathi Dhar	236	236
115	Duka	102	102	165	Jangal Jandri Ghat	90	90
116	Dukhar	275	275	166	Jangal Kalasan	253	253
117	Dulagar	4	4	167	Jangal Kathla	326	326
118	Dunda Dhand	286	286	168	Jangal Khorti	128	128
119	Dungru	299	299	169	Jangal Kukroti	343	343
120	Duniara	107	107	170	Jangal Mahot	169	169
121	Duppar	292	292	171	Jangal Mamul	164	164
122	Durhun	7	7	172	Jangal Morthu	307	307
123	Duth	239	239	173	Jangal Nadal	319	319
124	Flarh	238	238	174	Jangal Nadlu	334	334
125	Frotka	86	86	175	Jangal Pagot	246	246
126	Gadhasan	228	228	176	Jangal Prungal	207	207
127	Gamrahr	262	262	177	Jangal Pukhru	323	323
128	Gandhiar	65	65	178	Jangal Rahal Ban	328	328
129	Garana	127	127	179	Jangal Surkhi Gala	95	95
130	Garh	34	34	180	Jangal Tahu Dhar	30	30
131	Garnta	293	293	181	Jangal Talai	264	264
132	Gharanu	283	283	182	Jangal That	289	289
133	Ghiui	174	174	183	Jangal Thera	257	257
134	Godhal	284	284	184	Janoli	43	43
135	Godhra	266	266	185	Januhi	214	214
136	Gola	342	342	186	Jasur	277	277
137	Goli	68	68	187	Jatrun	219	219
138	Gorat Bangotu	331	331	188	Jolna Khas	308	308
139	Gothri	79	79	189	Kail	19	19
140	Gular	221	221	190	Kakiana	63	63
141	Guniala	77	77	191	Kakira Bhaikar	160	160
142	Hathi Dhar	232	232	192	Kakira Kasba	161	161
143	Hathola	175	175	193	Kalaphat	155	155
144	Hatli	138	138	194	Kalasan	252	252
145	Hatli	345	345	195	Kalatope	73	73
146	Hobar	177	177	196	Kalehtar	212	212
147	Hunera	186	186	197	Kallar	14	14
148	Jakna	66	66	198	Kallar Jolna	309	309
149	Jambal Morhu	178	178	199	Kalm	205	205
150	Jandroga Chakran	258	258	200	Kalni	158	158

TABLE 4·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—contd.

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
201	Kamla	294	294
202	Kandeh	37	37
203	Kaniarka	57	57
204	Kantla	131	131
205	Kanyarka Phati	9	9
206	Kapei	38	38
207	Kaphla	83	83
208	Kara	296	296
209	Karelnu	78	78
210	Kari Kothi	190	190
211	Kathet	237	237
212	Kathiari	281	281
213	Kathla	325	325
214	Kehlu	121	121
215	Kelan	241	241
216	Keod	272	272
217	Khaddi	104	104
218	Khairi	1	1
219	Khanor	269	269
220	Khareda	173	173
221	Kharira	62	62
222	Kholi Kuffar	76	76
223	Khorti	117	117
224	Khuin	28	28
225	Kohlan	344	344
226	Kudda	185	185
227	Kudi	244	244
228	Kui	280	280
229	Kukroti Ghat	332	332
230	Kumharka	282	282
231	Kunah	108	108
232	Kunna	115	115
233	Kurla	112	112
234	Kut	126	126
235	Kutehr	213	213
236	Kuther	54	54
237	Lahru	132	132
238	Lambial	287	287
239	Lar	105	105
240	Lari	22	22
241	Liled	17	17
242	Lodhar Garh	329	329
243	Luhani	196	196
244	Lunah	53	53
245	Lunna	103	103
246	Lunoh	217	217
247	Mohot	170	170
248	Maluda	94	94
249	Malunda	204	204
250	Mamla	163	163
251	Mandhrar	242	242
252	Mandyar	67	67
253	Manjdhar	44	44
254	Manjhoi	285	285
255	Mandla	69	69
256	Manola	171	171
257	Manuta	265	265
258	Marar	248	248
259	Marhetra	314	314
260	Matola	72	72
261	Mel	5	5
262	Mihal	145	145
263	Minu	36	36
264	Mithyar	179	179
265	Morthu Jhikla	306	306
266	Morthu Uparla	305	305
267	Motla	316	316
268	Mughnu	159	159
269	Nagali	48	48
270	Nahat	324	324
271	Nahun	46	46
272	Naini Khad	135	135
273	Nal	225	225
274	Naloh	312	312
275	Pagot	247	247
276	Pandol	55	55
277	Panjla	268	268
278	Panjola	184	184
279	Parchor	231	231
280	Phagola	166	166
281	Potan	2	2
282	Prungal	206	206
283	Pukhar	97	97
284	Pukhred	330	330
285	Pukhru	322	322
286	Purkara	191	191
287	Pursiara	261	261
288	Raipur Khas	245	245
289	Rajein	298	298
290	Rakhed	193	193
291	Rang	176	176
292	Rangar	45	..
293	Rat Bhaonr	255	255
294	Raula	92	92
295	Rauni	139	139
296	Rikhgola	320	320
297	Rikhnala	75	75
298	Ruliani	87	87
299	Rupaina	263	263
300	Sakhiar	318	318

TABLE 4·1--LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER- -contd.

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL- *concld.*

Serial No.	Name of villages	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
301	Sakrera	114	114
302	Salohrka	146	146
303	Samatar	147	147
304	Samjiatta	101	101
305	Samot	276	276
306	Sanagar	140	140
307	Sandhar	194	194
308	Sandhara	23	23
309	Sangrohan	119	119
310	Sanjip	42	42
311	Sanjpoi	41	41
312	Sarna	223	223
313	Sarog	297	297
314	Sel	122	122
315	Sela	211	211
316	Ser	81	81
317	Sherpur	61	61
318	Siaru	24	24
319	Sigut	118	118
320	Sihunta	300	300
321	Sikhnun	129	129
322	Simbleu Uperla	40	40
323	Sohar	18	18
324	Sudal	26	26
325	Suloh	224	224
326	Surpara	278	278
327	Syun	259	259
328	Talahra	156	156
329	Tappar	58	58
330	Taragarh	153	153
331	Tarkara	222	222
332	Tarwar	33	33
333	Teiyan	20	20
334	Thalel	336	336
335	Thanoli	182	182
336	Thukoli	315	315
337	Tikri	136	136
338	Tikri Khas	279	279
339	Trimath	216	216
340	Tritha	109	109
341	Tundi Khas	270	270
342	Ugral	96	96
343	Uled	16	16
344	Uprat	226	226
345	Utki	180	180

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Khairi (1) W	418	13	13	43	25	18	11	15	..	..	5	..
2	Potan (2)	1,022	12	14	70	48	22	1	..	19	5	1	..
3	Chaunka (3) R	1,112	12	13	65	38	27	..	..	6	2	4	..
4	Dulagar (4) R	270	2	2	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Mel (5) Po P Ed W	1,318	78	80	406	216	190	34	32	10	..	64	13
6	Dramman (6) R	574	22	25	136	69	67	5	6	..	..	13	2
7	Durhun (7)	122	5	5	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	Bakan (8) R	310	22	23	115	61	54	..	..	..	..	3	..
9	Kanyarka Phati (9)	194	16	19	99	55	44	..	..	..	..	8	..
10	Dhard (10) R	139	11	11	73	35	38	..	..	..	..	4	..
11	Bangota (11) R	185	7	7	51	26	25	..	..	..	..	3	..
12	Banni (12) R	123	8	11	49	22	27	4	3	..	..	1	3
13	Dhalog (13) P R	208	20	20	102	51	51	..	..	..	..	18	4
14	Kallar (14) R	216	22	24	106	56	50	..	..	..	..	7	..
15	Basa (15) R	200	11	11	49	25	24	..	..	..	..	2	1
16	Uled (16)	142	14	14	88	43	45	36	39	..	..	5	..
17	Liled (17)	271	11	14	82	38	44	..	..	..	..	12	..
18	Sohar (18) R	250	7	8	35	20	15	..	..	..	..	3	1
19	Kail (19) P	379	8	8	106	59	47	..	..	3	2	19	4
20	Teiyan (20)	498	21	24	49	32	17	11	6	..	..	2	..
21	Chambi (21)	541	24	24	107	55	52	2	1	3	..	11	3
22	Lari (22)	1,027	22	22	118	51	67	2	6	3	..	13	2
23	Sandhara (23) R	199	21	21	68	40	28	14	8	..	..	11	1
24	Siaru (24)	255	10	10	53	34	19	..	..	3	..	14	..
25	Dal (25)	377	15	17	91	49	42	8	10	5	..	18	2
26	Sudal (26) Po P Ed	244	16	16	111	54	57	10	10	..	..	18	4
27	Banun (27)	199	11	11	58	26	32	..	..	..	..	2	..
28	Khuin (28)	510	19	24	119	69	50	13	8	..	..	6	..
29	Baugur (29) M R	135	9	10	42	22	20	..	..	..	..	5	..
30	Tahu Dhar Jangal (30)	168	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
31	Bug Dhar (31) P S R	349	31	35	194	104	90	63	63	..	..	10	1
32	Dhar Kolian (32) R	235	12	13	71	40	31	35	29	..	..	2	..
33	Tarwar (33)	335	10	10	49	30	19	..	..	5	..	5	1
34	Garh (34)	413	23	24	158	82	76	5	7	5	..	38	6
35	Chun (35) Po M D L	275	34	34	111	59	52	16	9	..	..	28	12
36	Minu (36)	540	17	17	70	46	24	6	2	5	1	1	..
37	Kandeh (37)	506	45	46	196	100	96	..	..	..	..	32	6
38	Kapei (38)	274	4	4	16	11	5	..	..	6	..	..	..
39	Dhalan (39)	209	8	8	39	26	13	..	..	26	13	6	..
40	Simbleu Uperla (40) S	1,018	15	15	97	54	43	8	3	13	12	3	..
41	Sanjpoi (41) R	154	4	5	27	10	17	..	..	..	..	3	..
42	Sanjip (42)	302	8	8	39	18	21	..	..	..	..	2	..
43	Janoli (43)	242	9	11	49	23	26	..	..	..	..	3	..
44	Manjdhar (44) P	384	19	24	104	52	52	5	3	2	5	11	..
45	Rangar (45) R	260	14	16	78	42	36	..	..	15	17	10	..
46	Nahun (46)	271	15	17	75	39	36	5	7	..	..	3	..
47	Dhar (47) R	263	16	23	126	68	58	..	..	..	..	13	..
48	Nagali (48) P R Ed	130	8	10	47	23	24	3	4	..	..	7	..
49	Buroh (49) R	296	13	14	51	26	25	..	..	..	..	2	..
50	Chhunun (50) R	234	23	32	148	76	72	31	22	—	—	4	..

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
15	8	9	7	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	..	5	..	10	10	1
34	7	16	5	1	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	15	2
25	10	19	6	1	..	1	..	3	3	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	17	3
6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4
136	38	104	33	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	8	..	80	152	5
47	8	42	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	59	6
9	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	7
45	10	38	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	44	8
41	8	34	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	36	9
26	26	22	8	..	..	..	..	1	18	.	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	2	..	9	12	10
14	17	10	10	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	11
13	15	11	1	..	..	1	..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	12
38	21	27	19	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8		13	30	13
37	22	33	8	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	28	14
15	10	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	15
26	18	16	11	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	17	27	16
28	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	38	17
12	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	12	18
30	30	27	27	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	17	19
21	10	13	8	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	7	20
37	31	32	31	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	21
32	36	27	35	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	31	22
22	16	14	15	1	..	.	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	12	23
21	13	14	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	13	6	24
30	19	22	18	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	23	25
35	24	30	19	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	19	33	26
19	11	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	27
43	29	43	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	21	28
16	15	16	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	29
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30
73	54	68	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	31	36	31
30	21	30	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	32
18	11	10	10	..	.	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	8	33
41	24	30	19	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41	52	34
37	15	16	14	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	8	1	22	37	35
37	14	26	13	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	36
69	37	62	34	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	59	37
11	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	38
18	10	18	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	39
37	23	17	11	..	..	..	..	19	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	20	40
8	10	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	41
10	16	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	42
20	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	43
43	40	42	40	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	44
30	27	28	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	9	45
31	25	26	22	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	46
45	37	44	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	21	47
15	15	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	9	48
18	15	17	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	49
56	50	53	50	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	50

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	Dabrehn Jangal (51)	58	Uninhabited										
52	Dabrehn (52) R	142	9	10	30	14	16	..	..	14	16	4	..
53	Lunah (53) R	103	6	6	28	14	14	..	..	..	..	7	..
54	Kuther (54)	131	12	13	48	19	29	3	4	..	..	7	..
55	Pandol (55)	210	13	15	65	35	30	4	4	31	26	6	..
56	Dhunera (56) R	176	9	10	57	27	30	..	..	2	3	6	..
57	Kaniarka (57) R	229	19	21	103	49	54	18	26	..	..	14	1
58	Tappar (58)	272	29	37	147	80	67	48	41	..	..	16	..
59	Ghaghi Dhar Jangal (59)	319	1	1	6	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
60	Chakra (60) R Ed	374	25	27	167	82	85	3	2	6	6	27	2
61	Sherpur (61) Po. M. R Ed	430	59	69	334	168	166	18	22	..	..	55	7
62	Kharira (62) R W	141	10	11	42	24	18	..	..	..	..	4	..
63	Kakiana (63) R	444	43	48	190	97	93	2	4	8	14	11	..
64	Chaurah (64) R Ed	167	7	9	40	25	15	..	..	..	..	4	..
65	Gandhiar (65) R.	516	26	29	134	74	60	3	9	..	..	8	3
66	Jakna (66) R	119	6	7	20	10	10	2	1	..	..	..	..
67	Mandyar (67) R	271	36	38	194	96	98	23	22	37	41	12	..
68	Goli (68) P R Ed	283	66	73	339	179	160	81	56	17	17	29	2
69	Manola (69)	60	10	10	40	20	20	19	19	..	..	3	..
70	Badrotu (70)	245	28	35	153	90	63	25	14	65	49	3	..
71	Drabbar (71) R	399	21	22	126	65	61	9	5	56	56	5	..
72	Matola (72) R Ed W	143	15	19	95	48	47	47	47	..	..	6	..
73	Kala-tope (73) Rh	2,653	4	4	9	7	2	..	..	1	1	5	1
74	Catchment Ala (74)	444	Uninhabited										
75	Rikhnala (75) R	129	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..
76	Kholi Kuffar (76)	154	Uninhabited										
77	Guniala (77) P R Ed	347	46	57	319	152	167	..	..	151	167	23	..
78	Karelnu (78)	117	Uninhabited										
79	Gothri (79)	182	Do.										
80	Bhatoli (80) R Ed	324	42	48	276	135	141	5	4	75	75	21	1
81	Ser (81) R Ed 2W	315	64	74	383	196	187	51	46	46	50	71	12
82	Bathri (82) Po H Phc L R Ed 3W Rh	80	56	59	267	144	123	9	6	17	14	89	50
83	Kaphla (83) R Ed	153	28	34	163	71	92	13	10	41	62	19	..
84	Dadra (84) R Ed W	199	53	61	304	152	152	42	36	37	35	28	..
85	Dadra Jangal (85)	80	Uninhabited										
86	Frotka (86) R W Ed	165	18	21	116	58	58	3	5	37	35	24	..
87	Ruliani (87) R Ed	126	27	36	209	94	115	..	..	93	115	17	1
88	Darota (88) R Ed	260	35	45	216	111	105	..	..	111	105	8	..
89	Dagoh (89)	174	5	5	23	11	12	..	..	11	12	2	..
90	Jandri Ghat Jangal (90)	142	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
91	Barinni (91) R	90	16	25	141	73	68	..	..	72	67	9	1
92	Raula (92) R Ed	79	23	32	121	62	59	..	..	62	59	9	..
93	Bariata (93) R	122	27	34	161	82	79	..	..	71	72	17	..
94	Maluda (94) R	316	45	52	260	124	136	18	21	100	108	28	..
95	Surkhi Gala Jangal (95) Ed Rh	381	16	16	62	33	29	4	5	2	..	19	10
96	Ugral (96) R	87	14	16	80	43	37	..	..	43	37	16	..
97	Pukhar (97) R Ed	97	28	30	168	78	90	..	..	76	86	20	..
98	Banikhet (98) Po M L D Ed Ei W Rh	248	121	123	461	257	204	46	34	17	13	138	53
99	Banikhet Jangal (99)	259	7	8	40	17	23	5	5	9	15	5	1
100	Bareru (100)	250	8	8	38	21	17	19	13	..	..	..	..

