



# CENSUS 1981

**SERIES—7**  
**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**DISTRICT  
CENSUS  
HANDBOOK**

**PARTS XIII—A & B  
VILLAGE & TOWN  
DIRECTORY**

**VILLAGE & TOWNWISE  
PRIMARY CENSUS  
ABSTRACT**

**KINNAUR  
DISTRICT**

**K. L. NEGI**  
*of the Indian Administrative Service,  
Director of Census Operations  
Himachal Pradesh*



(MOTIF ON THE COVER)



*"Om Mani Padame Hum" meaning 'Jewel in the lotus' is a hymn written in every 'chorten' erected at the end of the village or household in Kinnaur District.*

*From time immemorial, inhabitants believe, one, it keeps away demons and evil spirits from harming the village as such or the household. Second, it constantly reminds village folks to adorn higher values in life and avoid baseless and wordly temptations.*



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## FOREWORD

The district census handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The district census handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tahsil/Police Station/CD Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri K. L. Negi, the Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N.G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (MAP) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates, have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

NEW DELHI,  
the 26th April, 1982.

P. PADMANABHA,  
Registrar General, India.



## PREFACE

The mass of data collected during 1981 Census has to be given timely concrete shape so that the utility of the data does not get minimised for the data users and this Handbook has been an endeavour towards that end.

2. The District Census Handbook contains two parts. Part-A deals with the Village and Town Directory and Part-B gives broad socio-economic data of the people of the district. The District Census Handbook begins with the analytical note. This note by no means is an authoritative analysis about the district but it touches a broad gamut of historical, physical and socio-economic characters of the district just to acquaint a lay reader about the district. In other words, analytical note basically intends to introduce the readers about district so that it helps in forming a background about the district.

3. The information in Village/Town Directory has been collected through the Revenue Agency/Civic authorities at the grassroot level in the State which was cross checked from the other concerned implementing agencies. Primary Census Abstract is the compilation of the data collected in the field in 1981 Census. While Part-A provides glimpse of previous decade's progress, Part-B gives panorama of basic data on the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district.

4. The District Census Handbook is not meant to be taken in for leisure reading. It is rather a Biblical reference book for data users i.e. the administrators, the planners and the

scholars for the next decade. This District Census Handbook, while on the one hand provides a broad glimpses of past decades socio-economic changes, on the other, it serves a sort of benchmark for future action-plan for the Government.

5. My colleagues and I shall feel amply rewarded if this book comes upto the expectation of our readers as single best source of objective information of an enduring value on this district.

6. During the entire period of 1981 Census and subsequent compilation of data for this book, we had the honour of constantly having enlightened guidance and encouragement from Shri P. Padmanabha, the Registrar General and the Census Commissioner, India which has enabled us to bring out this book in time. But for his inspiration and personal interest it would not have been possible to timely complete this massive work.

7. In anatomical completion of this book, efforts put up at various levels of the staff of this Directorate, the consolidated staff, vast number of the field enumerators, supervisors and other officials involved in 1981 Census deserve special mention and it is because of their unfailing hard work that we could achieve successful completion of this book. I am undoubtedly grateful to them all.

8. It, indeed, was a rare opportunity for me to be associated as the author of this book. I shall feel my endeavours suitably rewarded if the book proves useful to the readers.

SHIMLA-4,  
the 17th February, 1982.

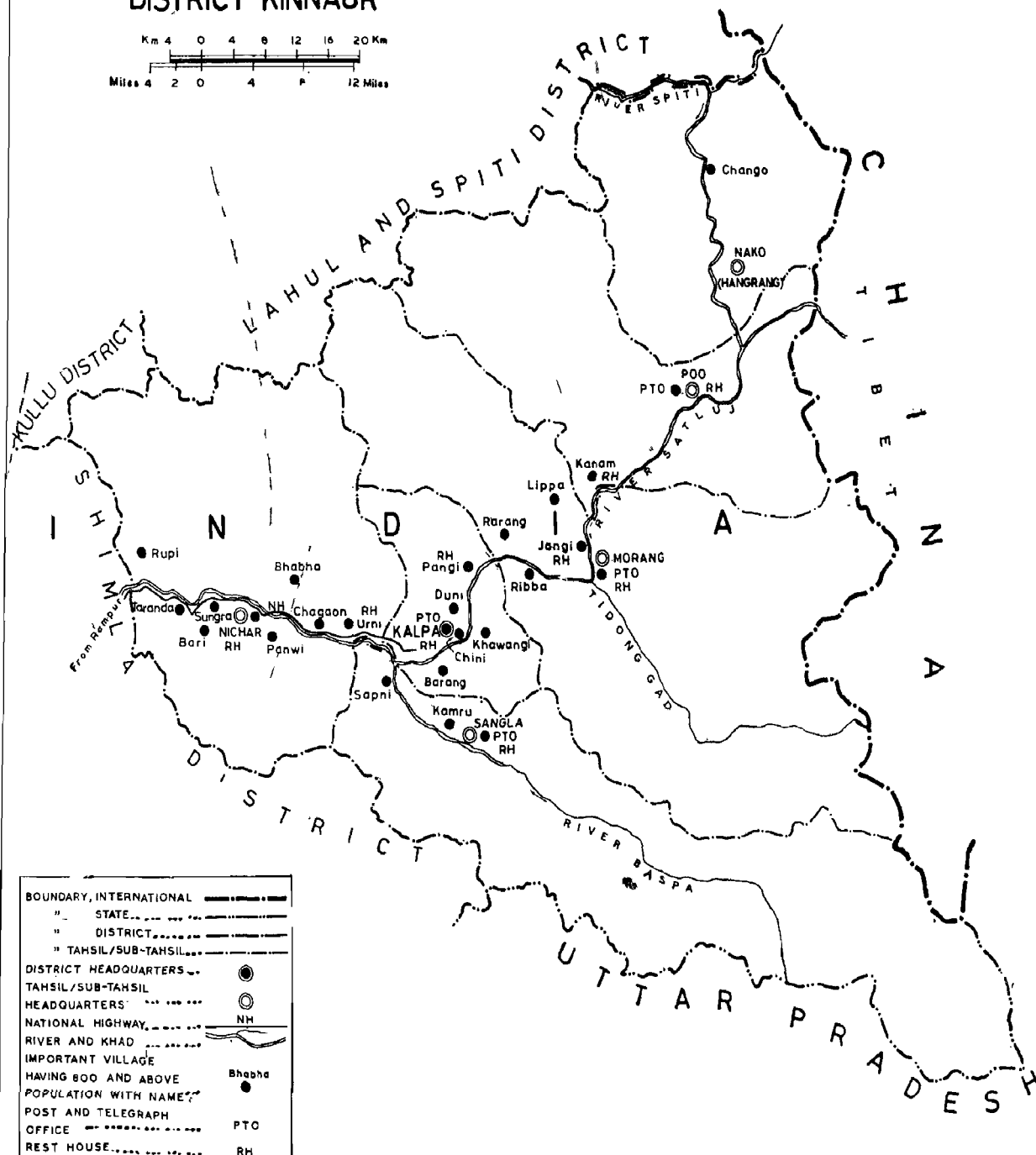
K. L. NEGI,  
*Director of Census Operations,*  
*Himachal Pradesh*



## District Kinnaur



# HIMACHAL PRADESH DISTRICT KINNAUR





# IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State	District
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	4,280,818	59,547
		Males	2,169,931	31,598
		Females	2,110,887	27,949
	RURAL	Persons	3,954,847	59,547
		Males	1,988,331	31,598
		Females	1,966,516	27,949
	URBAN	Persons	325,971	..
		Males	181,600	..
		Females	144,371	..
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971-81			23.71	19.49
AREA (Sq. Kms.)			55,673	6,401
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq. Km.)			77	9
SEX RATIO (Number of Females Per 1000 males)			973	885
LITERACY RATE	Persons	42.48	36.84	
	Males	53.19	51.10	
	Females	31.46	20.71	
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION			7.61	..
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION				
(i) Main Workers	Persons	34.36	54.67	
	Males	49.59	61.65	
	Females	18.72	46.77	
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	8.01	2.59	
	Males	3.02	1.10	
	Females	13.14	4.28	
(iii) Non-Workers	Persons	57.63	42.74	
	Males	47.39	37.25	
	Females	68.14	48.95	

**Break-up of Main Workers:**  
**(PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS)**

(i) Cultivators	Persons	68.08	61.97
	Males	60.19	47.05
	Females	89.57	84.22
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	2.72	5.31
	Males	3.10	3.70
	Females	1.71	7.71
(iii) Household Industry	Persons	1.84	2.35
	Males	2.24	3.61
	Females	0.73	0.47
(iv) Other Workers	Persons	27.36	30.37
	Males	34.47	45.64
	Females	7.99	7.60
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	24.62	10.63
	Males	24.79	10.60
	Females	24.44	10.67
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	4.61	74.87
	Males	4.60	68.16
	Females	4.62	82.45
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		771,573	12,299
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	18,721	77
	Inhabited	16,807	77
	Uninhabited	1,914	..
NUMBER OF TOWNS		47	..



## Analytical Note



On the 1st May, 1960, Kinnaur district was formed of the erstwhile Chini Tahsil and 14 villages of Rampur Tahsil of then Mahasu district. Ever since its creation, it has three sub-divisions—Nichar, Kalpa and Poo. Nichar Sub-Division contains Nichar tahsil only while Kalpa Sub-Division contains Kalpa and Sangla tahsils. Poo Sub-Division consists of three tahsils of Morang, Poo and Hangrang sub-tahsil. The district has 77 villages, the most populous of them being Bhabha village with the population of 3,371 persons scattered into 7 hamlets as per 1981 Census. The next biggest village is Sangla which has a population of 2,504. The district has no urban areas at all.

## History

Prior to merger of the States at the eve of independence, Kinnaur valley was a part of erstwhile Bushahr State which had the headquarters at Rampur. Much of the early history of the Bushahr State is not available because during the Gorkhas invasion from 1803 to 1815 most of the Bushahr State's archives and other papers were destroyed by the invaders. It is, however, stated that the Gorkhas were not successful in occupying Kinnaur valley and attempt was made to reach the State treasure at Kamru in the Baspa valley where the young Raja had fled to escape the Gorkhas. The Gorkhas appeared to have tried to secure the treasure and reached as far as Chholtu bridge (now washed away) near Chagaon (Tholang) village in Rajagram pargana. It is believed that Maheshwar Devta of Chagaon having heard the invasion of Gorkhas and their march to Kinnaur to secure the Bushahr State's treasure, used his divine power and converted all the stones and boulders of Chagaon village into a human sea. Having seen the mass of people, the Gorkhas decided to have retreat in Chholtu and they did not advance any further. There is another story that Fateh Ram, the Pawari Wazir handed over to the Gorkhas strong boxes securely locked and filled with stones saying that they contained the state treasure and that he had not been able to

get the keys. The Gorkhas believed him, carried away the boxes without breaking them open and did not discover the trick played on them until they have left the country.

2. Mr. Fraser who visited the State during the Gorkhas invasion puts the figure of Bushahr army at 3,000 men of whom 1,000 were armed with match-locks and the rest with bows of split bamboo and bone tipped arrows. He further says that the only real trustworthy soldiers in the Bushahr State army were the Kanawaras who carried the bulk of the brunt of war along with the Raja against Gorkhas and used to contain the revolt of the local chieftains against the Bushahr State. Fraser states that the stroke of the Gorkhas was so sudden and unexpected that the then young Raja Mohinder Singh with his mother and attendants barely could escape to Kinnaur leaving the accumulated riches of the capital to the conquerors. As already stated, it is said that the archives and the records of the state as well as of the Raja's family were entirely destroyed by the Gorkhas. Thus, nothing definite relating to the origin of Bushahr State and the Raja has been available. However, there is no doubt that the Raja descended from an ancient and noble Rajput family from Chittor.

3. The aforesaid account would reveal that in the princely days Kinnaur valley acted as bulwark to the Bushahr State. However, with the lapse of paramountcy the Kinnaur valley then known as Chini Tahsil was merged to form a part of then Mahasu district. The pargana 18/20 (Atharah/Bish) comprised of villages Nichar, Sungra, Kangos, Paunda, Bari, Taranda and Chauhra villages with patwar circle at Paunda, the pargana 15/20 (Pandrah/Bish) consisted the revenue estates of Natpa, Kandar, Barakamba, Chhotakamba, Garshu and Rupri with patwar circle at Rupri were in Rampur tahsil.

4. In fact, then Chini tahsil covered the entire Kinnaur valley beyond Wangtu which was created in 1891 by the then ruler Tikka Raghunath Singh, C.I.E. and appointed Negi Jitbar Kharyan

of Pangi village as its first Tahsildar. The ethnography of the Bushahr State written by the end of 19th century by the state Raj Guru Pt. Tika

Ram Joshi describes the creation of Chini tahsil in the folk songs which is reproduced and translated as under :—

Tika Sahibas lotash, ang hushyari ham to ?  
 Hushyari ta lonma, Negi Jitbar Kharyan.  
 Jitbar Kharyan Negi, Chini bimig ayato,  
 Chini bimig gyato, tahsil beshyamo.  
 Negi Jitbar lotash, ang bolas ta mani.  
 Nu rakshasu muluk, Shuwang Chandika kochang.  
 Kin bolds ma nima, hatu bolds nite ?  
 Bibi ta lotayin, munshi hat ketayin ?  
 Munshi ta ketak, Murat Singh munshi.  
 Munshi ta keryin, kayath hat ketayin ?  
 Kayath ta ketak, Repaltu chhanga  
 Repaltu chhanga, Hirda Ram kayath.  
 Kayath ta kerayin, buthungru hat ketayin  
 Buthungru ta ketak, Sanglau dekhra,  
 Sanglau dekhra, Thakur Das Negi.  
 Jitbar Negi lotash, bagar thwayamig,  
 Dai nija bagar, dai nija khazan.  
 Rai dyaro majang, Rushmaulu Chini,  
 Farangiu kothi, hunakchu tahsil,  
 Hunakchu tahsil, Jitbar bunyagyos.  
 Murt Singh munshi lotash, thu jaga dugyo?  
 Shong Kachyang khima, samneu tithang,  
 Kailas parbati, Kansang Saranang.  
 Jitbar Negi lotash, kisang sheli bite,  
 Kisang sheli, bite, majang Kostampi.  
 Dak shong shongi bima, Chandikau deorango,  
 Chandikau deorango, Chandika sharshim gyato.  
 Chandikas ta lotash, "Thu, sharshim gyato?  
 Thu sharshim gyato ? Huna adang laye ?  
 Jitbar Negi lotash, "Hukum ki lan-rayin,  
 Chini tahsil losho, khushi ma khushi.  
 Shuwang Chandikas loshid, ang miraj buda,  
 Jitbar Negi, lotash, niraj bun ma gyach,  
 Nu shongchu hukum, saring kem gyatayin,  
 Saring kem gyatayin, bagicha bunyamo.  
 Dak Chandikas lotash, gu saring ma kek,  
 Gu saring ma kek, ang paimashu niraj,  
 Gu Rampur jabtak, Tika Sahibu ampi,  
 Tikau jabab rantak, ang ma khushi buda,  
 Ang ma khushi buda, jimi napyapa.  
 Jitbar Negi rangyos, nga rupaya nazar,  
 Nga rupaya nazar, shuwang, Chandikau tanges,  
 Ya shuwang Chandika, jas bag dam lanrayin,  
 Dak ring ringi bunma, Rushmaulo Chini,  
 Rushmaulo Chini, Tahsilu ampi

## Translation

The Tika Sahib said, "Where is my clever man ?"

The clever man is Jitbar Kharyan Negi.

"O Jitbar Kharyan Negi, you must go to Chini,  
And establish a tahsil there."

Negi Jitbar replied : " It is beyond my powers,

The people of the country are worthless, and the goddess  
Chandika is against (us)"

"If it is beyond your powers, then within whose  
powers is it ?"

Negi Jitbar said : " if you order me to go, whom  
will you make my munshi ?"

"Munshi Murat Singh shall be your munshi."

"You have given me a munshi, but who shall be my writer ?"

"Your writer shall be the son of the Repaltu,  
Hirda Ram."

"You have given me a writer, but who will be my  
dafadar ?"

"Your dafadar shall be the young man of Sangla,  
Thakur Das."

Negi Jitbar Said : "Despatch the kit."

Fifty coolies and Rs. 5,000 in cash

Within a week reached Chini,

Where there was an English bungalow.

There Negi Jitbar Kharyan now built a fine tahsil building.

Munshi Murat Singh said, "What a place it is.

If we look, there's Kailas mountain, the sacred  
place of the Hindus,

Like the younger brother of Sarahan."

Negi Jitbar said : " Let us go for a walk

Towards the village of Kothi or Kostampi.

Then walking down and down, he reached the temple  
of Chandika,

And said that he would like to ask something of  
Chandika.

Chandika said : "What do you want to ask of me  
at midday ? "

Negi Jitbar replied, "Your order is required

To establish the tahsil in Chini; are you pleased or not ?”

Chandika replied, “I am not pleased.”

Negi Jitbar said : “You should not be displeased :

It is an order from the plains.

Will you be pleased to give me the field at Chini,  
To make a garden ?”

The shuwa Chandika replied, “ I will not give the field,

I am not satisfied with the settlement operations,

I will go down to Rampur before the Tika Sahib,

And will give him an answer,

I am not pleased with the survey of the land.”

Thereupon Negi Jitbar placed before Chandika  
Rs. 5/-,

As a present, and prayed :

“O Shuwa Chandika, be kind and bestow upon me  
glory and good fortune.”

Then coming back up and ever up,

He arrived before the tahsil of Chini.

Thus, since 1891 onwards Chini tahsil continued to be in existence with its vast area beyond Wangtu upto 1960. Of course, since 1947 it was a tahsil of then Mahasu District. By 1960 the importance of reorganising border areas was realised and consequently the areas which were partly in Rampur tahsil and partly in Chini tahsil but the inhabitants of both the areas ethnically one, were reorganised into a district forming the present Kinnaur district stretching from Chauhra village from the west to Sumra-Hungrang valley in the east.

5. The area of this newly constituted district according to Surveyor General, India is 6,401 sq. kms. but this varies from previous census figures primarily because of the entire district not fully being surveyed due to its inaccessibility. Alexander Gerard who visited Kinnaur in 1822 AD has described about geography and the people of Kinnaur in his masterly book “Account of Koonawur” which is extracted at annexure : A.

#### **The People :**

In old Sanskrit books, the Kinners, Yakshas and Gandharvas are considered godly tribes. Kalidasa refers to the Kinners as “Ashyamukhs”. (A number of anthropologists consider them to be from the original Aryan stock, but

one cannot fail to notice a definite trace of Mongoloid features in them). According to Alexander Gerard in his “Account of Koonawur”.

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

2. Kanets have somewhat inferior section called Waza. Among the Harijans, Lohar (Blacksmith) and the Badhi (Carpenter) consider themselves superior to shoe-makers or Chamars. The blacksmiths, carpenters and shoe-makers are known in the local dialect as Domang, Auras and Chamang. The state of general restriction among these castes is that water or cooked food which has been touched by the lower castes is not used by Kanet Rajputs. If a Kanet Rajput ate such food inadvertently he, during the princely regime, would

apply to the Raja who bade him make explanation and pay some nazrana or forfeit. The custom was called Sajeran or sacheran.

3. Traditionally, the high Kanets and Wazas mostly marry among their own castes only. The girls of Wazas are not taken in marriage by the Kanets nor do they give their daughters to Wazas. If anyone out of Kanets marries a girl from Waza caste he is considered inferior. Similarly if a girl out of Kanets contracts a marriage with a Waza boy she is considered inferior. Now of course, it was become academic only.

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

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

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

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

मेहभदरयोर मध्ये शैलोदाम् अमितो नदीम् ।  
एते कीचकवेणनां छायां रभ्यामुपासते । 2 ।  
खसा एकासना ह्यही : प्रदरा दीर्घवेणव : ।  
पारदश्च कुलिन्दाश्च तंगणा : परतंगणा : । 3 ।  
तद् वै पिपलीकं नाम उद्धतं यत् पिपिलिकै : ।  
जातरुपं द्रौणमेयम् अहार्षुः पुंजशो नृपा : । 4 ।  
पार्वतीयं बलिं चान्यं आहृत्य प्रणता : सिथता : ।  
अजातशत्रून्पतरे द्वारि तिष्ठन्ति वारिता : ।  
मेह और मंदर (दोनों पर्वतों) के बीच शैलौदा नदी  
के किनारे कीचक (नामक) बांसों की रम्य छाला

में खस, एकासन, अह, प्रदर, दीर्घवेणु, पारद, कुलिंद  
तंगण, परतंगण लोग बसते हैं, ये राजा युधिष्ठिरके  
यज्ञ में पिपिलिकाओं (चींटियों द्वारा निकाले पिपिलिक  
नामक सुवर्ण को द्रोण-द्रोण भर पुंजह पार्वतीय  
उपायनों को लिए शत्रुहीन राजा) युधिष्ठिर के द्वार को  
घेरे प्रणत: खड़े थे ।

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

शनकेस्तु क्रियालोपाद् इमा : क्षत्रियः—जातयः ।  
बुधलत्व गता लोके ब्राह्मणा दर्शनैतच । 46 ।  
पौंड्रकाश्चोड्र-द्राविडाः कम्बोजा यवना : शका : ॥  
पारदाः पल्लवाः चीनाः किराता दरदाः खशा । 44 ॥

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

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

10. Fraser has admired these people in his Travelogue 'Himalayan Mountains' as :—

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

11. Ethnography of the Bushahr State gives the account of the village officers in Kinnaur district as under :—

1. "Charas, the hereditary headman of a village (in each village).
2. Grokch, the hereditary kardar of the village deity, who speaks on his behalf; found in every village of Kanawar where there is a deity.
3. Mathas, the hereditary kardar of a deity. His duty is to petition the deity on behalf of the public; found in every village where there is a deity.
4. Pujiyares, whose hereditary duty is to worship the deity: found in every village where there is a deity.
5. Bathungru, an official like the dafatar of the State.

The Hindu salutations are in ordinary use, but when a woman bows down before an elder man saying dhalang, the man replies: Rabarshang rungshi rain, i.e. may you live for a century".

12. In Kinnaur there is fairly a large sprinkling of villagers who keep goats and sheep. It is a common sight to see these Kinnaurars with their flocks of goats and sheep going all over Kinnaur, Shimla and parts of Bilaspur, Mandi and Sirmaur districts, during the winter. The villagers believe in the swears of the Deotas very much. There is also a sprinkling of polyandry amongst Kinnaurars in different parts of the district.

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

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

3. Women wrap up a woollen shawl like garmented Dohru in a slight different way than the sari. The first wrap is on the back with the embroidered border displayed throughout its

length upto the heels. It is generally of  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  yards. These are generally dark or grey in colour. Choli, a sort of full sleeved blouse is used by the women. Some of these are simple but some have decorative coloured linings. Beautiful shawls are used by the women over their shoulders.

4. With the growing outside influence now, more and more people are going for cotton salwar kameej which is fast stealing the show as far as dress is concerned. This is partly due to the stoppage of Indo-Tibet barter system as a result of which the cheap wool which they used to get from Western Tibet has stopped resulting in the enormous rise of cost of wool and woollen garments.

5. The traditional shoes commonly in use were made of wool and goat hair and the sole used to be made of hide and goat skin. This typically indigenous shoe has almost altogether disappeared with the passage of time.

**Houses & equipment :—**The housing pattern in upper Kinnaur differs from that of lower Kinnaur. In the lower Kinnaur the houses are two storeyed and built of stone and wood. These are either slated or flat roofed, the latter which is most frequent is formed of layers of birch bark covered with earth. The houses are white-washed with shining kind of mica which looks well. The doors are often folding and open inwards.

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

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

4. The traditional houses in Kinnaur are usually with doors and windows. But, with the passage of time things have tremendously changed and it is not far to see modern designed newly built houses around many of the villages.

5. Usually, the households have some wooden chests for keeping grain and dried apricots. In addition most of the houses have separate wooden grain storage structures locally called as "kathar". Kharcha is a mat for sitting purposes which is made of goat's hair. Pakpa which is skin of sheep or goat or some wild animal is often placed on kharcha for sitting. Traditionally, the people used to use brass and bronze utensils in the



district. But, with the increased outside contact, people are fast adopting the China crockery and the steel utensils.

**Food habits :—**People consume for most time of the year ogle, phafra, barley and wheat which are a local produce. They relish rice too which is imported from plains. In the morning and evenings salt tea(cha) is very popular with the local people which they drink supplemented with sattu, a roasted barley flour. One of the most distinct cases of Kinnauras is the non-vegetarianism. Kinnauras really relish goat and ram's meat and is very popular amongst the people. So also, drinking of alcohol is very common in the district, rather a social necessity. Almost all communities consume alcohol without any distinction which they themselves prepare for their own use. Drinking is invariably followed by music, dance and singing which is very popular in the entire district.

**Language :—**Kinnauri, according to the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, July 1910, originates from the Tibet—Burman family. Kinnauri is spoken over the whole of Kinnaur except in extreme east, where a dialect of Tibetan is current. It has four dialects, Lower Kinnauri, in the west of Kinnaur, north of Sutlej, Standard Kinnauri the language of the following vocabularies, Chhitkhuli spoken only in two villages in the Baspa Valley Chitkhul and Raksham. Theborskad spoken in the east of the district in the villages of Lippa, Asrang, Labrang, Kanam, Shunnam and Shaso. This is an area between the Lippa river and the Tibetan speaking area of Kinnaur. While speakers of Lower Kinnauri and Standard Kinnauri readily understand one another, the Chhitkhuli is totally unintelligible to them. So also, is the Theborskad.

2. Kinnaur district is called by the local as Knoring and the Kinnauri languages locally called as Kanoreanu Skad.

**Monasticism :—**Kinnauras are mixed lot ; some are Buddhists and the bulk Hindus. But irrespective of religions, every one follows Buddhist rituals in practices and have a universal reverence for it. Kanet girls who do not marry but devote their time to study of Buddhist scriptures are called Zomos or Jomos. They live in Nunneries. Almost every village beyond Wangtu has a few Jomos.

2. Kanet boys, who learn Tibetan scriptures and are well-versed in Buddhist Doctorines, are called Lamas. They live in Monasteries and are looked upon as very holy. Invariably, every village has a Buddhist Monastery in Kinnaur district. The monastery is considered as most holy

and propitious. Lamas and Zomos go on chanting Tibetan scriptures for good of the village. Lamas are consulted regarding every important undertaking and are held in great reverence.

3. However, with the sealing of Tibetan Border and consequent absence of constant spiritual inspiration from Lhasa and conversly, with greater influence from the plains of India and modern education and civilization the impact of Buddhism on the local people surely is on the decline.

