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FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT,

1915-16,

BY

J. D. ANDERSON, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Simla.

Lahore:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.

1917.

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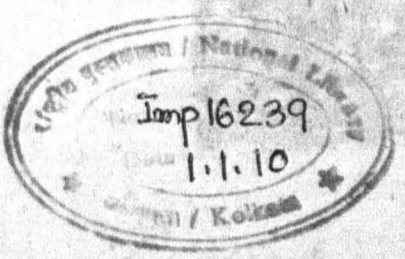

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No. 13645 (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 8th *July* 1918.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to your letter No. 91-768—1, dated the 2nd February 1918, forwarding Mr. Anderson's final report of the settlement of the Simla district together with the Commissioner's and Financial Commissioner's reviews.

2. The district is comprised of several isolated tracts taken over by exchange from adjoining Native States or ceded by the local ruler or conquered from the Gurkhas in the first 30 years of the last century. Those tracts differ considerably in character and agricultural conditions. Throughout the district, however, the cultivated area is mainly held by peasant proprietors cultivating their own small holdings and enjoying as a rule some extraneous sources of income due to the proximity of the town of Simla and of the hill cantonments and also to the demand for labour on the part of timber and road contractors. The assessment made by Colonel Wace in 1881-83 has on the whole proved a light one, but in parts of the Kot Khai tahsil an erroneous classification of certain lands led to an inequitable distribution of the demand over a few villages. Since 1883 the extension of cultivation has been slight and has barely kept pace with the increase in population, which amounts to a little less than 5 per cent. The price of most food grains has almost doubled, though this is of comparatively little importance where the margin for sale is so slight, and after making due allowance for the fictitious character of many of the sale transactions the selling value of land has also risen substantially. Both of these factors, however, vary considerably in degree in the different tracts. Recent years have seen an increase in crops grown almost entirely for sale, such as opium in the Kot Khai tahsil, ginger in Bharauli, and especially potatoes in the Simla tract and elsewhere. There is thus adequate justification for an enhancement of the demand.

3. The actual demand now imposed is Rs. 20,587 which represents an advance of 17½ per cent. on the former assessment. Omitting, however, the Kot Khai tract, the enhancement is nowhere less than 25 per cent. In Kot Khai, owing to the impossibility of raising the demand on certain lands that had been inequitably classified at the last settlement and on the ill-managed estate of the Rana of Kot Khai, an enhancement of only 8 per cent. has been taken. The new demand only just exceeds one half of the full revenue to which Government is in theory entitled, but the report gives good reasons for this lenient treatment. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly confirms the new assessment, one effect of which will be a more equitable distribution of the demand between the different tracts and villages.

4. The Simla district has hitherto been exempt from the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, but the Assistant Settlement Officer has recorded his view that in the Kotgarh and possibly also in the Bharauli tract the people are beginning to feel the need of the protection which the Act affords, owing to the greater facilities which money lenders are now offering to extravagant land holders, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Financial Commissioner's suggestion to institute an enquiry into the propriety of rescinding the exemption. In the enquiry the rules or customs of the adjoining Native States in regard to alienation might be referred to.

5. His Honour also agrees to a 30 years' term of settlement, as the limit of expansion has practically been reached and the incidence of population on the cultivated area is high.

6. In paragraph 2 of the report the term "bigha" appears to have been used for acre. The map at the end is very inadequate and does not show the Kalka-Simla railway or the positions of the Solon, Dagshai and Sabathu cantonments. Those defects should be corrected before the report in published.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Financial Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Anderson's work.

I have, etc.,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

574 CS—316—9-7-18—SGPP Lahore.

No. 91-768—1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, 2nd February 1918.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward a copy of the Final Settlement Report of the Simla District by Mr. J. D. Anderson, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, together with a copy of the Commissioner's review thereon and to convey the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

General Description.

