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**The Administrative Policies of James Abbott in Abbottabad during British Rule  
(1849-1853)**

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**Abstract**

The second half of nineteenth century experienced an abrupt change of administration in British India when reforms were carried out in most parts of the Empire. The same change can be observed in policies reflecting the British administration. In this context, British administration in Hazara under the administrative skills of James Abbott is of prior consideration. Different empires ruled over Hazara in different times ranging from the early expeditions of Alexander the great to British advent of India and bringing the region of Hazara under their dominion. But, those empires had poor administration regarding the region and there were no developmental measures in Hazara. They only conquered for their interest. The British period had started a new chapter in the history of Hazara as it was quite different in its policy making and interest level. British Claimed that they were the guardian of a system of connected markets, maintained by its means of military power, business and legislation. Especially the period of James Abbott brought remarkable changes in Hazara. A member of a family of four brothers, all of whom had great innovative services to British Empire at different periods. James Abbot proved his skills and creativity by heeding a number of reforms in a region while working as the first deputy commissioner. James Abbott played an important role in development of district Abbottabad. The fact that Abbott was among few colonial officers who earned the reverence of local people which distinguished him from the rest of his ranks and file. His role was extraordinary for the Muslim tribes by assisted them in getting arm. The administration of James Abbott had positive impact on natives. He bring reforms in education, judicial system, revenue collection, property rights and included various administrative reforms that lasted for so long.

**Keywords:** Hazara, James Abbot, Administrative policies, Education, Religion.

**1. Introduction:**

There is a wide range of researches focusing on British imperialism that remained for more than a century in the Indian subcontinent. Among these, some of the scholars emphasize on the various forms of colonialism that were continuously changing with time and the impacts it had laid over the territories of India. Besides, it aims at looking the patterns and functions of imperial policies and the changes it had brought to indigenous cultures and the societies. However, there are other scholars that aims at the developmental structure of imperialism where various reforms introduced and administrative steps taken by imperial authorities during their direct rule. Throughout Colonial rule and after the colonial rule, these administrative works have left its lasting influence over these areas where they have unchanged towards a more developed structure with the course of time.

This research work is about district Abbottabad under British rule and the role of Sir James Abbott (1849-1853) in context of his administrative reforms that he laid during the second half of nineteenth century. He was one of leading figure during British rule from 1858 to 1947 over the Indian subcontinent. This rule is also known as ‘crown rule in India’ and collectively called ‘British India’. It was in 1876 when Queen Victoria was proclaimed as an empress of India. As a state the British Empire in India functioned as it saw itself as the guardian of a system of connected markets maintained by the means of military power, business, legislation and military. British declared Hazara as a district and further divided it into three tehsils i.e. Mansehra, Haripur and Abbottabad and these division were annexed and merged with Punjab. In 1901 NWFP province was formed as administrative province of the empire. Thus Hazara was separated from Punjab and become a part of the newly formed administrative unit NWFP.

The pre-colonial history of Hazara is unexplored, modified and doesn't present the historical linkage of the various empires. Earlier, Hazara has remained prominent because of its unique geography that caught the eyes of various empires. From the ancient rulers of Hazara to the Mughal time period, it was presented a huge place in the texts of rulers and various armies throughout the course of history. However, Sikh tyrannical rule over the Hazara is quite different experience compare to earlier experiences of the people. When the Hazara region was annexed by the British, the territory was suffer through two Anglo-Sikh wars. Following the overthrow of the territory, Sir James Abbott laid a new period of developments and reforms in the region which totally changed the structure of the region and of the lives of the natives of Hazara.

The fact that Abbott was among few colonial officers who earned the confidence of the local people, distinguished him from the other officers of his class worked on Indian territories. A detailed study of the era under consideration reveals that the struggle of Muslims tribesmen of Hazara to get rid of the Sikh tyranny was rare to happen without the active support of James Abbott. Although he was the employee of East India Company's army, yet his role was extraordinary in supporting the Muslim tribes and to assist them. After the annexation of Hazara in 1849, Abbott played a different role as administrator as he became the first deputy commissioner of Hazara (1849-1853).

James Abbott proved himself as a wise administrator and won the public support by introducing a development policies and various reforms in the social structure of the society. Abbott's policies toward the residents of Hazara attracted them to join the government columns both in civil and military establishment. This trend paved the way for education in this region and Abbottabad transformed into the home of educational institution. Abbottabad is known due to various reasons but the man who laid the base of Abbottabad is hardly remembered and

explored. Very little attention has been paid to his services of James Abbot and have not been remembered.