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

**Boundaries :—**Kinnaur is bounded on the north by Spiti on the east by Tibetan territory; on the south by Shimla district and Uttarkashi district of Uttar Pradesh and on the west by Shimla district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Left Side

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

#### Right Side

1. Gorgarung khad.
2. Rona khad.
3. Sushang khad.

5. Baspa falls into Satluj in latitude  $30^{\circ} - 30' 9''$ , longitude  $78^{\circ} - 11'$  at an elevation of 5,945 feet above the level of sea at Karcham.

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

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

#### Forests :—

The area of forests in the district according to the Forest Department is 77,212 acres or 120.64 square miles. About a century ago there were plenty of large mature trees. During the last century, forest properly demarcated and reserved were worked under proper plans and these are still being exploited. In others, people thought themselves at liberty to cut down the forests and start cultivation. They were exploited by the owners or the right holders for timber or fuel or heavily lopped for fodder, or green manure. This was a period of uncontrolled exploitation of reserved forests, when forest crop was destroyed and soil laid bare through destructive misuse. Now a picture of eroding hills deepening gullies, extending slips and abandoned cultivation meet the eye. The villagers are experiencing difficulty in getting large sized trees for constructing their houses. An acute shortage of fire wood is being felt in several parts.

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Pinus longifolia*, *Pinus Wallichiana*, *Cedrus deodars*, *Picea smithiana* and *Abies Pindro*, *Pinus geradiana* form a broad belt of forest along both sides of the Satluj valley and the side streams between the cliffs of the gorge below and alpine pastures and eternal snows above.

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

8. On the lower slopes upto 5,000 feet Chir pine occurs in pure form and higher up gives way to *quercus incana* and *rhodeodendron arboreum*. On sheltered ravine bank between 5,000 to 12,000 feet *cedrus deodara* and *pinus wallichiana* form intervine forests, higher up from 7,000

to 10,000 *picea smithiana* with mixture of broad leaf species predominate. Upper forests consists of *picea smithiana* and *abies pindro* which merge with top belt of *quercus semecarpifolia* alone which are the alpine pasture.

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

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

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

#### Flora :—

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

<i>Botanical Names</i>	<i>Local Names</i>
1. <i>Berberis Aristata</i>	Kemal
2. <i>Berberis Lycium</i>	Kashnale
3. <i>Berberis Petiolaris</i>	Karpundu
4. <i>Betula Utilis</i>	Bhojpatra
5. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Bussar
6. <i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	Deodar

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

#### Fauna :—

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

1. Bharal or blue sheep
2. Brown bear (lal Bhalu or snow bear)
3. Hill fox (lomri)
4. Common jungle cat
5. Porcupine
6. Common European bat

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

Out of the mammals that are denizens of this district, brown bear, musk deer, Tibetan antelope and ibex are better known. The wild cat, leopard cat and the civet cat are common. Jackal and hill fox are also found.

2. Pheasants monals, hawks, eagles, dove and pigeons are commonly found. Snow cock, trago-pan, plash koklash and chakors are also seen. Raven and the common Indian crows are plentiful.

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

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

#### Climate :—

There are four pretty well defined seasons :—

Spring—From middle of March to the middle of the May.

Summer—From May 16 to September 15.

Autum—From September 16 to November 30.

Winter—From December 1 to March 15.

2. For climatic description, the district of Kinnaur needs distinct treatment in respect of its two well marked geographical regions.

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

4. In summer, it acts fairly warm in lower hills. The winter is often rigorous, and in some parts there is no moving out of the homes because of heavy snow. May and October have very low relative-humidity and are the drought months. Kilba is at an elevation of 6,600 feet,

the mean monthly temperature varies from 41° F to 74° F. There is a progressive decrease in rainfall as one goes from West to East. In the eastern part of the district there is practically no rainfall during the monsoon months. Victor Jacquonment who travelled in Kinnaur remarks, "The climate is beginning to be very different from that of the southern slopes of the mountain. Here there are nothing but wind and haze, whereas on the other side, the rain is coming down by the bucketfull".

#### Geology :—

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

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

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

(i) Between the border of Kinnaur and Shimla district and Jangi.

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

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

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

Igneous rocks belong to three different period of intrusions.

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

(ii) Between Jangi and Shipkila.

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

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

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

(iii) Area north and west of Shipkila.

The formations exposed in this area belong to Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Permian-carboniferous.

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

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

The overlying rocks known as Muthquartzite belong to Devonian age.

The Devonian is succeeded by a great development of limestone and dolomite belonging to lower and upper carboniferous and permian systems.

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

These formations are rich in fossil remains.

#### **Working Population :—**

According to 1981 Census 54.67 percent population has been classified as main workers. The main worker as already defined in the preceding page is (i) who primarily works for 183 days or more in a year. The main workers according to 1971 Census were 60.52 percent. This downward trend can be partly due to the fact that with the spread of education more people at the young age go for schooling and higher studies than to assist the parents in tilling the land and secondly it would be reasonable to attribute to the influx of vast number of Government servants whose family largely attend to domestic course only. Despite the downward trend of main workers, it is still higher compared to the State percentage of 34.36 this is primarily because of the entire district being the rural area and the economy based on agricultural operations alone.

#### **Agriculture :—**

Of the 32,552 main workers in 1981 Census as many as 20,174 persons are engaged in cultivation alone and another 1,727 persons as agricultural labourers. In other words, 67.28 percent of the total main workers are engaged in the agricultural operations only. Of the total male main workers 50.74 percent are engaged in cultivation/agricultural labourers while female account for 91.93 percent. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 49.64 percent and 93.79 percent respectively. Apart from the reasons already stated in the preceding paragraphs, this is mainly due to lack of alternative opportunities to the traditional agricultural society, though, the changing trend is perceptible enough here.

Of the total land area of 19,103 hectares as per revenue records in 1978-79, 18,103 hectares were under cultivation and out of gross 11,102 hectares under cropping as much as 9,659 hectares were under the cereal crops.

2. As can be seen from the table, in Kinnaur generally the local millets are grown as cereals. In fact, Kinnaur is highly deficit district as far cereals are concerned and depend upon import from the other parts of the country through private trade or Government agency to meet the local demand.

3. This apart, good deal of experiments are being made for production of improved varieties vegetables and pulses etc. The traditional 'Kinnauri Peas' seeds are being replaced by latest high yielding variety called Lincoln and Arkel which are the two major varieties being introduced particularly in the villages like Ribba, Rispa, Mebar, Barang, Pawari, Purbani and Lippa village. Another attempt is being made to grow cabbage seeds in the district to supply the same to other states like Tamil Nadu etc.

4. This apart, Government have set up a black zeera and saffron farm in Kamaru village at Kuppa to provide seeds to the farmers.

#### **Horticulture :—**

Kinnaur district has a distinct place in the country in quality apples and temperate fruits like walnuts, almonds, chilgoza, raisin, apricot etc. Ever since the creation of separate district the emphasis has been always on the horticulture so as to commercialise the traditional agrarian economy. Undoubtedly, during the last 20 years considerable strides have been made in this regard. This is evident from the fact that the fruit production in 1960-61 was 300 tonnes as against 4,500 in 1978-79. Similarly during the same period the area under horticultural production increased from 290 hectares to 2,463 hectares.

2. State Government are trying to commercialise the dry fruits like almonds, chilgoza, raisin and to popularise it amongst the people the Government have set up almonds farm at Spilo, raisin farm at Sharbo and chilgoza farm at Bocktu near Pangi.

#### **Irrigation :—**

Though the entire Kinnaur district is ornamented by perennial foaming rivers and rivulets, nonetheless, due to the difficult topographical conditions not much headway has been made in matters of irrigation. However, with the creation of separate irrigation department special emphasis is being laid to construct and improve small

kuhls (water channels). The implementation of the minor irrigation scheme is the responsibility of Community Development Blocks but the major and medium irrigation schemes are with the Irrigation Department. According to the figures of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Himachal Pradesh as much as 4,365 hectares of the net sown area have been brought under kuhl irrigation by 1978-79.

#### **Animal Husbandry :—**

Rearing of live-stock has been one of the predominant traditional occupation of the inhabitants of Kinnaur. In fact, before the percolation of modern developments in the district the wealth of the family used to be measured in terms of the goats and the sheep the family had. In fact, Kinnauras had the flourishing trade with Western Tibet and Ladakh until the beginning of 60s particularly in wool, pashmina, goats and sheep through a barter system. According to 1977 livestock Census Kinnaur had as much as 95,332 livestock. With the spread of education and increasing easy alternative avenues of life and because of the sealing of border from Tibet from 1960's, the traditional occupation has been increasingly on the decline for last two decades. Now the emphasis is more on the quality livestock than in quantity. In this field the role of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh is indeed significant. By the end of 1978-79 according to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Himachal Pradesh, 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 19 Veterinary Dispensaries and 2 outlying Veterinary Dispensaries were functioning in the district. Cross breed Jersey Cows have become very popular in the district through the singular efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department and according to the figures available in 1978-79 as many as 79 cross breed Jerseys were distributed amongst the people by the Animal Husbandry Department.

#### **Fisheries :—**

Nothing significant has been achieved so far. According to the State Government Fisheries Department one trout farm at Sangla has started functioning from the later half of the fifties onwards.

#### **Cooperation :—**

There were as many as 44 Co-operative Societies functioning in the district upto 1978-79 with a total membership of 8,656. However, their role has yet to reach to the public since at present they do not have any activity worth the name except civil supplies distribution. There is an apex body at the district level called Kinnaur District Cooperative and Supply Federation which plays a predominant part in bringing into the district the consumers items.

#### **Forests :—**

The details of the forests grown in the district are given under the heading flora. Traditionally, Nichar and Kalpa Sub-Divisions were known for its stately cedars and Kail trees. This apart, beyond Karchham, large wild forest of chilgoza trees abound the area and its edible nuts fetch handsome price to the locals and is the main source of income. Of late, there has been an indiscriminate felling of trees by the ever growing local population and the forest lessees, perhaps, with the tacit collusion of the forest officials which has lead to denudation of the rich forests creating a massive erosion problems to the district. The massive afforestation scheme appears to be only the solution to this otherwise apparently unsolvable problem.

#### **Community Development :—**

There are three Tribal Development Blocks in the district namely Kalpa, Nichar and Poo. These blocks look after atleast technically the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizer, agriculture implements, pesticides, distribution of nurseries and improved breed of cattle and drinking water.

#### **Power :—**

Kinnaur district has got indeed tremendous hydel potential much of which goes untapped at present. Two small hydel stations set up at Rukti near Sangla and Pangri Nallah cater the local requirements, Pangri Nallah unit which used to feed Kalpa township has been washed away in 1980 by floods. The latest one, being executed by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board, is the Bhaba Hydel Project. This Project is conceived to divert Wangar or Bhaba river and pass through a long tunnel to underground power station near Kandar village which would generate an estimated 120 MW electricity per day. Another gigantic Hydel Project under execution in collaboration with Haryana Government and National Hydro Electricity Corporation is the Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro Electricity Project which is still in initial stages. By 1978-79, 45 villages of the Kinnaur district had been electrified as against the total 77 villages.

#### **Industries :—**

Kinnaur district has practically no industry worth the name except a few saw mills which cater the need of wooden crates for packing the apples. But the rural cottage industries like weaving, carpentry, leather works, basket making, silver-goldsmithy and blacksmithy etc. are being encouraged through Government help. Two centres manufacturing shawls, gudmas and namdas have been opened in the district at Spilo and Nichar.

### Communications :—

There is a serpentine National Highway-22 which runs through the heart of Kinnaur along the river Satluj upto Kaurik which is constructed and maintained by the Boarder Roads Organisation. Supplementing it are the number of Katcha roads linking the tahsil headquarters except Morang tahsil and a few lucky villages maintained by the State Public Works Department. According to the figures available, the National Highway measures 172 kms, 121 kms motorable single lane roads, 224 kms jeepable roads and 459 kms less than jeepable roads in the district as in 1978-79. But, one surely must have a big heart to drive over these dusty narrow roads or resign to God before embarking on the travel.

### Trade & Commerce :—

Traditionally, Kinnaur district had a flourishing trade and commerce with Western Tibet. The Kinnaura traders used to take foodgrains and spices to Tibet and in barter they used to get wool, pashmina and precious stones. But, with the sealing of Indo-Tibetan borders, this trade is almost extinct. Now the common items of local trade are the dry fruits, certain herbal roots and Dhoop (incense) apples, grain, sugar, cloth and grocery items.

### Banking :—

By the beginning of 1980 there were 9 banks in the district. One of the earliest bank to be opened was the Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Bank Limited which was opened in 1961. Subsequent to this, the following banks have been opened in the district :—

Name of Bank	Tahsil
1. State Bank of India, Poo	Poo
2. Union Bank of India, Nichar	Nichar
3. Punjab National Bank, Peo	Kalpa
4. H.P. State Cooperative Bank, Peo	Kalpa
5. H.P. State Cooperative Bank, Nichar	Nichar
6. H.P. State Cooperative Bank, Kalpa	Kalpa
7. H.P. State Cooperative Bank, Tapri	Nichar
8. H.P. State Cooperative Bank, Poo	Poo
9. H.P. Land Mortgage Bank, Peo (Kothi village).	Kalpa

At the top of it is lead bank, the United Commercial Bank, which has opened 3 banks at Sangla, Tapri and Akpa during 1980.

### Places of Tourist, Historical and Archaeological Importance :—

To visit Kinnaur is, at the moment, not easy for everyone because it forms a part of sensitive area of the country. Therefore, the tourists more or less are debarred from visiting valley beyond Wangtu. The Kinnaur Valley is quite distinct from the rest of the hill stations which are mostly located on the foothill of Himalayas called Shivalik ranges. One needs to have a spirit of adventure to appreciate the valley. The valley has the high ranges with ever white snowlines and contrasting it are deep gorges with the rapidly splashing rivers and rivulets. Kalpa, the district headquarters, located at the height of 9,200 feet above sea level presents a magnificent view beset by the ever inspiring Mount; Kailash, the abode of Shiva at the height of 21,000 ft. above sea level. Beyond Kalpa is the village Ribba which is on the left side of the river Satluj, a home of quality grapes and dry fruits. Still further comes Poo, the sub-divisional headquarters, which, indeed, is a meeting point between western and eastern parts of Kinnaur. It is situated on a commanding position overlooking a massive Himalayan ranges slopping downward to the Tibetan plateau. Near. Khabo village is the Sangam of the Satluj and the Spiti rivers. The massive protruding rocks over this Sangam sends chill to the spine. Beyond this, is the valley traditionally known as 'Hangrang Valley' which symbolises the amalgam of Indo-Tibetan culture.

2. Another interesting valley which branches off from Satluj is popularly called as 'Baspa Valley' where the river Baspa flows and immortalise itself into river Satluj at Karchham. One need not feel disheartened by seeing the mouth of Baspa Valley at Karchham. One need have a heart to travel 13 kms. beyond Karchham, Rathurang, from where the most magnificent and beautiful valley unfolds. On the left of the River Baspa are the gradual rising slopes, thickly clothed with the stately cedar trees. On the right of the river Baspa are broads flat lands at the base providing a picturesque view and suddenly summing into the pinnacle of the famous Kinner Kailash ranges. After crossing over Kamaru and Sangla villages comes a village called Rakchham—a bridge of stones, and the last village being Chhitkul another 14 kms beyond in the valley, with flowery meadows and pastures abutting the Uttar-Kashi district of Uttar Pradesh.

3. There are no places in Kinnaur district which can be historically/archaeologically considered as significant except Morange killa which



is believed to have been constructed by Pandavas and Kamru fort where Raja Bushahr used to take shelter at a time of need. However, almost every village in Kinnaur district has a temple of local deities which are taller in size than local houses and one cannot afford to ignore immaculate wood carvings on these temples which indeed are centuries old. So also, almost all villages have the Buddhist monastries, which have clay statues of Lord Budha and rare wall paintings which are massive in craftsmanship and artistry.

**District Census Handbook & its Scope :—**The District Census Handbook is the innovation of 1951 Census which brought down the census data to the town/village level. Until then, Census presented data mostly upto the district/tahsil/sub-tahsil/town level only. This innovation, perhaps, was prompted by the realisation of the need of data at the grass-root level for data users, both for administrative planning and academic studies.

2. The District Census Handbook innovation of 1951 continued undisturbed in 1961 presentation with a few additions to it. However, in 1971 it was further realised that the combination of the census and non-census data in a single publication as was the precedent from 1951 onwards became unwieldy and delayed the timely publication of the census results. Therefore, it was felt that the census data should be delinked from the non-census data and the publication should be brought out in two volumes. First volume, dealt with the village and town Directory and also the village/townwise Primary Census Abstract of the district. The second volume dealt with the non-census data and social, economic and cultural tables.

3. In 1981 Census there has been a further slight innovation wherein the District Census Handbook consists of only one volume which would contain village and town Directory in Part A, and Part B, village/townwise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district.

4. The District Census Handbook of 1951 contained, apart from census data, the other general information about the district, like physical, socio-cultural and administrative aspects of the district which included both the census and the non-census data. In 1961, the scope of the District Census Handbook was sought to be made more comprehensive by including certain additional items and dividing the entire presentation into four parts. First part dealt about the land and the people. Second part contained census tables. Third part—the information

regarding agriculture, medical and health etc. Fourth part consisted village/town Directory.

5. As already stated, the District Census Handbook underwent further innovation in 1971 Census wherein it was split up into two volumes. First, dealing with the village and town Directory and also town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract of the district. Second part dealt with non-census data and other socio-cultural and economic tables.

6. In 1981 Census, with a view to avoid delay in bringing out the publications and also to streamline the publication programme the second part of 1971 Census Handbook has been omitted. Thus, the present volume of the District Census Handbook will bring about the village/town Directory in Part A, and in Part B town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district. Part A, Village Directory, will contain information about the name of the village, total area of the village, total population and number of households in the village, amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraphs, communication, power supply, village market and the distance from the town etc. This part also contains information about socio-cultural aspects like food habits of the people, land use in the village, forests, irrigational resources, cultivable waste and the places of religious, historical and archaeological interest. Similarly, the Town Directory contains seven statements which would deal with area of the town, number of households, population and rate of growth of the town during the last eight decades, density of population of the town, sex ratio status of civic administration, its finances and other socio educational, cultural and developmental activities and the amenities that might have been undertaken or provided. As already stated Part B would contain the town/villagewise Primary Census Abstract which includes information/data about the total area of the village, occupied residential houses, total number of households, population and its sex-wise break-up, so also the break up of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literacy, and the break-up of the population by sex into four broad industrial categories like cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers. Apart from the aforesaid data, the Primary Census Abstract will contain data on the marginal workers and non-workers also.

7. It would be pertinent to mention here that the sources of information for the Town and the Village Directory have been mainly the revenue agency supplemented by the concerned departments like education, medical, co-operation and the local bodies. The information so collected from the various sources have been thoroughly scrutinised so as to ensure its authenticity.

**Census Definitions and Concepts :—**In order to understand the precise import of the meaning of words used in the analysis of data in this publication, it would be pertinent to briefly explain the census concepts and definitions of various words and phrases used herein.

**Urban Area :—**The Census definition of an urban area is given as under :—

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or Notified Area Committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :—
  - (i) a minimum population of 5,000
  - (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (1,000 persons per sq. mile).

In the absence of the aforesaid characteristics, the place will be treated as rural.

**Urban Agglomeration and Standard Urban Area :—**The Urban Agglomeration represents a continuous urban spread containing a town and its adjacent urban out growth or more physically contiguous town together with contiguous urban out growth which may actually fall within revenue limits of a village/villages. These 'urbanised' villages or out growths deserve to be reckoned alongwith the town in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spetial urban spread at a given time. The standard Urban Area, on the other hand, is the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns or villages which are expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This covers all extra municipal out-growth such as suburb (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonments and villages and rural area which are likely to be urbanised by 1991.

2. Like the urban agglomeration, the standard urban area is also an area unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit-municipal or otherwise. However, unlike in the case of urban agglomeration which represents the actual urban spread at a given time the standard urban area is a larger area unit which includes not merely urban areas lying in close proximity to all surroundings and intervening rural pockets which are likely to be urbanised by 1991 and those serve the role of constant statistical reporting unit for three censuses viz. 1971, 1981 and 1991 irrespective of the change in local administrative boundaries of the area unit within the standard urban area. In fact, the urban agglomeration involving a core town of population of 50,000 or

above are submerged in the standard urban area involving with core town. The utility of this concept basically lies in the fact when the limits of existing town change, the standard urban area as such is not expected to undergo any change. As a consequence, the data generated by census for standard urban areas becomes more meaningful as it is comparable with different decades.

3. The characteristic features of a standard urban area is (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000 (ii) contiguous area made of all other urban as well as of rural administrative unit should have close mutual socio-economic linkage with the core town and (iii) probability that the entire area will get urbanised within a period of 2/3 decades.

**Village :—**In Himachal Pradesh, as elsewhere, the smallest rural habitation is the village. It generally follows the limits of a revenue village i.e. recognised by the district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of habitation. It may have one or more hamlets. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village account.

2. In Himachal Pradesh following rural units are treated as revenue village or equivalent :—

1. Revenue Village—In the districts of Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Shimla, Kinnaur, Sirmaur and Solan, Una excepting Bangana tahsil and Lahul & Spiti district (in respect of villages transferred from Pangti tahsil).
2. "Tikka" having a distinct sub-hadbast number—Kangra and Hamirpur districts and Bangana tahsil of Una district.
3. "Phatti" having a distinct sub-hadbast number—Kulu and Lahul & Spiti districts (except villages transferred from Pangti).

**Census House :—**A census house is a building or part of a building having separate entrance from the road or court-yard or stair cases etc. used or recognised as a separate unit, it may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

**Household :—**A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal from the common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are Boarding Houses, Messes, Hostels, residential Hostels, rescue Homes, Jails and Ashrams. These are called "Institu-

tional" households. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households. For Census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—**

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are those castes and tribes which have been notified as such by the Presidential Order in pursuance of the Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified for the first time under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. These lists have been modified or amended or supplemented from time to time. On the reorganisation of the States the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order came into force from October, 1956. However, the first one affecting the Himachal Pradesh has been, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976. The main purpose of this Amendment Act was to remove the area restrictions in respect of Scheduled Castes and most of the Scheduled Tribes with the result most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are now notified as such throughout the state, unlike in the 1956 Order where these were notified in relation to different regions of the state registering area restrictions.

2. In pursuance of the latest Presidential Order referred above, following castes have been treated as Scheduled Castes throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Badhi, Nagalu.
3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre.
4. Bandhela.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar, Burar, Berar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bauria, Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra, Bhanjre.
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe, Dhobi.
17. Dagi.
18. Darain.
19. Darai, Daryai.
20. Daule, Daole.
21. Dhaki, Toori.
22. Dhanak.

23. Dhaogri, Dhuai.
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg,
25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha.
26. Gagra.
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola.
28. Hali.
29. Hesi.
30. Jogi.
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer.
32. Kamoh, Dagoli.
33. Karoack.
34. Khatik.
35. Kori, Koli.
36. Lohar.
37. Marija, Marecha.
38. Mazhabi.
39. Megh.
40. Nat.
41. Od.
42. Pasi.
43. Perna.
44. Phrera, Pherera.
45. Rehgar, Rechara.
46. Sanhai.
47. Sanhal.
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh.
49. Sansoi.
50. Sapela.
51. Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Saryare, Sarehde.
52. Sikligar.
53. Sipi.
54. Sirkiband.
55. Teli.
56. Thathiar, Thethera.

3. Similarly, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 as promulgated under the Presidential Order declares the following tribes as the Scheduled Tribes throughout the State:—

1. Bhot, Bodh.
2. Gaddi (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of the Punjab Reorganisation Act 1966 (31 of 1966), other than the Lahul & Spiti district).
3. Gujjar (excluding the territories specified in sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966).
4. Jad, Lamba, Khampa.
5. Kannaure, Kinnara.
6. Lahaula.
7. Pangwala.
8. Swangla.

4. Thus, from preceding para, it is clear that the tribes at serial No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been treated as Scheduled Tribes throughout the State of Himachal Pradesh wherever they live, whereas, in case of Gaddi and Gujjar the area restrictions still persist as given in the preceding paragraph.

**Literate :—**A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be treated as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Children upto the age of four years have been treated as illiterate irrespective of whether they attend the school or not.

**Worker :—**Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

**Main Worker :—**A person who has primarily worked for a major period of the year is a main worker. By major part of the year, it is intended to find out that the person has worked for 183 days or more or in other words worked for 6 months or more.

**Marginal Workers :—**A person who has worked for less than six months or 183 days but worked atleast a day during the year before enumeration is considered as marginal worker.

**Non-Worker :—**A person who has not worked at all during the preceding one year from the date of enumeration is a non-worker.

**Cultivation :—**A person is a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or Institutions for payment of any money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

**Agricultural Labourer :—**A person who works in any person's land for wages and money, kind or cash is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in cultivation but he or she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right to lease or control on land on which he/she works.

**Household Industry :—**It is an industry which involves atleast manufacturing, or processing, or servicing, or repairing conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by member of the household at home or within the village in rural area and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in the urban area. The large proportion of the workers in a

household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on a scale of a registered factory which should qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

**Other Workers :—**All workers i.e. those who have been engaged in socio-economic activities during the last one year who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are other workers. The type of work that comes under this category includes factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade and commerce, Govt. servants, Municipal employees, etc. In fact, all those who work in field of economic activities other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are other workers.

**Employer :—**An employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to get work performed i.e. such person is not responsible for his or her personal work but also for giving work to others for carrying out the economic activities.

**Employee :—**An employee is a person who usually works under some other persons for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as Managers, Superintendents, Agents etc. and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers, such persons are only employees and not employers.

**Single Worker :—**A single worker is a person who works by himself/herself. He/she is not employed by anyone else and in his/her turn does not employ anybody else. This definition of a single worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons, hiring no employees and also a member of producers cooperative which one of the partners or members of said producers cooperative is a single worker.

**Family Worker :—**A family worker is a member who without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, in a trade or service. For example, the working member in a family of Dhobi where they all work and each does not receive wages separately will be family worker. There may be family workers in industry, trade. Family workers must be related by ties of blood or marriage but such workers can belong to different households. Thus, what is important is that such workers must necessarily be related even though they may be living in different households. The family workers may or may not be entitled to share and the profit in the work or business carried on either by person or head of the household or the relative.

