

प्रेषक

तहसीलदार भून्तर  
तहसील भून्तर, जिला कुल्लू।

प्रेषित

आशापुरी हाईड्रो प्रोजेक्ट  
कुल्लू, जिला कुल्लू।

क्रमांक-959/का0का0-----

दिनांक-24-03-2021

विषय:-

Diversion of 4.016 ha. Of forest land in Favour of M/S Ashapuri Hydro Powers Private Limited for the construction of 3.50 MW Hurla Top Small Hydro Power Project Project within the jurisdiction of Parvati Forest division, Shamshi, Distt, Kullu H.P. (online no-FP/HP/HYD/39428/2019)


जापन,

उपरोक्त विषय के सन्दर्भ में हिमाचल प्रदेश भू-अभिलेख नियामावली के पैरा नम्बर 6.41 के तहत राजस्व कार्य में प्रयोग किये जाने वाली स्थानीय माप ईकाई करम है। पैरा नम्बर 6.45 के अन्तर्गत कुल्लू में एक करम = 1.42 मीटर है।

अतः रिपोर्ट आगामी उचित कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

संलग्न : उपरोक्त

भवदीय

  
तहसीलदार भून्तर  
तहसील भून्तर, जिला कुल्लू।



Cantonment  
boundaries.

**6.35** Under instructions from the Government of India it is necessary that in any survey which may in future be made by the Revenue Establishment so as to include any portion of the boundary of a cantonment that boundary should invariably be defined by a series of straight lines drawn from each of the cantonment boundary pillars to the next, except where it is distinctly stated to the contrary in the description of the boundary published by notification in the local gazette. Before any such survey is finally accepted it should be communicated to the military authorities for information and scrutiny. The attention of Settlement Officer is particularly directed to these instructions.

## Part E—Tehsil and District Maps Based on Patwari's Surveys.

Preparation of  
the grouped  
(Mujmili) map.

**6.36** Where fairly recent survey or other maps on a sufficiently large scale showing village boundaries do not exist, the Settlement Officer should prepare for each Tehsil grouped (Mujmili) map on the scale of two centimetres to a Kilometre. The grouped map is made on tracing cloth and is an exact re-production of the index maps, prescribed in paragraph 19 of Appendix VII of the Settlement Manual. In the case of large Tehsils with big estates and much waste, it may be convenient to reduce the index maps to the scale of one centimetre to a kilometre. It should for two reasons be started as soon as the index maps, are available, and should not be deferred to the very end of the settlement, for (i) in piecing together the index maps errors in the boundaries are often brought to light, which are real errors of measurements which require to be rectified by a further inspection of the ground, and, (ii) there are differences in practice as regards the showing of roads, canal cuts etc., in different Patwari's or Kanungo's circles, and, uniformity can only be secured by consulting the men who have actually made or supervised the measurement and who know the country intimately.

Size

**6.37** The map can most conveniently be prepared in separate sheets, each of the size of an ordinary village mapping sheets, but Settlement Officers can consult their own convenience in this respect.

Copy to be sent  
to Survey Office.

**6.38** A copy of the Mujmili map, when ready, should be sent to the Director, Northern Circle, Survey of India, Chandigarh, From this the Survey of India will obtain materials for showing new roads, canals, Dak Bungalows, etc., in revised editions of their maps. The number of the standard sheet, in which the village will be found should be clearly marked on each map sent to the Director.

Reduced  
grouped maps.

**6.39** If no convenient survey map of the district exists the Settlement Officer should reduce the grouped Tehsil map by pentagraph to a smaller scale e.g., centimetre to 2.5 kilometres and prepare a district map.

Preparation of  
maps.

**6.40** Such copies of these maps as are required should be prepared in the Office of the Director, Map Publication, Survey of India, Hathi Barkala, Dehradun, if the office is in a position to meet the requirements of the Settlement Officer. Three copies of each such map should be forwarded to the Financial Commissioner's office for record.

## Part F—Land Measures

Instructions for  
converting local  
measures into  
hectares.

**6.41** Prior to the coming into force of the standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, the land measures used in all revenue work varied in different parts of the State. After coming into force of the Act the metric system in land records was introduced w.e.f. 1.10.1962 in the Pradesh. The metric system shall be used during settlement in all revenue records. Where settlement has not been completed, the metric system shall be used gradually in a single rotation of 5 years and all records shall simultaneously indicate the metric measure in red ink in addition to the local measure.

The land measures used in all revenue work are local measure and the metric measure. These local measures are of two kinds, the Bigha measures and the Kanal or Ghumao measure. Both the Bigha and the



Ghumao vary in size in different districts.