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
Uninhabited																						51
11	12	11	3	..	.	..	..	..	9	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	52
8	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	53
15	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	4	10	54
22	21	17	9	1	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	55
17	16	14	12	..	..	..	..	2	4	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	14	56
31	41	24	17	..	..	..	.	5	24	..	..	1	..	.	..	..		1	..	18	13	57
59	55	46	31	..	..	..	..	8	24	..	..	2	.	1	..	..	..	2	..	21	12	58
2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	59
48	55	30	18	..		..		9	37	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	34	30	60
111	109	70	41	..	..	2	.	24	68	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	57	57	61
14	11	10	2	..		..	..	3	9	.	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	62
78	61	58	18	..	..	..	.	17	43	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	32	63
15	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	64
46	28	34	22	..	..	3	3	2	3	..	.	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	65
9	3	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	66
67	33	63	33	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	65	67
132	74	103	68	4	.	..	..	3	6	..	..	18	.	2	..	..	..	2	..	47	86	68
14	14	12	14	..	..		..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	1	..	6	6	69
52	45	52	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	18	70
44	32	40	32	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	29	71
32	33	31	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	14	72
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	73
Uninhabited																						74
4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	75
Uninhabited																						76
96	64	91	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	56	103	77
Uninhabited																						78
Do.																						79
87	57	80	57	..	..	1	..	2	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	48	84	80
104	115	81	112	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	3	.	2	1	1	..	10	1	92	72	81
79	46	18	16	..	..	..	..	16	25	1	..	2	.	13	..	..	..	29	5	65	77	82
46	60	43	58	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	..	..	2	1	25	32	83
117	43	98	34	..	..	2	..	7	9	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	35	109	84
Uninhabited																						85
36	12	31	11	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	46	86
56	75	48	75	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	38	40	87
81	70	75	70	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	30	35	88
8	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	89
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	90
48	44	40	44	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	25	24	91
46	37	39	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	16	22	92
56	14	52	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	65	93
81	87	71	85	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	43	49	94
21	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	12	24	95
29	16	27	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	14	21	96
49	23	44	23	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	67	97
145	49	41	37	..	..	6	..	23	9	7	..	7	..	14	..	7	..	40	3	112	155	98
9	9	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	14	99
11	10	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	7	100

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House holds	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	Samliatta (101) R	275	12	12	75	44	31	..	..	..	..	7	..
102	Duka (102) R	194	12	13	75	40	35	..	..	..	..	3	..
103	Lunna (103) R	288	17	17	71	36	35	..	..	..	..	7	..
104	Khaddi (104) R	333	33	33	135	69	66	13	14	..	..	3	..
105	Lar (105) R	421	21	22	114	59	55	8	10	15	13	4	1
106	Belli (106) P R	175	34	34	171	98	73	30	28	..	..	16	2
107	Duniara (107) R.	316	30	34	193	101	92	..	..	..	..	30	5
108	Kunah (108) R	106	9	9	50	25	25	..	..	..	..	5	..
109	Tritha (109) R	170	17	18	77	43	34	..	..	..	..	7	2
110	Behtna Kut (110) R	245	20	24	115	70	45	1	1	..	..	16	2
111	Bharera (111) R W	116	23	26	101	49	52	49	52	..	..	3	..
112	Kurla (112) R	113	8	12	56	27	29	..	..	..	..	6	1
113	Chatryara (113) R W	692	8	8	14	9	5	3	2	4	3	3	..
114	Sakrera (114) P R W	390	14	18	78	43	35	1	..	1	3	3	..
115	Kunna (115) R	276	8	11	71	39	32	..	..	..	..	7	..
116	Dhura Sapper (116) R	317	27	34	158	87	71	2	1	84	70	11	..
117	Khorti (117) R	106	6	9	36	19	17	..	..	..	..	1	..
118	Sigut (118) R	192	14	14	57	34	23	1	2	..	..	6	..
119	Sangrehan (119) R	165	22	22	103	54	49	24	14	18	23	15	1
120	Aled Katlu (120) R	102	9	11	47	25	22	6	6	..	..	9	2
121	Kehlu (121) R	354	38	38	181	87	94	1	..	..	..	16	..
122	Sol (122) R	233	8	9	44	21	23	..	..	2	3	3	..
123	Balera (123) P L R	307	30	33	159	84	75	17	17	56	47	22	1
124	Balera Jangal (124)	123	Uninhabited										
125	Chaltuni (125)	334	31	38	175	95	80	..	..	22	23	7	..
126	Kut (126)	1,513	32	42	194	99	95	23	18	11	11	2	1
127	Garana (127)	614	29	30	146	75	71	29	32	7	6	11	2
128	Khorti Jangal (128)	100	Uninhabited										
129	Sikhnun (129) R	309	21	26	103	60	43	22	13	..	..	16	1
130	Barha Jangal (130)	174	Uninhabited										
131	Kantla (131) S R	159	7	7	42	18	24	2	..	..	..	4	..
132	Lahru (132) R Ed	204	11	11	39	23	16	23	16	..	..	2	..
133	Chalama Jangal (133)	16	Uninhabited										
134	Chalama (134) R	194	56	64	321	154	167	34	34	..	..	76	65
135	Naini Khad (135) Po M R Ed	168	59	59	261	145	116	19	18	..	..	68	42
136	Tikri (136) R Ed	257	24	24	100	48	52	13	12	..	..	5	..
137	Beral (137) R Ed	481	41	41	177	93	84	..	..	..	..	20	2
138	Hatli (138) R	96	12	12	56	29	27	1	..	..	..	10	5
139	Rauni (139) R	864	40	42	217	134	83	..	..	..	..	34	7
140	Sanagar (140) R	660	11	12	51	34	17	4	2	..	..	2	..
141	Chhamhar (141) R	439	6	6	29	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Dibbar khola (142)	447	5	6	34	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Dugoh (143) R	381	17	17	76	43	33	15	12	..	..	9	1
144	Bharmal (144) R	151	19	22	100	46	54	1	1	..	..	18	12
145	Mihal (145) R	443	19	19	98	51	47	1	..	..	..	20	14
146	Salohrka (146) R	623	13	14	95	53	42	..	..	2	3	9	6
147	Samatar (147)	179	5	5	20	10	10	5	5	..	..	3	..
148	Bindili (148) R	267	2	2	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Bela (149) R	500	4	4	16	9	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
150	Bela Jangal (150)	99	Uninhabited										

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
26	21	21	13	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	101
22	18	20	18	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	2	..	18	17	102
23	19	22	17	..	..	..	..	.	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	103
46	36	43	36	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	30	104
34	24	30	24	.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	31	105
51	10	45	9		..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	47	63	106
74	63	60	63	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	27	29	107
21	19	21	19	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	4	6	108
34	26	32	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	8	109
51	33	44	32	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	12	110
36	35	25	27	.	..	..	..	7	8	3	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	17	111
19	19	17	19	.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	8	10	112
6	4	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	.	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	3	1	113
31	20	13	20		..	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..		..	.	..	12	15	114
27	16	24	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	16	115
58	54	31	53	..		23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	29	17	116
17	11	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	117
27	15	24	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	8	118
41	25	35	25	..	.	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..		..	..	..	1	..	13	24	119
14	16	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6	120
53	48	49	48	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	34	46	121
12	13	12	13	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	122
53	30	43	29	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	31	45	123
Uninhabited																						124
72	43	58	41	.	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	37	125
67	48	56	48	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	47	126
52	40	43	40	..	.	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	31	127
Uninhabited																						128
42	13	35	11	.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	18	30	129
Uninhabited																						130
12	6	12	3	.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	131
16	10	16	10	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	132
Uninhabited																						133
67	34	46	33	..	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	87	133	134
78	32	40	23	..	..	2	..	6	5	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	22	4	67	84	135
32	25	30	25	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	16	27	136
60	1	55	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.	1	..	33	83	137
18	.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	27	138
68	2	55	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	66	81	139
19	2	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	140
11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	141
8	4	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	10	12	142
22	3	13	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	.	..	..	..	21	30	143
14	7	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	..	32	47	144
25	11	19	10	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	26	36	145
30	15	28	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	27	146
6	5	3	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	147
3	4	2	3	.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	148
9	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	149
Uninhabited																						150

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
151	Dangahri (151) R	661	21	24	160	87	73	12	11	11	8	11	3
152	Bahida Bagh (152) R	582	8	11	66	36	30	..	..	..	..	2	1
153	Taragarh (153) P R	797	18	21	134	75	59	..	..	5	5	25	5
154	Berian (154) R	713	28	29	157	78	79	..	..	..	..	5	..
155	Kalaphat (155) P R	451	8	12	67	43	24	2	2	..	..	6	2
156	Talahra (156) R	571	14	16	71	37	34	..	..	..	..	1	..
157	Bindgi (157) R	308	9	15	85	47	38	..	..	..	..	6	..
158	Kalni (158) R	412	19	21	102	53	49	..	..	..	..	4	..
159	Mughnu (159) R	208	23	26	105	62	43	50	27	1	..	10	..
160	Kakira Bhaikar (160) R Ed	372	51	64	326	162	164	54	50	..	..	68	36
161	Kakira Kasba (161)H L D R Rh Ed	13 95	98	465	250	215	16	15	..	..	187	122	
162	Bhatoli (162) R Ed	327	29	32	153	81	72	18	17	..	..	25	..
163	Mamla (163) M R W	187	43	46	216	111	105	1	..	..	..	52	53
164	Mamul Jangal (164) Rh	93	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
165	Kudera (165) R	364	38	42	183	99	84	..	..	..	..	19	2
166	Phagola (166) P	380	60	67	300	151	149	9	10	..	..	22	2
167	Chalera (167)	767	39	40	208	110	98	54	43	..	..	11	..
168	Dilhori (168)	323	25	26	122	63	59	2	1	..	..	14	..
169	Mahot Jangal (169)	102	Uninhabited										
170	Mohot (170)R	299	23	25	128	69	59	4	6	..	..	1	..
171	Manola (171)	267	19	19	96	46	50	7	10	..	..	2	..
172	Auhar (172) R	174	7	9	44	24	20	7	3	..	..	..	..
173	Khareda (173)	231	26	26	124	59	65	4	5	..	..	5	..
174	Ghiui (174) R	359	3	3	22	14	8	..	..	..	..	2	..
175	Hathola (175) R	264	13	13	61	35	26	1	..	..	..	1	..
176	Rang (176)	196	29	31	101	53	48	..	..	..		1	..
177	Hobar (177) Po M L D R Ed Ei W	506	80	81	304	166	138	47	43	..	..	36	15
178	Jambal Morhu (178) R Ed	186	20	22	104	50	54	..	..	..	..	2	..
179	Mithyar (179) R	185	17	18	87	48	39	4	2	..	..	3	..
180	Utki (180)	103	11	12	50	25	25	1	1	..	..	2	..
181	Bhora (181)	229	7	8	23	13	10	5	4	8	6	..	..
182	Thanoli (182)	486	33	40	221	115	106	..	..	54	52	4	..
183	Dramman (183)	371	27	28	158	86	72	9	9	72	58	7	..
184	Panjola (184)	429	19	19	84	46	38	7	9	17	15	3	..
185	Kudda (185) S W	259	63	70	320	163	157	50	46	35	36	23	3
186	Hunera (186)	142	19	23	51	25	26	4	7	..	..	..	1
187	Baduni (187) R	291	21	23	88	49	39	..	..	1	..	6	..
188	Awan (188) Po P W	696	79	85	372	189	183	68	62	4	4	59	7
189	Banni (189) W	885	43	49	218	117	101	..	..	116	101	7	..
190	Kari Kothi (190) P W	592	61	72	290	162	128	12	9	99	84	29	..
191	Purkara (191) W	769	17	21	86	44	42	..	..	44	42	2	..
192	Dhamgaraon (192) P	739	18	20	90	42	48	..	..	42	48	3	..
193	Rakhed (193) W	1,163	20	24	123	62	61	..	..	62	61	1	..
194	Sandhar (194)	796	15	20	100	53	47	..	..	53	47	2	..
195	Chapnal (195)	323	Uninhabited										
196	Luhani (196) R	524	18	19	95	52	43	..	..	52	43	2	..
197	Bankot (197)	492	3	3	12	5	7	..	..	5	7	1	..
198	Dobhu (198) R	273	Uninhabited										
199	Behal (199)	595	23	31	114	56	58	..	..	56	58	1	..
200	Bhabhled (200) R	1,082	23	27	113	51	62	..	..	22	33	1	..

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
43	34	32	27	1	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	39	151
26	19	22	18	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	152
38	29	32	27	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	30	153
56	46	48	46	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	33	154
24	15	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	9	155
23	21	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	156
27	20	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	18	157
35	30	32	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	19	158
41	26	38	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	17	159
80	52	49	43	6	7	..	..	7	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	12	1	82	112	160
109	11	5	2	1	1	2	..	18	3	8	..	3	..	23	..	2	..	47	5	141	204	161
50	44	46	43	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	31	28	162
60	28	35	26	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	61	77	163
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	164
74	43	72	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	41	165
12	27	82	16	..	..	1	..	8	11	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	39	122	166
86	19	45	12	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	24	79	167
45	36	43	35	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	23	168
Uninhabited																						169
52	42	51	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	17	170
34	28	33	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	22	171
16	17	12	17	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	172
42	34	37	34	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	31	173
10	5	9	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	174
22	15	17	13	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	175
43	32	43	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	176
103	65	73	64	1	..	2	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	13	..	63	73	177
31	30	31	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	24	178
27	22	26	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	17	179
20	17	19	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	180
12	8	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	181
95	87	95	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	182
78	57	78	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	183
39	13	35	5	..	..	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	25	184
117	82	109	81	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	46	75	185
24	12	21	5	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	186
37	12	35	9	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	27	187
142	61	123	35	..	..	6	22	6	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	47	122	188
76	65	75	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	36	189
110	77	100	76	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	52	51	190
32	31	28	24	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	191
24	34	21	29	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	14	192
48	45	41	40	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	193
38	31	33	23	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	194
Uninhabited																						195
37	11	37	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	32	196
1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	197
Uninhabited																						198
41	5	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	53	199
37	14	36	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	48	200

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
201	Bhatun Jangal (201)	76	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	Barei Jangal (202)	989	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
203	Barei (203)	211	27	31	125	66	59	37	39	14	16	10	2
204	Malunda (204) P L	1,368	55	83	343	182	161	25	12	85	96	34	1
205	Kalm (205)	2,117	4	5	26	12	14	..	..	9	12	..	..
206	Prungal (206)	1,050	15	17	82	39	43	..	..	10	14	..	..
207	Prungal Jangal (207)	188	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
208	Banet (208) P R	415	46	52	202	108	94	22	15	47	45	20	2
209	Bhagrotra (209) R	629	29	32	132	67	65	..	..	22	29	4	..
210	Chudhana (210) R	626	40	41	172	88	84	10	14	48	45	6	..
211	Sela (211) R	554	53	74	374	190	184	11	12	154	143	31	3
212	Kalehtar (212) R W	607	50	57	256	122	134	21	22	39	34	33	..
213	Kutehr (213) R W Ed	530	73	79	312	169	143	20	14	73	71	58	4
214	Januhi (214) S R Ed	286	38	41	149	91	58	19	14	1	..	18	..
215	Agahr (215) R	367	63	69	293	156	137	4	4	..	..	21	5
216	Trimath (216) R Ed	220	43	45	187	97	90	4	8	2	3	16	2
217	Lunoh (217) R W Ed	370	26	30	156	73	83	..	..	..	..	8	..
218	Bholga (218) P R Ed	146	15	19	83	44	39	8	7	..	..	11	..
219	Jatrun (219) R Ed	277	29	49	244	126	118	..	..	..	..	39	11
220	Chuari Khas (220) Po To H M L Hos S R Ed W Mew Rh	528	157	171	638	361	277	86	54	7	..	167	96
221	Gular (221) R	1,000	66	73	335	167	168	16	14	151	154	4	..
222	Tarkara (222) R	307	26	27	142	73	69	32	26	..	..	4	..
223	Sarna (223) R Ed	284	18	22	98	48	50	..	1	..	..	10	3
224	Suloh (224) R	334	31	37	181	92	89	..	..	..	..	32	1
225	Nal (225) R W	373	29	30	119	63	56	5	4	..	..	1	..
226	Uprat (226)	242	16	17	61	34	27	..	..	..	..	1	1
227	Dadriarhu (227)	446	32	41	183	97	86	5	8	65	57	5	..
228	Gadhasan (228) Po P R Ed W	359	25	27	134	65	69	..	..	..	..	18	5
229	Barhula (229) R	1,005	9	10	71	35	36	3	2	2	2	2	..
230	Chinian (230) R	198	7	7	36	19	17	..	..	..	..	4	..
231	Parchor (231) P R Ed	677	36	40	173	96	77	3	2	1	1	14	2
232	Hathi Dhar (232)	410	20	22	111	62	49	..	..	..	..	7	..
233	Chhatrel (233) R	420	40	42	152	76	76	6	8	..	..	9	..
234	Jangal Drumma (234) R	104	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
235	Drumma (235) R	223	24	24	141	86	55	..	..	4	2	8	..
236	Hathi Dhar Jangal (236)	194	Uninhabited			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
237	Kathet (237) R Ed	1,113	84	87	440	239	201	37	33	22	30	9	..
238	Flarh (238) Po P. R	796	56	56	226	135	91	16	14	17	13	25	4
239	Duth (239) R	773	45	47	228	125	103	15	11	..	..	20	2
240	Chulari (240) L R	564	68	71	322	159	163	39	34	64	83	30	1
241	Kelan (241) R	323	31	32	157	85	72	21	16	12	12	5	..
242	Mandhrar (242) P R	512	60	66	342	187	155	2	2	125	108	24	1
243	Baloh (243)	485	43	45	264	130	134	23	24	86	91	30	1
244	Kudi (244) P R	265	32	32	146	85	61	11	9	68	49	15	..
245	Raipur Khas (245) Po M L D R W Rh	563	85	87	374	208	166	64	60	8	8	90	29
246	Pagot Jangal (246)	140	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
247	Pagot (247) R	436	46	50	220	105	115	..	..	103	113	13	..
248	Marar (248) R	605	49	51	243	130	113	18	7	14	14	38	3
249	Chihun (249)	686	29	32	110	56	54	3	3	53	51	4	..
250	Aru Pher (250)	985	16	16	54	24	30	..	..	24	30	..	..