1. The Simla District consists of the ilaqas of Simla, Bharoli, Kot Khai and Kotgarh, four small isolated blocks of territory lying at considerable distances from one another in the Himalayas between the Sutlej and Tauns rivers. In it are also included the Military stations of Dagshai, Subathu, Solon and Jutogh. Since last Settlement two villages, Kalka and Kurari, known as the Kalka ilaqa, and the site of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar have been transferred to the Ambala District and there have been numerous petty adjustments of boundaries with Khaneti, Darkoti and other Hill States. Its present area is 74 square miles of which about one-fifth is cultivated and another one-fifth is reserved forest. It has been divided for administrative convenience into two tahsils, Simla and Kot Khai, the Simla and Bharoli ilaqas comprising the former and Kot Khai and Kotgarh the latter. The Simla ilaqa consists of the Civil Station of Simla and 22 small estates lying around it. It was acquired by Government in 1830 for the purpose of forming a sanatorium by exchange of other land with the Chiefs of Patiala and Keonthal. The ilaqa of Bharoli consists of the four remote villages of Shiwa Bhoj on the eastern slope of the hill which rises to the west of Kasauli, of two isolated villages near Sairi on the Simla-Subathu Road and of Bharoli proper, a compact group of 89 hamlets stretching northwards from Subathu to a point 8 miles south of Simla. It came into British possession at the close of the Ghurka war in 1815 when its strategic command of the lower hills rendered it an important military position. Kot Khai lies 30 miles by road east of Simla, its 76 villages occupying the steep slopes above the upper reaches of the Giri river, of which it contains the source. It was annexed in 1828 owing to the continued misconduct of its Rana and his own expressed wish that the British should take over the tract. The ilaqa of Kotgarh, or more correctly Kotguru, lies on the borders of Bashahr on a spur of the Hattu mountain 50 miles by road north-east of Simla on the south bank of the Sutlej above the Luri Bridge. It consists of 35 villages. It was occupied permanently for military reasons by the British Government in 1815 when the Gurkha power in the hills was overthrown. The whole district is broken and hilly and its villages vary in altitude from 7,500 to 2,500 feet. Communications have been improved since last settlement by the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway, which, however, can be of no great benefit to zamindars who have little produce to export. The Kalka-Simla Road and its extensions into the further hills, the old road to Simla and the various mule tracks and narrow ungraded paths which feed these provide a network of communications which are adequate for the people's needs. The total population according to the figures of last census is 34,086, and outside Simla and

the various cantonments is almost entirely agricultural. Seventy per cent. of the cultivators are Kanets. There are about 3,000 Kolis, a number of Brahmans, a few Sunars, a few Sheikhs, a few Rajputs and a small Indian Christian Community in Kotgarh. The Kanets, Brahmans and Sunars are good farmers, but the agricultural methods of the Kolis are haphazard. Holdings average about 4 acres, but this average is greater than the ordinary holding owing to unequal distribution of land; in parts of Kotgarh the average holding is only 2 acres. Simla Station and the cantonments provide convenient markets for whatever produce can be sold and also afford a ready means of supplementing the smallness of holdings by the earnings of service and labour. Some profits are made by the sale of milk, ghi and animals for food, but for the reasons stated in paragraph 13 of the report it is difficult to say whether there has been any increase in the number of agricultural stock in the district since last settlement. It is probable that, as is the case in most hill districts, the numbers of sheep and goats at any rate has increased. Rainfall is everywhere adequate, though very capricious in amount, and probably averages 45 inches annually. The total cultivated area is 10,068 acres and as explained in paragraph 10 of the report, there has been some slight increase in this area since last settlement. The total area irrigated amounts to only 720 acres. The principal crops grown on irrigated land are rice and wheat with some maize in Bharoli. On unirrigated land the main staples are maize, wheat, barley, koda, mash, kulth, bathu and china. There is a small area under ginger in Bharoli and under opium and potatoes in Kot Khai and these crops are important both owing to their value and because they are almost the only crops grown for export.

Fiscal history and alienations of land.

2. Before the first regular settlement of the district, which was made by Colonel Wace in 1881-83, there had been various summary settlements of the several ilaqas, which were roughly and frequently revised. Colonel Wace found that the existing settlement had on the whole worked well. In his assessment he framed no produce estimates, but practically took the old khewat rates as the foundation of his work and applied them then to the existing area of cultivation with such changes as appeared necessary on account of former inequalities of distribution, rise in prices, changes in the circumstances of the people or other similar causes. His assessment has been paid regularly and with ease except by the highest villages of the Kot Khai ilaqas, where his rates were relatively somewhat too high for some of the weaker villages. Since last settlement 869 acres of cultivated land have been mortgaged in the Bharoli ilaqa and the Kot Khai Tahsil and 1,211 acres sold. Recorded mortgage and sale prices are frequently fictitious and are therefore unreliable, as stated in paragraph 17 of the report, but the value of land would nevertheless appear to have risen considerably. All the sale and mortgage in the Kot Khai ilaqa has taken place between agriculurists, while half the recorded mortgaged area in Bharoli is stated to have passed into the hands of the banias of Subathu and Solon and about the same proportion in Kotguru has been transferred to money-lenders who, the Settlement Officer thinks, are gradually tightening their grip on the agricultural population. By Notification No. 84, dated 14th May 1902, the district of Simla was declared exempt from all the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act except section 10, which enacts that in any mortgage made after the commencement of the Act any condition which is intended to operate by way of conditional sale shall be null and void. The Assistant Settlement Officer sees no reason why *prima facie* the Simla zamindars should not be granted the protection enjoyed by the rest of the province. This is a matter on which, if Government approves, the Commissioner will be asked to report after necessary enquiry and consideration.