This research work will examine the role of James Abbott as an Adventurer, soldier, writer, poet, town builder. Besides, it examines the history of British rule over subcontinent specifically Hazara district during its direct rule in the second half of the nineteenth century. In this topic, his administrative policies would be analyzed against the well-settled principles of public administration and tools of governance. This article will explore the ways of an administration used by him to win the hearts and minds of local population to extent that even after the passage of over 160 years, respect is still attached to his name.

### **1.2. Literature Review:**

This research contains the use of both primary and secondary sources that are available and that have little been explored. We have found different ideologies of scholars about the reforms and administration introduced by the British. One group is not in the favour of these reforms and the other group considered these reforms beneficial for the Indians. But our main focus in this article is to highlight the administrative policies of James Abbot. In this regard, we also discuss the negative ideology of these reforms and administrative policies.

Dr Mune gowda.M in his article *Administrative reforms during British India* has discussed about the administrative reforms in India after the war of Independence 1857. He highlighted the reforms in Provincial administration, Army, Public services. His main focus in the article is to explain the policy of Divide and Rule which effected the education, Finance and Social structure of the Indians. He tried to expose the hostility of British againsts the native people of India. His work sheds light upon the so called reforms introduced by the British which somehow effected the social and economical structure of the Indians badly. But in this article we will specifically focused upon the administrative policies of James Abbot, the output of his policies and the reaction of the native people of Hazara towards these policies. (gowda.M, 2015)

Zafar Mohyuddin in the article *The Development of Indian Civil Service in British India: An Analysis* focuses upon the role of civil services of India who helped the British to impose their administrative policies in India successfully. He considered Indian Civil Services as the backbone for the implementation of British Administrative policies. In this research work we will also analysed the civil administrative policies of James Abbott and what were the impact of these policies found in Hazara? (Zafar Mohyuddin & Muhammad Yasir Ali, 2021)

One of the most pioneer works laid by Sher Bahadur Puni, entitled '*Treekh-e-hazara*', in which the writer narrate the British arrival under Sir James Abbott in the region, however, it ignored focusing the developmental projects of Sir James Abbott and his military expeditions in khiva that helped in ending up tyrannical rule of Sikh empire in Hazara. (Puni, 1969)

On the otherhand scholar Nicholas Storey wrote book *Great British Adventurers*. The author illustrates the biographies and work of great adventurers of Britain. These all were heroic adventurers and warriors of East India Company. This book provides the biographical information about James Abbott. In chapter 6th of this book, the writer tells about the journey of James Abbott that how he was recruited in British army. The writer also describes that James Abbott was a first deputy commissioner of Hazara but writer didn't illustrate his administrative measures and policies in Hazara. There is no information of developmental work of James Abbott in Hazara. (Storey, Great British Adventurer, 20 Sept. 2012)

Charles Allen in his book "*The man who made the North-West Frontier*" share some amazing stories of brotherhood of a Youngman (a group of east India company officers under the leadership of Henry Lawrence such as; James Abbott, Herbert Edward, John Coke, Fredrick

Mackeson and some others are called Henry Lawrence Youngman or paladins of the Punjab). Each had distinguished himself in the East India Company where in the 1840s before going on to make his name as a 'political' on the frontier. These are Herbert Edward, Harry Edward, Henry Lumsden, John Nicholson and James Abbott. In this book writer tells about the role of James Abbott in Hazara. In the book writer designates that Hazara was most settled because of Abbott. He describe James Abbott's daily activities but did not elaborate administrative strategies as a deputy commissioner of Hazara. (Allen, 2012)

In the book *Annexation of the Punjab* and Maharajah Duleep Singh by Major Evans Bell, writer describe the period of annexation in Punjab. After annexation Hazara remain the part of Punjab and Chatter Singh was the prominent figure in Hazara at that time. Sardar Chatter Singh was the nazim, or governor, of the Hazara province, inhibited by an armed Muslim population. James Abbott one of the resident's assistants and was appointed to help the Sikh governor in the execution of his duties. In this book, writer describes relationship between Chatter Singh and James Abbott. Both were dominated in Hazara. But his works and policies were not highlighted which Sikh and British implemented in Hazara. There is no comparison of policies between colonial and pre-colonial rule. (Evens, 1882)

### **1.3. Gap of study:**

This research mainly focuses on the British administration broadly and administrative policies of James abbot in Hazara. Besides it also shed light the impacts of these policies over the natives that transformed the developmental structure of Hazara.

### **1.4. Research questions:**

- 1) What were the administrative policies of James Abbott towards Abbottabad and what was the impact of Abbott's policies on native people of Abbottabad?

### **1.5. Objective of study:**

The main objectives of studies are as fellow:

- a) It will investigate the arrival of James Abbott and his administrative policies and evaluate the developments in Abbottabad during the British rule.
- b) Fill up the unexplored aspect of his contribution in administrative policies and wise strategies towards Abbottabad.