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				201
1	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	202
45	9	41	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	21	50	203
134	18	108	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	48	143	204
9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	205
29	7	28	7	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	36	206
		Uninhabited																				207
67	7	58	5	..	..	..	..	.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	41	87	208
49	34	48	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	31	209
54	53	53	53	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	31	210
132	110	128	109	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	58	74	211
84	61	81	61		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	73	212
114	60	74	57	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	33	2	55	83	213
57	28	50	27	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	.	2	..	34	30	214
98	25	83	23	3	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	58	112	215
65	14	46	13	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	32	76	216
42	24	40	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	59	217
31	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	39	218
71	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	55	118	219
216	25	54	3	..	..	7	..	25	3	9	2	10	..	33	..	4	..	74	17	145	252	220
106	18	105	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	61	150	221
48	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	69	222
34	.	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	50	223
57	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	35	89	224
45	1	40	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	55	225
22	3	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	24	226
68	3	61	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	29	83	227
49	2	38	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	16	67	228
24	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	30	229
14	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	16	230
54	2	41	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	42	75	231
40	4	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	45	232
48	44	46	44	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	32	233
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
55	29	53	29	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	26	235
		Uninhabited																				236
153	118	140	118	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	86	83	237
92	51	74	50	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	7	1	43	40	238
83	11	76	11	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	42	92	239
105	12	96	11	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	54	151	240
55	21	52	19	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	51	241
118	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	155	242
87	19	84	15	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	115	243
60	21	55	21	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	25	40	244
122	36	75	26	17	4	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	2	86	130	245
		Uninhabited																				246
74	9	73	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	106	247
86	22	70	15	1	..	7	4	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	91	248
48	45	48	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	249
23	22	23	22	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	250

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTOR

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
251	Chaki (251) 2P	1,885	16	20	100	48	52	..	..	48	52	3	..
252	Kalasan (252)	928	Uninhabited										
253	Kalasan Jangal (253)	1,374	Do.										
254	Bharwan (254)	1,192	Do.										
255	Rat Bhaonr (255)	1,235	11	13	55	27	28	..	..	27	28	3	..
256	Sana Dhar (256)	906	Uninhabited										
257	Thora Jangal (257)	116	Do.										
258	Jandroga Chakran (258) P L	521	68	74	360	174	186	24	26	91	107	22	2
259	Syun (259) R W	494	61	61	294	163	131	29	21	27	27	30	..
260	Bela Jangal (260) R	228	Uninhabited										
261	Pursiara (261) W	565	45	46	185	96	89	13	9	67	67	14	..
262	Gamrahr (262) P W	567	28	29	116	68	48	5	2	52	38	7	..
263	Rupaina (263) R	328	35	35	132	74	58	17	11	15	14	14	..
264	Talai Jangal (264)	988	Uninhabited										
265	Manuta (265) Po P L R	555	75	77	336	175	161	24	22	69	63	53	11
266	Godhra (266) R	714	60	60	319	159	160	..	..	91	101	2	..
267	Binna (267) R W	940	72	75	205	202	20	20	78	78	86	43	..
268	Panjla (268) P R Ed W	700	49	50	245	126	119	..	..	28	26	14	..
269	Khanor (269) R Ed 3W	775	115	118	631	335	296	31	26	108	182	71	21
270	Tundi Khas (270) Po M L D R Ed 2W	408	88	90	440	226	214	70	66	57	64	70	29
271	Chauntlu (271) R 2W	525	40	41	244	119	125	12	9	85	92	10	..
272	Keod (272) P R	736	50	51	311	169	142	6	5	50	39	33	3
273	Bharari (273) R W	644	58	59	294	141	153	19	14	101	123	15	3
274	Adhwar (274) R 2W	459	41	41	218	103	115	..	..	66	83	22	2
275	Dukhar (275) R Ed	370	68	69	356	187	169	43	36	12	17	59	12
276	Samot (276) Po P L Pho D R E d Ei 2W Ei	233	90	94	398	198	200	13	13	19	16	92	52
277	Jasur (277) R Ed 2W	552	83	86	371	196	175	34	37	25	23	59	4
278	Surpara (278) R W	318	42	45	200	97	103	4	3	92	100	13	..
279	Tikri Khas (279) L R Ed	970	101	107	466	248	218	82	61	84	80	36	2
280	Kui (280) R Ed	429	17	17	84	34	50	..	..	34	50	4	..
281	Kathiari (281)	560	16	19	74	45	29	16	9	29	20	1	..
282	Kumharka (282) P	3,246	17	21	104	44	60	..	..	44	60	..	..
283	Gharanu (283)	1,245	Uninhabited										
284	Godhal (284) P	1,876	30	31	158	79	79	30	28	49	51	2	..
285	Manjhoi (285)	686	14	16	68	33	35	10	11	23	24	..	..
286	Dunda Dhand (286) R	716	Uninhabited										
287	Lambial (287)	584	Do.										
288	Bhonta (288) P R	928	40	43	216	114	102	5	3	109	99	17	..
289	That Jangal (289)	113	Uninhabited										
290	Dharwa (290) S R	366	46	55	265	143	122	18	8	48	39	26	7
291	Bhujjal (291) R	617	53	55	316	149	167	24	32	109	124	28	4
292	Duppar (292) P R Ed	366	36	38	179	85	94	5	11	28	24	16	2
293	Garnta (293) P R Ed	332	81	85	437	239	198	80	65	63	50	79	8
294	Kamla (294) R Ed	614	67	67	316	177	139	50	47	41	30	37	12
295	Balu (295) R Ed	387	38	38	213	104	109	16	13	30	30	33	6
296	Kara (296) R	166	1	1	9	5	4	..	..	5	4	..	..
297	Sarog (297) R	590	68	71	370	191	179	38	29	42	58	40	5
298	Rajein (298) R	315	24	24	128	65	63	6	8	..	..	13	1
299	Dungru (299) R Ed	429	56	57	319	161	158	35	38	84	84	48	4
300	Sihunta (300) P o H L D S R Ed 5W Rh	1,605	199	200	965	527	438	159	127	39	41	225	69

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—contd.

Workers																				Non-workers		Location Code No.
Total workers (I—IX)		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
31	24	31	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	28	251
		Uninhabited																				252
		Do.																				253
		Do.																				254
19	24	19	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	255
		Uninhabited																				256
		Do.																				257
118	118	105	113	..	..	8	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	56	68	258
100	83	91	83	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	63	48	259
		Uninhabited																				260
59	46	59	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	43	261
40	31	39	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	17	262
51	34	44	34	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	23	24	263
		Uninhabited																				264
105	78	92	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	70	83	265
102	92	101	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	57	68	266
134	63	125	60	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	139	267
81	48	76	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	45	71	268
185	109	165	109	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	150	187	269
130	94	86	72	..	..	..	..	10	15	10	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	20	4	96	120	270
74	52	70	51	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	73	271
110	84	91	76	..	..	..	..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	59	58	272
80	73	71	71	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	61	80	273
66	60	62	55	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	55	274
103	56	88	44	4	..	..	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	84	113	275
106	75	58	57	..	..	1	..	8	7	1	1	13	8	11	..	..	..	14	2	92	125	276
118	45	104	44	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	78	130	277
56	53	55	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	50	278
155	102	124	79	..	..	..	..	28	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	93	116	279
22	27	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	23	280
32	18	26	13	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	281
26	28	24	23	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	32	282
		Uninhabited																				283
54	35	54	32	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	44	284
24	11	20	6	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	24	285
		Uninhabited																				286
		Do.																				287
71	80	64	64	..	..	..	..	5	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	22	288
		Uninhabited																				289
89	66	79	65	2	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	54	56	290
84	99	78	95	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	65	68	291
61	47	46	44	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	24	47	292
131	108	118	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	108	90	293
108	63	84	61	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	69	76	294
63	50	58	50	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	41	59	295
2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	296
121	81	109	81	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	70	98	297
36	34	34	32	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	298
105	90	98	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	56	68	299
303	143	203	139	1	..	2	..	7	1	1	..	11	..	13	..	1	..	64	3	224	295	300

TABLE 4·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and Educated	
					Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
301	Bhunwara (301)	813	26	27	151	83	68	..	..	46	31	11	1
302	Banet (302) P R	550	11	12	56	33	23	..	..	1	..	2	..
303	Dharuin (303) R	478	31	31	144	84	60	..	..	37	36	11	..
304	Bhatlauri (304)	495	20	20	127	73	54	6	7	5	1	22	..
305	Morthu Uparia (305) P	1,146	43	43	227	126	101	25	16	50	45	24	5
306	Morthu Jhikla (306)	605	22	23	162	94	68	11	2	29	26	32	3
307	Morthu Jangal (307)	42	Uninhabited										
308	Jolna Khas (308) P R	783	23	23	102	54	48	6	3	24	24	10	2
309	Kallar Jolna (309) R	449	18	18	86	53	33	9	9	37	19	6	2
310	Chaladni (310) R	781	19	19	124	59	65	16	20	21	15	4	..
311	Chalera (311) R	1,301	105	106	631	328	303	82	88	96	87	60	12
312	Naloh (312) P R	648	53	53	285	151	134	3	4	131	121	9	..
313	Dharla Jangal (313)	97	Uninhabited										
314	Marhetra (314) R	259	38	38	190	97	93	6	8	..	3	35	8
315	Thaukoli (315) R	404	32	32	163	86	77	15	16	14	18	19	1
316	Motla (316) L R	1,102	104	106	532	282	250	117	117	10	7	97	16
317	Draon (317) R	421	14	16	64	28	36	..	..	28	36	6	..
318	Sakhiar (318) R	798	24	25	91	53	38	..	..	53	38	4	..
319	Nadal Jangal (319)	6,994	Uninhabited										
320	Rikhgola (320) R	828	Do.										
321	Basolda (321) P R	869	61	62	278	128	150	54	46	51	72	6	3
322	Pukhru (322) R	181	13	13	41	18	23	..	2	18	21	2	..
323	Pukhru Jangal (323)	65	Uninhabited										
324	Nahat (324) R	271	19	20	81	38	43	13	23	15	10	2	..
325	Kathla (325) R	382	28	29	127	66	61	8	9	34	36	3	..
326	Kathla Jangal (326)	178	Uninhabited										
327	Dramnala (327) W	453	51	51	237	124	113	42	49	19	20	40	5
328	Rahal Ban Jangal (328)	70	Uninhabited										
329	Lodhar Garh (329) R Ed	268	20	20	98	55	43	4	3	29	20	11	..
330	Pukhred (330) R	525	31	34	194	93	101	29	22	23	25	17	..
331	Gorat Bangotu (331) R	506	31	36	151	76	75	1	..	75	75	2	..
332	Kukroti Ghat (332)	561	29	29	155	87	68	19	15	28	26	16	..
333	Banoli (333) R	434	24	24	115	63	52	26	25	12	5	2	..
334	Nadlu Jangal (334)	76	Uninhabited										
335	Anain (335) R	254	4	4	22	12	10	..	..	..	..	2	1
336	Thalel (336) P R Rh	467	44	44	224	121	103	13	12	22	26	26	2
337	Bhangian (337) R	534	13	13	56	30	26	5	3	9	6	2	..
338	Balana (338) Po R	920	69	69	323	169	154	41	49	24	29	41	5
339	Balli (339) R	825	39	39	218	117	101	..	..	62	57	12	..
340	Bhiora Sani (340) R	361	15	15	89	45	44	3	2	42	42	..	..
341	Bhiora (341) R	293	17	17	133	84	49	13	11	3	1	..	..
342	Gola (342) P L R	1,209	73	79	458	248	210	69	70	12	10	36	3
343	Kukroti Jangal (343)	191	1	1	11	7	4	7	4	..	..	..	..
344	Kohlan (344) R	483	37	37	206	109	97	29	34	9	6	32	..
345	Hatli (345) M R Ed Ei	593	134	137	617	338	279	91	77	15	8	132	32
	Total	161,394	9,332	10,104	48,109	25,223	22,886	3,937	3,500	6,904	6,870	5,341	1,177

BHATTIYAT TEHSIL—concld.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
58	40	45	29	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	25	28	301
23	5	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	302
64	8	61	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	52	303
43	9	37	8	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	30	45	304
78	47	58	38	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	48	54	305
54	28	38	21	1	..	1	..	7	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	40	40	306
Uninhabited																						307
38	19	21	9	..	..	..	..	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	29	308
37	21	31	18	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	12	309
41	27	28	19	..	..	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	38	310
189	148	179	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	139	155	311
93	69	92	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	65	312
Uninhabited																						313
59	23	52	21	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	38	70	314
51	36	44	36	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	41	315
144	133	134	132	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	138	117	316
19	24	19	21	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	317
39	25	38	22	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	318
Uninhabited																						319
Do.																						320
89	83	88	83	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	67	321
10	15	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	322
Uninhabited																						323
26	26	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17	324
38	37	38	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	24	325
Uninhabited																						326
84	10	66	8	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	40	103	327
Uninhabited																						328
31	27	30	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	16	329
56	40	46	21	..	..	..	..	6	19	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	61	330
56	40	48	13	..	..	..	..	6	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	35	331
63	24	55	16	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	24	44	332
44	19	38	18	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	33	333
Uninhabited																						334
6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	335
77	15	61	11	2	1	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	44	88	336
20	6	17	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	337
101	64	70	56	3	..	2	..	13	8	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	68	90	338
78	41	70	36	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	60	339
29	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	340
62	27	27	17	..	..	16	..	..	..	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	341
154	61	150	61	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	94	149	342
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	343
68	18	55	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	41	79	344
170	86	106	63	1	2	13	4	9	17	6	..	11	..	3	..	2	..	19	..	168	193	345
16,102	9,526	13,338	8,470	70	17	201	60	938	863	119	22	250	23	235	2	48	..	903	69	9,121	13,360	