## Analysis of the Data



## Population

The comparative population variation since 1901 of the Kinnaur district has been given in the table below:—

Decadal variation in Population since 1901

District	Year	Persons	Males	Females	Per-centage varia-tion of popu-lation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kinnaur	1901	27,232	14,252	12,980	..
	1911	28,470	14,710	13,700	+4.55
	1921	28,191	14,664	13,527	-0.98
	1931	30,445	15,685	14,760	+8.00
	1941	33,238	17,400	15,838	+9.17
	1951	34,475	16,654	17,821	+3.72
	1961	40,980	20,808	20,172	+18.87
	1971	49,835	26,407	23,428	+21.61
	1981	59,547	31,598	27,949	+19.49

2. There has been a steady increase of population of the Kinnaur district ever since 1901 except in 1921 when the population has actually registered negative growth. This according to the local knowledge was due to the spread of epidemics which had taken a toll of lives in the Kinnaur district. One would apparently notice the abnormal higher growth rate between 1961—71. However, this can be safely attributed to the formation of separate Kinnaur district which earlier was part of Mahasu district in 1960 and the consequent creation of large number of departments and its paraphernalia and also the construction of National Highway 22 which brought in a large number of construction workers from other parts of the country which has now been completed and the bulk of the construction labour benignly shifted out of the district. From the modest population of 27,232 in 1901 Kinnaur has registered a population increase of 59,547 in 1981 Census, thereby, registering growth rate of 119 percent in 80 years. From the preceding table it can be noticed that the present decade has registered downward trend in population growth compared to previous one. It may not

be possible to attribute precise reason for this downward trend, nonetheless, it would not be totally off the mark to hazard a guess for this downward trend. One, as already stated a large number of labour force used on the construction of National Highway, has been already shifted out of the district. Two, the growing awareness amongst the people about the utility of family planning which had in turn had an impact on population growth.

3. The district accounts for 11.53 percent of the total land area of the State with population share of 1.4 percent in the State.

4. As far as man-woman ratio, like most of the other States, it has been always unfavourable to the females except in 1951 Census where female population has far exceeded per thousand male population as can be seen from the table below:—

Sex Ratio since 1901

Year	Females per thousand males
1901	911
1911	935
1921	922
1931	941
1941	910
1951	1,070
1961	969
1971	887
1981	885

5. The steady downward trend of female population ever since 1961 Census as can be seen from the preceding table undoubtedly reveals the fact that the entire district being rural there are no higher educational facilities available for the children of the Government employees. Apart from this, for the army and para-military organisations most of the time the district happened to be non-family station area. Therefore, one would see that though there has been increase in population, but, due to certain limiting factors as has been stated just above the district is dominating in male population at present.

6. In accordance with the Presidential Order, 1956 the entire Kinnauras community of the district has been declared as Scheduled Tribes within the district and according to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 the entire Kinnauras community has been declared as 'Scheduled Tribe in the entire State of Himachal Pradesh wherever they might be living. The comparative census figures would indicate a continuous ascending Scheduled Tribe population in Kinnaur district and a persistent descending Scheduled Caste population. The reason is not far to seek. It has been noticed during the actual census operations in the field that hitherto Scheduled Castes have been reluctant to declare themselves as such and would rather prefer to be called Scheduled Tribes. This obvious preference, doubtlessly is to escape the 'stigma of untouchability' attached with the caste. Since they also form part of Kinnauras community in the district there obviously is no harm in their choosing for tribe.

7. It would be of the interest to analyse the 1981 Census data which would reveal many interesting developments in the district during the decade. Table 1 gives tahsilwise number of villages with population in the district. There are

77 villages with the population of 59,547 persons on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. Of this, 31,598 are males and 27,949 females. Table 1 would reveal that Nichar tahsil with 22 villages comes on the top followed by Poo, Morang and Kalpa Tahsils with 12 villages each respectively. Hangrang sub-tahsil holds the bottom with 8 villages only.

8. In terms of population too, Nichar tahsil tops the list of 6 tahsils in the district with the population of 18,931 persons, out of which 10,414 are males and 8,517 females. Next comes Kalpa tahsil with the population of 12,730. Of this 7,279 are males and 5,451 females. Sangla tahsil runs third with 9,454 persons. Out of this, 4,628 are males and 4,826 females. Morang, Poo and Hangrang tahsils stand 4th, 5th and 6th with the population of 8,784, 6,254 and 3,394 respectively with the male/female break-up of 4,412 males and 4,372 females, 3,118 males and 3,136 females and 1,747 males and 1,647 females respectively.

9. Conversely, percentage population-wise, the tahsils rank in following order, Nichar tahsil 32 percent, Kalpa tahsil 21 percent, Sangla tahsil 16 percent and Morang, Poo and Hangrang tahsils/sub-tahsils with 15, 10 and 6 percent.

TABLE 1  
Population, number of villages and towns, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Population									No. of villages		No. of Towns
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Inhabited	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Hangrang (ST)	3,394	1,747	1,647	3,394	1,747	1,647	..	..	..	8	8	..
2	Poo (T)	6,254	3,118	3,136	6,254	3,118	3,136	..	..	..	12	12	..
3	Morang (T)	8,784	4,412	4,372	8,784	4,412	4,372	..	..	..	12	12	..
4	Kalpa (T)	12,730	7,279	5,451	12,730	7,279	5,451	..	..	..	12	12	..
5	Nichar (T)	18,931	10,414	8,517	18,931	10,414	8,517	..	..	..	22	22	..
6	Sangla (T)	9,454	4,628	4,826	9,454	4,628	4,826	..	..	..	11	11	..
	Total	59,547	31,598	27,949	59,547	31,598	27,949	..	..	..	77	77	..



10. Table 2 given below reveals the decadal changes in the distribution of population in the district. As already discussed the population increase during 1971—81 is 19.49 percent compared to 21.61 percent in 1961—71. Nichar tahsil again maintains its lead even in the growth of population also with a growth rate of 33.27 percent during the decade followed by Kalpa tahsil with 17.99 percent and Morang tahsil with 17.95 percent. Poo tahsil with the decadal growth

rate of 7.07 percent has registered the lowest growth rate amongst all the 6 tahsils/sub-tahsils in the district. In between come Sangla and Hangrang tahsils/sub-tahsils with decadal growth rate of 12.17 percent and 8.61 percent respectively. Interestingly, the respective tahsils have maintained their ranking with regard to growth of population during the decade as compared to 1971 Census.

TABLE 2  
Decadal change in distribution of population

Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil	Population						Percentage decadal (1971—81) variation		
	1971			1981					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hangrang (ST)	3,125	3,125	..	3,394	3,394	..	(+)8.61	(+)8.61	..
Poo (T)	5,841	5,841	..	6,254	6,254	..	(+)7.07	(+)7.07	..
Morang (T)	7,447	7,447	..	8,784	8,784	..	(+)17.95	(+)17.95	..
Kalpa (T)	10,789	10,789	..	12,730	12,730	..	(+)17.99	(+)17.99	..
Nichar (T)	14,205	14,205	..	18,931	18,931	..	(+)33.27	(+)33.27	..
Sangla (T)	8,428	8,428	..	9,454	9,454	..	(+)12.17	(+)12.17	..
District Total	49,835	49,835	..	59,547	59,547	..	(+)19.49	(+)19.49	..

11. It may not be possible to precisely pinpoint abnormal growth rate in Nichar tahsil. However, it can partly be due to the reasons of the peak activity of Bhaba Hydel Project which has brought in large number of population in Nichar tahsil where the project is located. This apart, the population of Nichar tahsil is more static than most of the tahsils of Kinnaur district which might have in turn attributed to the high growth rate.

12. The low growth rates in Poo tahsil and Hangrang sub-tahsil are partly because of the severity of climate which makes the population mostly seasonal, lack of job opportunities and maximum ruggedness of the area compared to other tahsils of the district.

13. Table 3 given below deals with the distribution of villages by population ranges. Unlike many of the other villages in the State, Kinnaur district has only 5 villages with the population of less than 200 thereby registering a 6.49 percent villages with a total population of less than 200. As many as 37 villages which comprise 48.05 percent of the total villages fall in the range of 500 to 1,999 followed by 31 villages

with percentage villages of 40.26 in the range of 200—499. Remaining 4 villages fall in the population range of 2,000—4,999. The corresponding percentages for 1971 Census were 23.5, 67.3 and 9.1 respectively.

TABLE 3  
Distribution of Villages by population Ranges

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Less than 200	5	6.49
200—499	31	40.26
500—1,999	37	48.05
2,000—4,999	4	5.20
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000+	..	..
Total	77	100.00

14. Tables 4 give below deals with the distribution of villages by density. 42 villages or 54.54 percent of the villages in the district fall in the density range of 301—500 persons per sq. km. followed by 18 villages or 23.38 percent having a density of above 500 persons per sq. km. 12 villages with 15.58 percentage population fall in the density range of 201—300 persons per sq. km. Remaining 5 villages have a density of population 200 persons or less per sq. km.

TABLE 4

**Distribution of Villages by Density**

Range of density (per sq. km.)	Total No. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
Upto 10	..	..
11—20	1	1.30
21—50	..	..
51—100	1	1.30
101—200	3	3.90
201—300	12	15.58
301—500	42	54.54
501+	18	23.38
Not known	..	..
Total	77	100.00

15. Table 5 given below indicates the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population in the villages. At the out set, it would be noticed that the proportion of Scheduled Castes population came down to 10.63 percent in 1981 Census compared to 19.40 percent in 1971 Census. The reason for this apparent fall has been already discussed in the preceding para. Out of 77 villages in the district, 29 villages have no Scheduled Castes population at all and in another 26 villages the Scheduled Caste population ranges upto 5 percent only. In respect of the 22 villages the percentage ranges from 6 to 75 percent.

TABLE 5

**Proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population in the villages**

Percentage range of Scheduled Caste population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Village with no scheduled castes population	29	37.66
0—5	26	33.77
6—10	5	6.49
11—15	2	2.60
16—20	5	6.49
21—30	3	3.90
31—50	5	6.49
51—75	2	2.60
76 and above	..	..
Total	77	100.00

16. Table 6 given below gives the proportion of scheduled tribes population to the total population in the villages. In 1981 Census the scheduled tribes population of the district comprises 74.87 percent of the total population compared to 68.41 percent in 1971 Census. 54 villages in the district has a scheduled tribes population of 76 percent or above followed by next 14 villages with a scheduled tribes population range of 51—75 percent. Next 8 villages have a scheduled tribes population in the range of 36—50 percent. Only one village falls in the range of 26—35 percent and none below it.

TABLE 6

**Proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in the villages**

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Village with no scheduled tribes population	..	..
0—5	..	..
6—15	..	..
16—25	..	..
26—35	1	1.30
36—50	8	10.39
51—75	14	18.18
76 and above	54	70.13
Total	77	100.00

17. Table 7 given below deals with the literacy rates by population ranges of the villages. In 1981 Census Kinnaur has registered a literate population of 36.84 percent as compared to 27.70 percent in 1971. 37 villages with the population range of 500—1,999 have a literacy percentage of 37.54 closely followed by another 4 villages with the population range of 2,000—4,999 with 36.74 percent literacy, further closely followed by another 5 villages with the population range less than 200 and the literacy rate of 36.09 percent. Remaining 31 villages falling in the population range of 200—499 have a literacy rate of 34.71 percent.

TABLE 7

**Literacy rates by population ranges of villages**

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
Less than 200	5	36.09
200—499	31	34.71
500—1,999	37	37.54
2,000—4,999	4	36.74
5,000—9,999	..	..
10,000+	..	..
Total	77	36.84

18. Table 8 given above indicates the total population of the district and percentage population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Kinnaur district has 85.50 percent of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes population. Out of this, as already discussed, the scheduled castes population comprises of 10.63 percent and the scheduled tribes population consists of 74.87 percent. Remaining 14.50 percent are non-tribes predominantly belonging to commercial class and Government employees. Out of 57.26 percent of total workers 54.67 percent are main workers and 2.59 percent are the marginal workers in the entire district. Remaining 42.74 percent of the population come under the category of non-workers. This obviously would lead to the conclusion that bulk of the non-workers are either engaged in domestic chores wholly, or the students class, or persons below 13 years age who have not been treated as workers and the old persons. It would indicate that the district has a population complexion of broader base and tapering top. In other words, the district has a large young population and high dependency ratio.

19. The tahsil/sub-tahsil-wise analysis of aforesaid figures would reveal that Sangla tahsil with 16.61 percent scheduled castes population is on the top followed by Nichar tahsil with 13.13 percent of scheduled castes population. Hangrang sub-tahsil comes in the bottom with 0.56 percent of scheduled castes population. Poo tahsil has 10.30 percent, Kalpa tahsil 8.15 percent. Morang with 6.56 percent scheduled castes population come in between the two extremes.

20. Hangrang sub-tahsil with 91.31 percent scheduled tribes population comes on the top amongst 6 tahsils followed by Morange tahsil with 84.14 percent and Poo tahsil with 81.32 percent and Kalpa tahsil with 67.87 percent scheduled tribes population respectively follow the further sequence. The low percentage of scheduled tribes population in Kalpa tahsil is mainly to be attributed to the fact that being district headquarters much of the non-tribal population has come over there.

21. As regards literacy, Poo tahsil ranks first with literacy of 45.12 percent followed by Kalpa with 42.68 percent and Hangrang again comes in the bottom with literacy of 29.70 percent. Rest of the tahsils fall in between two extremes.

22. Out of 59,547 persons in the district, 32,552 have been categorised as main workers and 1,545 marginal workers. Percentage-wise it is 54.67 and 2.59 respectively. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 60.52 percent and

4.70 percent respectively. The decrease in the working population apparently appears to be due to change in the definition of workers apart from being more and more younger population joining working force later due to educational avenues etc. than before.

23. Tahsil-wise Nichar has the highest number of main workers with 57.52 percent main workers followed by Hangrang sub-tahsil with 57.28 percent followed by Sangla tahsil with 55.16 percent, followed by Morang tahsil with 54.71 percent and Poo tahsil with 52.62 percent and lastly Kalpa tahsil with 50.33 percent of main workers. Poo tahsil has the highest percentage of marginal workers with 6.70 percent followed by Hangrang sub-tahsil with 4.77 percent and Morang with 4.09 percent. Nichar, Kalpa and Sangla tahsils have 1.72 percent, 1.29 percent and 1.22 percent marginal workers respectively. The tables from 9 to 15 have been compiled on the basis of the information collected for Village and Town Directories, primarily through revenue agency of the State Government.

24. Table 9 deals with the tahsilwise distribution of villages according to the different facilities available to them. Often the facilities indicated may be technically available only. Since while compiling the various amenities available in a village the revenue jurisdiction of the villages have been taken into consideration not the actually Gram/Thana or dwellings. Thus, when we talk of Pucca Road available to particular village, the actual dwellings may be away from the Pucca Road, nonetheless, the Pucca Road may pass through somewhere in the revenue jurisdiction of the concerned village. Therefore, it is more appropriate to construe these amenities available technically only in many cases.

25. With this background it would be interesting to note that all the 77 villages in Kinnaur district have educational facilities of one kind or the other. Coverage-wise, it may indeed be one of the first, in the State.

26. Appendix I would indicate that in entire Kinnaur there are as many as 134\* primary/pre-primary schools and 34 middle schools in 33 villages of the district and 15 high schools in the entire district. Apart from this, there are 51 Adult Literacy Centres in 44 villages and other institutions which numbered 36 in 26 villages. Thus, it would reveal that in some villages there are more than one educational institutions in the district.

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\*A composite High School has been treated as one primary school, one middle school and one High School.

TABLE 8

## Literates Workers, Non-Workers, Scheduled Castes/Tribes population in the District

Name of Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of										
		Total Population			Scheduled Castes Population to total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population to total Population	Literates to Total Population			Main Workers to Total Population		
		P	M	F			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hangrang (ST)	T	3,394	1,747	1,647	0.56	91.31	29.70	44.71	13.78	57.28	62.68	51.55
	R	3,394	1,747	1,647	0.56	91.31	29.70	44.71	13.78	57.28	62.68	51.55
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poo (T)	T	6,254	3,118	3,136	10.30	81.32	45.12	61.35	28.99	52.62	59.75	45.54
	R	6,254	3,118	3,136	10.30	81.32	45.12	61.35	28.99	52.62	59.75	45.54
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morang (T)	T	8,784	4,412	4,372	6.56	84.14	42.11	55.46	28.64	54.71	59.59	49.79
	R	8,784	4,412	4,372	6.56	84.14	42.11	55.46	28.64	54.71	59.59	49.79
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalpa (T)	T	12,730	7,279	5,451	8.15	67.87	42.68	56.04	24.84	50.33	64.68	31.17
	R	12,730	7,279	5,451	8.15	67.87	42.63	56.04	24.84	50.33	64.68	31.17
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichar (T)	T	18,931	10,414	8,517	13.13	69.16	30.92	45.14	13.53	57.52	63.39	50.35
	R	18,931	10,414	8,517	13.13	69.16	30.92	45.14	13.53	57.52	63.39	50.35
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangla (T)	T	9,454	4,628	4,826	16.61	76.94	33.00	48.08	18.55	55.16	55.86	54.50
	R	9,454	4,628	4,826	16.61	76.94	33.00	48.08	18.55	55.16	55.86	54.50
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District	T	59,547	31,598	27,949	10.63	74.87	36.84	51.10	20.71	54.67	61.65	46.77
	R	59,547	31,598	27,949	10.63	74.87	36.84	51.10	20.71	54.67	61.65	46.77
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 8—concl'd.

Name of Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of								
		Marginal Workers to Total Population			Total Workers to Total Population			Non-Workers to Total Population		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hangrang (ST)	T	4.77	1.20	8.56	62.05	63.88	60.11	37.95	36.12	39.89
	R	4.77	1.20	8.56	62.05	63.88	60.11	37.95	36.12	39.89
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poo (T)	T	6.70	3.43	9.95	59.32	63.18	55.48	40.68	36.82	44.52
	R	6.70	3.43	9.95	59.32	63.18	55.48	40.68	36.82	44.52
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morang (T)	T	4.09	1.02	7.18	58.80	60.61	56.98	41.20	39.39	43.02
	R	4.09	1.02	7.18	58.80	60.61	56.98	41.20	39.39	43.02
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalpa (T)	T	1.29	0.56	2.26	51.62	65.24	33.43	48.38	34.76	66.57
	R	1.29	0.56	2.26	51.62	65.24	33.43	48.38	34.76	66.57
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichar (T)	T	1.72	0.96	2.65	59.24	64.35	53.00	40.76	35.65	47.00
	R	1.72	0.96	2.65	59.24	64.35	53.00	40.76	35.65	47.00
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangla (T)	T	1.22	0.71	1.70	56.38	56.57	56.20	43.62	43.43	43.80
	R	1.22	0.71	1.70	56.38	56.57	56.20	43.62	43.43	43.80
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District	T	2.59	1.10	4.28	57.26	62.75	51.05	42.74	37.25	48.95
	R	2.59	1.10	4.28	57.26	62.75	51.05	42.74	37.25	48.95
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

27. Tahsilwise, Hangrang sub-tahsil with 8 villages have got 8 primary schools, 2 middle schools and 1 high school. Poo tahsil with its 12 villages have got 17 primary schools, 4 middle schools and 2 high schools. Morang tahsil with 12 villages have got 21 primary schools, 6 middle schools and 2 high schools. Kalpa tahsil with 12 villages have 22 primary schools, 6 middle schools situated in 5 villages and 2 high schools. Nichar tahsil which has 22 villages have got 49 primary schools, 11 middle schools and 5 high schools. Lastly, Sangla tahsil with 11 villages have got 17 primary schools, 5 middle schools and 3 high schools.

28. Apart from it, there are quite a number of adult literacy centres and other educational institutions. Tahsilwise Hangrang sub-tahsil has got 7 Adult Literacy Centres in 7 villages and 8 other institutions and Poo tahsil have 14 Adult Literacy Centres in 12 villages and 4 other institutions stationed in 3 villages. Morang tahsil have got 16 Adult Literacy Centres and 21 other institutions in 12 villages. Kalpa tahsil has only one other institution in one village. Nichar tahsil has 13 Adult Literacy Centres in 12 villages. Sangla tahsil has one Adult Literacy Centre and 2 other institutions in the tahsil.

29. 51 villages have medical facilities of one type or the other which constitutes 66.23 per cent of the total number of the village in the district. Interestingly, all the 8 villages of the Hangrang Sub-tahsil have minimal of medical facilities. In Morang tahsil out of total 12 villages 11 villages have got medical facilities, however, modest it might be. Next comes Sangla tahsil with 8 villages having medical facilities out of 11, Nichar tahsil has medical amenities in 12 villages out of a total 22 villages. Poo and Kalpa tahsils have a coverage of only 50 percent villages each.

30. Looking at the tahsilwise medical facilities available the Appendix I reveals that in Hangrang sub-tahsil out of total 8 villages, 5 villages have got dispensaries and 2 villages have got Primary Health Sub-Centre and all the villages have been covered under Community Health Workers. In Poo tahsil out of 12 villages, 3 villages have got dispensaries and in the entire tahsil there is one hospital and in one village there is one Primary Health Centre and one Family Planning Centre. Two villages have Primary Health Sub-Centre and one village has Community Health Worker. There are 6 villages in the tahsil which have no medical facilities available at all.

31. In Morang tahsil out of 12 villages 9 villages have got dispensaries. Two villages have

Primary Health Sub-Centre and one other institution. In this tahsil there is only one village which has no medical facility whatsoever.

32. Kalpa tahsil where also the district headquarters have been stationed have got 12 villages out of which only 3 villages have got dispensaries and there are 3 hospitals also. In this tahsil there is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, one Family Planning Centre (F.P.C.) and two other medical institutions. While six villages have no medical facilities of any sort at all.

33. Nichar tahsil which has 22 villages have got 8 dispensaries stationed in 8 villages. There is only one hospital in the entire tahsil and one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Technically atleast there is one Primary Health Centre, and one Family Planning Centre (F.P.C.). There are 4 Primary Health Sub-Centres in the tahsil and 3 Community Health Workers. There are 10 villages who have no medical facilities at all.

34. In Sangla tahsil out of 11 villages, 5 villages have got one dispensary each, and one village has one Primary Health Centre and one Family Planning Centre. In addition, there are 5 Primary Health Sub-Centres and one Community Health worker in the tahsil. 3 villages have no medical facilities of any sort.

35. Thus, in 77 villages of the district there are 33 dispensaries, 5 hospitals, 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 3 Primary Health Centres, 4 Family Planning Centres, 15 Primary Health Sub-Centres and 13 Community Health Workers. In one village there are 2 Community Health Workers. There are total of 26 villages where no medical institutions of any sort exist for the benefit of the villages.

36. Significantly, all the 77 villages in the district have been covered under the drinking water scheme of one sort or the other, however, modest the facilities provided may be.

37. In the Appendix I of the Village Directory where various amenities have been discussed it would be noticed that the villages covered under various amenities exceed the total number of actual villages in the tahsil/district. This is because the village has been repeated as many times as the number of facilities available to the village in the tahsil/district. The succeeding paragraph dealing with the tahsilwise amenities has been discussed in the above background.

38. Tahsilwise, Hangrang sub-tahsil has 5 villages which have got tap water and all 8 villages have the source of water from nallah/

TABLE 9

## Distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of following amenities							
			Educa- tion	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Com- muni- cation	Approach by Pucca road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hangrang (ST)	8	8 (100)	8 (100)	8 (100)	5 (62.50)	..	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)	..
2	Poo (T)	12	12 (100)	6 (50.00)	12 (100)	8 (66.67)	..	11 (91.67)	7 (58.33)	4 (33.33)
3	Morang (T)	12	12 (100)	11 (91.67)	12 (100)	11 (91.67)	..	2 (16.67)	2 (16.67)	6 (50.00)
4	Kalpa (T)	12	12 (100)	6 (50.00)	12 (100)	8 (66.67)	..	3 (33.33)	4 (33.33)	9 (70.00)
5	Nichar (T)	22	22 (100)	12 (54.55)	22 (100)	15 (68.18)	..	6 (27.27)	9 (40.91)	18 (81.82)
6	Sangla (T)	11	11 (100)	8 (72.73)	11 (100)	10 (90.91)	..	2 (18.18)	..	9 (81.82)
	District	77	77 (100)	51 (66.23)	77 (100)	57 (74.03)	..	29 (37.66)	26 (33.77)	46 (59.74)

kuhl and 7 villages have got water source more than one.

39. In Poo tahsil 9 villages have the facility of tap water. 3 of them have the source of water from river and all the 12 have a source from kuhl/nallah and all the villages have more than one water source.

40. Morang tahsil has 10 villages with tap water facility. 8 of them have the source of water from kuhl/nallah and 10 villages have water source more than one.

41. Kalpa tahsil has 9 villages with tap water, 11 villages have a source of water from nallah or kuhl and 12 villages have more than one water source.

42. Nichar tahsil has 20 villages connected with water tap system. One village has a water source from river and 17 villages have more than one source of water and 18 fall in other sources.

43. Lastly, Sangla tahsil have 10 villages with tap water and 7 of them have water source from kuhl/nallah and 8 of them have got more than one source of water and 3 depend upon other sources.

44. Out of 77 villages, 57 villages have got postal facilities in the village itself which constitutes 74.03 percent of the total number of the villages. In Morang tahsil out of 12 villages 11 have got postal facilities. So is the case with Sangla tahsil where out of 11 villages 10 have got the postal facilities. In Nichar tahsil out of 22 villages, 15 have got postal facilities which constitutes 68.18 percent of the total villages. It is closely followed by Poo and Kalpa tahsils with 8 villages out of 12 each having postal facilities, thereby comprising 66.67 percent of the villages having the postal facilities. Hangrang Sub-tahsil trails with 5 villages out of 8 villages having postal services, thereby constituting 62.50 percent of the villages covered under the postal services.

45. Communication-wise, the district appears to be not comfortably placed. Out of 77 villages in the district only 29 villages have got the communication facilities which means only 37.66 percent of the villages have the various communication facilities. Poo tahsil appears to be the best of all with 91.67 percent of the villages linked with the communication. Hangrang Sub-tahsil has 50 percent of the villages having communication followed by Kalpa tahsil with 33.33 percent of the villages linked with the

communications. At the bottom is the Morang tahsil with 16.67 percent of the villages having communication. Slightly above it is the Sangla tahsil with 18.18 percent of the villages covered with the communications.

46. In Kinnaur district, in most of the cases approach by Pucca Road is a misnomer. Since most of the villages are located at higher altitude than the National Highway 22 which goes along with the river Satluj which is much below. Therefore, the road technically touches the villages only and does not provide amenity in practical sense. Seeing in this perspective, it is noticeable that only 26 villages technically are connected with Pucca Road which comprises 33.77 percent of the total villages in the district. Poo tahsil with 58.33 percent and Hangrang Sub-tahsil with 50 percent, Nichar tahsil with 40.91 percent fall above the district average of villages connected with the Pucca

Road and Kalpa tahsil with 33.33 percent and Morang tahsil 16.67 percent of the villages covered with Pucca Road fall below the district average.

47. In Kinnaur district 46 villages comprising 59.74 percent of the total villages have got the power supply. Sangla and Nichar tahsils with 81.82 percent and 81.82 percent power coverage respectively have the largest villages covered under the power supply. These 2 tahsils are followed by Kalpa tahsil with 75 percent coverage and Morang tahsil with 50 percent coverage. In Poo tahsil over one third of the villages have been covered under the power supply. Strangely, Hangrang Sub-tahsil is altogether under the darkness so far.