### **1.6. Material and methods:**

#### **i) Research methodology:**

This article is qualitative research. Primary and secondary data will be used.

#### **ii) Data Collection:**

The research largely based on reviewing the already existing reports, observations, individual interviews. The personal diaries of James Abbott, his writings and books of other authors related to the topic. Research also based on books of different authors written on British rule over sub-continent. Articles of the foreign authors are also reviewed. The researcher has visited Lahore secretariat, Punjab public library, Peshawar University, Taxila museum and archive, Municipal library Rawalpindi, Hazara University Mansehra, Jalal baba library Abbottabad, Abbottabad museum and university and find some books, on this topic were consulted. This thesis will bring James Abbott in the lime light of 21<sup>st</sup> century and will explore the contributions of Abbott as an administrator of Hazara region.

**2. Findings and discussion:****2.1 Pre-colonial rule in Hazara:**

Hazara was ruled by different Empires i.e., Alexander (268-233 BC), Asoka (326-323 BC), Turk Empire (1399-1472), Mughal Empire (1472-1590), Durani Empire (1748-1818), Sikh empire (1818-1846) and British Empire (1846-1947). The names of 'Hazara' had been transformed in different periods. The ancient name of Hazara was "Abi Sares" and "Orasha". Abi Sares, was the raja of poonch state (Kashmir) and this territory was given to him by alexander the great (ruler of Hazara from 268 to 233 BC). (Latif, 1891) Thus this area was famous as Abi sares by the name of its ruler. Later on this area was called as Orasha, a name which still exist in the Orash or rash plain, a large portion is included now in Abbottabad district. Many historians are of the opinion that Hazara had named 'karlagh Hazara' after arrival of Turkish tribes who came to Hazara in 1399 with Ameer Taimur. During Mughal rule, Emperor Jahangir wrote the name of Hazara as a "Pakhli Sarkar" in his *Tuzk e Jahangiri*. (Puni, 1969)

**2.2. ABBOTT'S ABBOTTABAD:**

Unlike many other cities in Pakistan whose old names had been changed such as Montgomery and Lyallpur. Abbottabad had been known on the name of Abbott since 1853. And is known all over the world as the most beautiful and vibrant place of Pakistan. Many educational and business centres in Abbottabad were named on the name of Abbott, Such as Abbott Law College, Abbott museum, Abbott motors, Abbott tourism club, Abbott flowers, Abbott Hutt, Abbott cafe and Abbott garden etc. Being a tourist friendly area, thousands of tourists come to Abbottabad every year. (Ayesha Shujahi & Anwar Hussain, 2016). Pakistan's only Military Academy Kakul is also adorned in Abbottabad. Abbott's poem is installed in Lady Garden Park in both Urdu and English. Abbott's poem has been organized at various places in the city. Outside the Piffer mosque, Abbott's poem is decorated on a wall. Visitors to the golf club Abbottabad can also enjoy Abbott's poem. Abbottabad is the gateway route to the Northern Territories of Pakistan.

**2.3. JAMES ABBOTT AS AN ASSISTANT RESIDENT**

After the deployment, Abbott first made a detailed visit to all Hazara and did the mapping. It was with this visit that Abbott received the privilege of meeting the people and the various tribes. During this time, he thoroughly reviewed Hazara culture and politics. He spent most of his time solving the problems of the people and tribal chiefs in the area. In the first phase, Abbott urged everyone not to interfere with each other's affairs. And then, acting in a very happy manner, he even warned the people that their feud was the only and only defence of the entire province. In response, Hazara's people and tribal chiefs obeyed the orders of Abbott. Later on, Abbott visited various places in Haripur, Nada, Sherwan, Pakhali, and different areas of Hazara, and also provided proper tactics to protect the chiefs from external invaders. In addition, they dug new wells in Haripur and Mansehra to improve agriculture, and repaired old wells and made it possible for small farmers to get suitable land and facilities. Old canals that had dried up. Along with their settlement, new canals were excavated. Not only restored old roads but also new roads for commercial purposes. It is noteworthy that Abbott took many steps despite the subordination of the Sikh Governor. For example, Abbott was also responsible for the army's movements, their salary and revenues of Hazara. At the time of prayer, Sikhs and Hindus were banished from the ring and after regular consultation with Resident Henry Lawrence, Azan was introduced to Hazara throughout the day. Thus, the Azan began to rise above the mosques at certain times. Similarly, the cruel rituals of the Hindus, such as Satti, was declared an unlawful. The majority of the historians agree that Hazara's Muslims, who were still in the majority and

left behind in the cruel rule of the Sikhs, saw a protector in the form of Abbott who faithfully fulfilled all the hopes of the Muslims in the future. (Sadaf butt, 2018)

#### **2.4. ADMINISTRATIVE ROLE OF MAJOR JAMES ABBOTT**

English coming into the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent and their north-western development straight up to the hard and ungracious slopes on the Western Frontier of Pakistan is a story that would look extraordinary today if one somehow managed to envision the ferocity of the region. The most interesting part of the British guideline in the Indian Subcontinent is their managing the savage and warlike tribesmen of the northwest wilderness and holding their territory under their viable control till the end of their standard in India. The land where warriors like Changez Khan and Nadir Shah needed to battle and extraordinary lines like the Mughals faced troubles in keeping up their control was involved and regulated by the British without lifting a finger and effectiveness.