TABLE 5·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1	Agasan	69	111
2	Andarla Graon	161	183
3	Auhra	92	22
4	Bajoli	203	221
5	Balmui	35	63
6	Banog	63	108
7	Banun	168	184
8	Barai	78	121
9	Barari	64	109
10	Bargaraon	11	40
11	Batara	61	106
12	Bhadar	12	37
13	Bharwali	130	152
14	Biar-Ki-Dhar	194	71
15	Brahmaur	55	97
16	Chanaota Khas	134	144
17	Chaledh	77	100
18	Chobia	26	55
19	Chuned	228	242
20	Deoki	82	123
21	Deol	219	206
22	Dhar Agrali	229	241
23	Dhar Alangari	125	155
24	Dhar Arad Panei	88	23
25	Dhar Bag	124	8
26	Dhar Bhukhar	189	67
27	Dhar Chata	115	12
28	Dhar Chutar Siya	58	103
29	Dhar Dali Kutla	156	164
30	Dhar Darbala	33	59
31	Dhar Deosa	184	66
32	Dhar Dhansbag	28	53
33	Dhar Dharmani	59	105
34	Dhar Drabthu	178	193
35	Dhar Dupu	145	163
36	Dhar Garh	127	151
37	Dhar Ghadoi	193	76
38	Dhar Gharjar	105	136
39	Dhar Ghumari	242	214
40	Dhar Goragar	27	50
41	Dhar Hal	34	64
42	Dhar Heg	180	86
43	Dhar Het Peil	87	24
44	Dhar Jalsu	247	251
45	Dhar Jharyu	123	7
46	Dhar Jhulki	89	2
47	Dhar Jol	31	54
48	Dhar Juta	159	180
49	Dhar Karog	191	69
50	Dhar Khabar Jwahar	235	232
51	Dhar Khadma	245	246
52	Dhar Khapar	29	51
53	Dhar Khapru	118	10
54	Dhar Khug	128	150
55	Dhar Khuthi	207	208
56	Dhar Kiur	215	202
57	Dhar Langa Kanor	251	233
58	Dhar Liundi	1	35
59	Dhar Mummar	249	27
60	Dhar Nanun	192	70
61	Dhar Nirpat	179	192
62	Dhar Oi Nala	176	189
63	Dhar Panharti	122	9
64	Dhar Patar	206	209
65	Dhar Phati	111	18
66	Dhar Puran Goth	20	46
67	Dhar Ranki	116	13
68	Dhar Raun	212	199
69	Dhar Rauni	155	165
70	Dhar Rawa	60	104
71	Dhar Riyali	241	215
72	Dhar Sar	14	39
73	Dhar Sarabeli	132	142
74	Dhar Sarar	126	154
75	Dhar Saraur	213	201
76	Dhar Sare	216	200
77	Dhar Sareg	234	231
78	Dhar Satkhuni	157	173
79	Dhar Sel	214	313
80	Dhar Ser	119	14
81	Dhar Seri	154	166
82	Dhar Silpiri	6	30
83	Dhar Siyal	117	16
84	Dhar Smel	190	68
85	Dhar Smel	30	52
86	Dhar Tandei	5	32
87	Dhar Train	208	207
88	D.P.F. Agasan	67	110
89	D.P.F. Agrali	230	240
90	D.P.F. Arki	72	118
91	D.P.F. Bajoli	204	222
92	D.P.F. Bhankhar	211	198
93	D.P.F. Bharmani	57	102
94	D.P.F. Bharwali	129	153
95	D.P.F. Byara	248	235
96	D.P.F. Chanjasar	106	132
97	D.P.F. Chilimili	162	182
98	D.P.F. Chobiabani	25	57
99	D.P.F. Chulal	236	236
100	D.P.F. Dangi	199	229
101	D.P.F. Deoki	79	122
102	D.P.F. Deoti	200	230
103	D.P.F. Dhanchhan	197	228
104	D.P.F. Dunda	41	82
105	D.P.F. Gandhir	246	247
106	D.P.F. Grim	81	117
107	D.P.F. Kala	175	190
108	D.P.F. Khadma	244	245
109	D.P.F. Kutehr	165	174
110	D.P.F. Langa Kanor	250	234
111	D.P.F. Palan	17	43
112	D.P.F. Pandban	238	250
113	D.P.F. Paninali	223	212
114	D.P.F. Sadaser	164	177
115	D.P.F. Sagela	217	203
116	D.P.F. Sarlo	107	131
117	D.P.F. Satli	47	90
118	D.P.F. Seri	102	138
119	D.P.F. Si	135	143
120	D.P.F. Suai	103	137
121	D.P.F. Thanetar	243	244
122	D.P.F. Tundah	9	28
123	Drugane-Ki-Dhar	196	226
124	Druni-Ki-Dhar	158	179
125	Garaunda	201	224
126	Garehr	22	48
127	Gharau	221	210
128	Gharol	99	134
129	Ghoi	181	78
130	Ghorait	108	20
131	Goala	171	196
132	Goar	150	171
133	Gosan	53	95

TABLE 5·1—LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER—concld.

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—concld.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
134	Grim	80	119
135	Gwar	205	220
136	Gwari	210	197
137	Ha-Hat	93	21
138	Harser	39	180
139	Hilang	148	168
140	Holi	170	186
141	Jagat	109	4
142	Jangal Dagola	2	36
143	Jangal Reserve Dunda	40	81
144	Jangal Reserve Navei	224	216
145	Jangal Reserve Thanala	3	34
146	Jangal Silpiri	7	31
147	Jangal Soa	13	38
148	Jikli Kugti	185	75
149	Jun	133	141
150	Kala	177	191
151	Khani	84	125
152	Khinar	198	227
153	Khirala-Ki-Dhar	195	225
154	Khund	49	88
155	Kuarsi	141	159
156	Kuleth	172	195
157	Kutehr	112	17
158	Kutehr	166	175
159	Kuthar	15	41
160	Lal	83	124
161	Lamnauta	73	120
162	Lamu	149	169
163	Lun	91	3
164	Mahun	42	83
165	Malkauta	56	94
166	Mando	23	49
167	Marhauta	137	145
168	Nadar Matehr Dhar	209	194
169	Naya Graon	227	219
170	Noi	225	217
171	Orai	113	5
172	Palan	16	42
173	Palan Palani	19	45
174	Palda	48	91
175	Panjsei	76	98
176	Paranghala	45	84
177	Rajaur	52	92
178	Ranhun Kothi	110	19
179	Retan	71	116
180	R.F. Andarla Graon	160	181
181	R.F. Ardrun	143	157
182	R.F. Banot Bharwali	142	156
183	R.F. Behaun	187	73
184	R.F. Bilgar Harser I	37	61
185	R.F. Chobia Bani	24	56
186	R.F. Chulan	232	239
187	R.F. Deol	218	204
188	R.F. Deosar	220	205
189	R.F. Dharaul	183	65
190	R.F. Drabba	98	133
191	R.F. Gandhir	239	248
192	R.F. Ghalor	144	168
193	R.F. Goar	153	170
194	R.F. Harser Bilger II	38	62
195	R.F. Hilang	151	167
196	R.F. Him Parot	140	160
197	R.F. Karer Lower	138	147
198	R.F. Karer Middle	139	148
199	R.F. Karer Upper	131	149
200	R.F. Khund	50	87
201	R.F. Kilrani	104	135
202	R.F. Kugti	182	77
203	R.F. Lal	186	74
204	R.F. Mahun Harser	43	79
205	R.F. Mandaur	96	129
206	R.F. Manjharna	169	185
207	R.F. Maun	101	139
208	R.F. Moru	74	101
209	R.F. Nag Bani	152	172
210	R.F. Orai	114	6
211	R.F. Pandban	237	249
212	R.F. Pani Nali	222	211
213	R.F. Paranghala	44	85
214	R.F. Pre	65	114
215	R.F. Rajaur	51	93
216	R.F. Rakhanand Chobu	97	127
217	R.F. Rakshnu	147	161
218	R.F. Samra	120	11
219	R.F. Satli	46	89
220	R.F. Sawin	226	218
221	R.F. Ser Pukhri Churi Maul	146	162
222	R.F. Si	136	146
223	R.F. Siur	68	112
224	R.F. Sulakhra	95	128
225	R.F. Sutkar	163	178
226	R.F. Thala	36	60
227	R.F. Trund	66	113
228	Sachon	75	99
229	Salli	90	1
230	Samra	121	10
231	San	62	107
232	Ser	54	96
233	Seri Kao	32	58
234	Sirot	4	33
235	Siur	70	115
236	Silpiri	8	29
237	Sindi	202	223
238	Sirar	18	44
239	Sop	21	47
240	Suai	100	140
241	Sulakhra	94	130
242	Surai	231	238
243	Sutkar	167	176
244	Tair Jikli	173	187
245	Tair Uperli	174	188
246	Thalla	86	25
247	Thanetar	240	243
248	Tundah	10	26
249	Ulans	85	126
250	Uparli Kugti	188	72
251	Urna Nakhar	233	237

TABLE 5·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	House-holds	Total Population P	Total Population M	Total Population F	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes M	Scheduled Tribes F	Literate and Educated M	Literate and Educated F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dhar Liundi (35) W	3,746	Uninhabited										
2	Jangal Dagola (36)	925	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Jangal Reserve Thanala (34)	422	Uninhabited										
4	Sirot (33) W	2,008	25	37	204	112	92	..	..	112	92	2	..
5	Dhar Tandei (32)	2,830	4	6	23	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dhar Silpiri (30)	144	3	3	22	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Jangal Silpiri (31)	650	Uninhabited										
8	Silpiri (29) P W	828	22	28	128	74	54	..	..	74	54	..	..
9	D.P.F. Tundah (28)	843	6	6	32	16	16	..	..	16	16	..	..
10	Tundah (26) Mew W Rh	835	32	45	200	103	97	..	..	102	96	2	..
11	Bargaraon (40) P W	718	19	36	172	84	88	1	..	66	77	6	..
12	Bhadar (37) W	495	11	16	82	40	42	..	..	35	40	3	..
13	Jangal Soa (38)	1,025	Uninhabited										
14	Dhar Sar (39)	1,363	9	10	60	38	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kuthar (41) Pm	1,824	16	20	119	59	60	..	..	59	60	..	..
16	Palan (42)	1,550	6	10	46	23	23	..	..	23	23	3	3
17	D.P.F. Palan (43)	344	Uninhabited										
18	Sirar (44) Rh	1,553	46	67	360	188	172	..	..	183	168	15	1
19	Palan Palani (45) P	1,869	67	97	491	259	232	27	27	230	205	21	1
20	Dhar Puran Goth (46)	5,071	Uninhabited										
21	Sop (47)	940	25	28	186	91	95	..	..	91	95	10	..
22	Garehr (48) L Pm	822	42	57	310	166	144	..	..	166	144	24	..
23	Mando (49) W	1,439	27	40	266	129	137	..	..	129	134	1	..
24	R. F. Chobia Bani (56)	25	Uninhabited										
25	D.P.F. Chobia Bani (57)	208	37	57	330	181	149	..	..	180	149	12	..
26	Chobia (55) P	881	Uninhabited										
27	Dhar Goragar (50)	236	Do.										
28	Dhar Dhansbag (53)	956	Do.										
29	Dhar Khapar (51)	3,739	Do.										
30	Dhar Smel (52)	1,120	Do.										
31	Dhar Jol (54)	3,664	Do.										
32	Seri Kac (58)	735	23	37	170	88	82	..	..	88	82	1	..
33	Dhar Darbala (59)	2,499	Uninhabited										
34	Dhar Hal (64)	4,797	Do.										
35	Balmui (63) S	1,916	16	20	165	86	79	..	..	86	79	1	1
36	R. F. Thala (60)	20	Uninhabited										
37	R. F. Bilgar Harser I (61)	16	Do.										
38	R. F. Harser Bilgar II (62)	4	Do.										
39	Harser (80) P W	255	22	29	178	101	77	..	..	100	77	8	..
40	Jangal Reserve Dunda (81) S	52	Uninhabited										
41	D.P.F. Dunda (82)	90	1	1	7	4	3	..	..	4	3	..	..
42	Mahun (83)	194	6	6	16	8	8	..	..	7	8	3	..
43	R. F. Mahun Harser (79)	718	Uninhabited										
44	R. F. Paranghala (85)	556	Do.										
45	Paranghala (84) W	409	10	14	224	160	64	..	..	39	33	29	..
46	R. F. Satli (89)	26	Uninhabited										
47	D. P. F. Satli (90) P	45	Do.										
48	Palda (91) Pm	166	13	17	88	43	45	..	..	43	45	9	..
49	Khund (88) W	380	22	41	275	164	111	..	..	120	107	33	8
50	R. F. Khund (87)	641	Uninhabited										

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL

Total Workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-Workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
		Uninhabited																				3
73	58	71	58	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	34	4
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5
9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	6
		Uninhabited																				7
50	34	50	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	8
8	9	7	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	9
74	66	71	65	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	31	10
52	54	49	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	32	34	11
29	28	25	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	14	12
		Uninhabited																				13
29	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	14
45	38	45	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	15
16	10	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	16
		Uninhabited																				17
144	124	134	124	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	44	48	18
155	119	116	117	.	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	104	113	19
		Uninhabited																				20
53	47	52	47	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	48	21
103	71	87	71	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	63	73	22
90	91	90	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	46	23
		Uninhabited																				24
19	93	116	93	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	62	56	25
		Uninhabited																				26
		Do.																				27
		Do.																				28
		Do.																				29
		Do.																				30
		Do.																				31
64	57	64	57	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	25	32
		Uninhabited																				33
		Do.																				34
60	43	60	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	36	35
		Uninhabited																				36
		Do.																				37
		Do.																				38
72	49	70	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	28	39
		Uninhabited																				40
3	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	41
6	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	42
		Uninhabited																				43
		Do.																				44
141	48	58	25	..	..	12	..	.	..	60	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	19	16	45
		Uninhabited																				46
		Do.																				47
27	30	25	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	15	48
119	69	90	67	..	..	11	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	45	42	49
		Uninhabited																				50

TABLE 5·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population P	M	F	Scheduled Castes M	F	Scheduled Tribes M	F	Literate and Educated M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	R. F. Rajaur (93)	391	Uninhabited										
52	Rajaur (92)	186	18	30	277	184	93	1	..	76	71	48	1
53	Gosan (95)	352	28	40	207	106	101	14	18	92	83	29	2
54	Ser (96) W	100	22	27	128	67	61	..	..	67	61	32	..
55	Brahmaur (97) Po H M Phc W	147	109	148	709	378	331	41	48	270	249	165	46
56	Malkauta (94)	542	80	112	600	314	286	..	..	309	279	82	15
57	D.P.F. Bharmani (102)	654	Uninhabited										
58	Dhar Chutar Siya (103)	3,425	Do.										
59	Dhar Dharmani (105)	1,448	Do.										
60	Dhar Rawa (104)	1,430	Do.										
61	Batara (106)	1,601	45	53	269	149	120	..	..	149	120	1	..
62	San (107)	417	47	60	312	164	148	..	..	164	148	2	..
63	Banog (108)	284	21	24	136	62	74	..	..	62	74	6	..
64	Barari (109) P	885	30	31	161	81	80	..	..	81	80	6	..
65	R.F. Pro (114)	180	Uninhabited										
66	R. F. Trund (113)	33	Do.										
67	D.P.F. Agasan (110)	363	Do.										
68	R.F. Siur (112)	294	Do.										
69	Agasan (111)	393	28	28	128	68	60	..	..	68	60	..	..
70	Siur (115) P	964	56	61	346	177	169	3	3	174	164	14	1
71	Retan (116)	799	46	46	257	138	119	..	..	138	119	1	2
72	D.P.F. Arki (118)	114	Uninhabited										
73	Lamnauta (120) R	744	49	55	282	151	131	..	..	151	131	22	..
74	R.F. Moru (101)	364	Uninhabited										
75	Sachon (99) Rh	401	77	102	497	255	242	22	5	224	237	65	7
76	Panjsei (98) W	363	72	104	583	288	295	..	..	282	293	58	2
77	Chaledh (100) R	272	16	23	172	78	94	..	..	78	94	10	..
78	Barai (121) P R	541	66	75	387	207	180	..	..	206	180	37	4
79	D.P.F. Deoki (122) R	19	Uninhabited										
80	Grim (119) Po R	534	49	59	293	140	153	..	..	136	149	16	1
81	D.P.F. Grim (117) R	133	Uninhabited										
82	Deoki (123) R	333	58	69	555	378	177	..	..	378	177	26	1
83	Lal (124) R W	274	79	90	509	288	221	..	..	279	221	29	2
84	Khani (125) Po P R W	569	29	31	138	83	55	3	2	72	52	24	2
85	Ulans (126) P D Rh	872	82	94	471	242	229	1	..	237	227	30	..
86	Thalla (25)	2,144	24	30	199	92	107	..	..	92	107	..	..
87	Dhar Het Peil (24)	685	1	3	15	6	9	..	..	6	9	..	..
88	Dhar Arad-Panei (23)	569	Uninhabited										
89	Dhar Jhulki (2)	502	Do.										
90	Salli (1)	736	31	32	193	96	97	..	..	96	97	12	1
91	Lun (3)	1,149	20	23	123	70	53	..	..	70	53	4	..
92	Auhra (22) L W	2,373	39	48	218	119	99	..	..	117	98	19	4
93	Ha-Hat (21) R	1,134	35	41	236	119	117	..	..	119	117	6	..
94	Sulakhra (130)	888	56	61	482	342	140	..	..	332	140	14	1
95	R. F. Sulakhra (128)	114	Uninhabited										
96	R. F. Mandaur (129)	211	Do.										
97	R. F. Rakhanand Chobu (127)	422	Do.										
98	R. F. Drabba (133)	23	Do.										
99	Gharol (134) R	1,048	102	125	691	364	327	..	..	358	323	34	8
100	Suai (140) P	1,535	74	94	607	319	288	..	..	316	288	17	..