48. Table 10, as self explanatory, gives the proportion of rural population served by different amenities.

TABLE 10

Proportion of Rural Population served by different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	Total Population of Inhabited villages in each tahsil/ sub-tahsil	Proportion of Rural Population served by the amenity of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hangrang Sub-tahsil	3,394	3,394 (100)	3,394 (100)	3,394 (100)	2,679 (78.93)	..	2,036 (59.99)	2,036 (59.99)	..
2	Poo Tahsil	6,254	6,254 (100)	4,203 (67.20)	6,254 (100)	4,730 (75.63)	..	5,624 (89.93)	3,700 (59.16)	3,430 (54.84)
3	Morang Tahsil	8,784	8,784 (100)	8,643 (98.39)	8,784 (100)	8,571 (97.58)	..	1,284 (14.62)	1,284 (14.62)	5,949 (67.73)
4	Kalpa Tahsil	12,730	12,730 (100)	8,723 (68.52)	12,730 (100)	8,322 (65.37)	..	6,183 (48.57)	4,916 (38.62)	10,857 (85.29)
5	Nichar Tahsil	18,931	18,931 (100)	13,722 (72.48)	18,931 (100)	16,281 (86.00)	..	7,162 (37.83)	8,718 (46.05)	14,065 (74.30)
6	Sangla Tahsil	9,454	9,454 (100)	5,733 (60.64)	9,454 (100)	9,033 (95.55)	..	3,161 (33.44)	..	8,341 (88.23)
7	Total	59,547	59,547 (100)	44,418 (74.59)	59,547 (100)	49,616 (83.32)	..	25,450 (42.74)	20,654 (34.69)	42,642 (71.61)

49. Table 11 given below shows distribution of villages not having certain amenities by themselves. In this table the amenities available at the nearest station from the village have been given. As already stated, in all the villages educational facilities of one form or the other are available.

TABLE 11

Distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the places where these are available

Villages not having the amenity of	No. of villages where the amenity is not available and is available at a distance of			
	—5 Kms.	5—10 Kms.	10+ Kms.	Total (Cols. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education . . . . .	..	..	..	..
2. Medical . . . . .	18	7	1	26
3. Drinking Water . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4. Post and Telegraph . . . . .	18	2	..	20
5. Market/Hat . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6. Communication . . . . .	14	24	10	48

50. There are 26 villages in the district which have no medical facilities at all. Out of them, 18 villages have medical facilities within a distance of less than 5 Kms. and next 7 villages have a medical facility available within the

range of 5 to 10 Kms. and the remaining one has a medical facility at the distance of 10 Kms. and above.

51. Again, out of 77 villages in the district, 20 villages have no postal service benefits in the village itself. Of this, 18 villages have postal services available within the distance of 5 Kms. whereas another two villages have postal facility available within the range of 5 to 10 Kms. from the village.

52. 48 villages have no communication facility available to them. Out of the aforesaid figure, 14 villages have communication available within a distance of 5 Kms. Another 24 villages have the facility available within the range of 5 to 10 Kms. and the rest of the 10 villages have the communication facility available at more than 10 Kms. distance.

53. Table 12 given below deals with the distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest town and the availability of different amenities. As already stated in the preceding pages that Kinnaur is entirely a rural district and being a valley the nearest town for the entire district happens to be Rampur. There is only one village within a range of less than 50 Kms. from Rampur. This village has got educational institutions, drinking water system postal service, communication, connected with pucca road and the power supply. Remaining 76 villages of the district are beyond 51 Kms. from Rampur which is the nearest town for them. All these villages have also got the aforesaid one form of facility or the other.

TABLE 12

Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities

Distance range from the nearest Town (kms)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	No. (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—5 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16—50 . . . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
		(100)		(100)	(100)		(100)	(100)	(100)
51+ Kms . . . . .	76	76	51	76	56	..	28	25	45
		(100)	(67.11)	(100)	(73.68)		(36.84)	(32.89)	(59.21)
Unspecified . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	77	77	51	77	57	..	29	26	46
		(100)	(66.23)	(100)	(74.03)		(37.66)	(33.77)	(59.74)

54. Table 13 given below reveals the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available thereof.

55. There are 36 villages each having a population of 499 or less. All these villages have got the educational and drinking water facilities. 22 of

them have medical facilities in one form or the other. 21 of them have the postal service available and 13 of them have the communication facility available to them. 11 of them have got approach by pucca road and 16 of them have been connected with power supply.



56. There are 37 villages with the population range of 500 to 1,999. All of them have educational and drinking water facilities. 26 have got medical facilities. 32 of them have postal service available to them in the village itself and remaining 13,14,27 villages have the communication, approach by pucca road and the power supply respectively.

57. The remaining 4 villages have a population range of 2,000—4,999. All of them, have the educational, drinking water and postal facilities available. Of them three villages have medical, communication, power supply facilities available to them. Only one village is connected with pucca road.

TABLE 13  
Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available

Population range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of Villages having the Amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
—499	36	36 (100)	22 (16.11)	36 (100)	21 (58.33)	..	13 (36.11)	11 (30.56)	16 (44.44)
500—1,999	37	37 (100)	26 (70.27)	37 (100)	32 (86.49)	..	13 (35.14)	14 (37.84)	27 (72.97)
2,000—4,999	4	4 (100)	3 (75.00)	4 (100)	4 (100)	..	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	3 (75.00)
5,000+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	77 (100)	51 (66.23)	77 (100)	57 (74.03)	..	29 (37.66)	26 (33.77)	46 (59.74)

58. Table 14 given below deals with the main staple food of the villagers.

TABLE 14

Main Staple Food in the majority of villages in each tahsil, sub-tahsil

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/Sub-Tahsil	Main Staple Food
1	2	3
1	Hangrang (ST)	Barley
2	Poo (T)	Wheat, Barley
3	Morang (T)	Barley, Wheat
4	Kalpa (T)	Wheat, Ogla, Phafra
5	Nichar (T)	Phafra, Ogla, Barley
6	Sangla (T)	Wheat, Ogla, Phafra

59. Actually, Kinnaur district is a food deficient district and much of the requirements have to be imported from outside. Therefore, there can be nothing like main staple food in Kinnaur. Broadly, however, Nichar tahsil depends upon Phafra, barley and ogla supplemented by wheat during the major period of the year. Sangla and Kalpa tahsils have phafra,

ogla and wheat consumption for major period of the year. Hangrang sub-tahsil, Poo and Morang tahsils depend mainly on barley and wheat.

60. Before closing of barter trade with Tibet in early 60s meat used to form one of the staple foods of the people of Kinnaur district particularly so in upper Kinnaur region. But, with the passage of time keeping the realities of situation in view, most of the people have to shift their food habits from most of the time from non-vegetarianism. Still it is very rare to find a vegetarian amongst the Kinnauras.

61. Another inseparable alongwith the non-vegetarianism was the drinking of alcohol which also has been a social necessity.

62. Table 15 given below shows the distribution of villages according to land use. The area figures have been collected from the revenue records maintained for each village by the State Government. Kinnaur district has a total area of 19,126 hectares of land available. Out of this, 83.76 percent or 16,019 hectares of land is cultivable. Of the aforesaid cultivable land 5,219 hectares of cultivable land is under irrigation which comprises 32.58 percent of the total cultivable land area.

TABLE 15  
Distribution of villages according to Land use

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil/ Sub-Tahsil	No. of inhabited villages	Total area (in hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area in hectares	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hangrang (ST)	8	1,130	707 (62.57)	418 (59.12)
2	Poo (T)	12	2,154	1,938 (89.97)	721 (37.20)
3	Morang (T)	12	2,171	1,720 (79.23)	1,382 (80.35)
4	Kalpa (T)	12	6,169	4,977 (80.68)	1,531 (30.76)
5	Nichar (T)	22	4,540	4,116 (90.66)	294 (7.14)
6	Sangla (T)	11	2,962	2,561 (86.46)	873 (34.09)
Total		77	19,126	16,019 (83.76)	5,219 (32.58)

63. Nichar tahsil with cultivable land of 4,116 hectares out of 4,540 hectares of total area has the highest cultivable area in the district which comprises 90.66 percent of the area in the tahsil. Poo tahsil with 1,938 hectares of cultivable area out of 2,154 hectares of total area in the tahsil and Sangla tahsil with cultivable area of 2,561 hectares out of 2,962 hectares of total area respectively come next. Kalpa tahsil, Morang tahsil and Hangrang sub-tahsil fall below district average with 80.68 percent, 79.23 percent and 62.57 percent of cultivable area respectively.

64. Out of the aforesaid cultivable area Morang tahsil with 80.35 percent irrigated area ranks first in the district followed by Hangrang sub-tahsil with 59.12 percent and Poo tahsil with 37.20 percent irrigated area out of the total cultivable land. Sangla tahsil has 34.09 percent of irrigated area from total cultivable area. Similarly Kalpa tahsil with 30.76 percent irrigated area and Nichar tahsil with 7.14 percent irrigated area

## Part A—Village and Town Directory



## Section—I Village Directory



## Village Directory

Village Directory which is one of the traditional documents of the census has been canvassed during 1981 Census too. On the basis of the information the village directory schedule can broadly be divided into three parts. The first deals with the basic amenities available to a village like the education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, communication, power supply and market etc. In this part, it has been sought to ascertain whether the above facilities exist in a village and if it does then to what extent/level. If the above amenities are not available then nearest village/town with a distance where the aforesaid facilities/amenities have been made available.

2. The second deals with the land use which has been endeavoured to conform to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Government of India, which has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under five categories which are :—

1. Forests.
2. Not available for cultivation.
  - (a) Land put to non-agricultural uses.
  - (b) Barren and unculturable lands.
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands.
  - (a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.
  - (b) Lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown.
  - (c) Culturable wastes.
4. Fallow lands.
  - (a) Fallow land other than current fallows.
  - (b) Current fallows.
5. Net area sown.

The source of information for the aforesaid items had been the revenue record shown/converted into hectares.

3. The third part of the Village Directory deals about the information of the places of historical, archaeological and religious importance in a village. This apart, it also deals with the socio-economic level of the people. It also endeavours to gauge social and economic level of the people by para-meters like the number of motor cycles, scooters, jeeps, cars and tractors available in the

village and the number of news papers inflow to the village.

4. The first part dealing with the amenities needs elaboration which is given as under :—

(a) *Educational Amenities* : The various levels of the educational amenities provided in a village has been shown for the sake of convenience in the abbreviations given as under :—

1. Primary and elementary Schools upto 4th Classes	P
2. Junior Secndary or Middle Schools upto 8th Classes	M
3. High Schools/Secondary Schools upto 10th Classes	H
4. Higher Secondary Schools/Pre-University/Junior College/Intermediate (including 10+2 system)	PUC
5. Colleges of all types upto Graduate level and above	C
6. Industrial School	I
7. Training School	Tr.
8. Adult education class/centre	AC
9. Other educational Institutions like Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic School, Maktab etc.	O

Where there are more than one Institution of same type in a village, the same has been indicated in figures against the appropriate abbreviation e.g. P(3), M(2), H(2) etc. Where no educational facility in the village was available, the distance of next nearest village where such educational facilities exist has been given in bracket with a dash viz (—5) (5—10) etc.

(b) *Medical Amenities* : Anyone of the following amenities available in the village has been shown in abbreviations against the name of each medical institution :—

1. Hospital	H
2. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	MCW
3. Maternity Home	MH
4. Child Welfare Centre	CWC
5. Health Centre	HC
6. Primary Health Centre	PHC
7. Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
8. Dispensary of all types	D
9. Family Planning Centre	FPC
10. T.B. Clinic	TB
11. Nursing Home	NH
12. Registered Private Practitioner	RP
13. Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
14. Community Health Worker	CHW
15. Others	O

In the aforesaid Health Centres of various levels, family planning advice and clinical facilities may also be available which have not been shown separately. If there are more than one Institution of same type in the village, the same has been indicated in numbers against the abbreviation e.g. H(2), D(3) etc. In view of a variety of medical amenities for which a number of codes as above has been suggested, it would not be possible to provide too many details under each such amenity. Thus all registered Medical Practitioners, whether Ayurvedic, Unani or Alopactic have been covered under the code 'RP'. It would be appropriate to mention that the term 'Community Health Worker' does not refer to workers in extension programmes like Malaria eradication, Agriculture etc. It refers to only those para-medical personnel who have been trained for dispensing medicines for minor ailments. Where no facility is available within the village a dash (—) has been shown in the relevant column. But next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz.—5 kms., 5—10 kms. and 10 + kms. of the nearest place where the most modest medical amenity like dispensary, Community Health Worker, Primary health centre or Primary health sub-centre or hospital is available has been given.

(c) *Drinking Water Amenities* : The types of the potable drinking water supply sources available within the village has been given in the abbreviations as under :

1. Tap Water	T
2. Well Water	W
3. Tank Water	Tk
4. Tube Well Water	Tw
5. Hand Pump	Hp
6. Fountain	F
7. Canal/Kuhls	C
8. River Water	R
9. Lake	L
10. Nallah	N
11. Other sources (like baories) etc.	O

(d) *Post & Telegraph Amenities* : Post and Telegraph has been given in the abbreviations as under :

1. Post Office	PO
2. Telegraph Office	TO
3. Post and Telegraph Office	PTO
4. Telephone Connection	Phone

(e) *Day/Days of the Market/Hat* : No such traditional practice exists in the entire District.

#### Communications

This indicates the type of communication amenities either by bus, railways or navigable water way available to the village, the abbreviations adopted are given as under :

1. Bus	BS
2. Railway Station	RS
3. Navigable water way (including river/canal)	NW

If any one of the these amenities were not available to the village then the nearest such facility available with a distance in brackets is given viz. (—5), (5—10) and (10+).

(f) *Approach to Village* : The approach to village refers to the state of road etc. leading to the village. This is to see whether the village is approachable by pucca road or katcha road or by navigable canal or water way or both. The approach to village is to be indicated by the following codes :

1. Pucca Road,	PR
2. Kutchha Road	KR
3. Navigable River	NR
4. Navigable Canal	NC
5. Navigable Water way (other than river or canal)	NW
6. Foot Path	FP

If there is more than one such facility the same has been indicated separately by individual codes.

(g) *Nearest Town and Distance* : The distance of nearest town is given in Kms. in brackets. This has been filled in purely on the basis of local enquiry. The nearest town so indicated need not be within the State itself. The nearest town even in another States have been indicated wherever necessary alongwith the name of the State. Further, operational convenience has been taken into consideration while showing the nearest distance of town.

(h) *Electricity Supply* : If the electricity is actually available whatever may be the form of its use it has been shown as available. The codes



used for various category of electricity are as under :

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Electricity for domestic purpose only                                | ED  |
| 2. Electricity for agriculture purpose only                             | EAG |
| 3. Electricity for other purposes-like industrial, commercial etc. only | EO  |
| 4. Electricity for all purposes listed above                            | EA  |

(i) *Staple Food* : Here the terms staple food has been used only in terms of grains and no other food material. The name of the grain consumed by the inhabitants for the major part of the year has been treated a staple food of the inhabitants, where it was not possible to pinpoint the food grain or in other words, where the inhabitants have been using more than one type of food grain more than one names has been given.

*Land Use* : As already stated the total area of the land in its 5 broad categories has been compiled from the revenue records. In the first category, types of land under forests has been indicated and in the second and third information about cultivated area, irrigated or un-irrigated has been shown. The irrigated area has been further split up as per the sources of irrigation. Forth being the area under cultivable waste which includes meadows, groves and pastures etc. Lastly, the area not available for cultivation

such as residential area, paths and unculturable waste etc. has been given.

Abbreviations used for various sources of irrigation are detailed below :

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Government kuhl/canal          | GC  |
| 2. Private kuhl/canal             | PC  |
| 3. Well (without electricity)     | W   |
| 4. Well (with electricity)        | WE  |
| 5. Tubewell (without electricity) | TW  |
| 6. Tubewell (with electricity)    | TWE |
| 7. Tank                           | Tk  |
| 8. River                          | R   |
| 9. Lake                           | L   |
| 10. Waterfall                     | Wf  |
| 11. Others                        | O   |

Abbreviations used in for the information collected in Part C of the Village Directory are explained below :

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Copies of newspapers coming in the village     | N |
| 2. Motor cycles/Scooters available in the village | M |
| 3. Cars/Jeeps available in the village            | C |
| 4. Tractors available in the village              | T |



## Hangrang Sub-Tahsil

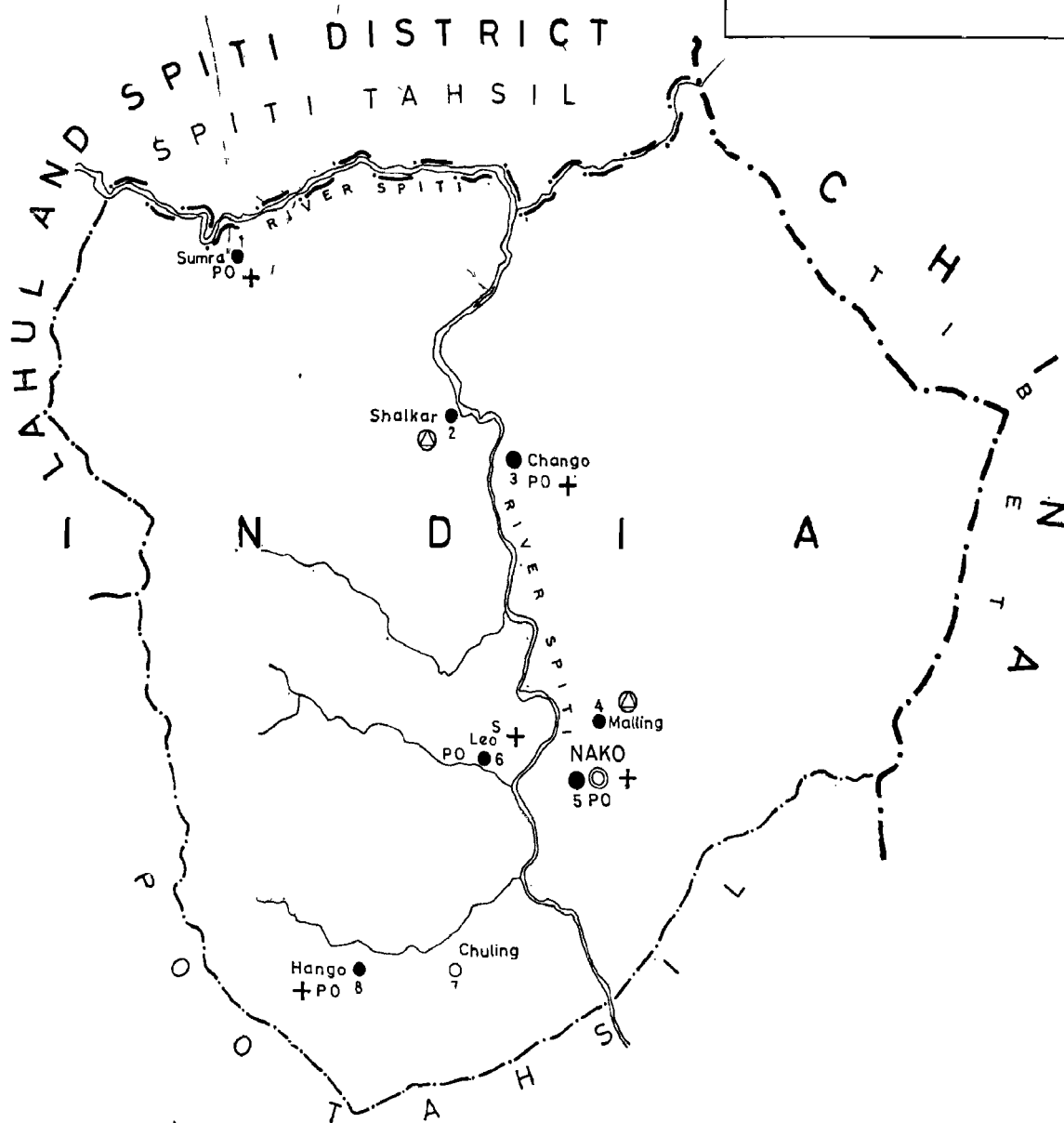


# HIMACHAL PRADESH SUB-TAHSIL HANGRANG

DISTRICT KINNAUR

Km 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 Km

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL...	---
" DISTRICT ...	---
" TAHSIL...	---
SUB-TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	⊙
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION	●
CODE NUMBER ...	6
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION	
SIZE: BELOW 200; 200-499;	○ ● ●
500 AND ABOVE	○ ● ●
RIVER AND KHAD ...	---
POST OFFICE ...	P O
HIGH SCHOOL ...	5
PRIMARY HEALTH	
SUB-CENTRE AND	
DISPENSARY ...	⊕ +





वर्ण क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

उप तहसील : हंगरंग  
Sub-Tahsil : HANGRANG

क्र० सं० Sl. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	चांगो Chango	3	61
2.	चुलिंग Chuling	7	57
3.	हांगो Hango	8	56
4.	लियो Leo	6	58
5.	मालिंग Malling	4	60
6.	नाको Nako	5	59
7.	श्यालकर Shalkar	2	62
8.	सुमरा Sumra	1	63

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि०मी०, 5-10 कि०मी० एवं 10+ कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village a dash (—) has been shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	सड़ो के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Loca- tion Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec- tares)	Total Popu- lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communica- tions (Bus stop, Rail- way station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	सुमरा Sumra (63)	35	229(47)	P, AC, O	D, CHW	C, N	PO	..	—(—5 Kms)
2	श्यालकर Shalkar (62)	89	306(65)	P, AC, O	PHS, CHW	C	—(5—10Kms)	..	BS
3	चांगो Chango (61)	256	978(227)	P, M, O	D, CHW	T, C, N	PO	..	BS
4	मालिंग Malling (60)	397	223(51)	P, AC, O	PHS, CHW	T, C, S,	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
5	नाको Nako (59)	100	529(132)	P, AC, O	D, CHW	C, S,	PO	..	BS
6	लियो Leo (58)	76	477(103)	P, M, H, AC, O	D, CHW	T, C, N	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
7	चुलिंग Chuling (57)	67	186(44)	P, AC, O	CHW	T, C, N	—(5—10Kms)	..	—(5—10Kms)
8	हंगो Hango (56)	110	466(100)	P, AC, O	D, CHW	T, C, N	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
Total		1,130	3,394 (769)	P(8), M(2) H(1), AC(7), O(8)	D(5), PHS(2), CHW(8)	..	..	..	..



**सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग**  
**Amenities and Land use**

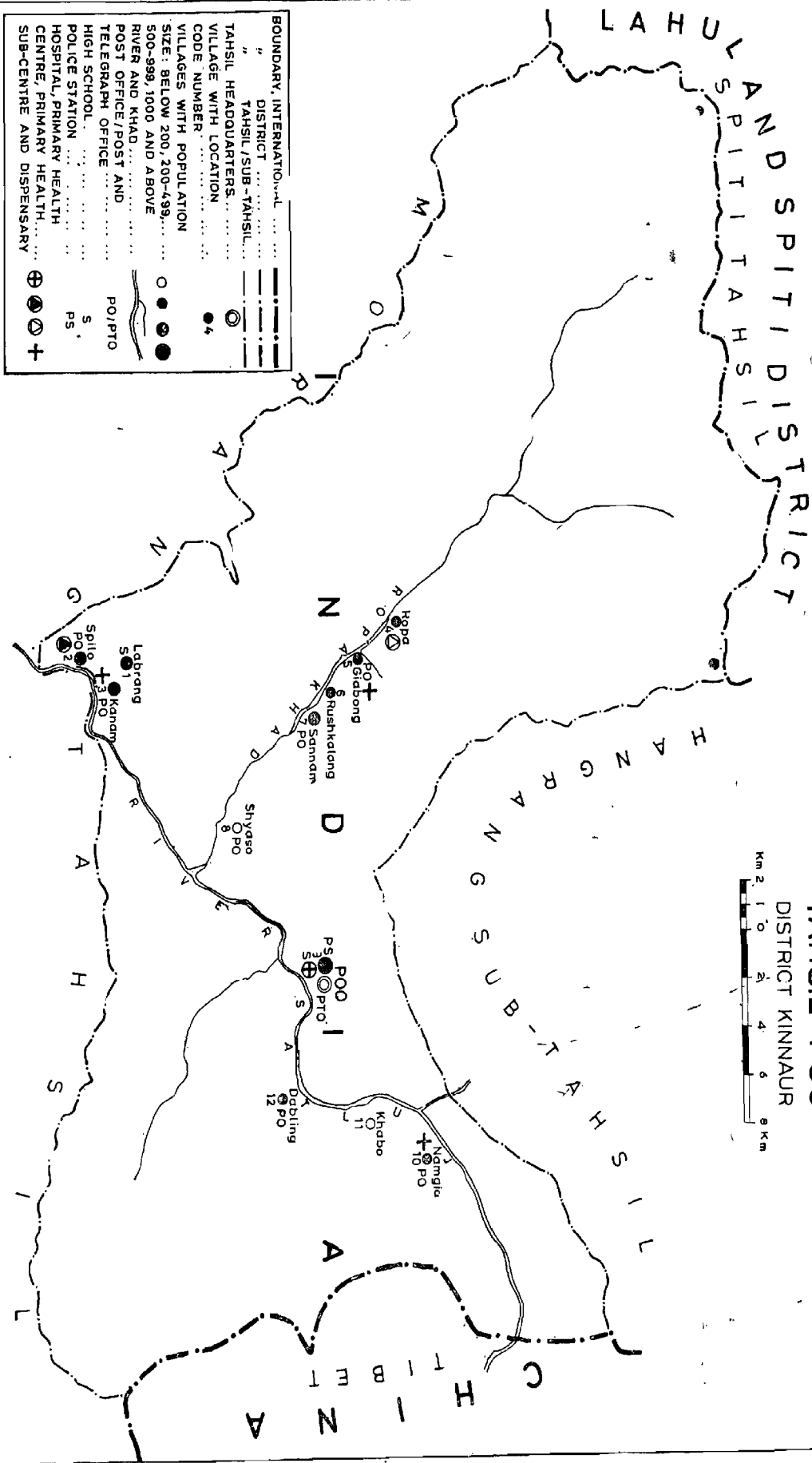
भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के  
अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल-हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)

Land use (i.e., area under different types of land  
use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