The town of Abbottabad, under the British Raj, was the home office of the Hazara District amid British principle of India. It was named after Major James Abbott who established the town and region in January 1853 after the annexation of Punjab. He remained the first Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara area from 1849 until April 1853. Major Abbott is famous for having composed a sonnet titled "Abbottabad", before he returned to Britain, in which he described of his emotions for the town and his pity at abandoning it. In the mid twentieth century, Abbottabad turned into a significant military cantonment and sanatorium, filling in as the central command of a detachment in the Second Division of the Northern Army Corps. The army comprised of four regiments of local infantry, of the Frontier Force (counting the fifth Gurkha Rifles) and two local mountain batteries.

#### **3. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF AND SUBDIVISION**

For administrative purposes the area was divided into three tehsils with the base camp in Mansehra, Abbottabad and Haripur individually. Each tehsil is for police purposes separated into thanas, with headquarter at the adjoining areas: in the Manshera tehsil, Mansehra, Balakot, shinkhari, Oghi, Abbottabad, Nara, Bakot and Lora. For the 914 town bequests there were 1642 town administrators (Miller, 1977), whose main business, there being so little wrongdoing, is to gather and pay in revenue.

The entire region is accountable in front of Deputy Commissioner, who used to live in Abbottabad. The staffs was there to help him at head quarter ordinarily comprises of an area judge, a treasury officer, and a revenue assistant commissioner, magistrates; at each tehsil there were tahsildar and naib tahsildar, with increasingly authoritative forces. A naib tahsildar was likewise deployed at Dunga Gali in the hot climate to see to the necessity of hill stations. The police was accountable in front of director of police, the administration woodland of appointed conservator of timberland, and the emergency clinics and therapeutic organization of common specialist. There was additionally commandant of Boarder Military police at Oghi. (rose, 1908)

#### **3.1. BUILDING ADMINISTRATIVE BASE**

To restore law and order in the region, James Abbott first action was to build strong administrative base for him and his co-rulers, Chattar Singh and Jindal Singh. (Abbott, C225) Abbott rebuilt four towers in each corner of the town which was destroyed during the uprising against the Sikhs. One of the towers was turned into a residence of co-office for himself to perform his duties. According to the words of James Abbott, the officers who visited his office were to sit on carpet just because there was only one chair at residence/office which was occupied by James Abbott. (Allen, 2012)

#### **4. CONTINUING BORDER POLICY**

English approach on the Northwest Frontier went through various stages. For over a fourth of a century, after the annexation of the Punjab, James Abbott pursued what came to be known as the "closed Border Policy." James Abbott defined the Hazara territory. The principle thought behind this approach was to monitor the outskirts (with the ancestral belt) intimately with the end goal of keeping innate assaults and subsequent responses by method for military campaigns to the base. For protective purposes, a military power known as the Punjab Frontier Force was raised under the incomparable control of the Government of the Punjab, which in 1886 was amalgamated in armed force. The existed fortresses were fixed and new ones were worked along the regulatory limit and were associated with one another by a military street. In the meantime, different precautionary measures were taken. Agreements were signed with the different tribes, obliging them to keep up peace and well-disposed relations with the British Indian Government as an end-result of appropriations and stipends. The tribesmen were permitted to go into the British domain and to exchange openly however British officers were told not to cross into the ancestral region. In any case, the tribesmen as often as possible damaged these understandings and the British needed to stop their remittances, and when all these demonstrated unavailing, they likewise needed to send endeavors into an ancestral area. Somewhere in the range of 1849 and 1899, the Punjab government attempted upwards of 62 minor and significant campaigns into the tribal territories. (Bruce, 1900)

#### **5. RELIGIOUS CO-EXISTENCE**

James Abbott allowed the call of Azan in Hazara throughout the day with the consent of Henry Lawrence. He removed the religious restriction for Muslim. Muslims freely performed their religious practices, festivals and rituals. Previously any Muslim asking to offer prayer openly was on the risk of being killed on the spot by any outfitted Sikh' the call to love and participation at the mosque were illegal, which the butcher of a bovine or of a bullock was rebuffed by death. Inside in days of Abbot's entry these practices started to be tested, probably at first and after that with developing certainty: 'one morning early I heard the "Bahng" or early call to supplication of Muslims, circumspectly and tentatively, close to my tent. Furthermore, as my essence kept any savagery to the sounder from the Sikh troops of my escort, it was rehashed and once more. Furthermore, progressively, the night and the midnight call succeeded; yet at the same time, just where my essence verified invulnerability. I at that point spoke to emphatically the hardship of the case; and Sir Henry Lawrence, who, most likely, had like portrayal from other area officers, meddled; and, not absent much influence, obtained the expulsion of the more hostile horrendous confinements.