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				51
143	64	83	44	..		19	1	..	..	37	19	..	.	..	..	..	..	4	..	41	29	52
59	60	54	60	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	41	53
41	31	37	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	30	54
214	159	140	153	..	..	1	..	8	.	1	1	8	..	1	..	2	..	53	5	164	172	55
178	158	163	154	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	11	4	136	128	56
		Uninhabited																				57
		Do.																				58
		Do.																				59
		Do.																				60
101	73	101	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	48	47	61
100	75	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	73	62
41	35	41	35	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	39	63
57	49	57	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	24	31	64
		Uninhabited																				65
		Do.																				66
		Do.																				67
		Do.																				68
54	32	53	32	..	..	..	..	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	28	69
107	85	104	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	70	84	70
89	74	89	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	45	71
		Uninhabited																				72
102	90	95	90	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	41	73
		Uninhabited																				74
174	155	149	153	..	..	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	15	1	81	87	75
189	174	172	174	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	99	121	76
46	59	40	59	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	35	77
121	111	109	110	..	..	.	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	86	69	78
		Uninhabited																				79
89	89	67	88	.	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	51	64	80
		Uninhabited																				81
316	108	108	108	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	62	69	82
215	128	90	93	.	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	103	35	..	..	1	..	9	..	73	93	83
48	37	35	37	.	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	35	18	84
156	124	147	121	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	86	105	85
61	56	60	56	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	51	86
4	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	6	87
		Uninhabited																				88
		Do.																				89
56	51	55	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	46	90
50	34	50	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19	91
75	56	70	56	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	43	92
80	60	79	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	57	93
299	82	94	82	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	197	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	43	58	94
		Uninhabited																				95
		Do.																				96
		Do.																				97
		Do.																				98
231	207	194	204	..	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	133	120	99
207	185	206	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	112	103	100

TABLE 5·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population P	Total Population M	Total Population F	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes M	Scheduled Tribes F	Literate and Educated M	Literate and Educated F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	R. F. Maun (139)	72	Uninhabited										
102	D.P.F. Seri (138)	438	Do.										
103	D.P.F. Sual (137)	405	Do.										
104	R F. Kilrani (135)	692	Do.										
105	Dhar Gharjar (136)	969	Do.										
106	D.P.F. Chanjasar (132)	1,458	9	9	58	34	24	..	..	34	24	..	..
107	D.P.F. Sarlo (131)	360	1	1	14	6	8	..	..	6	8	..	
108	Ghorait (20) P Rh	1,166	79	82	399	205	194	..	..	199	192	37	2
109	Jagat (4) W3	1,010	100	125	606	317	289	..	..	316	287	46	3
110	Ranhun-Kothi (19)	452	Uninhabited										
111	Dhar Phati (18) P	309	Do.										
112	Kutehr (17) P W	734	44	49	237	123	114	..	..	120	114	17	..
113	Orai (5) R W	885	74	86	481	254	227	..	..	252	227	11	..
114	R. F. Orai (6)	469	Uninhabited										
115	Dhar Chata (12)	426	Do.										
116	Dhar Ranki (13)	745	Do.										
117	Dhar Siyal (16)	504	Do.										
118	Dhar Khapru (15)	795	Do.										
119	Dhar Ser (14)	1,140	Do.										
120	R. F. Samra (11)	446	Do.										
121	Samra (10) P W	954	103	117	623	336	287	..	..	334	287	39	..
122	Dhar Panharti (9)	44	Uninhabited										
123	Dhar Jharyu (7)	2,694	Do.										
124	Dhar Bag (8)	390	Do.										
125	Dhar Alangari (155)	3,197	Do.										
126	Dhar Sarar (154)	2,120	Do.										
127	Dhar Garh (151)	961	Do.										
128	Dhar Khug (150)	922	Do.										
129	D.P.F. Bharwali (153)	97	Do.										
130	Bharwali (152)	601	12	13	65	33	32	..	..	33	32	..	..
131	R.F. Karer (Upper) (149)	124	Uninhabited										
132	Dhar Sarabeli (142)	1,167	Do.										
133	Jun (141)	1,017	8	8	61	25	36	..	..	25	36	..	..
134	Chanaota-Khas (144) P D 4W Rh	597	95	104	546	297	249	..	..	284	247	70	6
135	D.P.F. Si (143)	536	Uninhabited										
136	R.F. Si (146)	160	Do.										
137	Marhauta (145)	1,197	37	44	256	142	114	7	8	135	106	18	..
138	R. F. Karer (Lower) (147)	138	Uninhabited										
139	R. F. Karer (Middle) (148)	151	Do.										
140	R. F. Him-Parot (160)	251	Do.										
141	Kuarsi (159) P W	846	51	59	318	176	142	..	..	171	142	27	..
142	R. F. Banot Bharwali (156)	412	Uninhabited										
143	R. F. Ardrun (157)	615	Do.										
144	R. F. Ghalor (158)	1,176	16	16	41	29	12	1	..	21	8	6	..
145	Dhar Dupu (163)	8,274	Uninhabited										
146	R. F. Ser-Pukhri-Churi-Maul (162)	846	Do.										
147	R. F. Rakshnu (161)	1,677	Do.										
148	Hilang (168)	499	16	17	84	38	46	..	..	38	46	..	..
149	Lamu (169)	704	76	89	511	280	231	1	..	256	225	23	..
150	Goar (171)	534	22	26	130	77	53	..	..	77	53	..	..

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Non-workers		Location Code No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				101
		Do.																				102
		Do.																				103
		Do.																				104
		Do.																				105
19	16	10	9	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	106
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	107
122	80	110	80	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	83	114	108
222	189	198	189	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	95	100	109
		Uninhabited																				110
		Do.																				111
9	71	77	71	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	34	43	112
184	134	164	134	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	93	113
		Uninhabited																				114
		Do.																				115
		Do.																				116
		Do.																				117
		Do.																				118
		Do.																				119
		Do.																				120
243	194	208	193	..	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	93	93	121
		Uninhabited																				122
		Do.																				123
		Do.																				124
		Do.																				125
		Do.																				126
		Do.																				127
		Do.																				128
		Do.																				129
24	19	23	19	—	—	—	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	130
		Uninhabited																				131
		Do.																				132
17	21	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	133
80	144	160	144	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	117	105	134
		Uninhabited																				135
		Do.																				136
86	62	83	60	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	56	52	137
		Uninhabited																				138
		Do.																				139
		Do.																				140
114	77	91	70	..	..	..	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	62	65	141
		Uninhabited																				142
		Do.																				143
25	3	..	..	..	..	1	.	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	9	144
		Uninhabited																				
		Do.																				146
		Do.																				147
28	27	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	148
177	126	125	126	1	..	16	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	103	105	149
53	32	41	32	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	150

TABLE 5·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population P	Total Population M	Total Population F	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes M	Scheduled Tribes F	Literate and educated M	Literate and educated F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
151	R. F. Hilang (167)	980	Uninhabited										
152	R.F. Nag Bani (172)	184	Do.										
153	R. F. Goar (170)	20	Do.										
154	Dhar Seri (166)	106	Do.										
155	Dhar Rauni (165)	2,055	Do.										
156	Dhar Dali Kutla (164)	7,564	Do.										
157	Dhar Satkhuni (173)	2,301	Do.										
158	Druni-Ki-Dhar (179)	952	Do.										
159	Dhar Juta (180)	4,572	Do.										
160	R. F. Andarla-Graon (181)	182	Do.										
161	Andarla-Graon (183) R	431	31	34	189	99	90	..	..	99	90	11	..
162	D.P.F. Chilimili (182)	198	Uninhabited										
163	R. F. Sutukar (178)	244	Do.										
164	D. P. F. Sadasor (177)	429	Do.										
165	D. P. F. Kutehr (174)	579	Do.										
166	*Kutehr (175) R W*	*631*	*35*	*40*	*204*	*121*	*83*	..	..	*121*	*83*	*3*	..
167	Sutkar (176) R W Rh	524	50	62	354	185	169	..	..	181	167	16	..
168	Banun (184) R	165	36	36	191	109	82	..	..	109	82	1	..
169	R. F. Manjharna (185) R	6	Uninhabited										
170	Holi (186) Po M D R W	467	86	88	504	285	219	6	1	268	217	54	3
171	Goala (196) W	498	46	52	322	179	143	..	..	179	143	18	1
172	Kuleth (195) W	259	67	75	341	176	165	..	..	172	164	23	1
173	Tair-Jikli (187) R	489	40	40	214	120	94	..	..	120	94	..	..
174	Tair-Uperli (188) P R	719	37	38	223	127	96	..	..	127	96	1	..
175	D.P.F. Kala (190)	1,116	Uninhabited										
176	Dhar-Oi-Nala (189)	1,464	Do.										
177	Kala (191) R	175	20	21	119	58	61	..	..	58	61	1	..
178	Dhar Drabt-hu (193) R	6,784	Uninhabited										
179	Dhar Nirpat (192) R	4,320	Do.										
180	Dhar Heg (86)	27,544	Do.										
181	Ghoi (78)	179	Do.										
182	R. F. Kugti (77)	2,671	..	..	70	50	20	24	16	..	..	4	..
183	R. F. Dharaul (65)	290	Uninhabited										
184	Dhar Deosa (66)	1,840	Do.										
185	Jikli Kugti (75) P D L R W Rh	1,685	55	82	490	298	192	5	2	216	190	70	3
186	R. F. Lal (74)	59	Uninhabited										
187	R. F. Behaun (73)	60	Do.										
188	Uparli-Kugti (72) R W	3,741	30	50	506	271	135	..	..	153	115	52	..
189	Dhar Bhukhar (67)	5,199	Uninhabited										
190	Dhar Smel (68)	2,708	Do.										
191	Dhar Karog (69)	4,620	Do.										
192	Dhar Nanun (70)	4,747	Do.										
193	Dhar Ghadoi (76)	3,321	Do.										
194	Biar Ki Dhar (71)	7,280	Do.										
195	Khirala Ki Dhar (225)	12,031	Do.										
196	Drugane Ki Dhar (226)	2,968	Do.										
197	D.P.F. Dhanchhan (228)	474	Do.										
198	Khinar (227)	721	5	5	56	30	26	..	..	30	26	1	..
199	D.P.F. Dang-i (229)	1,275	Uninhabited										
200	D. P.F. Deoti (230)	3,261	Do.										

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—contd.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
		Uninhabited																				151
		Do.																				152
		Do.																				153
		Do.																				154
		Do.																				155
		Do.																				156
		Do.																				157
		Do.																				158
		Do.																				159
		Do.																				160
67	53	67	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	37	161
		Uninhabited																				162
		Do.																				163
		Do.																				164
		Do.																				165
99	62	83	62	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	21	166
125	125	97	125	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	60	44	167
82	61	71	61	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	27	21	168
		Uninhabited																				169
213	148	178	146	..	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	13	2	72	71	170
113	87	112	85	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	66	56	171
114	93	105	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	62	72	172
82	69	53	66	1	..	..	..	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	25	173
88	70	65	57	..	..	4	..	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	39	26	174
		Uninhabited																				175
		Do.																				176
45	37	24	33	1	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	24	177
		Uninhabited																				178
		Do.																				179
		Do.																				180
		Do.																				181
46	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	42	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	10	182
		Uninhabited																				183
		Do.																				184
227	109	132	109	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	71	83	185
		Uninhabited																				186
		Do.																				187
303	77	89	62	..	..	85	2	1	..	128	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	58	188
		Uninhabited																				189
		Do.																				190
		Do.																				191
		Do.																				192
		Do.																				193
		Do.																				194
		Do.																				195
		Do.																				196
		Do.																				197
22	22	19	22	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	198
		Uninhabited																				199
		Do.																				200

TABLE 5·2—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Location Code No.	Village with (Hadbast Number)	Area in acres	Occupied houses	Households	Total Population P	Total Population M	Total Population F	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes M	Scheduled Tribes F	Literate and Educated M	Literate and Educated F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
201	Garaunda (224)	1,720	50	50	207	101	106	..	..	101	106	2	..
202	Sindi (223)	1,406	23	26	156	88	68	..	..	87	68	2	..
203	Bajoli (221) PRW	746	29	38	234	116	118	..	1	116	116	..	..
204	D.P. F. Bajoli (222)	283	Uninhabited										
205	Gwar (220) P	698	13	13	72	33	39	..	..	33	39	3	..
206	Dhar Patar (209)	2,559	Uninhabited										
207	Dhar Khuthi (208)	529	Do.										
208	Dhar Train (207)	2,598	Do.										
209	Nadr-Matehr-Dhar (194)	723	Do.										
210	Gwari (197) W	904	92	99	510	289	221	..	..	286	221	48	5
211	D.P.F. Bhankhar (198)	251	Uninhabited										
212	Dhar Raun (199)	3,113	Do.										
213	Dhar Saraur (201)	3,177	Do.										
214	Dhar Sel (213)	3,010	Do.										
215	Dhar Kiur (202)	763	7	7	43	27	16	..	..	27	16	..	..
216	Dhar Sare (200)	799	Uninhabited										
217	D.P.F. Sagela (203)	556	..	..	175	100	75	63	51	3	3	18	..
218	R. F. Deol (204)	56	..	..	110	80	30	..	..	3	4	9	..
219	Deol (206) P W	1,510	100	104	629	382	247	3	..	248	247	123	1
220	R. F. Deosar (205)	249	Uninhabited										
221	Gharau (210) R W	555	28	28	167	90	77	..	..	90	77	1	..
222	R. F. Pani-Nali (211)	286	Uninhabited										
223	D.P.F. Pani-Nali (212)	486	Do.										
224	Jangal Reserve Navei (216)	268	Do.										
225	Noi (217) R	107	8	8	35	23	12	..	..	23	12	..	..
226	R. F. Sawin (218)	256	Uninhabited										
227	Naya Graon (219)	134	37	37	148	78	70	..	..	78	70	..	..
228	Chuned (242)	219	23	24	143	76	67	..	..	76	67	1	..
229	Dhar Agrali (241)	641	Uninhabited										
230	D.P.F. Agrali (240)	534	Do.										
231	Surai (238)	152	12	13	68	38	30	..	..	38	30	1	..
232	R. F. Chulan (239)	342	Uninhabited										
233	Urna Nakhar (237)	609	26	34	141	76	65	..	..	76	65	1	1
234	Dhar Sareg (231)	4,099	Uninhabited										
235	Dhar Khabar Jwahar (232)	3,550	Do.										
236	D.P.F. Chulal (236)	2,235	Do.										
237	R. F. Pandban (249)	700	Do.										
238	D.P.F. Pandban (250)	700	Do.										
239	R. F. Gandhir (248)	473	Do.										
240	Thanetar (243)	2,144	7	7	31	17	14	..	..	17	14	..	..
241	Dhar Riyali (215)	714	Uninhabited										
242	Dhar Ghumari (214)	1,265	Do.										
243	D.P.F. Thanetar (244)	433	Do.										
244	D.P.F. Khadma (245)	721	Do.										
245	Dhar Khadma (246)	6,638	Da.										
246	D. P. F. Gandhir (247)	953	Do.										
247	Dhar Jalsu (251) Rh	5,716	11	11	148	106	42	..	..	104	42	6	..
248	D.P.F. Byara (235)	726	Uninhabited										
249	Dhar Mummar (27)	140	8	10	47	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	D.P.F. Langa Kanor (234)	405	Uninhabited										
251	Dhar Langa Kanor (233)	4,017	..	..	11	9	2	..	..	9	2	..	..
	Total	327,898	2,755	4,525	25,625	14,105	11,520	223	182	12,701	11,047	1,757	135

BRAHMAUR SUB-TEHSIL—concld.