ग्राम तक पहुँचने का माध्यम	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि०मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un- irrigated	Cultur- able waste (includ- ing gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Culti- vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, his- torical or archaeological interest)	Loca- tion Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Rampur (226)	..	Barley, Wheat	..	PC(25)	..	7	3	Sanga Choling Temple (centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	1
PR, KR	Rampur (201)	..	Barley, Phapra	..	PC(37)	..	27	25	Budha Temple Jamatoo (centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	2
PR, KR	Rampur (195)	..	Barley, Ogla	..	PC(118)	..	120	18	Budha Temple Lagang (centuries old) N <sup>1</sup> Tashi Thangyang Tem- ple (centuries old)	3
PR, KR	Rampur (184)	..	Barley, Phapra	..	PC(26)	..	28	343	Thakur Kharlu dhumba (Ancient) N <sup>1</sup>	4
PR, KR	Rampur (185)	..	Barley, Ogla	..	PC (64)	..	25	11	Changraji Temple (cen- turies old) Lagang Temple (cen- turies old) N <sup>1</sup> Langang Temple (Cen- turies old)	5
KR,	Rampur (184)	..	Barley, Ogla	..	PC (39)	1	27	9	Thakur Duhang Temple (centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	6
KR	Rampur (185)	..	Barley, China	..	PC (35)	1	27	5	Tirasung Temple (cen- turies old) N <sup>1</sup>	7
KR	Rampur (195)	..	Barley, China	..	PC (74)	..	27	9	Budha Lagang Temple (Ancient) N <sup>1</sup>	8
..	..	..	..	..	PC(418)	1	288	423	N <sup>0</sup>	



Poo Tahsil



HIMACHAL PRADESH  
**TAHSIL POO**  
 DISTRICT KINNAUR

Km 2 1 0 2 4 6 8

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	---
" DISTRICT	----
" TAHSIL/SUB-TAHSIL	.....
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	●
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION	○
CODE NUMBER	4
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION	○
SIZE: BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000 AND ABOVE	○ ● ● ● ●
RIVER AND KHAD	~~~~~
POST OFFICE/POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/PTO
HIGH SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, PRIMARY HEALTH SUB-CENTRE AND DISPENSARY	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕

वर्ण क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : पूह  
Tahsil : Poo

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	गाँव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	डबलिंग Dabbling	12	31
2.	जाबोंग Giabong	5	51
3.	कानम Kanam	3	49
4.	खाबो Khabo	11	32
5.	लाब्रंग Labrang	1	48
6.	नामजा Namgia	10	33
7.	पूह Poo	9	55
8.	रोपा Ropa	4	52
9.	रुशकलंग Rushkalang	6	50
10.	सन्नम Sannam	7	53
11.	श्यासो Shyaso	8	54
12.	स्पीलो Spilo	2	47

तहसील का नाम : पूह  
Name of Tahsil : Poo

1981 की जनगणना-ग्राम निदेशिक  
1981 Census—Village Directory

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (— 5 कि०मी०, 5-10 कि०मी० एवं 10+ कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.—5 Kms., 5-10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संबंधी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec-tares)	Total Popu-lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communica-tions (Bus stop, Rail- way station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	लाबरांग Labrang (48)	229	630(110)	P,M,H,AC	—(—5 Km)	T,C,O	—(—5Kms)	..	—(—5Kms)
2	स्पीलो Spilo (47)	127	521(117)	P(2), AC	PHC	T,C	PO	..	BS
3	कानम Kanam (49)	601	874(145)	P,AC(2)	PHS, D	T,C,O	PO	..	BS
4	रोपा Ropa (52)	157	488(80)	P,AC	PHS	T,R,C,S	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
5	जाबोंग Giabong (51)	152	431(103)	P,M,AC,O	D	T,R,C,S	PO	..	BS
6	रुशकालंग Rushkalang (50)	135	338(71)	P(2), AC,O	—(5—Kms)	T,R,C,S	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
7	सन्नम Sannam (53)	199	617(119)	P,AC	—(—5Kms)	T,C,	PO	..	BS
8	श्यासो Shyaso (54)	23	114(25)	P,AC	—(10+Kms)	C,N	PO	..	BS
9	पूह Poo(55)	256	1,405(377)	P(2) M,H, AC(2), O(2)	H,FPC, CHW	T,C,N,S	PTO	..	BS
10	नामगा Namgia (33)	135	434(97)	P(2),M,AC	D	T,C,N,S	PO	..	BS
11	खाबो Khabo (32)	33	68(13)	P,AC,	—(—5Kms)	C,N	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
12	डबलिंग Dabbling (31)	107	284(66)	P(2), AC	—(5—10Kms)	C,N,O	PO	..	BS
Total		2,154	6,254 (1,323)	P(17), M(14) H(2), AC (14),O(4)	D(3) H(1) PHC(1), FPC(1) PHS(2), CHW(1)	..	..	..	..

सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग  
Amenities and Land use

भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)

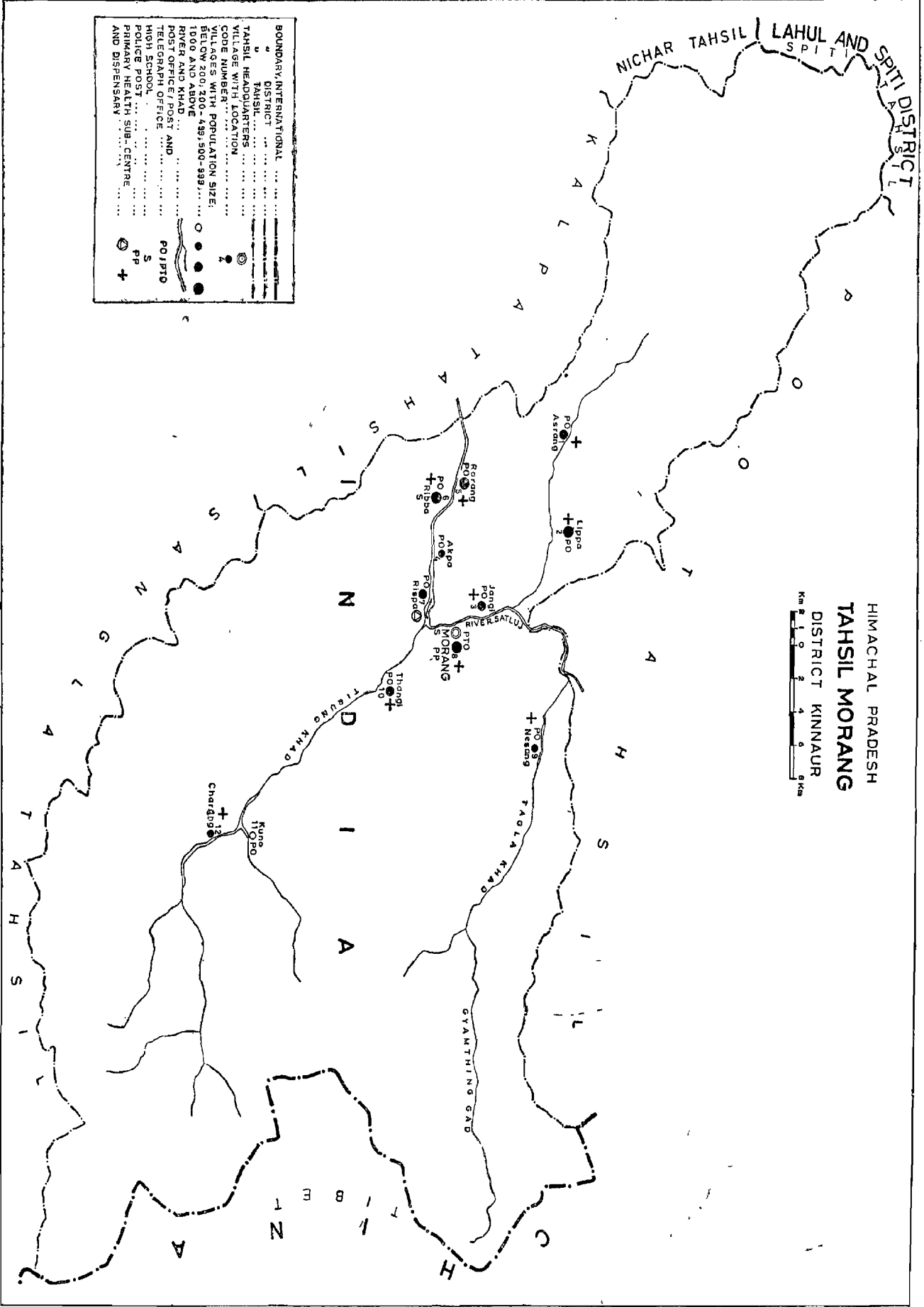
Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

ग्राम तक पहुंचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहां से दूरी (की० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्त्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय स्थान)	लोकेशन और कोड नं०
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gau-char and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Rampur (128)	ED	Barley	..	PC (94)	4	105	26	Budha Temple (30 years old) Fort of Pandwas (Ancient) Devi Temple Kharmashu	1
PR	Rampur (124)	ED	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (56)	8	52	11	Sanga Choling Temple (111 years old) Tashi Choling Temple (Ancient)	2
PR,KR	Rampur (127)	ED	Wheat, Barley	6	PC (103)	9	465	18	Budha Temple (50 years old) Khachelogang Temple (Ancient)	3
KR	Rampur (155)	..	Wheat, Barley	2	PC (64)	7	53	31	Chandika Devi Temple (200 years old) Bodh Labrang Temple (210 years old)	4
KR	Rampur (152)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (61)	19	52	20	Bodh Choling Temple (300 years old) Lagang Temple (300 years old) Dumber Devta (350 years old) N <sup>5</sup>	5
KR	Rampur (150)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (42)	3	44	46	Dhungyur Temple (250 years old) Devta Tungma (300 years old) N <sup>1</sup>	6
KR	Rampur (148)	..	Barley, Wheat	..	PC (57)	6	125	11	Gurujes Temple (200 years old) N <sup>2</sup> :C <sup>1</sup> Yulsa Devta Temple (200 years old)	7
PR,KR	Rampur (141)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (11)	..	7	5	Kali Dabla Temple (100 years old) M <sup>1</sup>	8
PR	Rampur (150)	ED	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (95) GC (39)	..	97	25	Budha Lagang Temple (335 years old) N <sup>4</sup> :M <sup>1</sup> , C <sup>1</sup>	9
PR,KR	Rampur (165)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (57)	2	76	..	Budha Lagang Temple (376 years old)	10
PR,KR	Rampur (163)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (10)	1	21	1	Sananks Temple (Ancient) Devta Changraji Temple (Ancient)	11
PR	Rampur (159)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC (32)	1	60	14	Budha Shakyathuba Temple (50 years old) N <sup>2</sup>	12
..	..	..	..	8	PC (682), GC (39)	60	1,157	208	N <sup>56</sup> : M <sup>2</sup> : C <sup>2</sup>	





**Morang Tahsil**



BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL	---
" " DISTRICT	---
" " TAHASIL	---
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS	●
VILLAGE WITH LOCATION	○
CODE NUMBER	1
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE:	
BELOW 200	○
200-499	●
500-999	●
1000 AND ABOVE	●
RIVER AND NAAL	---
POST OFFICE/POST AND	PO
TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PTO
HIGH SCHOOL	S
POLICE POST	PP
PRIMARY HEALTH SUB-CENTRE	+
AND DISPENSARY	+

HIMACHAL PRADESH  
**TAHSIL MORANG**  
 DISTRICT KINNAUR  
 Km 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

वर्ण क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : मोरंग  
Tahsil : Morang

क्रम सं०	गाँव का नाम	लोकेशन कोड नं०	हदबस्त नं०
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	अकपा Akpa	4	43
2.	आसरंग Asrang	1	46
3.	चारंग Charang	12	28
4.	जंगी Jangi	3	44
5.	कुनो Kuno	11	27
6.	लिप्पा Lippa	2	45
7.	मोरंग Morang	8	29
8.	नेसंग Nesang	9	30
9.	रारंग Rarang	5	42
10.	रिब्बा Ribba	6	24
11.	रिस्पा Rispa	7	25
12.	ठंगी Thangi	10	26

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (दश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि०मी०, 5-10 कि०मी० एवं 10+कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.—5 Kms., 5—10kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संबंधी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Loca- tion Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec- tares)	Total Popu- lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communi- cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	आसरंग Asrang (46)	213	521(91)	P(2),AC,O (2)	D	T,C	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
2	लिप्पा Lippa (45)	295	1,027(213)	P,M,AC,PHS O(2)	D	T,C,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
3	जंगी Jangi(44)	169	923(164)	P,M,AC,O	D	T,C	PO	..	BS
4	अकपा Akpa (43)	62	359(93)	P(2), AC,O	RP	T,S	PO	..	BS
5	रारंग Rarang (42)	300	1,029(214)	P(4), M, AC(2),O(2)	D	T,S	PO	..	—(5—10 Kms)
6	रिब्बा Ribba (24)	439	1,498(293)	P,M,H, AC(2),O(3)	D	T,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
7	रिस्पा Rispa (25)	150	604(124)	P(2), AC, O(2)	PHS	T,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
8	मोरंग Morang (29)	246	1,534(317)	AC(3), O(4), P(3), M,H	D	T,C,S	PTO	..	—(—5Kms)
9	नेसंग Nesang (30)	99	339(61)	P,AC,O	D	T,C,S	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
10	ठांगी Thangi (26)	107	594(115)	P(2), M, AC,O	D	T,C	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
11	कुनो Kuno (27)	31	141(29)	P,AC,O	—(—5Kms)	C	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
12	चारंग Charang (28)	60	213(48)	P,AC,O	D	C	—(—5Kms)	..	—(10+Kms)
Total		2,171	8,784(1,762)	P(21),M(6), H(2),AC(16), PHS(2)O(1) O(21)	D(9)	..	..	..	..

**सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग**  
**Amenities and Land use**

भूमि प्रयोग (भूमिगत भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत  
क्षेत्रफल-हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)

Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use  
in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

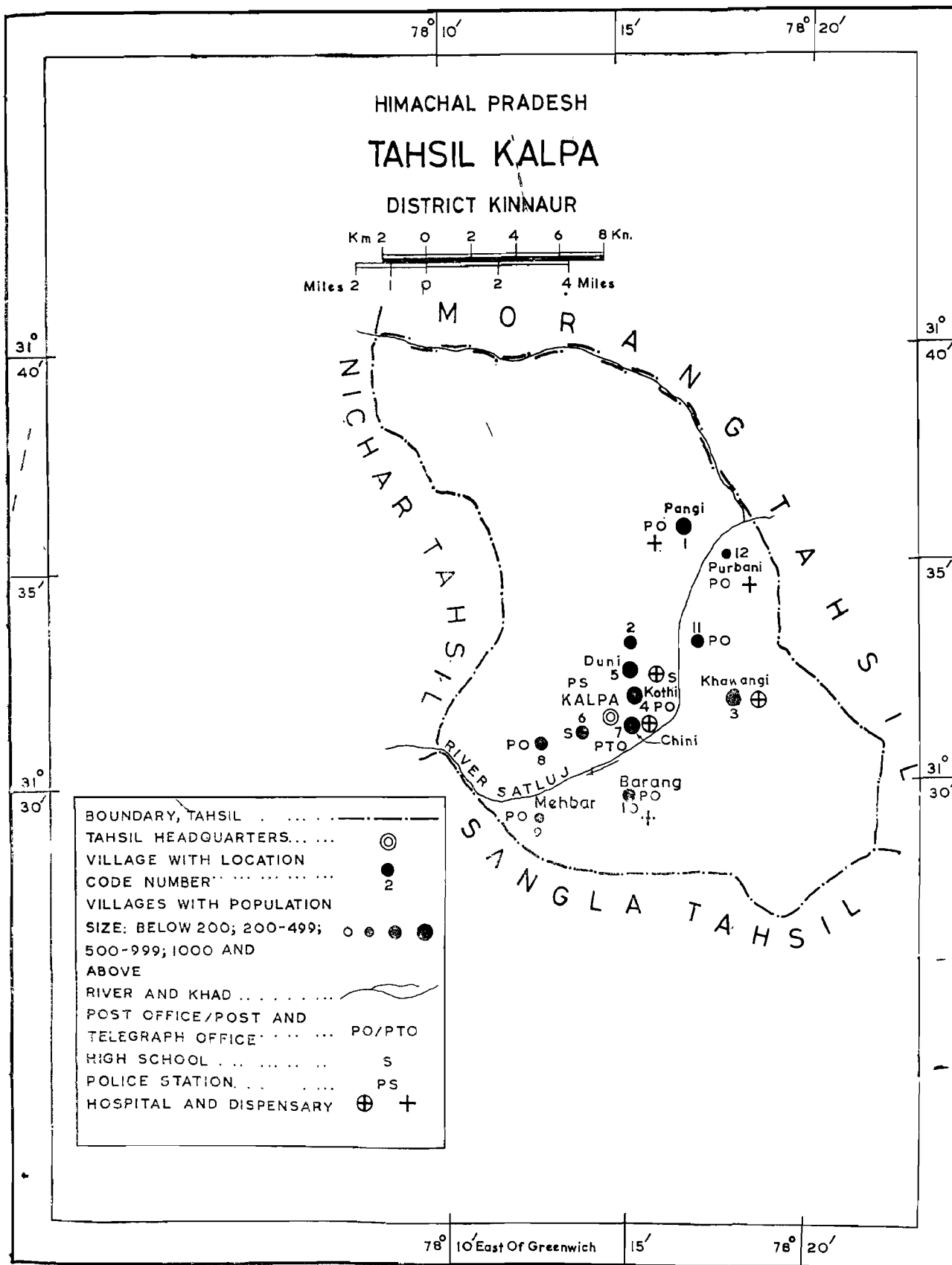
ग्राम तक पहुँचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि०मी में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन प्रादि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि भाबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, सोकेसन ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय संबंधी स्थान)	कोड नं०
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un- irrigated	Cultu- rable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Culti- vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, histo- rical or archaeological interest)	Loca- tion Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
KR	Rampur (141)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC(135)	..	31	47	Budha Asrang Temple (300 years old) N <sup>1</sup>	1
KR	Rampur (131)	..	Wheat, Barley	..	PC(192)	..	45	58	Budha Lippa Temple (400 years old) Thakur Dungursakandh (An- cient) N <sup>2</sup>	2
PR, KR	Rampur (125)	ED,EO	Barley, Wheat	..	PC(88)	7	20	54	Budha Jangi Temple (350 years old) Dungyur Sakand N <sup>4</sup>	3
PR, KR	Rampur (108)	ED	Barley, Ogla, Wheat	..	PC (30)	2	7	23	Budha Temple (100 years old) Devi Milakhung (Ancient) N <sup>1</sup>	4
FP	Rampur (111)	ED	Barley, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (209)	7	34	50	Budha Temple (200 years old) Pathoro Dum- bor (200 years old) N <sup>1</sup>	5
KR	Rampur (105)	ED	Maize, Wheat, Barley	..	PC (340)	13	24	62	Kans Raj Temple (150 years old) Budha Tem- ple (Centuries old) N <sup>2</sup>	6
FP	Rampur (113)	ED	Barley, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (103)	14	11	22	Budha Temple (450 years old) N <sup>1</sup>	7
KR	Rampur (125)	ED,EO	Wheat, Rice, Barley	..	PC (129)	4	56	57	Budha Temple (580 years old) Fort of Pan- dvas (Ancient) N <sup>1,2</sup>	8
KR	Rampur (139)	..	Wheat, Barley, Rice	..	PC (49)	2	21	27	Budha Dungyur Temple (400 years old) Labrang Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>4</sup>	9
FP	Rampur (126)	..	Barley, Wheat, Rice	..	PC(51)	1	30	25	Budha Temple (250 years old) Ratposu Devta Temple (Ancient) N <sup>1</sup>	10
FP	Rampur (150)	..	Barley, Wheat	..	PC(16)	..	2	13	Budha Temple (100 years old)	11
FP	Rampur (148)	..	Barley, Wheat	..	PC (40)	..	7	13	Budha Temple (300 years old) Ring Rig Tun- gma (Centuries old)	12
..	..	..	..	..	PC(1,382)	50	288	451	N <sup>3,7</sup>	



**Kalpa Tahsil**









वर्ण क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : कल्पा  
Tahsil : Kalpa

क्रम०सं०	गांव का नाम	लोकेशन कोड नं०	हदबस्त नं०
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	बारंग Barang	10	21
2.	चीनी Chini	7	35
3.	डुनी Duni	5	36
4.	खवांगी Khwangi	3	40
5.	कोठी Kothi	4	38
6.	मेहबर Mehbar	9	20
7.	पंगी Pangi	1	41
8.	पूवारी Pawari	11	22
9.	पुर्बानी Purbani	12	23
10.	रोगी Rogi	8	34
11.	तेलंगी Telangi	2	39
	युवारंगी Yuwarangi	6	37

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि०मी०, 5-10 कि०मी० एवं 10+ कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.,—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों की संख्या में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संबंधी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec- tares)	Total Popu- lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communica- tions (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	पांगी Pangi (41)	501	1,758(348)	P(3), M	D	T,C,N	PO	..	—(—5Kms)
2	तेलंगी Telangi (39)	157	629(139)	P(1)	—(—5Kms)	T,C	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
3	खवांगी Khwangi (40)	172	1,861(297)	P,Tr	H	T,C	—(—5Kms)	..	BS
4	कोठी Kothi (38)	234	1,808(322)	P(4), M(2),H	H,RP	T,S	PQ	..	BS
5	दुनी Duni (36)	185	1,252(318)	P(2)	—(—5Kms)	T,C,S	—(—5Kms)	..	—(—5Kms)
6	युवारंगी Yuwarangi(37)	109	666(187)	P(2), M,H	—(—5Kms)	T,C	—(—5Kms)	..	—(—5Kms)
7	चीनी Chini (35)	362	1,885(452)	P(3)	FPC,TB, H,MCW	T,C	PTO	..	BS
8	रोगी Rogi (34)	156	541(95)	P	—(5—10Kms)	T,C,N	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
9	मेहबर Mehbar (20)	149	277(57)	P	—(5—10Kms)	C,N,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
10	बारंग Barang (21)	247	954(195)	P,M	D	T,C,S	PO	..	—(—5Kms)
11	पुवारी Pawari (22)	3,748	642(144)	P(2),M	—(5—10Kms)	C,N,S	PO	..	—(—5Kms)
12	पुर्वणी Purbani (23)	149	457(76)	P	D	C,S	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
Total		6,169	12,730(2,630)	P(22),M(6), H(2),O(1)	D(3),H(3), MCW(1), FPC(1), O(2)	..	..	..	..

**सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग**  
**Amenities and Land use**

भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)

Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

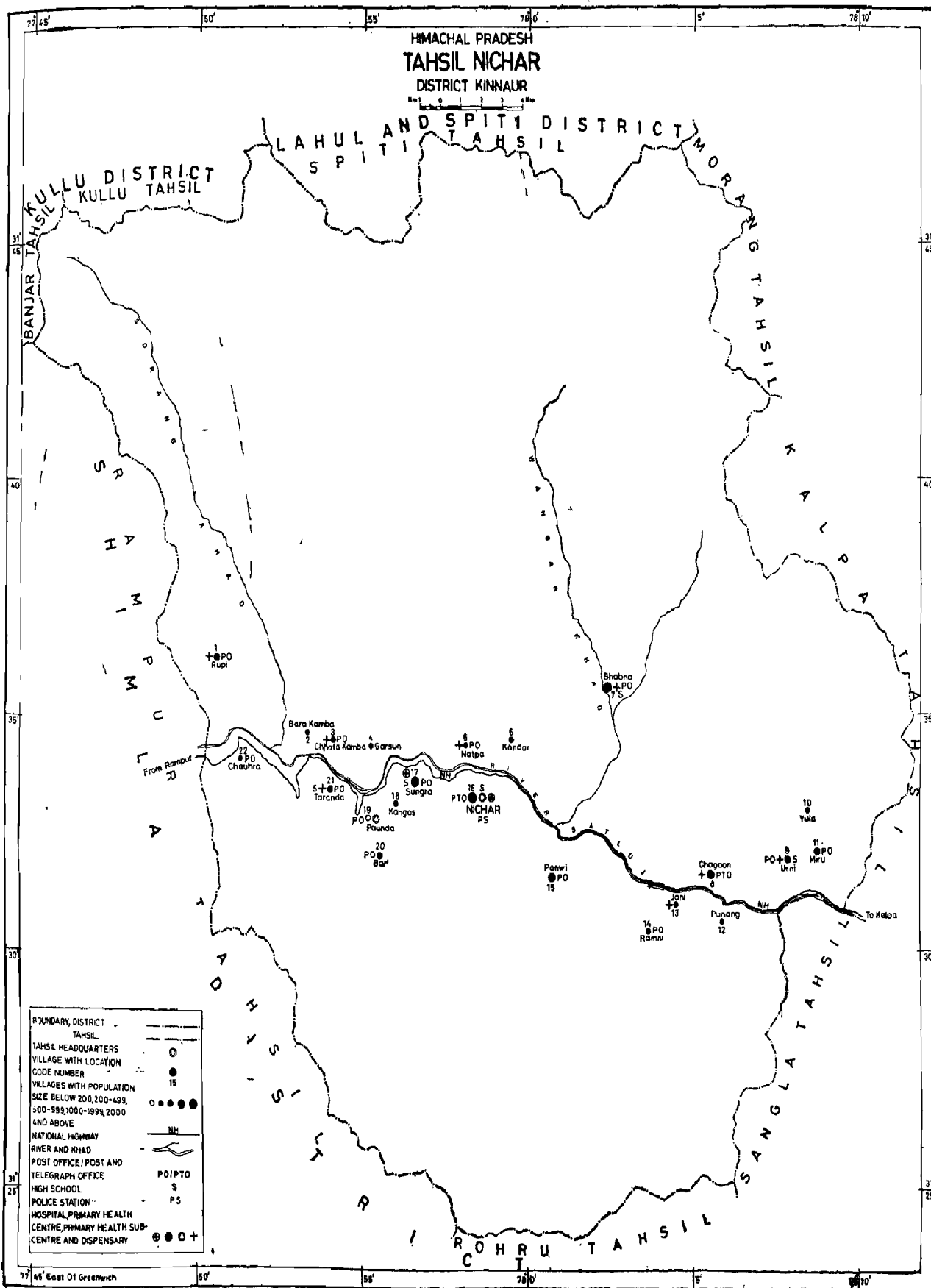
ग्राम तक पहुँचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	अपेक्षित	कृषि के लिए उपलब्ध भूमि (इसमें बरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	ऐतिहासिक या पुरातत्वीय स्थान	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और संबंधी)	लोकेशन कोड न०
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un- irrigated	Cultur- able waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Culti- vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, his- torical or archaeologi- cal interest)	Loca- tion Code No.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	
KR	Rampur (135)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC(293)	27	147	34	Devta Shashling Temple (Centuries old) Budha Temple (50 years old) N <sup>6</sup>	1	
PR, KR	Rampur (130)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (103)	31	11	12	Budha Temple (Ancient) N <sup>10</sup>	2	
PR, KR	Rampur (124)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (82)	46	22	22	Devta Markaling Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>150</sup>	3	
KR	Rampur (122)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (168)	20	24	22	Devta Chandika Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>200</sup> , C <sup>2</sup>	4	
KR	Rampur (133)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (114)	17	21	33	Budha Temple (Ancient) N <sup>20</sup>	5	
KR	Rampur (132)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (64)	9	18	18	Narain Devta Temple (Centuries old)	6	
PR, KR	Rampur (134)	ED,EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (254)	17	52	39	Budha Temple (Centuries old) Bishnu Narain Tem- ple (Centuries old)	7	
PR, KR,	Rampur (138)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	1	PC(62)	41	29	23	Narain Devta Temple (Centuries old)	8	
FP	Rampur (110)	..	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	3	PC(10)	107	19	10	Devta Mhashwar Temple (Centuries old) Nag Temple (Centuries old)	9	
FP	Rampur (115)	..	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC(215)	..	12	20	Budha Temple (Centu- ries old) Devta Parka Temple (Centuries old)	10	
KR	Rampur (117)	..	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (85)	19	2,718	925	Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>15</sup> , C <sup>1</sup> , Devta Ishwar Narain (Centuries old)	11	
KR	Rampur (123)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (80)	5	34	30	Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>20</sup> , C <sup>1</sup>	12	
..	..	..	..	4	PC(1,531)	339	3,107	1,188	N <sup>421</sup> : C <sup>4</sup>		