Nothing could be progressively determined to upgrade Abbott's dishonor among a people whose commitment to their confidence is supreme than this lifting of the prohibition on open venerates. Despite the fact that Abbott himself points out that the Sikh had forced these bans as a blow for blow striking back for the monstrosities executed on the Sikhs by the Afghans in prior years. Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, had lectured general resistance, yet the Muslim abuse had changed over his innocuous adherents into a country of warriors loaded up with scorn of their oppressors. (Allen, 2012)

#### **6. VOLUNTARY COLLECTORS OF INTELLIGENCE**

Abbott, in Hazara, shared John Lawrence's belief that a prompt reaction was crucial if the Multan uprising was not to spread different areas of the Punjab. (George, 1874) In reality, the rebellions just affirmed what he had suspected; that a long – arranged Sikh intrigue was being put enthusiastically. He had at this point developed exceptionally compelling system of what he

named 'voluntary collectors of intelligence' among the inborn populace of his region; "My intimate relations with individuals of Hazara, who approached me at all hours, notwithstanding amid my dinners or when I rode out to inhale natural air. I managed bizarre chances of social event and gathering knowledge. Some month sooner one of these government operatives or source had brought him what he viewed as clear proof of Sikh connivance; an irate Sikh officer had been heard to flaunt that the British were to be expelled from the Punjab and NWFP toward the month's end." Be that as it may, the deliberate authorities of insight helped Abbot to make unequivocal activity at proper time. (Allen, 2012)

## **7. TREATMENT OF WARISAN AT THE SUMMERY SETTLEMENT**

Major Abbott, who, on the version of Hazara by the Maharajah of Kashmir to the Sikh Darbar in 1847 in return for another area, was deputed to make the principal outline settlement, was safeguarded by them as their deliverer. He was coordinated to diminish the standard of the state's interest to 33%, and he was permitted to go underneath the last mentioned if the conditions of the simplicity justified an increasingly indulgent evaluation. The real technique followed appears to have been to learn the entireties imposed by the Sikh Government in the first years, and, after investigation into the conditions of every town, to survey on the normal 15 percent, lower than the past installments. The outcome was that, restrictive of the stops above alluded to, which were canceled all together.

The leases of the first summery settlement were allowed for a time of three years, and toward the end of 1851, Hazara, alongside the remainder of the Punjab, having been attached by the British government in the meantime because of the second Sikh war, Major Abbott acquired the consent of the Board of organization to modify his evaluations. This course was rendered the more important by the incredible fall in the cost of grain which had occurred since 1847, rendering further decrease fitting in the plain tracks of lower Hazara; while, then again, an enormous increment in the development of pakhli and a portion of the slope tracks defended an upgrade of the income in those quarters. The net aftereffect of Major Abbott's procedure was to rise the income in 343 homes, to lessen it in 176, and to keep up it unaltered in 364, and the all-out appraisal was decreased from 2,35,933 rupees to 2,32,834 rupees, or by 1 percent. (Shah, 1999)

## **8. INDIVIDUALIZATION IN PROPERTY RIGHTS**

British encouraged individualization in property rights, which was a stamped move from the aggregate possession by town network and other complex type of property directly in land that existed at the time of the takeover by the British. In the remote, out of reach and fruitless zones, the innate structure was not changed, while in the effectively available prolific planes it before long experienced essential changes and a medieval society started to develop. Khan never again stayed ancestral boss however accepted the status of landlord. The compelling classes were conceded unique concessions. English organized an aberrant arrangement of organization in wilderness region. Countless landed first class was utilized in this new structure to verify political control and combination of colonialism in the locale. Administrations of the world class were uses by the pioneer government in the region legal and income organization, in military and in dynamic neutralize any political tumult. In lieu of their administrations to the raj, they were given honorific title, for example, Khan Bahadurs and Khan Sahibs and allowed them Jagirs, Inam and income reductions.