Total workers (I—IX)		Workers																		Non-workers		Location Code No.
		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	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
75	76	74	76	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30	201
59	47	57	45	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	21	202
75	75	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	43	203
Uninhabited																						204
21	31	21	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	205
Uninhabited																						206
Do.																						207
Do.																						208
Do.																						209
205	147	162	139	..	..	1	..	38	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	84	74	210
Uninhabited																						211
Do.																						212
Do.																						213
Do.																						214
23	9	23	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	215
Uninhabited																						216
79	45	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	30	217
72	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	70	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	218
292	150	152	146	2	2	125	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	90	97	219
Uninhabited																						220
60	49	59	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	28	221
Uninhabited																						222
Do.																						223
Do.																						224
20	10	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	225
Uninhabited																						226
60	46	60	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	24	227
56	47	56	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	228
Uninhabited																						229
Do.																						230
28	23	21	23	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	231
Uninhabited																						232
57	45	54	43	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	20	233
Uninhabited																						234
Do.																						235
Do.																						236
Do.																						237
Do.																						238
Do.																						239
9	8	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	240
Uninhabited																						241
Do.																						242
Do.																						243
Do.																						244
Do.																						245
Do.																						246
88	30	41	4	..	..	..	..	42	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	18	12	247
Uninhabited																						248
15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	249
Uninhabited																						250
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251
9,771	6,972	7,464	6,645	14	4	351	3	641	137	442	132	517	35	20	..	8	..	314	16	4,334	4,548	

ANNEXURE

CHAMBA DIALECTS

By

The Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, B.D., m.r.a.s.

INTRODUCTION

From a linguistic point of view the State of Chamba is intensely interesting. Situated, as it is, entirely in the hills, it lends itself to the perpetuation of diverse dialects. It is traversed from east to west by the Chandra-Bhaga or Cinab River in the north, and the Ravi in the south, which for part of their course through the State are not more than twenty miles apart. To the north and west lies the State of Jammu, to the east British Lahul (frequently pronounced by Europeans Lahaul), to the south the British district of Kangra. The area of Chamba is just over 3,000 square miles, yet there are six distinct forms of speech found within its borders. Speaking roughly we may allocate them as follows:— in the north-west Curahi, in the north-central portion of the State Pangwali, in the north-east Chamba Lahuli, in the south-west. Bhateali, in the south-east Bharamauri or Gadi; while round about Chamba city, which lies in the south-west (but further north and east than the Bhateali area) the dialect spoken is Cameali. Of these all, except Lahuli, belong to what is at present called the Western Pahari language of the Northern Group of the Sanskritic Aryan Family, while Lahuli is classed as belonging to the Tibeto-Himalayan branch of the Indo-Chinese Family. (See Census of India 1901, Chapter on Languages).

The grammar of Cameali is very much what we should expect from its geographical position. It makes its Genitive in ra, its Dative in jo, its Future in la, it has a Stative Participle in ora, thus tirora, in the state of having fallen, marora, in the state of having been beaten, for the participle with having, it uses kari, as tiri kari, having fallen.

Bhateali has, in consequence of its position, affinities with Dogri, sopken in Jammu State, and with Kangri, spoken in Kangra. In the Genitive it has da, in the Dative ki or kea in the Future ga or gha. (The dialects of Kangra, Mandi State and Suket State have also a Future in g or gh). Like Cameali it uses kari for the participle with having. Its Stative Participle is very interesting; it has two forms e.g., peha or peada, in the state of having fallen. ahya or ayada, in the state of having come. A form very similar to peha or ahya is found in Kangra, but for the form in -ada we have to go all the way to the State of Baghat, south of Simla, where we find ayada, rirada, with the same meaning as Bhateali ayada, peada. Similarly geada, rehada, in Bhateali correspond to goada, roada (or rohada) in Baghati, and mean 'in the state of having gone' and 'remained' respectively. The accent of participles in -ada is on the antepenultimate.

In pronunciation Bhateali very much resembles Cameali. Both employ the cerebral l and n, and in both the sound given to his midway between the sound in Urdu and Hindi and that in Panjabi. In Urdu and Hindi h is pronounced practically as it is in English. In Panjabi, when it appears either alone or in conjunction with b, j,g. d, d, w, m, n, l, it has a deep guttural sound not wholly unlike the Arabic 'ain. In Bhateali and Cameali it is half-way between the two, while their pronunciation of h when it follows a vowel is nearly same as in Panjabi, that is to say, h is almost inaudiable itself, but raises the tone of the syllable in which it occurs. The pronunciation of h, found in these two dialects, is common to many hill dialects.

Curahi, spoken in the north-west if Camba, has many features deserving of study. Its Genitive ends in ra or ro, its Dative in ni, its Plural is generally the same a the singular, except in the Vocative, in this reminding us of dialects in Kulu and the Simla States and also of the Gadi dialect of Camba. Its Pres. Participle ends in -ta and its Stative Participle in ora. It is remarkable that if werecek on form the south (near Simla) northwards Curahi is the first dialect we find with traces of the vocalic change known as epentheses. Thus, khana, eat (inf.) fem. khaini, k khata, eating, fem. khaiti. As we go north and north-west we find epenthesis to a greater extent in dialects like Bhadrawahi, still more developed in others more distant such as Poguli and Kishtawari title-we reach the h ghst stage of bewildering completeness in Kashmiri. The normal ending of the Curahi Future is -ma, -me in the Ist Pers. Sing. and Plur. and -la, -le in the Sing. and Plur. of the other persons, though -ma, -me are also found in the 3rd pers. Sing. and Plur. and occasionally -la in the lst Pers. This matter of the Future is only one example of the deeply interesting problems arising out of Northern Himalayan dialects. If we take the distribution of the Future in l, we find that the following dialects have a Future with l, appearing in every person, Singular and Plural Jammu Siraji, Bhadrawahi and Padari in Jammu, Pangwali, Cameali and Bharmauri or Gadi in Camba, Inner Siraji in Kulu, and the dialects of Jubbal in the Simla area. The following have l in the 2nd and 3rd Persons- -Kului, Kiuthali (Kiuthal and neighbouring States, including the Simla municipal area), the dialect of the British district of Kot Khai, and Baghati (Baghat State). Punchi in Punch State has the 2nd and 3rd Plur. in l, and Bhalesi in Jammu State has l in the 2nd and 3rd Sing. and 1st and 2nd Plur. The dialects which like Curahi have m in the 1st Plur, are the Simla States dialects of Kot Guru, Kot Khai, Kiuthal and Baghat, while the Jammu dialects of the Siraj, Bhadrawah and Bhales have both m and l combined in the 1st Plur. We notice then the interesting fact that in the middle of the dialects which have l in the Future, extending from Punch to Jubbal we have as a wedge an area which has its Futures in g or gh, comprising the dialects of Bhateal (Camba), Kangra, Mandi and Suket, this wedge extending right up to the Tibeto-Himalayan language area. We notice, too, that the central portion of the districts, which make the Future in L, keep the l purer than the more outlying: thus Curahi and the dialects beyond to the north and north-west, in common with the Simla dialects in the south, introduce m.

The great interest in Curahi lies in the fact that it is the first stage on the linguistic road to Kashmiri. South a and east of Curahi we do not notice special Kashimiri characteristics, but as soon as we begin to study this dialect we feel the force of those tendencies which find fuller and fuller scope as we go north and west will we reach the Kashmiri area.

The Bharmauri or Gadi dialect is spoken by the Gaddis who inhabit the district called Gadheran, which includes Bharmaur in Camba State and the adjoining part of Kangra District. It has been somewhat fully treated of along with the Kangra dialect itself in the Appendix to the Kangra Gazetteer, to which I may perhaps be permitted to refer the student. To have bound it up with the rest of the Camba dialects would have unduly swelled the dimensions of this volume in its Gazetteer form, so I deemed it better to omit it.

To my great regret I was unable when in Camba to meet with any speakers of Pangwali, the dialect of Pangi. Grammatical information bearing upon it exists in two manuscripts, both cmpiled by the orders of H.H. the Raja of Camba, one a few years ago for the Linguistic Survey of India, and

one two years ago for myself. These manuscripts, however, differ, in important particulars, and while undoubtedly valuable facts can be gleaned from a comparison of the two, one cannot feel the same certainty as to the accuracy of the result, as one would if one had had apportunity of making a personal study of the dialect. It resembles in a number of details the Padari dialect spoken in the district of Padar in Jammu State two or three stages further down the Cinab than Pangi.

Linguistically the chief interest of Camba centres in Lahuli, spoken in the north-west portion of the State. In British Lahul to the east of Camba Lahul, there are three dialects of Lahuli. There the Bhaga flowing from the northeast in a south-westerly direction is joined by the Candra coking from the south-east in a north-westerly direction. The united steam flow for some little distance before enterin Camba Lahul. The dialect spoken in the Bhaga Valley is called Banun or Gari or Gara. that in the Candra Valley is called Rangloi, and the dialect of the valley of the united steam is kown as Patni, Patan or Mancati. The dialect of Camba Lahul we may call, for want of a better name, Camba Lahuli. Lahuli will thus be seen to comprise four dialects. Lahuli bears some resemblance to Tibetan, to Kanashi (the remarkable language spoken in single village in Kulu called Malana or Malani), and to Kanawari, spoken in Kanawar in Bashahr State. The resemblance of Camba Lahuli to the other dialects and languages mentioned, as brought out by a list of between thirty and forty common words taken at a random, may be seen at glance in the following table:—

Percentage of words in which Camba Lahuli resembles:—

Patni	..68
Rangloi	..37
Gari	..30
Kanashi	..29
Tibetan	..22

and in a briefer list of Kanawari words 47. The number of words in the lists, which appeared identical with the corresponding Camba Lahuli words, was Patni 14, Rangloi 3, Gari 2, Kanashi 6, Tibetan 3, Kanawari 3. The lists with which the Camba Lahuli workds were compared are those pringed by Mr A.H. Kiack in 1896. Such a comparisom may leh, however, to an incorrect conclusion. A similar comparison between, say, English and German, would yield a very high percentage of resemblances, yet the two languages are perfectly distinct. We may feel quite sure that an inhabitant of Camba Lahul would find it impossible to understand any dialect or language in the list except Patni.

The Chief difficulty of Camba Lahuli lies in its verb. A number of questions suggest themselves to which I am not at present able to give an answer. Thus there seem to be two forms of the Present and Imperf. Indic., each tense having a form connected with the Future, thus:—tezi, strike, beat, (Infin.), Fut. temug. The present tense has tezado and temado, Imperf. tezadeg, temadeg.

Kuri, say, Fut. ko (kog). Pres. Ind. kurado, kuado, Impe kuradeg, kuadeg. In the case of the Verb pepṛ, arrive Fut. pipo (pipog) we have in addition to Pres. pipadoa Imperf. pipadeg, forms from some other root pijido, and pijideg.

The questions suggest themselves—are the foms derived from the Infin. and the Future identical in meaning or not? Should we expect to find them in every verb?

The past is even more interesting. It appears to have seven forms, ending in -teg, -deg or -deg, -ta, -da, -do, -to, and a shorter form ending in -g. Thus we have:—

from kuri, say, kuteg, kuta, kuig, I said.
„ lhai, do, lhateg, lheg (lhadeg is probably Imperf.)
„ randi, give, randeg, randa, reg.
„ pipi, arrive pig.
„ shizi, take away, shida.
„ ibi, go ideg, ido.
„ suubi, become, shuteg, shuto.

There is even another form in-ga as khosiga from khosi; be obtained.

We have also re from randi, given. Have all these forms the same meaning, or do they really represent different tenses?

The rules for the formation of the negative are sometimes very complicated, or the formation is very irregular. The general rule is that the negative is formed in the Imperat. by prefixing tha and in other tenses by prefixing ma, but we have :-

neo, I shall know, maieng, I shall not know.
idag, I went, neg. iggiemu.
dapog, I shall fall, neg. ma dag.
abog, I shall come, neg. mang.
il, go (Imperat.) neg. thel.
adani, come (Imperat. plur). neg. thadani

In iggiemu, I did not g), and aggemu, I did not come (from andeg I came), the ma of the neg. seems to have been hanged to mu and added at the end.

It is worthy of note that the agent case of the subject is employed with very tense and mood of transitive verbs.

Some of the final consonants, particularly the letter g, are frequently pronounced so faintly that it is almost impossible to say whether a word ends in a vowel or a consonant. This doubt arises especially in the case of the Ist Sing. of various tenses. Possibly in some cases it is equally correct to insert and to omit g.

An examination of the grammatical forms of Camba Lahauli which are given in their place will, it is trusted, reveal many points, in addition to those mentioned above, which are linguistically of the highest interest, and which are worthy of full investigation. The grammar of Lahuli has an Aryan air about it, although the vocabulary is Tibeto-Himalayan. It might be equally correct to class it as an Aryan language.

In the Census of 1901 the number of speakers returned for the Camba dialects was as follows :—Cameali, 37,433; Curahi, 26,859; Bharmauri or Gadi 26,361; Bhotia 24,299; Pangwali, 4,156; Lahuli 1,543. It is probable that the Bhateali speakers are included under Cameali; the figures returned under Bhotia seem quite incorrect.

There is no literature in any Camba dialect except Cameali in which the Gospels of Mattew (out of print), Mark and John, the Sermon on the Mount and the Ten Commandments have been printed. The gospel of Luke is ready for the press. The character used is a slightly adapted form of Takri.

The system of transliteration adopted in the following pages is that of the Asiatic--Society of Bengal. c stands for the sound of ch in child, ch being its aspirate, sh is sh in shout, while in sh the s and h are separate; a, e, denote a, e followed by nasal n, and so for other vowels; n denotes the sound of ng in singing, i is a sound mid-way between and i, u in in italics occuring in a word in ordinarly type denotes the sound half-way between u and u, and eu in italics denotes the short sound corresponding to eu.

In conclusion, I have to express my cordial thanks to the Rev. Sohan Lal. of the Church of Scotland Mission in Camba, for most valuable assistance, very willingly given, in connection with the Cameali dialect. In following his authority one cannot go wrong. If there are mistakes under the heading of Cameali the responsibility is mine. To Dr. Hutchison of Camba I am indebted for much personal kindness while engaged in the work. He lent me a copy of the parable of the Prodigal Son in Camba Lahuli, which he had in his possession, and which, although differeing considerably from the translation here given, was of assistance to me in making it.

The enlightened ruler of Camba, H. H. Raja Bhuri Singh, C.I.E., lays all visitors to his territories under a debt gratitude. In this work his assistance was in-valuable, as he placed his servants and his subjects at my disposal, and in every way showed the deepest and most cordial interest."

T. GRAHAME BAILEY.

JANUARY 30TH, 1905. *Wazirabad*

CAMEALI

NOUNS *Masculine*

Nouns in --a	Sing.	Plur.
N.	ghor—a, horse	—e
G.	—e ra	—ea ra
D.A.	—e jo	—ea jo
L.	—e bicc	—ea bicc
Ab.	—e kacha	—ea kacha
Ag.	—e	—ea
V.	—e	—eo

Nouns in Consonant

N.	ghar, house	ghar
G.	ghar—e ra	ghar —a ra
D.A.L.Ab.	—a jo, & c.	ghar & c.
Ag.	—e	—a
O.	ghar.	—o

So also babb, father.

Nouns in—i

N.	hath—i, elephat	—i
G.A.D.A.L.Ab.	—i ra, & c.	—ia ra, & c.
Ag.	—ie	—ia
V.	—ia	—io

Nouns in —u, biccu, scorpion, are declined like hathi, u taking the place of i.

na or na ma, has G. Sing. nae ra, N. Pl. na or na G. Pl. naa ra.

Feminine

Nouns in --i

	Sing.	Plur.
N.	kur—i, girl	—i
G.D.A.L.Ab.	—i ra, & c.	—ia ra, & c.
Ag.	—ie	—ia
V.	—ie	—io

NOUNS IN CONSONANT

	Sing.	Plur.
N.	baihn, sister	baihn —i or —a
G.D.A.L.Ab.Ag.	baihn —i ra, & c.	—i or —a ra, &c
V.	—i	—o

ga, cow, is thus declined—

N.	ga	ga —i
G.D.A.L.Ab.	ga —i ra, &c.	—ia ra, &c.
Ag.	--ie	—ia

dhtu, daughter, has oblique dhiua.

