APPENDIX-B.


From the junction of the Ruanding with the Barak river, the Inner Line shall run up the midstream of the former to where it receives the Lungkulh Lui; thence up the midstream of that stream to its source and crossing the range in a westerly direction down the right bank of small feeder flowing into the Telrangiuk stream; thence down the midstream of the latter to its junction with the Sonai river. From this point the Inner Line shall run south-westwards up the midstream of the Sonai river as far as its junction with the Suanglawn Lui; thence up the midstream of this Lui to Kita junction with the Bagh Khal; thence up the midstream of the Bagh Khal or Tuishen Lui to its junction with a large feeder that takes its rise near the deserted village of Saipum; thence up the midstream of this feeder to the summit of Bongkong range, and crossing that range down the midstream of the Teidu Lui to its junction with the Rukni river. Thence a straight line running in north-westerly direction from this junction to the Dhalai bridge one furlong north of the 80 mile stone on
the Aijal-Dwarbond road, this point is also the trijunction of the Hailakandi Silchar subdivision (district Cachar) with the Lushai Hills district; thence up the midstream of the Dhalai river to its source, where, crossing the watershaded it strikes the headwater of the Chhimluang Lui and down the midstream of this Lui to its junction with the Barun Chura to its junction with the Hmarluang Lui (Te); thence up the midstream of this Lui to its source in the Bhairabir range; thence crossing the Bhairabi range westwards to the source of the Bhairabi stream; thence down the midstream of the Bhairabi stream to its junction with the Dhaleswari or Tlong river; thence up the midstream of the Dhaleswari river to its junction with the Pakwa river; thence up the midstream of the Pakwa river to the second large tributary met with on its left bank; thence up the midstream of this tributary to its source; thence in a northerly direction along a range to Chatar Churra Peak (2071); thence due west in a straight line to the trijunction point of the districts Sylhet, Lushai Hills (Assam) and Tripura State (Bengal) situated on the Longai river about 3/4th of a mile south-west of the confluence of the Medli Cherra with that river (Vide Notification No.3313-R, dated the 4th. October 1928); thence in a southerly
direction up the midstream of the Longai river to its confluence with a small nameless tributary going west about 21/4 miles north-east of Betling Sib Peak height 3,083; thence in south-westerly direction to Betling Sib Peak; thence in southerly direction to Betling Peak height 2,234 which is the trijunction of the district Lushai Hills (Assam), Tripura state and Chittagong Hill Tracts district (Bengal); thence in a southerly direction for about a mile to a tributary of the Tuilianpui river; thence down the midstream of this tributary to its confluence with the Tuilianpui river thence down the midstream of Tuilianpui to a point about 21/2 miles south-west of its confluence with the Mar river; which is the junction of the Aijal Subdivision Boundary; thence westward in straight line to the source of the Harina river; thence down the midstream of the Harina river to the confluence with the Karnaphuli river; thence up the midstream of the Karnaphuli river to its confluence with the Thega Khal; thence up the midstream of Thega Khal to its junction with two other tributaries about 4 3/4 miles south-east of height 2,096 and 5 1/2 miles
north-west of Waibung Taung, height 3,083; thence in a south-easterly direction up the slope for about 2 miles to the Waibung Taung range; thence in a westerly, southerly, easterly direction respectively along the range to Waibung Taung Peak height 3,083; thence in a southerly direction to Keokradong, which is the trijunction of Chittagong Hill Tracts (Bengal), Lushai Hills (Assam) and Northern Arakan district (Burma); thence eastwards to Mephrutong or Rentlang; thence to the source of a small stream called the Varanglui or Mraikchaung whose source lies due east of the Peak, down the midstream of the Varanglui or Mraikchaung to its junction with the Sakul (Kola) or Kolet stream (where a boundary stone has been placed); thence up the midstream of the Sekul (Kola) or Kalet stream to the mouth of the Khawtlang or Zyucha stream (where a boundary stone has been placed); thence up the midstream of the Khawtlang or Zyucha to its source on the Samang or Kawiman range; thence southward along the Samang or Kawiman range to the source of the Samak or Kawiman stream where a boundary stone has been placed); thence down the midstream junction with
the Kaladyne (Kaladan) river; thence straight across the Kaladyne (Kaladan) river to the mouth of the Khangza or Kawiman stream (where a boundary stone has been placed), (the mouths of these two streams are opposite one another); thence up the midstream of the Khangza or Kawiman stream to its source in the Kaisi Tlang (where a boundary stone has been placed); thence southwards to the source of the Rale or Shweleik stream; thence down the midstream of the Rale or Shweleik stream to its junction with the Sulla river; thence up the midstream of the Sulla river to its junction with the Kaikheu or Khinkon stream (where a boundary stone has been placed); thence up the midstream of the Kaikhon or Khinkon stream to its source on the Pathian or Pahlay Kalang; thence northwards along the Pathian or Pathey Klang to the source of Para stream; thence down the midstream of the Para stream to its junction with the Mi (Tishi, Tuisi, or Wabling) river; thence up the midstream of this river to its junction with the Kheimu stream; thence up the midstream of the Kheimu stream to its source on the Kharia or Kwahria (Khasie) Klang; thence south along the crest of the Kahria or (Kwahria) Klang to the source of the Khepu Var;
thence down the midstream of the Ruphu Var to its junction with the Boinu (Kaladan) river; thence down the midstream of the Boinu (Kaladan) river to its junction with the Tyao; thence up the midstream of the Tyao to its source on the Viko Tlang; thence eastwards to the source of a tributary of the Tuimang to its junction with the Tuisa; thence down the midstream of the Tuisa to its junction with the Tuivai river; thence down the midstream of the Tuivai river to its junction with the Vangvua lui to its source at a saddle known as Bongkat where a boundary pillar marked ML(I) has been erected; thence crossing to the west side of this saddle to the source of the Tuitoi stream; thence down the midstream of the Tuitoi stream to its junction with the Tuivai river; thence down the midstream of the Tuivai river to its junction with the Barak river; thence down the midstream of the Barak river to its junction with the Ruanding Lui, which is the trijunction of the Lushai Hills and Cachar districts and Manipur State.
Note :- (1) The Inner Line falls in the following Survey of India 1"=4 miles and 1"=1 mile.

Publications :-

West - 83-D/7, 83D, 84-A, 84-3, and 84-C.
South and - 84-B, 84-C, 84-E, 84-F, 83-J and 83-H.
East (2) The northern, western, southern and eastern boundaries of the Lushai Hills district are coincident with the Inner Line of the Lushai Hills district.