The colonialist respected these big Khans or the special landed nobility as the normal head of the individuals. They claimed huge parcels. At some point a great many sections of land of land were claimed by them, had enormous wealth, had extraordinary economic wellbeing, and



practiced incredible impact over the townspeople. Another gathering of landed tip top was the smaller Khans, through numerically solid, less supported by the administration. (Shah, 1999)

## **9. JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

Legal executive is the significant piece of any general public. In obsolete occasions of Mughals, Durani's standard, Qazi were selected for resolving the issue. Choices of significant issues were taken by the leaders of time. In that period, there was no written legal framework. Surely understood individual of the clan searched out all issues of his clan. Sikh principle was prominent for confusion. They never considered equity and arrangement of equity even People moves towards precipitous zone when they paid attention to the landing of Sikh pioneers. In 1849 when British involved the region, the time of harmony and flourishing began. English set up Institutions and legal framework. In 1848 when James Abbott came to Hazara, locals raised the voice for equity. Abbott wrote in his diary " I invested my energy in noting the utilization of people groups and comprehend the matter of locals" which was useful for the Britishers to reinforce their standard. Major Abbott remained ruler and first delegate chief from 1849 to 1853 of this region. He was illustrative of Administrative and legal framework. For this reason he stayed outdoors at better places. (Puni, 1969) Abbott said in his journal " my private connection with the general population of Hazara who approached me at painfully inconvenient times, notwithstanding amid my dinners or when I rode out to inhale the natural air... managed surprising chances of social affair and gathering knowledge." (government, 1883) Haripur was the Headquarter amid the Sikh principle and stayed up to 1853. Be that as it may, in 1853 military army of this area situated at Abbottabad and following couple of years common headquarter additionally settled in Abbottabad. Major Abbott essentially partitioned the locale into five Karadrships. In 1853 separated from this division region was isolated into two tehsils of which headquarter of one were fixed at Mansehra, and those of the other stayed at Haripur. Toward the start of 1874 government endorsed the formation of third tehsil in the focal point of the region with the home office at Abbottabad. (Puni, 1969)

## **10. EDUCATIONAL REFORMS**

There were religious institutions in Mughal period for instruction. Muslim religious scholars gave religious training to kids. In Mughal period, insight and instruction were on its pinnacle. However, British's obliterated this sort of training framework. They had requisite representatives for their modern framework. Before British guideline there were no schools in Hazara. There were just religious establishment in the time of Durani's Mughal's and Sikh which gave the religious training to children's. Some Maktabas gave scholastic training in Persian language. Persian language was the language of these three domains. Urdu language was not common. British built up new towns and government schools for essential training.

The base of English training in Hindustan radiate in 1860. English individuals distribute an article. In this article they said that "From this instruction we are preparing this sort of age will's identity Muslim and Hindu physically however their contemplations will like Europe. Their heart and brain were unique in relation to custom of their religion. The facts demonstrate that we were not ready to support individuals for Christianity but rather we never kept them all alone religion". This motivation behind British's Muslim researchers was natural. They were totally against of English training. James Abbott established the MAKTAB's in Hazara and appointed Molvi's who taught basic education to the people of Hazara. (Puni, 1969) Yet, British's build up English medium school in 1865 at Haripur and Urdu medium in 1880 at Baffa and kot Najibullah. There were fifteen government schools in that area. Hazara was politically and physically diverse to other districts, and esteem an unmistakable depiction. Yet, it may be

well to address the populace, items, business of the region between the Beas and Indus. Military and monetary were two classes of functionaries in entire state. In the area, there were no uncommon officers either for the arrangement of common equity or the usage of criminal law. Just in the city of Lahore there was an officer of equity styled Adalute. The cop was political and military officer as opposed to common. They just mastermind the hardware of troops and check aggravations. The area of Hazara is in north-western edge of Sind Sagar doab, between the Jhelum and Indus. There are a few valleys encompassed by slopes. There is additionally a valley of Pakhli, the littler of Kanpur and the tract between the Indus and heap of Gundgar. (India, 1858) In 1847 Hazara was settled like other district however Darbar had recently taken in it trade from Maharaja Gulab Singh.

### **11. REVENUE COLLECTION:**

Major Abbott who surrendered out the trade has evaluated that past to 1847, full 3, 85,577 rupees were every year claimed from the nation, in the state of land income alone, yet that of this entirety, close to Rs. 2, and 39,935 discovered its method for assets of the state. Major Abbott decreased the open income to 1, 87,879 equivalents to 22% however the whole help from the difference in framework approached 53%. The traditions, likewise which produced Rs. 25,000 were decreased to 33% that total in 1847 and the rest of abrogated after Annexation. There were 1,089 towns in Hazara of which 231 are seized in Jageer by its various boss who appreciates an income rupees 59,678 every year land likewise equivalent to Rs, 14,571 every year were free of tax collection by the heads of towns. (government, 1883)

There were staffs of 186 patwaris for the keeping up the land records. 1,642 headmen delegated more than 914 towns and they gather the income. The entire region was in the charge of a representative official, who dwells at Abbottabad. The obligation of a staff was to help him at base camp which was in Abbottabad. Staff comprises of locale judge, a treasury officer, and an income additional Assistant chief, all full fueled justices, at each tehsil there were a tahsildar and a Naib-tahsildar with increasingly constrained forces.