Nichar Tahsil







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वर्ण क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील, : निचार  
Tahsil : Nichar

क्रम० सं० Sl. No.	गांव का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० Location Code No.	हदबस्त नं० Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	बड़ा कम्बा Bara Kamba	2	171
2.	बरी Bari	20	162
3.	भाबा Bhabha	7	1
4.	चगांव Chagaon	8	2
5.	चौहरा Chauhra	22	160
6.	छोटा कम्बा Chhota Kamba	3	172
7.	घरशू Garsu	4	173
8.	जानी Jani	13	7
9.	कन्दार Kandar	6	169
10.	कंगोस Kangos	18	164
11.	मीरु Miru	11	5
12.	नातपा Natpa	5	168
13.	निचार Nichar	16	167
14.	पानवी Panwi	15	166
15.	पौन्डा Paunda	19	163
16.	पुनंग Punang	12	8
17.	रामणी Ramni	14	6
18.	रूपी Rupi	1	170
19.	सुंगरा Sungra	17	165
20.	तरान्डा Taranda	21	161
21.	उरनी Urni	9	3
22.	यूला Yula	10	4

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि०मी०, 5—10 कि०मी० एवं 10+कि०मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है)  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.,—5 Kms.,) 5—10 Kms. and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संबंधी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)	
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec-tares)	Total Popu-lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water/ (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if, any	Communica-tions (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	रूपी	Rupi (170)	278	844(184)	P(3), M	D	N,S	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
2	बड़ा कम्बा	Bara Kamba (171)	144	365(66)	P(2)	—(—5Kms)	T,S	—(—5Kms)	..	—(5—10Kms)
3	छोटा कम्बा	Chhota Kamba (172)	92	313(72)	P,M	D	T,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
4	घरंशू	Garsun (173)	94	273(59)	P(3)	—(—5Kms)	T,S	—(—5Kms)	..	—(5—10Kms)
5	नातपा	Natpa (168)	41	323(69)	P,AC	D	T,S	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
6	कन्दार	Kandar (169)	97	378(72)	P	—(—5Kms)	N	—(—5Kms)	..	—(5—10Kms)
7	भावा	Bhabha (1)	1,015	3,371(654)	P(11), M,H, AC	PHS,D	T,R,S,N	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
8	चगाँव	Chagaon (2)	444	1,697(398)	P(3),M, AC(2)	D	T,S	PTO	..	BS
9	उरनी	Urni (3)	212	865(186)	P,M,H,AC	PHS,D	T	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
10	यूला	Yula (4)	169	347(61)	P,AC	CHW	T,S	—(—5Kms)	..	—(5—10Kms)

सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग  
Amenities and Land use

भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—  
हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)

Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use  
in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

ग्राम तक पहुँचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें बरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐति- हासिक और पुरातत्वीय संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
Approach to Village	Nearas town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Un- irrigated	Cultu- rable waste (in- cluding gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Culti- vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archae- ological interest)	Loca- tion Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
FP	Rampur (70)	..	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	218	39	21	Devta Narainu Temple (Centuries old) Devta Kuldeo Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	1
FP	Rampur (64)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	100	24	20	Usha Devi Temple (Cen- turies old)	2
FP	Rampur (64)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	75	8	9	Nagin Temple (Centu- ries old) N <sup>1</sup>	3
FP	Rampur (60)	..	Phapra, Wheat Ogla	..	..	65	25	4	Devta Buta Deo Tem- ple (Centuries old)	4
FP	Rampur (65)	ED	Phapra, Wheat Ogla	..	PC (11)	13	15	2	Nag Devta Temple (Cen- turies old) N <sup>2</sup>	5
FP	Rampur (65)	..	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC(8)	63	20	6	N <sup>3</sup>	6
KR	Rampur (65)	..	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (2)	633	247	83	Devta Maheshwar Tem- ple (Centuries old) Budha Temple (150 years Old) N <sup>3</sup>	7
PR	Rampur (77)	ED,EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	GC(85)	251	79	29	Devta Maheswar Shivling Temple (Centuries old) Budha Temple (Centu- ries old) N <sup>10</sup> , Durga Tem- ple (21 years old)	8
PR, KR	Rampur (80)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (47)	101	32	32	Badri Narain Temple (150 years old) Budha Temple (180 years old) Vishnu Tem- ple (200 years old) N <sup>6</sup>	9
KR	Rampur (85)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (47)	77	29	16	Jal Nag Temple (80 years old) Budha Tem- ple (60 years old) Narain Temple (Cen- turies old) N <sup>1</sup>	10

<p>ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (— 5 कि० मी०, 5—10 कि० मी० एवं 10+ कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है) Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+ Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)</p>									
लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec-tares)	Total Popu-lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus stop, Railway station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	मीरु	Miru (5)	200	766(139)	P(3),AC	—(5—10Kms)	T,S	PO	.. —(5—10Kms)
12	पुनंग	Punang (8)	52	358(99)	P(2),AC	—(—5Kms)	T,S	—(—5Kms)	.. —(—5Kms)
13	जानी	Jani (7)	97	431(80)	P,M,AC	D	T	—(—5Kms)	.. —(5—10Kms)
14	रामणी	Ramni (6)	118	359(61)	P,AC	—(—5Kms)	T	PO	.. —(5—10Kms)
15	पानवी	Panwi (166)	126	1,038(243)	P(2)	—(5—10Kms)	T,S	PO	.. —(5—10Kms)
16	निचार	Nichar (167)	345	2,048(476)	P(2),M,H, AC	MCW,PHC, FPC,CHW (2)	T,S	PTO	.. BS
17	सुंगरा	Sungra (165)	287	2,367(686)	P(3),M,H, AC	H	T,S	PO	.. BS
18	कानोस	Kangos (164)	105	497(99)	P,M,AC	—(—5Kms)	T,S	—(—5Kms)	.. BS
19	पौन्डा	Paunda (163)	101	181(41)	P	PHS	T	PO	.. BS
20	बरी	Bari (162)	209	802(148)	P	—(—5Kms)	T,S	PO	.. —(—5Kms)
21	तरान्डा	Taranda (161)	222	935(193)	P(4),M,H	PHS,D	T,S	PO	.. —(—5Kms)
22	चौहरा	Chauhra (160)	92	372(72)	P,M	—(—5Kms)	T,S	PO	.. BS
Total		4,540	18,931(4,158)	P(49),M(11), H(5), AC(13)	D(8),H(1), MCW(1), PHC(1), FPC(1), PHS(4), CHW(3)	..	..	..	..

**सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग**  
**Amenities and Land use**

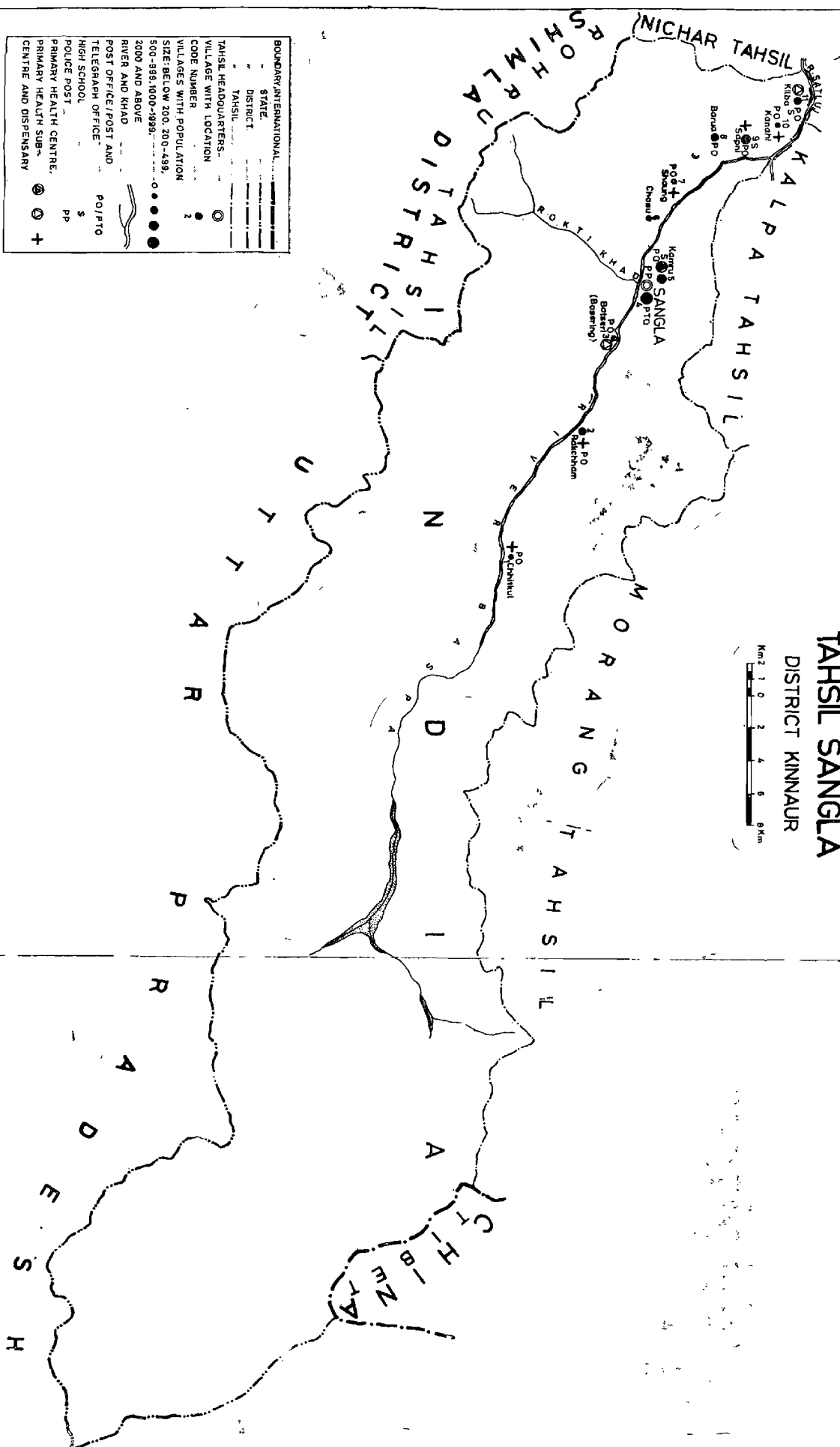
<p>भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल-हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)</p> <p>Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)</p>										
ग्राम तक पहुँचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि०मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यन्न	वन/स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बेकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपलब्ध नहीं उगवने आदि है (जैसे कि शामिल है) आवादीदेह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	ऐसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि शामिल है)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरात्ववीय संबंधी रयान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०	
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (in- cluding gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Culti- vation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeo- logical interest)	Loca- tion Code No.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
PR, KR	Rampur (90)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (84)	60	31	25 Serga Narain Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>2</sup>	11	
KR	Rampur (80)	ED, EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	3	GC (10)	20	14	5 Narain Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>10</sup>	12	
KR	Rampur (81)	ED	Phapra, Ogla, Wheat	..	..	84	5	8 Ganda Pasji Temple (Centuries old) Budha Temple (300 years old) N <sup>5</sup>	13	
KR	Rampur (84)	ED, EO	Phapra, Ogla, Wheat	..	..	99	10	9 Narainji Temple (Centuries old)	14	
PR, KR	Rampur (71)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	95	15	16 Kuldev Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>15</sup>	15	
KR	Rampur (70)	ED, EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	284	23	38 Usha Devi Temple (Centuries old) Nagdevta Temple N <sup>40</sup> , M <sup>1</sup> , C <sup>1</sup>	16	
PR, KR	Rampur (64)	ED, EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	224	42	21 Devta Maheshwar Temple (Ancient) N <sup>100</sup>	17	
PR, KR	Rampur (62)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	70	20	15 Devta Maheshwar (Ancient) N <sup>10</sup>	18	
PR, KR	Rampur (60)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	62	20	19 N <sup>2</sup> Budha Temple (80 years old)	19	
FP	Rampur (65)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	1	..	175	23	10 Nag Devta Temple (Centuries old)	20	
PR	Rampur (64)	ED	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	4	..	180	21	17 Durga Temple (Centuries old)	21	
PR	Rampur (38)	ED, EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	..	72	9	11 Hirma Devi Temple (Centuries old)	22	
..	..	..	..	8	PC(199) GC(95)	3,071	751	416 N <sup>211</sup> ; M <sup>1</sup> ; C <sup>1</sup>		





**Sangla Tahsil**

# TAHSIL SANGLA



वर्ग क्रमानुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
LIST OF VILLAGES ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

तहसील : सांगला  
Tahsil : Sangla

क्रम सं०	गाँव का नाम	लोकेशन कोड नं०	हदबस्त नं०
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Location Code No.	Hadbast No.
1	2	3	4
1.	बरुआ Barua	8	12
2.	बटसेरी Batseri (Bosering)	3	15
3.	चांसू Chasu	6	14
4.	छितकुल Chhitkul	1	17
5.	कामरु Kamru	5	19
6.	कनैई Kanahi	10	10
7.	किल्वा Kilba	11	9
8.	रकछम Rakchham	2	16
9.	सांगला Sangla	4	18
10.	सापनी Sapni	9	11
11.	शोंग Shaung	7	13

ग्राम में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं (यदि सुविधा ग्राम में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो (—) (डैश) लगाने के बाद निकटतम स्थान से निम्नतम सुविधाओं से दूरी कोष्ठकों में (—5 कि०मी०, 5-10 कि०मी० एवं 10+ कि० मी० की सामान्य श्रेणियों में दी गई है )  
Amenities available (if not available within the Village, a dash (—) has been shown in the Column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges Viz.,—5 Kms., 5—10 Kms. and 10+ Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available has been given)

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का नाम (कोष्ठकों में हदबस्त नं० दिया गया है)	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयरों में)	कुल जनसंख्या एवं परिवारों की संख्या	शैक्षणिक	चिकित्सा संबंधी	पीने का पानी (पेय)	डाक एवं तार	मंडी के दिन	संचार व्यवस्था (बस ठहराव, रेलवे स्टेशन, जल मार्ग)
Location Code No.	Name of Village (with Hadbast No. in brackets)	Total area of the village (in Hec- tares)	Total Popu- lation and number of households	Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat if any	Communica- tions (Bus stop, Rail- way station, Water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	छितकुल Chhitkul (17)	121	464(72)	P	D	T,C	PO	..	—(10+ Kms)
2	रकछम Rakchham (16)	194	649(128)	P,M	PHS,D	T	PO	..	BS
3	बटसेरी Batseri (15) (Bosering)	144	479(90)	P	PHS	T,C	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
4	सांगला sangla (18)	811	2,512(472)	P(2),O	—(—5Kms)	T,N	PTO	..	BS
5	कामरु Kamru (19)	521	1,452(279)	P(3),M,H	PHC,FPC	T,C,N	PO	..	—(—5Kms)
6	चासू Chasu (14)	148	421(86)	P	—(—5Kms)	T,C	—(—5Kms)	..	—(—5Kms)
7	शॉंग Shaung (13)	174	441(73)	P	PHS, D	T,C	PO	..	—(10+Kms)
8	बरुआ Barua (12)	233	788(146)	P,M	—(5—10Kms)	C,N	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
9	सापनी Sapni (11)	375	1,136(207)	P(2),M,H	PHS,D	T	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
10	कनैई Kanahi (10)	73	339(111)	P(2), AC	D	T	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
11	किल्बा Kilba (9)	168	773(151)	P(2),M,H,O	PHS,CHW	T,C	PO	..	—(5—10Kms)
Total		2,962	9,454(1,815)	P(17),M(5), H(3),AC(1), O(2)	D(5), PHC(1), FPC(1), PHS(5), CHW(1)	..	..	..	..

सुविधाएं एवं भूमि प्रयोग  
Amenities and Land use

भूमि प्रयोग (अर्थात् भूमि प्रयोग के पृथक-पृथक वर्गों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल—हेक्टेयरों में निकटतम इकाई में परिवर्तित)  
Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectares rounded to the nearest hectare)

ग्राम तक पहुँचने का साधन	निकटतम शहर तथा वहाँ से दूरी (कि० मी० में)	विद्युत प्रदाय	मुख्य खाद्यान्न	वन	स्त्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृष्य बकार भूमि (इसमें चरागाहें तथा उपवन आदि शामिल हैं)	एसा क्षेत्र जो खेती के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है (जैसे कि आबादी देह, बंजर और अकृष्य भूमि)	टिप्पणी (धार्मिक, ऐतिहासिक और पुरातत्वीय संबंधी स्थान)	लोकेशन कोड नं०
Approach to Village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation	Remarks (including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest)	Location Code No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
KR	Rampur (154)	..	Wheat, Phapra Ogla	..	PC (75)	10	21	15	Devi Malaji Chhitkul (Centuries old) Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>2</sup>	1
KR	Rampur (139)	..	Wheat, Phapra, Ogla	..	PC (112)	7	41	34	Devta Shamsheerji (Centuries old) Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>6</sup>	2
KR	Rampur (125)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (77)	4	26	37	Badri Narainji Temple (Centuries old) Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>2</sup>	3
KR	Rampur (126)	ED, EO	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (183)	352	178	98	Nag Devta Temple (Centuries old) Budha Nirol Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>2</sup>	4
KR	Rampur (125)	ED, EO	Wheat, Phapra, Ogla	54	PC (120)	158	136	53	Badrinath Temple (15th Centuries old) Historical Fort (Centuries old) N <sup>4</sup> ; C <sup>2</sup>	5
KR	Rampur (119)	ED, EO	Phapra, Wheat, Ogla	..	PC (47)	43	40	18	Chasu Narain Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	6
KR	Rampur (116)	ED, EO	Wheat, Phapra, Ogla	1	PC (50)	43	65	15	Shong Narain Temple centuries old) N <sup>1</sup>	7
KR	Rampur (107)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC (36)	139	42	16	Budha Temple Nag Devta Temple (Centuries old)	8
KR	Rampur (113)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	2	PC(93)	203	47	30	Nag Devta Temple (Centuries old) Narain Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>4</sup>	9
FP	Rampur (103)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	..	PC(24)	31	11	7	N <sup>8</sup>	10
KR	Rampur (95)	ED	Wheat, Ogla, Phapra	2	PC(56)	53	38	19	Budha Temple (Centuries old) N <sup>5</sup> Narain Devta Temple (Centuries old)	11
..	..	..	..	59	PC(873)	1,043	645	342	N <sup>35</sup> : C <sup>2</sup>	

परि  
APPEN

ग्राम  
VILLAGE

शैक्षिक, स्वास्थ्य एवं अन्य  
Tahsil and Sub-Tahsilwise Abstract of

शै  
EDUCA

क्रम सं०	तहसील का नाम	शैक्षिक, स्वास्थ्य एवं अन्य									
Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	प्राथमिक स्कूल	माध्यमिक स्कूल	हाई एवं उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल	उच्च माध्यमिक/पी०यू०सी०/इंटर-मीडियट/जूनियर कालेज	महा विद्यालय (स्नातक और उस से अधिक)					
		Primary school	Middle school	Matriculation/Higher Secondary school	Higher Secondary/PUC/Intermediate/Junior College	College (Graduate and above)					
		ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	हंगरंग उप-तहसील Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	8	8	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	पूह तहसील Poo Tahsil	12	17	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
3	मोरंग तहसील Morang Tahsil	12	21	6	6	2	2	..	..	..	..
4	कल्पा तहसील Kalpa Tahsil	12	22	5	6	2	2	..	..	..	..
5	निचार तहसील Nichar Tahsil	22	49	11	11	5	5	..	..	..	..
6	सांगला तहसील Sangla Tahsil	11	17	5	5	3	3	..	..	..	..
	जिला में District	77	134	33	34	15	15	..	..	..	..

शिष्ट-1

DIX I

निदेशिका

DIRECTORY

सुविधाओं का तहसील बार बार

Educational, Medical and other Amenities

शिक्षा EDUCATIONAL					चिकित्सा MEDICAL								
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कक्षा/केन्द्र	अन्य				वे गांव जिनमें कोई भी शैक्षिक सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है Villages with no educa- tional facilities	औषधालय	अस्पताल		प्रसूति एवं शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र/प्रसूति गृह/शिशु कल्याण केन्द्र	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र			
Adult literacy class/centres	Others					Dispensary	Hospital		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre	Primary Health Cen- tre/ Health Centre			
ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions		ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Villages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
7	7	8	8	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	14	3	4	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	
12	16	12	21	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	1	..	3	3	3	3	1	1	..	..	
12	13	..	..	..	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	2	2	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	
44	51	26	36	..	33	33	5	5	2	2	3	3	

परि  
APPEN  
ग्राम  
VILLAGE  
शैक्षिक, स्वास्थ्य एवं अन्य  
Tahsil and Sub-Tahsilwise Abstract of

		चिकित्सा MEDICAL										पीने का DRINKING				
क्रम सं०	तहसील का नाम	परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य उप-केन्द्र	सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	अन्य	गांव जिन में चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है	नल कुआं	टैंक	नल-कूप	नदी						
Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Family Planning Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Community Health Workers	Others	Vil- lages with no medi- cal facility	Tap Well	Tank	Tube- well	River						
		ग्राम Vil- lages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Vil- lages	संस्थान Insti- tutions	ग्राम Vil- lages	संख्या Num- ber	ग्राम Vil- lages	संस्थान Insti- tutions							
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
1	हंगरंग उप-तहसील Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	..	..	2	2	8	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	
2	पूह तहसील Poo Tahsil	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	6	9	..	..	..	3	
3	मोरंग तहसील Morang Tahsil	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	
4	कल्पा तहसील Kalpa Tahsil	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	9	..	..	..	..	
5	निचार तहसील Nichar Tahsil	1	1	4	4	2	3	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	1	
6	सांगला तहसील Sangla Tahsil	1	1	5	5	1	1	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	
	जिला District	4	4	15	15	12	13	3	3	26	63	..	..	..	4	



पिम्प-1

DIX-1

निदेशिका

DIRECTORY

सुविधाओं का तहसील वार तार

Educational, Medical and other Amenities

पानी WATER					डाक व तार POST AND TELEGRAPH							संचार COMMUNICATIONS		विजली की आपूर्ति POWER SUPPLY		
झरना	कुहल/नहर	अन्य	एक से अधिक स्त्रोत	वे गांव जिन में पीने के पानी की कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है	डाक घर	तार घर	डाक व तार घर	डाक घर और दूरभाष	तार घर और दूरभाष	डाक व तार घर एवं दूरभाष	दूरभाष	बस स्टॉप	रेलवे स्टेशन	नौगम्य जल मार्ग	उपलब्ध	अनुपलब्ध
Fountain	Kuhl/ Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility	P.O	T.O	P.T.O	P.O & Phone	T.O & Phone	P.T.O & Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Navigable Water way	Avail-able	Not avail-able
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
..	8	7	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8
..	12	10	12	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	4	8
..	8	7	10	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	6
..	11	8	12	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	9	3
..	..	18	17	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	18	4
..	7	3	8	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	2
..	46	53	66	..	51	..	6	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	46	31

परिशिष्ट-2 ग्राम निर्देशिका  
APPENDIX -II—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

नगर-नगर पालिका नगरों (जनगणना नगर) में भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़े  
Land Utilisation Data in respect of Non-Municipal Towns (Census towns)

भूमि उपयोग (अर्थात् विभिन्न प्रकार के भूमि उपयोग में आने वाला क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में निकटतम इकाई तक)  
Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in acres rounded to the nearest unit)

क्रम सं०	नगर और तहसील का नाम (कोष्ठकों में)	कुल क्षेत्रफल	वन	स्रोत द्वारा सिंचित	असिंचित	कृषि योग्य बंजर भूमि (चरागाह एवं उपवन सहित)	खेती के लिए अनुपलब्ध भूमि
Sl. No	Name of the Town and Tahsil within brackets	Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There is no such town in the district.

परिशिष्ट-3—ग्राम निर्देशिका  
APPENDIX III—VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ग्रामों की तहसीलवार सूची जहाँ शैक्षिक, चिकित्सा, पीने के पानी, डाक व तार, बाजार/हाट के दिन या दिनों के नाम, संचार तथा बिजली की आपूर्ति की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

Tahsilwise list of villages where no educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, day or days of market/hat, communication and power supply facilities are available

जिला : किन्नौर

District : Kinnaur

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	कोड नम्बर Code No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3
1. उप-तहसील हंगरंग Sub-Tahsil Hangrang	..	..
2. तहसील पूह Tahsil Poo	..	..
3. तहसील मोरंग Tahsil Morang	..	..
4. तहसील कल्पा Tahsil Kalpa	..	..
5. तहसील निचार Tahsil Nichar	..	..
6. तहसील सांगला Tahsil Sangla	..	..

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

उप-तहसील : हंगरंग  
Sub-Tahsil : HANGRANG

क-अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जाती की जनसंख्या नहीं है Name of Villages having no Scheduled Castes Population		0—5		6—10		11—15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C.No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Villages	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	सुमरा Sumra	4	मालिंग Malling	..	..	..	..
2	श्यालकर Shialkar	5	नाको Nako				
3	चागों Chango	7	चुलिंग Chuling				
6	लियो Loo						
8	हंगों Hango						

निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जातियाँ  
CASTES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16 -20		21—30		31 +	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
..	..	..	..	..	..