Many proper nouns, especially less common ones, and many of the less common foreign words, such as Hindi religious terms, inflect in the Singular the Genitive and Agent cases alone.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Sing.

	1st	2nd	3rd	eh, this.
N.	hau	tu	se, o	eh
G.	mera	tera	usera	isera
D.A.	minjo	tijo	us jo	is jo
L.	mai manjh,	bicc	tai manjh, bicc manjh,	bicc
Ab.	ma or mera kacha		tai or tere kacha	us kacha is kacha
Ag.	mai		tai	uni ini

Plur.

N.	asi	tusi	se	eh
G.	hamara	tumhara	unhera	inhera
D.A.	asa jo	tusa jo	unha jo	inha jo
L.	asa manjh, bicc	tusa munjh, bicc	manjh bicc	manjh bicc
Ab.	asa kacha	tusa jacga	kacha	kacha
Ag.	asa	tusa	unha	inha

INTEROGATIVE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

	Sing.		Plur.	
N.	kun, who?	je, who	kun	je
G.	kusera	jisera	kunhera	jinhera
D.A.L.	kus jo, &c.	jis jo,	kunha jo,	kinha jo,
Ab.		&c.	&c.	&c.
Ag.	kuni	jini	kunha	jinha

koi, any one, some one, has Gen. kusiau ra, or kusio ra, Agent kuniau.

Kai, what? Gen. kudhera; Oblique kait (e.g. kait kane).

Other pronouns kicch, something, anything; sabbh, all; hor, other; sabbh koi, everyone; je koi, whoever, je kicch, whatever; sabbhi has Oblique sabbhni; hor has Oblique Plur. horni or hornhi.

Emphasis is expressed by the addition of -io, —ioi --iau or —iaui. (The first i is sometimes short), thus :—seioi or oioi, that very one; eioi this very one; usio, usioi, that very one (Oblique); uniaui, that very one (Agent).

Apu or apu, is a Reflexive Pronoun, meaning myself ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, and is indecl.

Adjectives

Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns. Adjectives qualifying nouns are not declined unless they end in —a., in which case they have Sing. Obl. —e, Pl. - -e throughout, and Fem. -i both Sing. and Plur. It should be remembered that the Genitives of Nouns and Pronouns are adjective coming under this rule.

Comparison is expressed by means of kacha, from, than thus:— khara, good; us kacha khara, better than he; sabhns kacha khara, better than all, best.

The following forms are worth noting :—

Correlative	tideha,	like this or that; titna, so much or many.
Interrogative	kideha kundeha	like what? kitna, how much or many?
Relative	jideha kusdeha	like which, jitna, as much or many.

Deha, is sometimes added to other words as dhakhdeha, a little, &c.

Jiha is used with the Oblique of nouns, and pronouns to express like, as ghore jiha, like a horse, in the manner of a horse.

Adverbs

Many Adjectives are used as Adverbs; when so used they agree with the subject. The following is a list of the most important Adverbs other than Adjectives.

Time

abe, now		parsu, day after to-morrow or day before yesterday.
Us wakt us belle ta	then	cauth, day after day after to-morrow, or day before day before yesterday.
kakhni kadhari	when?	kadi, sometimes, ever.
jakhni, ja	when	kadi, na, never.
ajj, today		kadi na kadi, sometimes

kal, to-morrow, yesterday bhiaga, in the morning.

Place

itte idi	here	kudi jo, whiter? titte, tidha, tidi, there, (correla, tive, see below).
utte udi	there	kutian, any here.
kute kudi	where?	uppar, up
jitte jidi	where	jhik down. jhikle kanare

idha tikar, upto this,
to such an extent,
kudha tikar, up to where?
jidha tikar, upto where
udha tikar, upto there
idha, kudha, jidha, udha
kacha, from here, where?
where, there.

nere, nir, near.
dur, far.
agge, in front
picco, behind.
andr, oinside
baher, outside
manjh ate, in the middle.
cauhnikanare on all sides.

titte, tidha, tidi, are correlative forms corresponding to jitte, jidha jidi.

From the forms idha, kudha, & co,. interesting Adjective are constructed, as kudhera, or kudha ka, of here? belongine to where? idhera, of here, belonging to here.

Other Adverbs are—

ki kinjo kus kari kiha	why? how?	iha kari iha is riti kane tiha — in this manner.
kiha kari is kari	for this	tiha kari us riti kane) — in that manner.
is karn is galla kari	reason.	jiha jiha kari — in which manner
ta, then (of reasoning; Panjabi te; Hindi to.)		jugti jugti kari jugti kane — well.

taule quickly.
acaneak suddenly.
acanak
tabartor, at once, quickly.
nirale manjh, in private, separately.

ha, yes.
nehi, na, nox, not.
ati, very.

Prepositions

The principal Prepositions are the following. The same word is frequently both a Preposition and an Adverb.

ra(Pl. re, f. ri) of	babat, about, (tai or teri babat, about thee).
jo, to bico	sahi, like (asa sahi, like us.)
monjh) in minjhe.	wirodh, against.
kacha, from from beside, than,	tulea equal to, (usere tulea, equal to him.)
par, on the other side.	barobar equal to, (tusa or tumhare barobar, euqal to you).
war, on this side.	akkhi bakkhi ure pare round about.
kach, beside (mai kach, beside me)	kanare, towards, (unhere kanare, towards them).
kane, with, (emai kane, with me)	prant, after, (udha prant, after it).
tikar) for, (usere tikar, tai for him.)	
heth, under. uppar, upon.	sawa, except, besides (mere sawa, except me).

The suffix —a frequently expresses the idea of from, as:—
kach, beside; kacha, from beside, from.
bico— in; bicca, from in, from among.
manjh, in; manjha, minjha, from in, from among.
bakkhi, side; bakkha, from the side of.

Conjunctions

The commonest are:—

ate, and	bhae although. bhala ki
par— but.	
je, if.	jiha je, as if.
kiha kari, because.	kiha kari, in order that.
ta bhi, nevertheless.	ki, that, or..

The Verb

Auxiliar Verb

Pres. Aux. I am, &c. hai hai hai hin hin hin
Pes. Aux. I was, &c. thiya thiya thiya thiye thiy
Fem. thi, throughout.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

tirna, fall

Pres. Cond. I may fall, &c., tir-a -e -o(or-e) -a -a -an
Fut. tir-la -la -la -le -le -le
Fem. tirli
Imperat. tir -tira
Indef. Indic. or Past Cond. tir-da -da -da -de -de -de
Fem. -di

Pres. Ind.	Sing.	Tirda hai	Plur.	tirde	hin
Imperf.	Sing.	tirda thiya	Plur.	tirde	thiye
Past Ind.	Sing	tirea f. tiri	Plur.	tire	f- tiri
Pres. Perf.	Sing.	tirea hai	Plur.	tire	hin
Pluft.	Sing.	tirea thiya	Plur.	tire	thiye.

Participles tirda, falling; tirea, fallen; tirora, in the state of having fallen; tiri kari, having fallen; tirde hue, while falling; tirnewala, faller or about to fall; tirde i, falling.

Verbs in general are very regular but some are slightly irregular.

puna, pauna, fall

Pres. Cond.	poa	poe	po	po	-a	-a	-n
Fut	pola						
Imperat.	po	poa					
Indef. Ind.	puda						
Past. Ind.	Sing.	pea	f.pei	Plur.	pe	f. pei	

Participles puda, falling, pei kari, having fallen; peora, in the state of having fallen; punewala, faller, about to fall.

huna, be, become

Pres.Cond.	hoa	hoe	ho	hoa	hoa	hun
Fut.	hola					
Imperat.	ho	hoa				
Indef. Ind.	hunda					
Past Ind.	hua					

ina come

Pres. Cond.	ia	iye	iyo(iye)	ia	ia	in
Fut.	ila					
Imperat.	a	ia				
Indef. Ind.	inda					
Past Ind.	aya	f.ai			Pl. ae f. ai	

Participles, aikari, having fallen; achora or aora, in the state of having come.

jana, go

Pres. Cond.	ja	jae	jao (jae)	ja	ja	ja
Fut.	jalla					
Imperat.	ja	ja				
Indef. Ind.	janda					
Past Ind.	Sing. gea f. ei			Pl. ge f. gei		

Participles gachora, geora, in the state of having gone.

rehna, remain

Pres. Cond.	reha, &c.	3rd plur. raihn.
Fut.	raihla	
Imperat.	raih	reha
Past. Ind.	reha	
Participle	rehora, in the state of having remained.	

baihna, sit

Pres. Cond.	beha	
Fut.	baihla	
Imperat.	baih	beha
Past Ind.	baitha	
Participle	bathora, in the state of having sat, seated.	

TRANSITIVE VERBS

marna, beat

Marna is conjugated exactly like tirna, but in the past tenses, like all other transitive verbs, has a special construction.

Past Ind.	marea agreeing with the object of the verb.
Pres. Perf.	marea hai agreeing with the object of the verb.
Plupf.	marea thiya agreeing with the object of the verb.

When the object is governed by the preposition jo, the verb does not agree with it, but remains in the masculine singular form.

Passive

The Passive is expressed by the Past Partic, marea with the required tense of jana, go, the verb agreeing with its nominative, thus hau mari jalli, I (f) shall be beaten or killed.

The following are slightly irregular:—

khana, eat

Pres. Cond. kha khae, &c. 1st Pl. kha.
Indef. Ind. khanda.
Past Ind. khaya.

pina, drink

Indef. Ind. pinda.
Past Ind. pita.

dena or daina, give

Pres. Cond. 3rd Pl. din.
Indef. Ind. dinda.
Past Ind. ditta.

lena or laina, take

Pres. Cond. 3rd Pl. lin.
Indef. Ind. linda.
Past Ind. lea.

galana, say, speak

Pres. Cond. gala, galae, &c. 1st Pl. gala.
Indef. Ind. galanda.
Past Ind. galaya.

chuhna, touch

Past. Indic. chuhta.

karna, do

Past. Ind. kitta.

Lei ina, bring, and lei jana take away, are conjugated like ina and jana and are treated as Intransitive Verbs.

It will be noticed that—

(*i*) Verbs whose stem (formed by dropping the na of the Infin.) ends in a vowel, or a vowel followed by h, add n to the stem before the da of the Indef. Indic. and Pres. Part. as khana khanda, galana galanda.

(*ii*) Verbs whose stem ends in a or ah tend to shorten a to a in the Past. Indic., e.g., galana galaya, khana khaya, uthana uthaya, banana banaya, cahna cahea.

Such verbs generally drop the a of the stem before the a of the 1st Sing. and 1st Plur. Pres. Cond. thus—

gala for galaa, ja for jaa.

Habit or continuance is expressed either by the Past Partic with the required tense of karna, do, in which case the Past Partic. is indecl. or by the Pres. Partic. with rehna, remain. In the latter case both verbs agree with the nominative. Thus:—

se pea karda hai, he is in the habit of falling.

se pea kardi hai, she is in the habit of falling.

se pudi raihndi hai, she continues falling, she is always falling.

Very interesting examples of what appears to be the organic passive in i are found in some verbs, e.g., cahida hai, from cahna, wish, it is needed or fitting or necessary; samjhida hai, from samajhna, understand, it is understood, &c. Cahiyo generally stands for the Hindi cahiye.

In Cameali practically every Infinitive is pronounced with cerebral n, the ending being na. In Panjabi after r, r, rh, r and in some parts of the Panjab after l, n is changed to n. I Urdu there is no cerebral n.

NUMERALS

Cardinal

1—ikk.	19—Unni.
2—do.	20—bih.
3—trai.	27—satai.
4—caur.	29—unattri.
5—panj.	30—trih.
6—chi.	37—satattri.
7—satt.	39—untali.
8—atth.	40—cali.
9—nau.	46—chatali.
10—das.	47—satali.
11—yara.	49—anunja.
12—bara.	50—panjah.
13—tehra.	53—trapunja.
14—cauda.	57—satunja.
15—pandra.	59—unaht.
16—sola.	60- -satth.
17—satara.	67- -sataht.
18—athara.	69- -unhattar.
70—sahattar.	90- -nabbe.
77—sathattar.	97- -satanue.
79—unasi.	100—sau.
80—asi.	200—do sau.
87—satasi.	900—nau sau.
89—unanue.	1000—hajar.
	100,000—lakh.

Ordinal, etc.

1st, paihla.	6th, chatha, chathua.
2nd, duwwa.	7th, satua.
3rd, triyya.	10th, dasua.
4th, cautha.	50th, panjahua.
5th, panjua.	daidh, 1½.
ik weri, once.	paune do, 2¾.
do weri, twice.	sawa do, 2¼.
paihli weri, first time.	dhai, 2½.
duwwi weri, second time.	sadhe caur, 4½.
do guna, two fold.	ikk pao, ¼.
trai guna, three fold.	trai cauthai, ¾.
addha, half.	

It should be noted that in sathattar, seventy-seven, the t and h are pronounced separately. The word is sat-hattar, not sa-thathar.

Ordinal numerals are ordinary Adjectives declined like Adjectives in —a; those ending in —a retain their nasalization when inflected.

Even ordinal numbers are generally inflected when used with nouns in an oblique case. Thus the inflected form of do is dauh, of trai traih, of caur cauh, of chi chia.

There is still a further inflection sometimes seen in the Locative case, as cauhni bakkhi, on four sides, all round.

io, is sometimess added for emphasis, doio, the two of them.

1. Tera na kai hai? What is thy name?

2. Is ghore ri kitni umr hai? How much is the age of this horse?

3. Idha kacha Kashmir (or Kashmira) tikar kitne (or kitni) dur hai? From here to Kashmir how far is it?

4. Tere babbe re ghare kitne puttar hin? How many sons are there in your father's house?

5. Hau ajj bare dura kacha handi aya. I today from very far have walking come.

6. mere cace ra puttar useri baihni kane bihora hai. My uncle's son is married to (with) his sister.

7. Ghare bacche (or citte) ghore ri kathi hai. In the house is the white horse's saddle.

8. Useri pitthi par kathi kasa. Upon its back bind the addle.

9. Mai usere puttra jo mate korre mare. I beat his son much.

10. Se parbate ri coti uppar gai bakri carda hai. He on the hill's top is grazing sheep and goats.

11. Se us bute heth ghore uppar bithora hai. He under that tree is seated on a horse.

12. Usera bhai apni baihni kacha bara hai. His brother is bigger than his sister.

13. Usera mul dhai rupayye hai. Its price is two and a half rupees.

14. Mera bab us nikke ghara andar raihnda hai. My father lives in that small house.

15. Usjo eh rupayya dei dea. Give him this rupee.

16. Se rupayye us kacha lei lea. Those rupees take from him.

17. Usjo jugti mari kari jori kane bannha. Having beaten him well tie him with a rope.

18. Khuhe kacha pani kaddha. From the well draw water.

19. Mere agge eala. Walk before me.

20. Kusera kola tere picco ai rehora hai? Whose boy is coming behind thee?

21. Se utsa kus kacha mulle lea? From whom didst thou buy that?

22. Grae re ikk hatwanie kacha. From a shopkeeper of the village.

VOCABULARY

(*Chiefly Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs.*)

adr, respect, honour.	anhuna, impossible.
agrina, meet.	athwara, week.
akar, image, resemblance.	auhri, mustard.
akarn, unreasonably, causelessly.	bab, babb, father.
aklibala, wise.	bachora, separation, division.
alakh, lazy.	baghēar, wolf.
amma, mother.	bahna, throw (net, etc.)
anda, egg.	baihn, sister.
anek, many.	baihna, sit.
bnnhi, storm.	bail, on.
baijni, purple.	bi, seed.
bakhera, dispute.	biar, wind.
bakra, f. (—i) goat.	biari, evening meal.

bal, hair.
ban, jungle.
bana, sow.
banana, make.
banaut, making, making up.
banda, open, openly.
bandha, divide.
bani, voice.
bannhna, bind.
bara, big.
barh, year.
bari, garden.
barkhia, rain.
barnan, account, story.
bataihra, builder.
bathri, kind of fine cloth.
batolna, gather.
batt, way.
baua, left (hand).
bela, feeble.
ber, delay, length of time.
besudhh, mad.
bhai, brother.
bhair, (ai short) bher, sheep.
bhal, expectation.
bhandar, treasury.
bhandari, master of ceremonies.
bhanna, break.
bhar, load.
bharori, sheep pen.
bhati, manner.
bhawikhyatbakta, prophet.
bhawikhytbani, prophecy.
bhiag, morning.
bhrabu, red bear.
bhramana, lead astray.
bhuia, on the ground.
bhukhana, light (fire).
bhume, bit of land.
bibastha, law.
bihalna, seat.
billa (f—i) cat.
binnhna, pierce.
bisram, rest, Saturday.
bolna, say, speak.
buddhiman, wise.
buhar, custom, tradition.
bujjhna, understand, ascertain.
bunna, weave.
bura, bad, ugly.
buta, tree.