In the time of 1849 when Hazara went under the British guideline it incorporates the slope tracts in the east of Rawalpindi District including 270 towns. Following one year in 1850 these tracts were exchanged to Rawalpindi adjacent to with 28 towns on or close Harroh, south of Gandgar go. The town of kamilpur was exchanged from the Attock tehsil, Haripur and Mansehra in 1860, yet in same year the Abbottabad tehsil was made up out of the southern segment of Mansehra and eastern part of Haripur. Thoba (presently called the Barian slope cantonment) south of kharia Gali was exchanged to Rawalpindi region in 1893. After certain years in 1900 the whole Attock tehsil added to Hazara as a fourth tehsil, however in 1901, on the foundation of N.W.F.P it was restored to Rawalpindi and the Punjab, and the remainder of Hazara ended up one of the fifth locale of the new provinces.

The approaches of restrictive rights vary in three separate times: Durani rule 1747 to 1818 A.D, the Sikh guideline 1819 to 1849 A.D, and the British principle from 1849 to 1874. Dhunds, Karrals, Pathans, Tanolis and Swathis were all similarly assailants some of them like the Dhunds and karrals being associated with freeing themselves from the control of their precursor rulers, the rest assuming the job of aggressors and subjecting to themselves the flimsier families whom they found in the nation. "The correct therefore declared or gained by the solid over the feeble was prevalently named Wirsas or Wirasat – that is legacy and its owner was called Waris or beneficiary". Truth be told the waris was the last subjugator.

At the point when the Sikhs vanquished the Hazara they likewise selected the arrangement of waris, and reviled the old ones by a similar contention by which a nation before they had smashed other. The Sikh rulers guaranteed themselves as sole masters of the entire locale, and smashed the forces of past one. They execute their own laws and principle in everywhere throughout the area. They delegated their very own priests (rulers) in entire area.

In 1847, Major Abbott was deputed to Hazara he provided for the nation out of the blue to extraordinary advantage of a satisfactory figuring of the state's interest to the old waris classes. Major Abbott gave the incredible advantage landowners. These landowners (waris) had flown the nation or relinquished the supervision of their territories and their properties under the Sikh principle. Be that as it may, after the entry of Abbott they returned and requested their territories back. In 1847 and in 1852, when Major Abbott made his first outline of settlement separately, his time was restricted and the approaches his consideration were differing.

He gave over the town inhabitations in the hands of the old owners and kept separated the old Sikh ranchers beyond what many would consider possible. In any case, beside this there were numerous cases and grievances which were stayed unsure in the few classes, as in the Haripur plain, the Bagra and Khanpur tracts, and other a few towns somewhere else in which it was impractical to support that the leases had any antecedent title to the responsibility for land rented to them. (H.D.Watson, 1907)

The income arrangement of Hazara formally impels with the Sikh guideline in 1818. Prior to the Sikh, there were no sorted out and formalized arrangement of income accumulation, and just seems to have gathered what they could on their way through the locale to and from Kashmir and to have settled the main men in the all the more distant parts by enormous Jageer stipends. Durani's couldn't build up the efficient arrangement of income gathering. In any case, when in 1818 Sikh involved this locale they formulized the sorted out income framework and income history begins from the Sikh occupation. The strategy for appraisal is in this manner portrayed by Major Abbott: " The entire of Hazara (a couple of little taluqahs excepted) is surveyed in fixed lease which should be a large portion of the gross produce, yet changes in actuality in all respects extraordinarily in various taluqahs (for example as per their availability and measure of control practiced over them) not producing in some to in excess of a third far beyond this, under the rasum and Nazrana, around 15 percent was taken past to my coming; and the two laws, Musalmans and Sikhs, winning in the land, left and wide hole for exaction for the sake of fines, the administration meddling in all the residential worries of the subjects... The framework here has been to over survey the nation, and to pay off the Malik's into accommodation by insignificant stipends of furrows, plants, arable land and so on." (H.D.Watson, 1907)

## **12. IMPACTS OF JAMES ABBOT'S POLICIES ON NATIVES OF HAZARA:**

The first administrator of British in Hazara was James Abbott. He introduced splendid policies in Hazara Such as education, judicial management, administrative staff, border policy, religious co-existence, revenue system, warisan at the summery settlement etc. These above mentioned policies are Major policies of James Abbott as an administrator of Hazara. Previously there were no disciplined Administrative base in Hazara. For the administrative purpose James Abbot partitioned the area into three tehsils with the base camp in Mansehra Abbottabad and Haripur. Each tehsil were for police purposes separated into thanaz with head quarter at accompanying spots. For 914 towns bequests there are 1642 town headmen. Due to this Hazara region was well maintained and this helped the native for direct consultation with tehsil-dar and number-dar for the town and the area.