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : पूह  
Tahsil : POO

अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है। Name of Villages having no Scheduled Caste population							
		0—5		6—10		11—15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Villages	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	रोपा Ropa	5	गाबोंग Giahong				
6	रुशकलंग Rushkalang	9	पूह Poo				
7	सन्नम Sannam	10	नामगा Nangia				
9	श्यासो Shyaso						
11	खाबो Khabo						
12	डबलिंग Dabling						

ग्राम निदेशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सभी  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population of ranges

जातिषां  
CASTES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16—20		21—30		31+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
2	स्पीलो Spilo	1	लावरंग Labrang	3	कानम Kanam

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : मोरंग  
Tehsil MORANG

क-अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Castes Population		0—5		6—10		11—15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	आसरंग Asrang	2	लिप्पा Lippa	10	ठंगी Thangi	5	रारंग Rarang
7	[रिस्पा] Rispa	3	जंगी Jangi	11	कुनो Kuno		
9	नेसंग Nesang	4	आकपा Akpa	12	चारंग Charang		
		8	मोरंग Morang				



ग्राम निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जातियाँ  
CASTES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16—20		21—30		31+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
6	रिब्बा Ribba	..	..	..	..

ग्राम जनसंख्या की तुलना में, स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : कल्या  
Tehsil : KALPA

अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Castes Population		0—5		6—10		11—15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	मेहबर Mehbar	1.	पंगी Pangi	4	कोठी Kothi	..	..
		2	तेलंगी Telangi				
		3	खवांगी Khawangi				
		5	दुनी Duni				
		6	युवारंगी Yuwarangi				
		8	रोली Rogi				
		10	बारंग arang				

**ग्राम निर्देशिका**  
**VILLAGE DIRECTORY**

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

**जातिवा**  
**CASTES**

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16—20		21—30		31+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
7	चीनी Chini	12	पुर्वणी Purbani	11	पुवारी Pawari

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : निचार  
Tahsil : NICHAR

क - अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED  
अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे गाँवों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Castes Population		0—5		6—10		11—15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	बड़ा कम्बा Bara Kamba	8	चगांव Chagaon	17	सुंगरा Sungra	..	
3	छोटा कम्बा Chhota Kamba	9	उरनी Urni				
4	घरसुं Garsun	13	जानी Jani				
5	नातपा Natpa	18	कंगोस Kangos				
6	कन्दार Kandar	20	बरी Bari				
10	यूला Yula	21	तरांन्डा Taranda				
11	मीरु Miru						
12	पुनंग Punang						
14	रामणी Ramni						
19	पौन्डा Paunda						
22	चौहरा Chauhra						

ग्राम निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जातियाँ  
CASTES  
जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16—20		21—30		31	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L. C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
1	रूपी Rupi	16	निचार Nichar	7	भाबा Bhabha
				15	पानवी Panwi

परिशिष्ट-4  
APPENDIX- IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना से स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियां  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : सांगला  
Tahsil : SANGLA

क-अनुसूचित  
A—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Castes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Caste Population							
		0-5		6-10		11-15	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	बटसेरी Batseri (Bosering)	4	सांगला Sangla	..	..	2	छितकुल (Chhitkul)
6	चासू Chasu	5	कामरु Kamru				
7	शौंग Shaung	10	कानही Kanahi				

ग्राम निवेदिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जातियाँ  
CASTES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

16—20		21—30		31—	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
2	रकछम Rakchham	..	..	8	बरुआ Barua
				9	सापनी Sapni
				11	किल्बा Kilba

परिशिष्ट- 4  
APPENDIX-IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled

उप-तहसील : हंगरंग  
Sub-Tahsil : HANGRANG

क-अनुसूचित  
B—SCHEDULED  
अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन  
में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन  
जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं  
है।  
Names of Villages having  
no Scheduled Tribes  
Population

		0—5		6—15		16—25	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम कोड नं० L.C. Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम कोड नं० L.C. Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



ग्राम निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ  
TRIBES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

26—35		36—50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
				1	सुमरा Sumra
				2	श्यालकर Shalkar
				3	चांगो Chango
				4	मालिंग Malling
				5	नाको Nako
				6	लियो Leo
				7	चुलिंग Chuling
				8	हंगो Hango

परिशिष्ट-4  
APPENDIX-IV

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled

तहसील : पूह  
Tahsil : POO

ख-अनुसूचित  
B—SCHEDULED  
अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन- जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है। Names of Villages having no Scheduled Tribes Population		0—5		6—15		16—25	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ग्राम विदेशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों को सूची  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ  
TRIBES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

26-35		36-50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
				1	लाबरंग Labrang
				2	स्पीलो Spilo
				3	कानम Kanam
				4	रोपा Ropa
				5	जाबोंग Giabong
				6	रुशकलंग Rushkalang
				7	सन्नम Sannam
				8	श्यासो Shyaso
				9	पूह Poo
				10	नामगा Namgia
				11	खाबो Khabo
				12	डबलिंग Dablin

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled

तहसील : मोरंग  
Tahsil : MORANG

ख-अनुसूचित  
B—SCHEDULED  
अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन-जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Tribes Population		0—5		6—15		16—25	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ग्राम निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ  
TRIBES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

26—35		36—50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
				1	आसरंग Asrang
				2	लिप्पा Lippa
				3	जंगी Jangi
				4	अकपा Akpa
				5	रारंग Rarang
				6	रिब्बा Ribba
				7	रिस्पा Rispa
				8	मोरंग Morang
				9	नेसंग Nesang
				10	ठंगी Thangi
				11	कुनो Kuno
				12	चारंग Charang

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes

तहसील : कल्पा  
Tahsil : KALPA

ख—अनुसूचित  
B—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों  
Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन-जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है Names of Villages having no Scheduled Tribes Population		0—5		6—15		16—25	
लोकेशन कोड नं. L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं. L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं. L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं. L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ग्राम निर्देशिका  
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
and Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ  
TRIBES

की जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)  
Population (Percentage)

26—35		36—50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
		3	खवांगी Khwangi	1	पांगी Pangi
		6	युवारंगी Yuwarangi	2	तेलंगी Telangi
		11	पुवारी Pawari	4	कोठी Kothi
				5	दुनी Duni
				7	चीनी Chin
				8	रोगी Rogi
				8	मेहबर Mehbar
				10	बारंग Barang
				12	पुरवणी Purbani

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and

तहसील : निचर  
Tahsil : NICHAR

ख-अनुसूचित

B—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों

Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन-जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है		0—5		6—15		16—25	
Names of Villages having no Scheduled Tribes population							
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



ग्राम निर्देशिका

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची  
Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ

TRIBES

की जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)

Population (Percentage)

26—35		35—50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	पानवी Panwi	6	कंडार Kandar	1	रूपी Rupi
		7	भाबा Bhabha	2	बड़ा कम्बा Barakamba
		17	संगरा Sangra	3	छोटा कम्बा Chhota Kamba
				4	गरसुन Garsun
				5	नातपा Natpa
				8	चगांव Chagaon
				9	उरनी Urni
				10	यूला Yula
				11	मीरू Miru
				12	पुनंग Punang
				13	जानी Jani
				14	रमनी Ramni
				16	निचार Nichar
				18	कंगोस Kangos
				19	पांडा Paunda
				20	बरी Bari
				21	तरांडा Taranda
				22	चौहरा Chauhra

कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में स्थान के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और  
List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and

तहसील : सांगला  
Tahsil : SANGLA

ख-अनुसूचित

B—SCHEDULED

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की  
Ranges of Scheduled Tribes

ऐसे ग्रामों का नाम जिन में कोई भी अनुसूचित जन-जाति की जनसंख्या नहीं है		0—5		6—15		16—25	
Names of villages having no Scheduled Tribes population							
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

ग्राम निर्देशिका

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की संख्या अनुपात के अनुसार ग्रामों की सूची

Scheduled Tribes to the total Population by ranges

जन-जातियाँ

TRIBES

जनसंख्या (प्रतिशत)

Population (Percentage)

26—35		36—50		51+	
लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village	लोकेशन कोड नं० L.C. No.	ग्राम का नाम Name of Village
9	10	11	12	13	14
			बरुआ		छितकुल
		8	Barua	1	Chhitkul
		9	सापनी	2	रकछम
			Sapni		Rakchham
				3	बटसेरी
					Batseri
					(Bosering)
				4	सांगला
					Sangla
				5	कामरु
					Kamru
				6	चांसू
					Chasu
				7	शाँग
					Shaung
				10	कनई
					Kanahi
				11	किल्वा
					Kilba



## Section II—Town Directory



There is no town in the district as such, no information for town directory has been given





## Part B—Primary Census Abstract



### **Primary Census Abstract**

In this part basic population figures in respect of each village in case of rural areas and for each block in case of urban areas have been presented in 28 columns for each tahsil/town separately. In Census terminology this statement is called Primary Census Abstract.

2. This Abstract can broadly be divided into five parts. In the first part which contains first two columns, locational particulars in respect of each village/block have been given. The first column relates to code number which has been assigned to each village within each tahsil in a particular geographical order and for each block within a town. In the second column, name of each village in Hindi and English, has been given along with its Hadbast Number. In urban areas, the block number has been given in this column.

3. The second part of the statement relates to the information pertaining to total area, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, sexwise distribution of population, sexwise population of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and literacy figures of each village and for each block in case of urban areas. In other words, this part primarily deals with demographic and social aspect. The 3rd column deals with the total area of the village in hectares as maintained in the village revenue records. For urban areas total area in sq. kms. down to ward has been presented. In column 4, total number of occupied residential houses have been presented. In this column information relating to vacant and other houses which are being used for non-residential purposes, has not been included. This information is based on Abridged Houselist of 1981 enumeration unlike such other particulars which are based on Houselist. Column 5 deals with the total number of households in the village/block. Columns 6—8 deals with the 1981 Census total and sexwise population figures of

less and institutional population, also. In columns that village/block. These columns include house-9-12 sexwise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been presented. Columns 13-14 deal with sexwise literacy figures.

4. The fourth part from columns 15—26 deals with the working population. In columns 15-16 sexwise main workers have been given whereas from columns 17-24 information relating to these workers into 4 broad categories of workers by sex have been presented. These categories include workers engaged as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household Industry and the remaining workers which fall under the industrial classification in category III, IV, V(b), VI to IX. It may be noted here that particulars about these categories of workers are not being presented in the Primary Census Abstract itself separately. In columns 25—26 sexwise particulars of marginal workers have been presented. These workers are other than the main workers and were engaged in economic pursuits for only some portion of the year, the definition of which has been given in the analytical portion of this book. This information is being presented in the Primary Census Abstract for the first time.

5. The fifth part deals with the persons who are economically inactive and are dependent on others. This information has been presented in columns 27 and 28.

6. The district abstract of this information has been presented first and thereafter data in respect of each tahsil has been presented by rural and urban components separately.

### **Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Tribes**

In order to facilitate the Socio-Economic studies on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, separate Primary Census Abstract has been given in this book.

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/नगर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्र- फल हैक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि० मी० में Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या No. of Occu- pied Resi- dential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House- holds	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (inclu- ding Institutional and houseless Popualtion)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन- जातियां Scheduled Tribes		
Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward											
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
12.	किन्नोर जिला Kinnaur District	योग Total	*6,401.0	12,299	12,457	59,547	31,598	27,949	3,348	2,983	21,538	23,045
		ग्रामीण Rural	*6,401.0	12,299	12,457	59,547	31,598	27,949	3,348	2,983	21,538	23,045
		शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.	हंगरंग उप-तहसील Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	योग Total	11.2	758	769	3,394	1,747	1,647	17	2	1,506	1,593
		ग्रामीण Rural	11.2	758	769	3,394	1,747	1,647	17	2	1,506	1,593
		शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note Area shown in column 3 for the district as a whole represents the 'Geographical area' and has been supplied by the Survey of India. Similar figures for the Tahsils.

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS												सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers	काम न करने वाले Non-Workers	
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I-IX)  Total Main Workers  (I to IX)	काशतकार (I)  Cultivators  (I)	खेतिहर मजदूर (II)  Agricultural labourers  (II)	पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए) Household Industry  V(a)	अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI-IX) Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]										
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
16,146	5,789	19,481	13,071	9,165	11,009	720	1,007	704	62	8,892	993	347	1,193	11,770	13,680
16,146	5,789	19,481	13,071	9,165	11,009	720	1,007	704	62	8,892	993	347	1,198	11,770	13,680
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
781	227	1,095	849	704	769	8	14	13	..	370	66	21	141	631	657
781	227	1,095	849	704	769	8	14	13	..	370	66	21	141	631	657
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

sub-tahsil have been obtained from Director of Land Records, H. P. Apparently the total of area of all the tahsil/sub-tahsil do not tally with district totals.

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/नगर/वाड़े का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वाड़े का वर्ग कि० मी० में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)	अनुसूचित जातियां			अनुसूचित जनजातियां			
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km <sup>a</sup>	No. of Occupi- ed Resi- dential Houses	No. of house- Holds	Total Population (incl- uding Institutional and Houseless Population)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. सुमरा	Sumra (63)	35	46	47	229	130	99	..	..	98	91	
2. श्यालकर	Shalkar (62)	89	65	65	306	170	136	..	..	148	126	
3. चांगो	Chango (61)	256	218	227	978	513	465	..	..	426	441	
4. मालिंग	Malling (60)	397	50	51	223	101	122	2	2	94	120	
5. नाको	Nako (59)	100	132	132	529	255	274	14	..	209	273	
6. लियो	Leo (58)	76	103	103	477	246	231	..	..	234	227	
7. चलिग	Chuling (57)	67	44	44	186	94	92	1	..	93	92	
8. हांगो	Hangó (56)	110	100	100	466	238	228	..	..	204	223	

जनगणना सार  
ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers	काम न करने वाले Non-Workers			
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I-IX) Total Main Workers (I to IX)	काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)	खेतिहर मजदूर (II) Agriculture labourers (II)	घरिवासी उद्योग (ए) Household Industry V(a)	अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI-IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)										
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
61	18	88	66	53	60	2	..	1	..	32	6	5	1	37	32
43	6	109	85	90	79	..	..	..	..	19	6	..	..	61	51
240	63	303	276	190	257	..	..	3	..	110	19	..	..	210	189
40	15	71	76	56	70	1	2	4	..	10	4	..	..	30	46
115	20	183	155	114	146	1	4	..	..	68	5	..	1	72	118
120	30	138	90	103	86	3	4	5	..	27	..	..	31	108	110
45	8	58	20	45	16	..	1	..	..	13	3	6	37	30	35
116	67	145	81	53	55	1	3	..	..	91	23	10	71	83	7

तहसील : पूह

Tahsil : Poo

प्राथमिक

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वाडें का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/ वाडें का वर्ग कि०मी० में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)	अनुसूचित जातियां			अनुसूचित जन-जातियां			
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of village in Hec- tares & of Town/ Ward in Km².	No. of Occu- pied Resi- dential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless popu- lation)	Schedul- ed Caste- s			Schedul- ed Tribes			
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
2	पूह तहसील Poo Tehsil											
	योग Total	21.5	1,318	1,323	6,254	3,118	3,136	327	317	2,365	2,721	
	ग्रामीण Rural	21.5	1,318	1,323	6,254	3,118	3,136	327	317	2,365	2,721	
	शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS												सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non-Workers	
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I-IX)		काशतकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI-IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
	Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)									
	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1,913	909	1,863	1,428	699	1,049	46	123	140	27	978	229	107	312	1,148	1,396
	1,913	909	1,863	1,428	699	1,049	46	123	140	27	978	229	107	312	1,148	1,396
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

तहसील : पूह  
Tahsil : Poo

प्राथमिक  
PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का क्षेत्र कि०मी० में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और गैर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां		
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of village in Hec- tares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occu- pied Resi- dential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (includ- ing Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1.	लाब्रंग	Labrang	(48)	229	110	630	319	311	96	88	217	223
2.	स्पीलो	Spilo	(47)	127	117	521	261	260	43	40	145	204
3.	कानम	Kanam	(49)	601	145	874	390	484	140	178	246	301
4.	रोपा	Ropa	(52)	157	80	488	234	254	..	..	230	254
5.	जाबोंग	Giabong	(51)	152	103	481	218	263	3	1	206	258
6.	रुशकलंग	Rushkalang	(50)	135	71	338	154	184	..	..	152	184
7.	सन्नम	Sannam	(53)	199	119	617	276	341	..	..	272	341
8.	श्यासो	Shyaso	(54)	23	25	114	59	55	..	..	52	55
9.	पूह	Poo	(55)	256	372	1,405	818	587	37	9	520	520
10.	नमगा	Namgia	(33)	135	97	434	224	210	8	1	179	199
11.	खाबो	Khabo	(32)	33	13	68	32	36	..	..	31	35
12.	डबलिंग	Dabbling	(31)	107	66	284	133	151	..	..	115	147

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non-Workers			
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)  Total Main Workers (I to IX)		काश्तकार (I)  Cultivators (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)  Agricultural labourers (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)  Household Industry V(a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI—IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b), & VI to IX)		पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F		
	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F						
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	188	63	142	91	52	59	3	12	15	..	72	20	7	84	170	136
	158	92	179	102	57	50	1	28	11	3	110	21	..	1	82	157
	223	120	213	276	108	216	6	14	22	2	77	44	9	18	168	190
	161	75	135	134	98	126	..	3	16	2	21	3	4	18	95	102
	142	78	136	140	62	99	11	25	23	6	40	10	..	1	82	122
	73	26	45	32	16	18	..	3	1	1	28	10	41	90	68	62
	184	120	158	171	52	110	16	29	29	4	61	28	39	79	79	91
	32	9	44	35	12	28	1	3	2	..	29	4	3	5	12	15
	562	215	561	254	128	191	6	1	10	3	417	59	4	7	253	326
	112	65	140	99	55	70	1	1	10	6	74	22	..	8	84	103
	12	11	17	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	1	15	22
	66	35	93	81	47	70	1	4	1	..	44	7	..	..	40	70

तहसील : मोरंग

प्राथमिक

Tahsil : Morang

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि०मी० में	आवादी आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)	अनुसूचित जातियां			अनुसूचित जन-जातियां			
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occu- pied Resi- dential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (in- cluding Institutional and houseless population)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
मोरंग तहसील												
3 Morang Tahsil												
	योग Total	21.7	1,715	1,762	8,784	4,412	4,372	310	266	3,484	3,907	
	ग्रामीण Rural	21.7	1,715	1,762	8,784	4,412	4,372	310	266	3,484	3,907	
	शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

जनगणना सार  
ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non-Workers			
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V, (बी) और VI—IX Other Workers (III, IV, V(b), & VI to IX)							
	Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)									
	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M.	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,447	1,252	2,629	2,177	1,162	1,758	140	188	209	14	1,118	217	45	314	1,738	1,881	
2,447	1,252	2,629	2,177	1,162	1,758	140	188	209	14	1,118	217	45	314	1,738	1,881	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

..

तहसील : मोरंग

Tahsil : Morang

प्राथमिक

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि०मि० में	अवाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जन संख्या सहित)	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां					
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of village in Hec- tares & of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occu- pied Resi- dential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes					
					व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	आसरंग Asrang	(46)	213	89	91	521	237	284	..	..	222	284
2	लिप्पा Lippa	(45)	295	211	213	1,027	476	551	7	6	430	539
3	जंगी Jangi	(44)	169	131	164	925	582	343	17	1	366	273
4	अकपा Akpa	(43)	62	93	93	359	214	145	12	1	115	117
5	रारंग Rarang	(42)	300	214	214	1,029	518	511	65	59	415	434
6	रिब्बा Ribba	(24)	439	291	293	1,498	715	783	154	151	523	619
7	रिस्पा Rispa	(25)	150	116	124	604	311	293	..	..	263	275
8	मोरंग Morang	(29)	246	317	317	1,534	774	760	9	7	625	708
9	नेसंग Nesang	(30)	99	61	61	339	164	175	..	..	160	175
10	थंगी Thangi	(26)	107	115	115	594	264	330	34	28	225	299
11	कूनी Kuno	(27)	31	29	29	141	65	76	6	3	54	73
12	चारंग Charang	(28)	60	48	48	213	92	121	6	10	85	111

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाल Non-Workers		
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX) Total Main Workers (I to IX)		काशतकार (I) Cultivators (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural labourers (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए) Household Industry V(a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बी) और VI—IX) Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		
	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
134	115	146	179	81	153	..	2	16	4	49	20	1	..	90	105
223	72	261	251	105	171	29	46	26	1	101	33	2	64	213	236
379	70	426	151	90	98	2	1	7	..	327	52	19	44	137	148
154	47	150	63	..	..	44	54	12	..	94	9	1	3	63	79
285	156	271	183	171	167	16	7	28	1	56	8	6	139	241	189
327	170	417	435	253	406	14	4	46	4	104	21	7	37	291	311
153	75	178	160	94	102	23	43	1	..	60	15	..	1	133	132
394	247	451	370	190	298	11	27	41	3	209	42	9	26	314	364
104	75	86	98	61	98	..	1	15	..	10	1	..	..	78	77
192	142	141	174	62	160	..	..	12	..	67	14	..	..	123	156
40	32	43	46	21	42	1	3	2	..	19	1	..	..	22	30
62	51	59	67	34	65	..	..	3	1	22	1	..	..	33	54

तहसील : कल्पा

प्राथमिक

Tahsil : Kalpa

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि० मी० में Area of village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km².	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या No. of Occupied Residential Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House holds	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward				व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
कल्पा तहसील 4 Kalpa Tahsil											
	योग Total	61.7	2,597	2,630	12,730	7,279	5,451	573	464	4,325	4,315
	ग्रामीण Rural	61.7	2,597	2,630	12,730	7,279	5,451	573	464	4,325	4,315
	शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS														सीमित कर्मकारकाम न करने वाले Marginal Workers Non-Workers	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)  Total Main Workers (I to IX)		काश्तकार (I)  Cultivators (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)  Agricultural labourers (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)  Household Industry V(a)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI—IX) Other Workers [III, IV V(b) & VI to IX]							
		पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
4,079	1,354	4,708	1,699	1,639	1,334	193	196	91	1	2,785	168	41	123	2,530	3,629		
4,079	1,354	4,708	1,699	1,639	1,334	193	196	91	1	2,785	168	41	123	2,530	3,629		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

लोकेशन कोड न०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि० मी० में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियां		अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/ Town/Ward		Area of village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km².	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional and houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पु M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	पांगी	Pangi (41)	501	348	348	1,758	923	835	1	1	807	796
2	तेलंगी	Telangi (39)	157	139	139	629	320	309	3	2	269	288
3	खवांगी	Khwangi (40)	172	297	297	1,861	1,373	488	66	9	400	285
4	कोठी	Kothi (38)	234	318	322	1,808	1,150	658	93	12	515	540
5	दुनी	Duni (36)	185	315	318	1,252	698	554	15	12	463	450
6	युवारंगी	Yuwarangi (37)	109	187	187	666	409	257	14	11	167	133
7	चीनी	Chini (35)	362	451	452	1,885	1,025	860	179	173	653	634
8	रोगी	Rogi (34)	156	81	95	541	262	279	2	2	228	246
9	मेहबर	Mehbar (20)	149	52	57	277	125	152	..	..	112	152
10	बारंग	Barang (21)	247	190	195	954	472	482	17	17	419	452
11	पुवारी	Pawari (22)	3,748	144	144	642	310	332	126	170	143	150
12	पुर्वनी	Purbani (23)	149	75	76	457	212	245	57	55	149	189

जनगणना सार  
ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS														काम न करने वाले
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		कृषिकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी), और VI—IX)		सीमित कर्मकार				
	Literates and Educated Persons	Total Main Workers(I to IX)	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Household Industry V(a)	Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers							
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
376	99	546	372	407	343	8	6	7	..	124	23	..	..	377	463
180	82	169	84	109	81	1	2	..	..	59	1	..	..	151	225
776 <sup>1</sup>	153	1,156	152	114	100	2	1	7	..	1,033	51	11	7	206	329
692 <sup>1</sup>	215	843	242	138	134	48	90	2	..	655	18	15	45	292	371
427	180	341	35	76	13	30	10	20	..	215	12	8	3	349	516
321	116	260	37	39	30	2	2	6	..	213	5	..	..	149	220
635	211	558	190	169	116	32	43	40	1	317	30	4	29	463	641
109	48	152	20	107	..	1	..	4	..	40	20	..	1	110	258
75	44	86	96	58	91	10	4	1	..	17	1	..	..	39	56
185	62	267	185	186	154	39	29	..	..	42	2	3	2	202	295
180	62	214	183	144	172	15	7	..	..	55	4	..	..	96	149
123	82	116	103	92	103	5	2	4	..	15	1	..	36	96	106

तहसील : निचार  
Tahsil : Nichar

प्राथमिक  
PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वार्ड का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का वर्ग कि०मी० में	आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)	अनुसूचित जातियां			अनुसूचित जन-जातियां		
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of village in Hectares & of Town/ Ward in Km².	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House- holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless population)	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
निचार तहसील 5 Nichar Tahsil											
	योग Total	45.4	4,112	4,158	18,931	10,414	8,517	1,330	1,155	6,489	6,604
	ग्रामीण Rural	45.4	4,112	4,158	18,931	10,414	8,517	1,330	1,155	6,489	6,604
	शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

जनगणना सार

ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढे लिखे व्यक्ति	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS												सीमित कर्मकार	काम न करने वाले	
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—X)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक नृद्योग V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI—IX)						
	Total Main Workers (I to IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]						
Literates and Educated Persons											Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4,701	1,152	6,601	4,288	3,456	3,913	52	129	134	10	2,959	236	100	226	3,713	4,003
4,701	1,152	6,601	4,288	3,456	3,913	52	129	134	10	2,959	236	100	226	3,713	4,003
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

तहसील : निचार

Tahsil : Nichar

प्राथमिक

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम का/शहर का/वार्ड का नाम		ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/वार्ड का क्षेत्र कि० मी० में	आवासीय मकानों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित)			अनुसूचित जातियाँ		अनुसूचित जन-जातियाँ	
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward		Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km².	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House-holds	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	व्यक्ति P.	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F
1	रूपी	Rupi (170)	278	184	184	844	410	434	83	85	315	346
2	बड़ा कम्बा	Bara Kamba (171)	144	66	66	366	175	191	..	..	172	190
3	छोटा कम्बा	Chhota Kamba (172)	92	72	72	313	161	152	..	..	144	150
4	गरसूँ	Garsun (173)	94	59	59	273	144	129	..	..	143	129
5	नातपा	Natpa (168)	41	65	69	323	183	140	..	..	145	136
6	कन्दार	Kandar (169)	97	34	72	378	271	107	..	..	83	94
7	भाबा	Bhabha (1)	1,015	654	654	3,371	1,868	1,503	654	581	817	828
8	चगाव	Chagaon (2)	444	398	398	1,697	939	758	6	4	742	719
9	उरनी	Urni (3)	212	186	186	865	425	440	3	..	373	427
10	यूला	Yula (4)	169	61	61	347	162	185	..	..	161	185
11	मिरु	Miru (5)	200	139	139	766	369	397	..	..	355	389
12	पुनंग	Punang (8)	52	99	99	358	198	160	..	..	122	134
13	जानी	Jani (7)	97	80	80	431	224	207	4	..	205	207
14	रामणी	Ramni (6)	118	61	61	359	180	179	..	..	177	179
15	पानवी	Panwi (166)	126	243	243	1,038	625	413	254	223	114	132
16	निचार	Nichar (167)	345	475	476	2,048	1,107	941	218	208	609	609
17	सुंगरा	Sungra (165)	287	684	686	2,367	1,547	820	102	47	507	446
18	कंगोस	Kangos (164)	105	99	99	497	254	243	2	..	241	239
19	फाउन्डा	Faunda (163)	101	41	41	181	88	93	..	..	82	90
20	बारी	Bari (162)	209	148	148	802	407	395	3	7	402	388
21	तरान्डा	Taranda (161)	222	193	193	935	478	457	1	..	411	423
22	चौहरा	Chauhra (160)	92	71	72	372	199	173	..	..	169	164