**Units of Length.** 6.42 The units of length is the 'Karam' or 'Gatha' which varies in length in different districts. The units at present adopted for revenue work in Bigha Measure are as follows:-

Districts	Length of Karam	Remarks
1.	2.	3.
	Inches	
1. Kinnaur	54	1. In districts Chamba, Kangra, Una and Kinnaur and in some parts of districts Mandi and Shimla and in Sub-Division Spiti of District Lahaul & Spiti, where the settlement operations have been carried out, the unit of length is meter after settlement.
2. Bilaspur	54	
3. Shimla	54 and 57.157	
4. Solan	54 and 57.157 and 66	
5. Mandi	56	
6. Kullu	56	2. The Ghumao in this instance is equal to the English acre, and twelve Karams are equal to a Gunter's chain.
7. Chamba	56	
8. L/Spiti	56	
9. Una	66 and 57.5	
10. Kangra	66 and 57.5	
11. Hamirpur	66 and 57.5	
12. Sirmaur	57.157	

**Units of Area.** 6.43 The unit of area is a square Karam or Gatha. In the case of the local Bigha measure the unit is called a Biswansi, and in the case of the Ghumao measure as Sarsahi.

(a) The following is the table of area measure:-

	Bigha Measure	
20 Biswansis	...	1 Biswa
20 Biswas	...	1 Bigha
	Ghumao Measure	
9 Sarsahis	...	1 Marla
20 Marlas	...	1 Kanal
8 Kanals	...	1 Ghumao

(b) The bighas and ghumaos used in the revenue records represent the areas of the English measure as shown in the following table:-



Unit of Length	English equivalent of local measure expressed in	
	Square Yards.	Decimals of an acre (4,840 square yards)
<b>BIGHA MEASURE</b>		
1. 99 inch gatha	3,025	0.625
2. 57 inch gatha or Karam	1,008.33	0.208
3. 66 inch Karam		
4. 54 inch Karam	900	0.186
5. 56 inch Karam	968	0.2

Thus the area of a square of 3 karams each way will be one marla. As 3 karams are called a kan so a square kan is a marla. In some districts 2 kanals and in other 4 kanals are called a bigha.

Unit of Length	English equivalent of local measure expressed in	
	Square Yards.	Decimals of an acre (4,840 square yards)
<b>GHUMAO MEASURE</b>		
6. 57.5 inch Karam	3,674	0.759
7. 60 inch Karam or gatha	4,000	0.826
8. 66 inch Karam	4,840	One acre

**Further variations.**

**6.44** The bigha derived from the 99 inch gatha is known as the pakka (or shahjahani) bigha. It is exactly three times the size of the zamindar's or kacha bigha, for which the linear unit of 57.125 inch karam was devised. The pakka bigha is  $\frac{5}{8}$ th and the ordinary kacha bigha  $\frac{5}{24}$ ths of an acre. In the districts in which the Ghumao measure is used, a bigha often means half a Ghumao.

**Local measures to be used in village records.**

**6.45** In all village records, whether prepared by the land revenue agency; or by any other Departments, areas are to be stated in the local measure; and metric measure and all rates are to be expressed in village records with reference to that measure, and not with reference to the English acre. If rates have been sanctioned in the terms of the English measure they should always be converted into terms of the local measure and metric measure before being carried into village records of other vernacular proceedings. The area in village-note-books however will be entered in hectares by the Patwari.

N.B.:— In dealing with the Bigha measure it is usual to neglect anything smaller than the Biswa, thus 5 Bighas 13 Biswas can conveniently be written  $5\frac{13}{20}$  Bighas. Similarly dealing with Ghumao measure, it is often convenient to express areas not in Ghumaos but in Kanals thus, instead of writing 3 Ghumaos, 6 Kanals, 17 Marlas it is usual to write  $30\frac{17}{20}$  Kanals, or, where land is of little value, the Marlas may be neglected and reckoning to the nearest Kanal the example above given be stated as  $3\frac{7}{8}$  Ghumaos.



In revenue suits and proceedings it is necessary to convert the local measure into English measure. Areas should be stated in the local measure used in the village records.

**Comparison of measures.**

**6.46** Tables, showing the equivalents of local measures in English measure with rules for converting either measure to the other, are appended:-

(a) A Gunter's chain is equivalent to the following Gatha or Karams:-

Length of Gatha or Karam	Equivalent of chain
99 inch Gatha	8 Gathas
57 inch Gatha or Karam	13.8 Gathas or Karams
66 inch Karam	12 Karams
54 inch Karam	14.3 Karams
56 inch Karam	14.14 Karams
57.5 inch Karam	13.95 Karams
60 inch Karam	13.2 Gathas or Karams

(b) Equivalent of square measures—

(i) Pakka Bigha i.e.  $\frac{5}{8}$ th of an acre.

1 Bigha = 3,024.9 square yards or 0.624 acre

1 Biswa = 151.2 square yards or 0.30 acre

1.6 Bighas = 1 acre

1,024 Bighas = 640 acres.

To convert Bighas into acre – A Bigha =  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an acre. Therefore, multiply by 5 and divide by 8 or add a zero and divide by 16.

To convert acres into Bighas – Multiply by 8 and divide the products by 5

(ii) Kacha Bigha i.e.  $\frac{5}{24}$ th of an acre.

District Sirmour, part of Shimla and Solan District.

1 Bigha = 1,008.3 square yards or 0.208 acre.

1 Biswa = 50.4 square yards or 0.10 acre.

4.8 Bighas = 1 acre

3,072 Bighas = 640 acres.

To convert Bighas into acres – A Bigha =  $\frac{5}{24}$ th of an acre. Therefore multiply by 5 and divide by 24 or add a zero and divide by 48.