cahrhna, raise, shut (of door).
cakki, mill.
cali jana, go away.
candarma, moon.
carna, graze.
carna, cause to grazi.
caskna, be angry.
ceta, remembrance.
chail, beautiful.
chah, buttermilk.
chal, deceit.
chala, jump.
chali, wave.
chama karna, forgive.
chatti, roof.
chekna, tear.
chikna, pull, draw.
chinn bhinn karna, scatter.
chuhna, touch.
cicalna, call out.
cind, cinda, noise, shout.
cinh, sign.
ciru, littlo bird.
cor, thief.
corna, steal.
cugana, cause to graze.
cugna, choose, graze.

dan, gift.
dand, tooth.
dand, ox.
dand, punishment.
dandwat, entreaty.
darati, sickle.
darya, river.
deh, body.
dena, give.
dhakh, a little, gently, slowly.
dhalakna, move away, be pushed away.
dhami, feast.
dhan, herd, flock.
dharas baunhna, be cheerful.
dhaula, white (or hair).
dhehna, fall.
dhiu, daughter.
dhramna, tread upon.
dhrumna, draw.
dhuna, wash.
dhuup, sunshine.
dhur, dust.
dikkhna, see, look.
din, day.
dind, dinda, noise, shout.
diuta, lampstand.
dokh, dos, accusation, blame.
duar, door.
duata, where two ways meet.
dubhda, doubt.
dubna, cover.
duddh, milk.
duggha, deep.
duprani, pregnant.
durgandh, stench.
ga, cow.
gadha, ass.
galana, say, speak.
gandhna, knot.
garthi, shirt, coat.
ghar, house.
gharna, carve, engrave.
ghat karna, kill.
ghati, watch.
gheu, ghi.
ghora (f—i) horse.
ghrina, go down (sun, etc.)
gra, village.
gual, gualu, shepherd.
guana, lose.
gundna, weave, plait.
guppha, cave.
gupt, secret.

haccha, white.
hakh, eye.
hakka, noise, call.
halka, small.
hal jotarna, plough.
halla, crowd.
harna, be defeated.
hathi, elephant.
hati ina, return.
hatia, murder.
hatna, turn, turn back.
hatth, hand.
hesa, part.
himmat, daring, courage.
hilolna, shake.
hiund, winter.
hotla, stammerer.
huna, be, become.

idi udi, here and there, scattered.
ill, kite.
ina, come.

jagat, boy.
jahal, ignorant.
jal, net.
jalha, dumb.
jalna, be burned.
jamna, bear, be born.
jana, go.
jangh, leg.
janetar, member of marriage procession.
janhu, knee.
janna, know.
jas, respect, honour.
jhalore, mad.
jhambna, dust.
jhari, rain.
jbbh, tongue.
jimi, ground.
jttnā, win.
juta, shoe.

kabulna, accept.
kacla, soft.
kahana, be called.
kabu, olive tree.
kalam, pen.
kalotti, black bear.
kanak, wheat.
kandha, edge, border.
kann, ear.
kannea, girl.
karl toll.
karna, do.
kast, trouble.
kathor, hard.
kathorta, hardness.
katthan, difficult.
kes, hair.
khakh, cheek.
khalarna, stretch, spread.
khana, eat.
khara, good.
khare huna, stand.
khei, rust.
khettar, field.
khijna, be tired.
khindna, spread.
khita dena, hasten, run.
khokh, bosom.
khuana, cause to eat, feed.
khuhna, pluck.
khulhna, be opened.
khusna, seize.
killa, alone.
kilna, nail.
kittha, together.
kola, boy.
komal, meek.
kororna, hew.
kukkar, (f. kukkri,) cock.
kukkri, maize.
kumana, complete, do.
kuna, corner.
kund, pond, pool.
kuri, girl.
kusuthra, ugly.
kutta (f.—i) dog.

lakk, waist.
lamme puna, lie down.
lara, bridegroom, husband.
lari, wife, bride.
larna, fight.
lata phata, property, goods.
leha, insect that destroys cloth.
lena, take.
letna, lie down.
likkhna, write.
liptani, rolling.
loha, iron.
lop karna, disregard (law, etc.)
lukna, hide oneself, be hidden.

lunari, reaping.
lung, blade (of grass, etc.)
lunka, salted.
lunna, reap.

macchi, fish.
maihma, honour, glory.
makhir, honey.
mandli, mondli.
manhu, man.
mani, measure.
manja, bed.
mard, man.
marna, die.
marna, beat.
mas, meat.
mata, intention, advice.
mata, much.
megh, rain.
mel, connection, meeting.
mhai, buffalo.
milna, meet, etc.
mittha, sweet.
mondli, assembly, meeting.
mora, dead.
muh, face.
mugtiari, abundance.
mukarna, refuse, deny.
mund, head.

nade, stream.
naggar, city.
nahitha huna, stoop.
nakk, nose.
nal, stream.
nar, male.
nari, female.
nhasna, run.
nijor, weak.

oth, lip.

pacheanna, recognise.
padhra, plain, level.
painda, way.
painna, sharp.
pair, foot.
palan karna, keep, preserve.
paletna, wrap.
pandori, foot (of bed, etc.)
pani, water.
parauhna, guest.
parbat, hill.
parhna, read.
parkhna, try, tempt.
parkhuni, trial, temptation.
parnam karna, bow down.
parol, door.
pasac, wicked spirit.
patar, vessel.
pathreala, stony.
patka, girdle.
pet, stomach.
phagura, fig tree.
pheku, fox.
piana, cause to drink.
pina, drink.
pir, pain.
pirhi, generation.
pinda, body.
pitth, back.
pahl, fruit.
phiri ina, return.
pothi, book.
puhal, puhalu, shepherd.
pujeala, priest, worshipper.
pujhna, rub, wipe.
pujjna, arrive.
punruthna, resurrection.
puna, fall.
pur, upper or lower millstone.
puttar, son.
puttri, daughter.

racna, make, produce.
rachia, protection.
rakkhna, place.
ralana, mix.
ralna, be united, meet.
randi runi, widow.
rarhna, be angry.
rat, night.
rehna, remain.
rikkh, black bear.
roti, bread, food.
rukkh, tree.
rulkana, roll.
runa, cry.
rurhna, flow, be poured.

sadna, call.
saf, clean.
sahaita, help
saina, large number of men.
sakhna, empty.
samadh, grave (particularly of Hindus).
sangal, chan.
santan, offspring.
sapna, foam.
sar, head.
sarhana, head (of bed, &c.)
sarth, sign.
sasu mother-in-law.
suahra, father-in-law.
serna, moisten, wet.
sewa, service.
shihr, city.
siana, intelligent.
shi, leopard.
set, cold.
sikholna, teach.
skkhia, knowledge.
sikkhna, learn.
silla, ear (of corn, &c.)
sinna, knead.
sirual, hair.
sobhna, please.
sog, lamentation, sadness.
sogi, sad.
sohara, husband.
sokkar, ox.
sothi, stick.
srap dena, curse.
suhta, spring (of water).
sujakha, able to see.
sukhala, easy.
sumti, circumcision (from sunnat).
suna, sleep.
sunna, hear
sunna, desert.
sunana, cause to hear, relate.
sundar, beautiful.
suphal, advantageous
sur, pig.
suraj, sun

taihl, service
takna, bow.
takrar, confession,
tali, piece of cloth.
tara, stiar.
tatta, hot.
taul, quickness.
taula, quick.
tauna, deaf.
tear, ready.
tel, oil.
thakna, blame, rebuke.
thanda, cold.
thind, ignorant.
thora, little.
tiagna, leave, give up, divorce.
tirna, fall.
topna, look for.
trakta, leaven.
trihna, thirsty.
tucch karna, despise.
tunda, armless.

upherna, rip open, rip.
ubhrena, incite.
ucana, raise.
ucca, high.
udhrar, tear.
ugrahna, collect (taxes, etc.)
ulamha, reproach.
updrab, oppression.
urnu, lamb.
ut, camel.
utthna, rise.
wairi, enemy.
warna, enter.

NOUNS *Masculine—Nouns in —a*

	Singular	Plural
N.	ghor —a, horse	—e
G.	—e da	—ea da
D.A.	—e kea or ki	—ea kea or ki
Loc.	—e bicc	—ea bicc.
Ab.	—e kacha or kicha	—ea kacha or kicha
Ag.	—ai or —e	—ea
V.	—ea	—eo

Nouns in Consonant

N.	ghar, house	ghar
G.D.A.L.Ab.	ghar —e da, & c.	ghar —a, & c.
Ag.	—ai or —e	—a
V.	—a	—o

Nouns in —i

N.	hath —i, elephant	—i
G.D.A.L. Ab.	—i da, & c.	—ia da; & c.
Ag.	—iai or ke	—ia

babb, father, is declined like ghar.
na, name is indecl.

Nouns in —u, such as biccu, scorpion, hindu, Hindu, are declined like hathi (Ag. biccuai, &c.)

Feminine—Nouns in —i

N.	kur —i, daughter, girl	—ia
G.D.A.L.Ab.	—ia da, & c.	—ia da, &c.
Ag.	—ia	—ia
V.	—ie	—io

Nouns in Consonant

N.	bhain, sister	—u or —a
G.D.A.L. Ab.	bhain —u da, & c.	—ū or —a da, & c.
Ag.	—u	—u or —a
V.	—e or —u	—o

gau, now, is thus declined—

N.	gau	gaua
G.D.A.L. Ab.	gai da, & c.	gaua da, & c.
Ag.	gaua	gaua

PRONOUNS

Singular

	1st	2nd	3rd	eh, this
N.	mai	tu	se	eh
G.	mera	tera	us da	is da
D.A.	mikea, miki	tukea, tuki	us, & c.	is & c.
L.	mere bicc	tuddh bicc	,,	,,
Ab.	mai or mere kacha or kicha	tai, tere kacha or kicha	,,	,,
Ag.	mai	tudh, tai	unni	inni

Plural

N.	asa, asi	tusa, tusi	se	eh
G.	sara	tuhara, tusara	unha da	inha & c.
D.A.	asa kea, ki	tusa kea, ki	,, & c	,,
L.	asa bicc	tusa bicc	,,	,,
Ab.	asa kacha, kicha	tusa kacha, kicha	,,	,,
Ag.	asa	tusa	unha	inha

kun, who ? has Obl. kus, Ag. kuni.

je, who, which, has Obl. jis Ag. jini.

kya, what? Gen. Kaida.

Other pronouns are koi, someone, anyone, kicch, some thing, anything, harkoi, everyone, jekoi, whosoever, je kicch whatsoever.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives used as nouns are declined as nouns. Adjectives qualifying nouns are indecl... except when they end in —a (f—i). Then they are declined like masculine nouns in —a and femin. nouns in —i, as bura jagat, bad boy. Ag. S. bure jagate, Genl. pl. burea jagata da. Khari kuri, good girl, Gen. S. kharia kuria da, jagate dea ghorea kea, to the boy's horses.

Comparison is expressed by means of kacha, from, than, as khara good, is kacha khara, better than this, sabhna kacha khara, better than all, best.

Demonstrative	Correlative	Interrogative	Relative
inya, tha, like this	tinya, tiha, like that	kinya, kiha, like what?	jinya, jiha, like which
itna, so much or many	titna, so much or many	kitna, how much or many?	jitna, as much or many

ADVERBS

Most adjectives can be used as adverbs. They then agree with the subject of the sentence.

The following is a list of the most important adverbs other than adjectives—

Time	Place
ibee, now	itthe, here
as wele, then	utthe, there
kalhu, kadhari, when ?	kuthe, where?
jalhu, when	kutaha, whither?
jajj to-day	jitthe, where
kal, to-morrow	itthe tikkar, up to this
parsu, day after to-morrow	itthe kacha, from here

Time	Place
cauth, day after that	uppar, up
picchla kal, yesterday	thalle, down
kadi, sometimes, ever	nere, near
kadi na, never	dur, far
kadi na kadi, sometimes	agge, in front
	picche, behind
	andar, inside
	bahar, outside

Others are kait, why; s galla, for this reason; ha, yes; nehi, no not, jugti or jugti kari, well; khirdei, quickly; issa sahi, in this way, thus.

PREPOSITIONS

The commonest prepositions have been given in the declension of nouns. Subjoined is a brief list of others. The same word is often both a preposition and as adverb.

par, beyond	us waste, for him
war, on this side	tai bakha, about thee
bicc, in	sare sahi, like us
uppar, upon	udhe parant, after it
heth, below	udhe ure pare, round about it
tikkar, up to	unha de kanare, towards them
mai kach, beside me	mere sua, apart from me
nai kanne, with me	

VERBS

Auxiliary

Pres. I am & c. ha hai ha ha han
Past I was, & c. Sing. tha f. thi Plur. the f. thia

Intransitive Verbs

pauna, fall

Pres. Cond. pau —a —e —e —a (or —ie)—a —a
Fut. po —gha —gha —gha —ghe —ghe —ghe (or paugha, Pc).
Imperat. pau poa or pauo
Past Cond. ponda (—i —e —ia)
Pres. Ind. ,, (—i —e -ia) with Pres. Aux. ha, &c.
Impf. ,, (—i —e —ia) ,, Past ,, tha, &c.
Past Indic. pea f—pei Pl. pe f. piyya or peia
Pres. Perf. pea ha, & c.
Plupf. pea tha, & c.
Partic. Peikari, having fallen; peha, peada, in the state of having fallen; paunda, falling paunewala, faller, about to fall.

Some verbs have slight irregularities.

hauna, be, become

Fut. hungha
Imperat. ho hoa
Past Cond. hunda
Past Ind. hoea f. hoi Pl. hoe f. hoia
Partic. hoi kari, having become

auna, come

Fut. augha
Imperat. a aua
Past Cond. aunda
Past Ind. aya f. ai Pl. ae f. aia
Partic. ayada, ayada, ahya, in the state of having come.

jana, go

Pres. Cond. ja jae jae ja or jaie jaa jan
Fut. jangha
Imperat. ja jaa or jao
Past Cond. janda
Past Ind. gea or ga f. gei Pl. ge f. geia
Partic. geha or geada, in the state of having gone

raihna, remain

Pres. Cond. reha raihe raihe reha or rehe reha raihn
Fut. raihngha
Imperat. raih reha
Past Ind. reha
Partic. rehada, in the state of having remained.

baihna, sit

Pres. Cond. bauha, & c.
Past Ind. haithea

Transitive Verbs

marna, beat, in general like pauna
Fut. mahrgha
Past Cond. marda
Past Ind. agent case of subject with marea, which agrees with subject.
Pres Perf. agent case of subject with marea hai which agrees with subject.
Plupft. agent case of subject with marea tha which agrees with subject.

Passive is formed by using marea with the requisite tense of jana, go, as mai marea jangha, I shall be killed.

The following are slightly irregular:—

khana, eat

Past. Cond. khanda
Past Ind. khadha

pina, drink

Past Cond. pinda
Past Ind. pita

dena,

Past Cond. dinda
Fut. dingha
Past Ind. ditta

laina,

Past Ind. lea

galana, say,

Past Ind. galaya

karna, or karna, do

Past Ind. kitta

Lei auna, bring; lei jana, take away, are conjugated like auna and jana.

LIST OF COMMON NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS

bapu, baba, bawa, father	bhed, sheep
amma, mother.	kutt-a, dog.
bhae, brother.	-i, bitch.
bobbo, bebbe, elder sister	rikkh, bear.
bhain, younger sister.	sih, leopard.
puttar, son.	bhagear, wolf.
dhi, daughter.	khota, gadha, ass.
khasm, lara, husband.	sur, pig.
trimat, lari, wife	kukk-ar, cock.
mard, man.	—ri, hen.
trimat, woman	bill—a, cat (male)
jagat, lauhra, boy	—i, ,, (female)
kuri, girl	ut, camel.
gual, puhal, shepherd	pakhru, bird.
eor, thief.	ill, kite.

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