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS														सीमित कर्मकार	काम न करने वाले
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार (III,IV,V (बी) और VI—IX)							
	Total Main Workers (1—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workers [III,IV, V(b), VI to IX]		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	137	25	242	272	204	271	..	..	6	..	32	1	..	..	168	162
	67	41	112	132	102	57	2	75	1	..	7	..	1	1	62	58
	77	19	104	96	77	92	1	..	..	..	26	4	..	..	57	56
	54	13	84	84	80	81	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	60	45
	66	5	114	84	62	81	..	..	6	..	46	3	4	3	65	53
	144	7	229	60	47	56	..	..	..	1	182	3	..	..	42	47
	754	174	1,186	831	571	735	10	1	35	3	570	92	20	28	662	644
	390	74	607	379	363	367	6	5	2	..	236	7	..	5	332	374
	136	22	240	261	162	247	6	9	9	..	63	5	1	5	184	174
	52	20	88	88	86	88	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	69	97
	98	28	212	168	187	161	5	7	2	..	18	..	..	5	157	224
	99	27	127	80	50	71	..	..	5	..	72	9	..	..	71	80
	97	27	124	114	78	111	4	1	10	1	32	1	..	..	100	93
	69	25	94	96	64	94	1	..	7	1	22	1	..	..	86	83
	315	36	456	86	90	57	..	..	8	1	358	28	49	155	120	172
	587	164	669	492	348	451	13	15	22	2	286	24	7	4	431	445
1,012	240	1,130	319	257	277	277	..	..	..	..	873	42	..	1	417	500
	94	26	153	144	135	140	1	..	..	..	17	4	..	..	101	99
	41	18	46	44	33	39	..	1	..	1	13	3	4	11	38	38
	168	53	223	173	203	172	1	..	8	..	11	1	7	6	177	216
	208	79	240	211	166	192	2	12	12	..	60	7	1	..	237	246
	36	29	121	74	91	73	..	..	1	..	29	1	1	2	77	97

तहसील : सांगला

Tahsil : Sangla

प्राथमिक

PRIMARY CENSUS

लोकेशन कोड नं०	ग्राम/शहर/वाड़ का नाम	ग्राम का क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयरों और शहर/ वाड़ का वर्ग कि०मी०में	आबाद आवासीय मकानों की संख्या No. of Occupied residen- tial Houses	परिवारों की संख्या No. of House- holds	कुल जनसंख्या (संस्थागत और बेघर जनसंख्या सहित) Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			अनुसूचित जातियां Scheduled Castes	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां Scheduled Tribes		
Location Code No.	Name of Village/Town/Ward	Area of Village in Hectares & of Town/Ward in Km².			व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	सांगला तहसील Sangla Tahsil										
	योग Total	29.6	1,799	1,815	9,454	4,628	4,826	791	779	3,369	3,905
	ग्रामीण Rural	29.6	1,799	1,815	9,454	4,628	4,826	791	779	3,369	3,905
	शहरी Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



जनगणना सार  
ABSTRACT

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति  Literates and Educated Persons	मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS												सीमित कर्मकार  Marginal Workers	काम करने वाले  Non-Workers	
	कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काश्तकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V(ए)		(अन्य कर्मकार III, IV, V (बी) और VI—X)						
	Total Main Workers (I—IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry V(a)		Other Workres [III, IV, V(b) & VI—IX]						
पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,225	895	2,585	2,630	1,505	2,186	281	357	117	10	682	77	33	82	2,010	2,114
2,225	895	2,585	2,630	1,505	2,186	281	357	117	10	682	77	33	82	2,010	2,114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Tahsil : Sangla

## PRIMARY CENSUS

140

साक्षर एवं पढ़े लिखे व्यक्ति Literates and Educated Persons		मुख्य कर्मकार MAIN WORKERS										सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers		काम न करने वाले Non-Workers	
		कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)		काशतकार (I)		खेतिहर मजदूर (II)		पारिवारिक उद्योग V (ए)		अन्य कर्मकार III, IV, V (बी) और VI—X) Other Workers [III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX]					
		पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F	पुरुष M	स्त्रियाँ F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
120	63	129	148	77	138	12	8	14	2	26	..	..	..	93	94
179	53	197	175	97	160	27	9	13	..	60	6	..	..	138	139
104	72	121	21	80	17	1	3	..	..	40	1	..	35	110	192
593	260	684	844	545	832	2	2	25	1	102	9	..	..	496	488
326	136	374	486	203	399	16	47	24	5	131	35	6	3	320	263
71	30	109	146	100	143	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	79	87
73	10	125	157	110	157	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	81	78
133	31	221	255	..	..	183	252	..	..	38	3	3	2	167	140
251	83	285	219	187	188	19	24	11	..	68	7	20	40	248	324
150	50	147	52	23	42	4	3	2	..	118	7	1	2	62	75
225	107	193	127	83	110	9	9	18	2	83	6	3	..	216	234



**Primary Census Abstract  
For  
Scheduled Castes**

अनुसूचित जातियों का प्राथमिक  
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

मुख्य  
MAIN

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	राज्य/जिला/तहसील/ उप-तहसील/नं० सं०/ शहर/नगर State/District/Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil/U.A./City/ Town	योग ग्रामीण शहरी Total Rural Urban	अ० जा० सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की सं० No. of House- holds with S.C. Members	कुल अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या Total Scheduled Castes Population			साक्षर Literates			कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX) Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	किन्नौर जिला Kinnaur District	T	1,276	6,331	3,348	2,983	1,708	1,419	289	3,327	2,030	1,297
		R	1,276	6,331	3,348	2,983	1,708	1,419	289	3,327	2,030	1,297
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	हंगरंग उप-तहसील Hangrang Sub-Tahsil	T	5	19	17	2	13	12	1	17	16	1
		R	5	19	17	2	13	12	1	17	16	1
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	पूह तहसील Poo Tahsil	T	122	644	327	317	231	175	56	325	189	136
		R	122	644	327	317	231	175	56	325	189	136
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	मोरंग तहसील Morang Tahsil	T	128	576	310	266	207	161	46	282	186	96
		R	128	576	310	266	207	161	46	282	186	96
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	कल्पा तहसील Kalpa Tahsil	T	207	1,037	573	464	402	327	75	530	382	148
		R	207	1,037	573	464	402	327	75	530	382	148
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	निचार तहसील Nihar Tahsil	T	521	2,485	1,330	1,155	514	453	61	1,388	833	555
		R	521	2,485	1,330	1,155	514	453	61	1,388	833	555
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	सांगला तहसील Sangla Tahsil	T	293	1,570	791	779	341	291	50	785	424	361
		R	293	1,570	791	779	341	291	50	785	424	361
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## जनगणना सार

## FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

कर्मकार  
WORKERS

काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)			खेतीहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural Labourers (II)			परिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V(ए) Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs V(a)			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V(बो) और VI से IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers			काम न करने वाले Non-Workers		
व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,687	763	924	441	195	246	302	282	20	897	790	107	300	51	249	2,704	1,267	1,437
1,687	763	924	441	195	246	302	282	20	897	790	107	300	51	249	2,704	1,267	1,437
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	39	80	37	7	30	54	49	5	115	94	21	49	7	42	270	131	139
119	39	80	37	7	30	54	49	5	115	94	21	49	7	42	270	131	139
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	27	84	17	11	6	92	86	6	62	62	..	55	..	55	239	124	115
111	27	84	17	11	6	92	86	6	62	62	..	55	..	55	239	124	115
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
248	127	121	24	12	12	33	33	..	225	210	15	32	1	31	475	190	285
248	127	121	24	12	12	33	33	..	225	210	15	32	1	31	475	190	285
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
878	408	470	36	21	15	58	52	6	416	352	64	118	26	92	979	471	508
878	408	470	36	21	15	58	52	6	416	352	64	118	26	92	979	471	508
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	162	169	327	144	183	65	62	3	62	56	6	46	17	29	739	350	389
331	162	169	327	144	183	65	62	3	62	56	6	46	17	29	739	350	389
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





**Primary Census Abstract  
For  
Scheduled Tribes**

अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का प्राथमिक  
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/जिला/तहसील/ उप-तहसील/नं०सं०/ शहर/नगर	कुल ग्रामीण शहरी	अनुसूचित जनजाति सदस्यों सहित परिवारों की संख्या	कुल अनुसूचित जन-जाति जनसंख्या	मुख्य MAIN							
					कुल मुख्य कर्मकार (I—IX)							
					Total Main Workers (I—IX)							
					साक्षर Literates							
Sl. No.	State/District/Tahsil/ Sub-tahsil/U.A./City/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of House- holds with S.T. Members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I—IX)		
				व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12 . किन्नौर जिला Kinnaur District		T	8,775	44,583	21,538	23,045	15,033	10,361	4,672	23,192	11,817	11,375
		R	8,775	44,583	21,538	23,045	15,033	10,361	4,672	23,192	11,817	11,375
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 हंग रंग उप-तहसील Hangrang Sub-Tahsil		T	701	3,099	1,506	1,593	846	629	217	1,702	878	824
		R	701	3,099	1,506	1,593	846	629	217	1,702	878	824
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 पूह तहसील Poo Tahsil		T	1,049	5,086	2,365	2,721	2,235	1,431	804	2,555	1,289	1,266
		R	1,049	5,086	2,365	2,721	2,235	1,431	804	2,555	1,289	1,266
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 मोरंग तहसील Morang Tahsil		T	1,445	7,391	3,484	3,907	3,124	1,963	1,161	3,911	1,913	1,998
		R	1,445	7,391	3,484	3,907	3,124	1,963	1,161	3,911	1,913	1,998
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 कल्पा तहसील Kalpa Tahsil		T	1,702	8,640	4,325	4,315	3,182	2,219	963	3,782	2,340	1,442
		R	1,702	8,640	4,325	4,315	3,182	2,219	963	3,782	2,340	1,442
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 निचार तहसील Nihar Tahsil		T	2,559	13,093	6,489	6,604	3,244	2,491	753	7,207	3,599	3,608
		R	2,559	13,093	6,489	6,604	3,244	2,491	753	7,207	3,599	3,608
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 सांग्ला तहसील Sangla Tahsil		T	1,319	7,274	3,369	3,905	2,402	1,628	774	4,035	1,798	2,237
		R	1,319	7,274	3,369	3,905	2,402	1,628	774	4,035	1,798	2,237
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## जनगणना सार

## FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

कर्मकार  
WORKERS

काश्तकार (I) Cultivators (I)			खेतीहर मजदूर (II) Agricultural labourers (II)			परिवारिक उद्योग, उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग, सर्विसिंग और मरम्मत V (ए) Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, and V (a) Serving			अन्य कर्मकार (III, IV, V (बी) और VI से IX) Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			सीमित कर्मकार Marginal Workers			काम न करने वाले Non-Workers		
व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F	व्यक्ति P	पुरुष M	स्त्रियां F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18,421	8,346	10,075	1,183	434	749	428	384	44	3,160	2,653	507	1,163	271	892	20,228	9,450	10,778
18,421	8,346	10,075	1,183	434	749	428	384	44	3,160	2,653	507	1,163	271	892	20,228	9,450	10,778
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,473	703	770	20	7	13	14	13	1	195	155	40	161	21	140	1,236	607	629
1,473	703	770	20	7	13	14	13	1	195	155	40	161	21	140	1,236	607	629
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,625	657	968	131	38	93	111	89	22	688	505	183	370	98	272	2,161	978	1,183
1,625	657	968	131	38	93	111	89	22	688	505	183	370	98	272	2,161	978	1,183
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,803	1,132	1,671	273	94	179	121	112	9	714	575	139	298	45	253	3,182	1,526	1,656
2,803	1,132	1,671	273	94	179	121	112	9	714	575	139	298	45	253	3,182	1,526	1,656
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,713	1,499	1,214	341	160	181	50	48	2	678	633	45	82	26	56	4,776	1,959	2,817
2,713	1,499	1,214	341	160	181	50	48	2	678	633	45	82	26	56	4,776	1,959	2,817
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,452	3,017	3,435	141	29	112	73	70	3	541	483	58	187	67	120	5,699	2,823	2,876
6,452	3,017	3,435	141	29	112	73	70	3	541	483	58	187	67	120	5,699	2,823	2,876
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,355	1,338	2,017	277	106	171	59	52	7	344	302	42	65	14	51	3,174	1,557	1,617
3,355	1,338	2,017	277	106	171	59	52	7	344	302	42	65	14	51	3,174	1,557	1,617
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## ANNEXTURE—A

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

### Valleys :—

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

The left bank of the river, which has a North-Western aspect, contains more plain land near the stream, and the villages are commonly situated only a few hundred feet above it; here are extensive vine-yards and thriving crops, diversified with orchards of apricots and apples. These arable spaces that occur only in distances of 6 or 8 miles, vary from a hundred yards to  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in breadth, after which the mountains rise rapidly at an angle of  $30^{\circ}$  or  $35^{\circ}$  and are extremely precipitous and sometimes thickly wooded with pines and birches. The forest belt on this side extends fully 800 feet higher than on the other; but such is the crumbling nature of the granite in some parts, that prodigious masses every now and then give way with a horrid crash overthrowing the trees and leaving nothing behind but a wreck of naked rocks, devoid of

vegetation. The pasturage here is neither so abundant nor so luxuriant as on the right bank of the river. The limit of forest on this side is 12,500 feet, above which the gravelly granite soil seems unfavourable to the development of plants or even grasses, which in small reach to 1,000 feet higher. From 14,000 to 16,000 feet are barren crags terminated in tall steeple-formed points, too abrupt for snow to rest upon; and beyond these, tower the white summits of the stupendous Himalaya.

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

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

In other places, where the mountains are more barren, the arable lands seem like oases in the midst of a desert. One spot of this kind should not be forgotten; that is, the village of Khab, which in a tract of more than usual sterility bursts suddenly upon the view, and the effect is heightened by its being concealed by a small ridge until you come within 200 yards of it, when the traveller is amazed at finding himself transported, as it were by magic, from horrid desolation into shady groves of apricots, and beauteous vine-yards watered by copious hills.

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

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

#### **Hungrung :—**

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

loftiest. The other face is precipitous for 2,000 or 3,000 feet, and sometimes almost overhangs the stream; farther up there is a good deal of reddish clay, whence to the summit is of easy access; this range is from 20,000 to 21,000 feet, and strange to say, in October it was devoid of snow.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Buspa :—**

This is the most romantic of the Himalayan valleys, and it is difficult to imagine a more

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

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

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

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

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

The people have a vague tradition that this valley was once a sheet of water and from the breadth, flatness of surface and quantity of soil,

it has the appearance of it, from the lower part of the course of the river is very narrow and abrupt and the Buspa seems to have cut a passage through the mountains, which on each side are similar in every respect and the strata have the same inclination.

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

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

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

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

#### **Teedoong :—**

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

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

### **Darboong :—**

This valley runs N.W. and S.E., and is only inhabited for eight miles, the upper part is uniformly craggy on both sides. The Darboong river has its source amongst the vast fields of snow near the M-a-nerung Pass, and it rapidly swells in its descent to Ropal there is little wood thus far, the trees being stunted pines and birches, which last here attain the immense elevation of 14,000 feet. The rocks are almost all blue and marbled limestone, and quartz, and contain a good deal of copper ore. Some of the mines were formerly productive, but they have lately been abandoned, from there being no body here that understands the business.

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

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

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

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

The small lateral valleys are numerous, and it is in them one finds the greatest variety of beautiful scenery. The prospects are not so grand as in the deeper glens, but they are much more diversified, and there is not such a degree of sameness for so great a space. On one side are

shady copses and deep forests of over-greens, overtopped by bare crags ending in snowy summits, and now and then you meet with a mural precipice of several hundred feet, over which a cataract discharges its spangled stream.

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

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

### **Bridges :—**

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

The different sorts are :

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

2. The Jhoola, or rope bridge, consists of five or six cables, formed of a sort of grass named Moonja. These are placed close together, and above is half a hollow piece of fir tree, secured by pegs driven through below; from this hangs a loop of three or four ropes, which serves as a seat for passengers, and also as a receptacle for baggage. This block is pulled across by two pieces of twine, and the conveyance is pretty safe, but greatly alarming to a person unused to it, as the stream rushes with frightful rapidity beneath. The longest bridge of this kind I crossed was under Rampoor, where the river is 211 feet broad. At Wangtoo it is only ninety-two feet, but the velocity of the current is so great, that two of my servants, who once crossed it, were so afraid that they would not venture again, and preferred swimming over; one of them reached the opposite bank with difficulty, being completely exhausted, and the other was drowned.

3. Suzum, of which there is a bad one below Numgea, is formed of twigs very indifferently twisted; there are five or six cables for the feet to rest upon, and side ropes about four feet above the others, to hold by, connected with the lower



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

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

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

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

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

It would not require much money to build more durable bridges over the lesser torrents; some expense which nobody likes to defray,

would be incurred at first in constructing buttresses, but this would be the principal charge, since, the finest timbers are found at most places.

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

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

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

Single people cross the Jhoola at Wangtoo by means of a forked stick which is made to traverse the cables; a slack rope is tied to the ends of the forks, forming a double that supports the persons' back, which is bound round with a blanket, and he warps himself over with his hands and feet. This plan cannot be adopted by people with baggage, in which account a temporary bridge is made, in one of the most dangerous parts that can be imagined; it is formed of spars laid down one stone to another, at a place where there are several immense rocks in the bed of the river. These are so smooth, from being under water for some months, that almost every year two or three people slip off them and are carried down the stream, and never more heard of. There was a good wooden bridge here, but it was destroyed on the Goorkha invasion.

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

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

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

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

#### Roads :—

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

The roads in general consist of narrow foot-paths, skirting precipices, with often here and there rocks, that would seem to come down

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

The most difficult part I saw, was where ropes were used to raise and lower the baggage, and this did not arise from the path having given way: now and when flights of stones steps occur, notched trees and spars from rock to rock, rude scaffolding along the perpendicular face of a mountain, formed of horizontal stakes driven into the crevices, with boards

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\*Mr. Fraser notices a descent of three miles at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. People who have not instruments to determine vertical angles are very much deceived, and any one may convince himself of this, by estimating the sun's altitude and then observing it. An angle of 60° appears to be 70° or 80° and I have seen as ascent near Mulown, which was reckoned 70°, but on placing the theodolite, it turned out to be scarcely 30°. The greatest angle of the gunroad, either a Jytuk or Mulown, is not above 37°, but most of the officers in camp estimated it between 60° and 70°. The steepest slope of a road that I ever saw, was 42° and it was next to impracticable; and I should think 45° could neither be ascended nor descended without steps; for 30° even is difficult, and a snow bed of this inclination cannot be ascended unless the snow be furrowed or sink a few inches. Three miles at an angle of 45° give 11,000 feet perpendicular, which is incredible, and could not have been descended by Mr. Fraser near, Bahilee, had he even gone to the bed of the Sutluj, which is there 3,000 feet. Besides, I know the place mentioned by him is travelled, both up and down, in our day, and I cannot conceive a person ascending 11,000 feet at an angle of 45° at once; 6,000 feet, at an inclination of 20° is fatiguing, and it is what every body will not accomplish.

The most that my brother James and I ascended in one day, was about 7,000 feet; 8,000 might be performed with difficulty but certainly not at angle of 45° so I think that Mr. Fraser's descent was not above 6,000 feet, if so much. That the slope of the hill was 45° might be the case, but that cannot be what Mr. Fraser means, as it could give no idea of the angle, for I have ascended a mountain at an elevation of 55° but the road took so many turns that the inclination was reduced to 25° or 30°, and a slope of 45° might be made so gradual by zigzags, that the angle of the path would not be more than 15°.

above, and the outer ends resting one trees or slanting posts, projecting from clefts of the rock below. The most extraordinary one of this kind ever saw, was in the valley of the Teedoong. It is called, Rapeea, and the scaffolding continued for 150 feet. It was constructed like the other, with this difference, that six posts were driven horizontally into the cracks of the rocks, and secured by a great many wedges; there was no support on the outer side, and the river, which undermined it, rushed with incredible fury and a clamorous uproar beneath: the shaking of the scaffolding, together with the stupefying noise of the torrent, combined to give the traveller an uncertain idea of his safety.

#### Agriculture :—

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

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

The limit of culture of the South-western face of the Himalaya is scarcely 10,000 feet, and it is somewhat odd that both it and vegetation get higher as you advance into the interior of this extraordinary country; on the North-eastern slope of the outer snowy range, to the westward of long. 78°, the highest cultivation is 10,500; in the valley of the Buspa, it is

11,400; and in Hungrung, the extreme elevation of grain is 13,000 feet, which I believe is the highest spot where it ripens in this quarter. The fields I saw at 13,600 feet were very poor, and the people said they would never be properly ripe, although in Chinese Tartary grain comes to maturity in the vicinity of Koongloong, which must be almost 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and within the circle of congelation.

The other grains are bathoo (*Amaranthus Anardhana*), Cheena (*Panicum miliaceum*), Koda (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).

There is a little rice at one village only\*.

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

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

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

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

The variety of situation makes a much greater difference in accelerating or retarding the crops, than the elevation. There is a remarkable instance of this, in comparing Numgea, Shipke, and Nako together; the first place is only 9,300 feet above the sea, but it is environed by such lofty mountains that on the longest day there is scarcely nine hours of sunshine. In the beginning of August the crops there are perfectly green, whilst those at Shipke, 1,400 feet higher, were all yellow, and some of the grains even cut. Near Nako, where the culture extends at least to 12,700 feet, the crops on

\*The greatest height at which rice that requires water has been observed, is 6,000 feet. There are other kinds, which are not watered, that grow at 8,000 and 9,000 feet; but what is produced in Kashmir which forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants, requires the fields to be laid under water, as in Bengal; whence we may infer the extreme altitude of that far-famed valley to be 6,000 feet. This height also accords with declivity of the Jhelum, which may be taken at forty feet per mile, since the country through which flows, as far as my enquiries extends, is said to be similar to the lower course of the Sutlej, the fall of which is forty feet. If the plains of the Punjab be reckoned 1,300 feet above the sea, which is probably not far from the truth the fall of the Jhelum, at forty feet per mile, will give about 5,900 feet for the elevation of the capital of Kashmir.

the very same day had begun, to turn, and were in a far greater degree of forwardness than those at Numgea. The grain is generally trodden out by bullocks or yaks, in large circular enclosures paved with slates, the walls are one-and-a-half or two feet high, and in the centre is post to which the cattle are tied in a line forming a radius, and made to revolve; they are muzzled, and I have seen twenty or thirty employed at once.

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

#### Employment :—

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

They lead a pleasant life. In November many of them come to Rampoor with wool, and a few go to the plains to purchase merchandize for the markets of Garoo and Leh, and they likewise visit the fair at Hurdwar. Most of them go to Leh or Garoo in the summer months, in which countries they travel much at their ease, compared to what they do in Koonawur; none of them carry loads, for the roads are so good that all their merchandise goes upon horses, mules, asses, yaks, goats and sheep; many ride upon horseback, and often run races on the way; others amuse themselves with the gun,

and kill deer and hares, which they eat, and the skins of the former furnish them with leather for their shoes. The people who stay at home, look after their vine-yards and attend to their flocks, which for four or five months are sent to pasturage high up on the mountains. The shephards are relieved regularly, and during their absence they live in small houses, named Dogree or Shurnung, where they employ themselves in making butter. The situations of many of these Degrees are uncommonly romantic, upon the sides of sunny banks, covered with carpets of the most fragrant flowers, or in sequestered dells, surrounded by huge mountains, towering to the skies; some presenting bare faces of granite, or craggy heights, threatening destruction to the peaceful flocks, whilst others are crowned with perpetual snow; the contrast of these with the dark forests of oak, covered with mosses and lichens streaming in the wind, interspersed with the light green foliage of the pine, and topped with yellow-coloured belts of birch and rhododendron in full bloom, form the grandest scenery imaginable. In summer the climate of these delightful spots is charming, and it is here that the raspberry, black current and strawberry are found in the highest perfection, upon the verdant banks of the limpid streams, that descend from melted snow. In the cold season, the people occupy their time in weaving blankets, caps and shoes, which are their only manufactures. They early begin to collect their winter stock of fuel and food for their cattle, last consists chiefly of the leaves of trees, and they pile it on the tops of their houses.

#### Amusement :—

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

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

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

#### Religion :—

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

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

#### Revenue :—

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

The whole revenue of Koonawur is about 15,000 rupees, exclusive of sheep, goats, apricots, raisin, blankets, oil, and butter, the amount of which cannot be ascertained. The people are probably lightly taxed, because this is the only part of the country on which the Busehur Government can place any dependence. Most of the other districts, which were formerly ruled by petty chiefs, of whom there are many descendants still alive, would revolt upon the first favourable opportunity; and it was in Koonawur that the Rajah and Ranees found refuge and were supported, during the time the Goorkhalees possessed the other parts of Busehur. The hardy Koonawurees were almost the only soldiers; and by destroying the bridges, and throwing other obstacles in the way of the Goorkha army, they succeeded in giving them so much trouble, that the commander judged it prudent to conclude a treaty with them, in which they promised that no

Goorkha would be allowed to enter Koonawur, on condition of their giving Rs. 7,500 annually, which sum was always punctually paid. The Koonawurees often pointed out with exultation the spot where they defeated Umur Singh's advanced guard, which was one of the reasons that induced the commandant to make peace with them.

#### Villages, Houses, etc. :—

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

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

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

#### Temples :—

The temples of the Deotas (Deities) are magnificent and adorned with a profusion of costly ornaments. There are two or three in almost every village, and sundry miraculous feats are ascribed to the gods to whom they are dedicated, scarcely one of who must have the credit of having removed a vast rock or mountain, for the purpose of rendering the roads passable, or of some other like achievement. Each god has generally three district houses; one for himself, another for his furniture (these

two are built of stone, and slated), and the third, which is constructed of wood, is small, well raised, open all round, and supported by posts; in this the god is placed on grand festivals.

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

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

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

#### Languages :—

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

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

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

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

3rd : The dialect used in Lohrung and Karum, in which the infinitives of verbs end in ma and na.

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

5th : The Bhoteea, or Tartar, which will afterwards be noticed.

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

KOTGARH,

28th June, 1822.

A. GERARD