They could complained to solve their problems. Border limitation was the main problem for the people of Hazara there were no defined border marking of Hazara before James Abbot but after arrival of James Abbot his first step was to define border of Hazara due to this people of Hazara feel safe and knew about his territory. This policy was for the protective purposes of the people of Hazara and had great impact on native of Hazara. The impact of religious policy on the people of Hazara was very remarkable because in the Sikh period there were many difficulties about religion faced by Muslims. James Abbott allowed to call azan in Hazara throughout the day this policy had a positive impact on the people of Hazara.

Major James Abbott made the policy of warisan and due to this policy income of houses raised and this was also in the benefit of people of Hazara. There were no well-maintained judicial system in Hazara before James Abbot. Abbot regulate judiciary which become helpful to the local people now they could raise the voice for equity the system of education before abbot was very pathetic James Abbott established maqtab and appointed Muslim religious scholars who taught basic education to the children of Hazara there were no roads railway tracks well maintained canals transportation before James Abbott but abbot gave all the facilities to the people of Hazara which had remarkable impact in the history of Hazara. Natives of Hazara were very satisfied due to his polices.

Due to the dearth of Literature, Interviews are taken from Natives of Hazara. According to a local old man *Mohammadeen Baba*, he is stated that the government of James Abbott was the best government in the history of Hazara. He remember the James Abbott from the name of 'kaka Abbott' and 'Abbott shb'. He told about the humbleness of James Abbott that once the prominent figure of area 'kokal' Ghazi Malik arrested in the case of murder of a women. All the local people of this area and decided to go to James Abbott and request for Ghazi Malik. James Abbott heard their request and accept their appeal. He was impressed from the love of people for Ghazi Mali. Later he appointed Ghazi Malik as a 'Numberdar' of that area 'kokal'. In the light of this interview it is concluded that people attached emotionally with their first deputy commissioner James Abbott and he was also very humble towards the local of Hazara. (baba, 21 August, 2018)

According to another local sir Muslim sahab, the impact of James Abbott's policies were very positive and phenomenal. His period was fantastic period in the history of Hazara for the people of Hazara. According to the local person first measurement of land of Hazara were held in the time of James Abbott. James Abbott constructed 12 feet wide roads from mountainous area to area to the city Hazara. He also provide facilities of transportation to locals. According to Muslim shb now the development of government is zero in comparison of British government especially during the rule of James Abbott. They don't even repair these roads. James Abbott set canal system and establish 'Karaiz' one of them is still remained in Haripur. According to the Muslim shb Agriculture system during the period of James Abbott was the best system. He also played significant role in the establishment of forest system. In the light of above interview it is conclude that people of Hazara were emotionally attach with James Abbott. Because he proved himself as great deputy commissioner who ruled sincerely over the people of Hazara. (Muslim, 22 August, 2018)

### **13. CONCLUSION:**

The British Administration proved effective in the Khyber. Advantages and incentives frequently attempted to pick up the help of the main men and clans in the Hazara. In the event that the encouragement demonstrated inadequate, they were dependably there to enhance the work. Nonetheless, it ought not to be disregarded that they additionally used the administrations

and mastery of a portion of their best officers to tame the uncontrollable Hazara tribesmen as well as to prevail upon them by talking their language and receiving their dress and habits. From political officers Major James Abbott 1849 and the British officers cleared their path through the hearts and psyches of the people of Hazara by talking delicately to them as well as via conveying a major stick to utilize when the need was felt.

The accomplishment of their regulatory set-up, procedures and execution of fruitful strategies utilized by their forerunners like the Mughals not just empowered them to pick up a solid toehold in the Hazara yet in addition encouraged their work somewhere else on the North West Frontier, using the administrations of the men they enrolled in the Frontier Corps and for the Hazara's Rifles from among the most savage and courageous peoples of Hazara. One significant certainty that we can gain from the British organization in the Hazara is that the slope dwelling place the tribesmen is their most noteworthy quality and greatest shortcoming in the meantime.

It is difficult to access their region yet it is anything but difficult to force a viable bar on them, convincing them to settle and consent to a settlement through dealings. Be that as it may, both the utilization of power and bars ought to dependably be turned to as the last choice accessible in light of the fact that the British experience demonstrates that it is anything but difficult to prevail upon the tribesmen as opposed to overcome them. To put it plainly, the accomplishment of British arrangement in the Khyber slopes was a direct result of their class and strategy enhanced by viable utilization of power when necessary.

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