Revision of the assessment.

3. In a tract so rugged and broken, where conditions vary from hamlet to hamlet and the range of altitude and climate is extreme, no assessment circles in the ordinary sense could be framed. For purposes of convenience in arriving at standard assessment soil rates the four ilaqas were treated as separate circles as at last settlement. In such a tract in order to arrive at a fair assessment

and distribution of demand a careful soil classification is necessary. To secure this irrigated land, Kuhl or Kiar, was at last settlement divided into two classes in each ilaqa except Simla where there was a third class, and unirrigated into three, called respectively Lehri I, Lehri II and Changar in the Simla and Bharoli ilaqas and Bakhal, Karali I and Karali II in the Kot Khai Tahsil. This classification was maintained in the present settlement, except that the third class of irrigated land was abolished in Simla. The three unirrigated classes were differentiated by Colonel Wace according as they were more or less manured or not manured at all, and corresponded to the *dofasli*, *ekfasli* and *behand banjar* of Kangra. Mr Anderson adopted a similar system of differentiation except that he confined Bakhal land in the Kot Khai Tahsil more strictly than Colonel Wace to unirrigated land which usually bore a crop in at least three out of four harvests. According to the instructions he received Mr. Anderson framed standard soil assessment rates for each circle. As in the case of Kangra it was recognised that in hilly tracts like the Simla District the standard rates applicable to a circle or ilaqa in general are of little use for the very varying circumstances of adjoining villages or hamlets and that individual assessments must more than elsewhere depend on local conditions and on the judgment and local knowledge of the assessing officer. It was nevertheless considered expedient to frame a set of more or less rough circle rates in order to maintain some chain of connection with past assessments and as between the new assessments of individual estates *inter se*. These standard rates were based on a half net asset estimate deduced from the value of the crops matured in an average year. In view of the character of the tract this estimate had to be framed on cautious lines. Of the total cultivated area excluding the Simla ilaqa, 20 per cent. is held by tenants-at-will while batai rents are paid by them on 11·7 per cent., the universal rate being one-half the grain produce. The cash rents do not afford a reliable guide because where they prevail personal service is rendered in addition, The half net assets estimate was therefore based on a rental share of half the gross produce after deduction of 10 per cent. for kamins dues. Sufficiently moderate yields were assumed and the prices adopted made allowance for the considerable rise which had occurred since last settlement and which as regards the food-grains, rice, maize, koda, bathu and wheat has been estimated at 32, 126 and 136 per cent. for the Bharoli, Kot Khai and Kotgarh ilaqas respectively. The theoretical half net assets estimated as above stand thus—

	Rs.
Bharoli	8,500
Kot Khai	18,532
Kotgarh	11,850
Total ...	38,882

The standard soil rates and standard assessments as approved by the Financial Commissioner were as follows:—

Ilaqa.	Kuhl or Kiar. I.	Kuhl or Kiar. II.	Lehri I.	Lehri II.	Changar.	Standard assessment.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Simla	...	4 8 0	4 6 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	744
Bharoli	5 12 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	2 2 0	0 7 0	6,221
			Bakhal.	Karali I.	Karali II.	
Kot Khai	4 8 0	...	2 9 0	1 13 0	0 13 0	10,000
Kotgarh	6 8 0	...	2 0 0	1 3 0	0 8 0	5,000
					Total ...	21,965

A rate of Re. 0-1-6 was sanctioned for grass lands (*ghasni*) in Bharoli and of Re. 1-11-0 for similar lands in Simla.

The assessments as actually imposed, the assessment of the last year of the old settlement, the percentage of increase of the former on the latter and the percentage of the half net assets taken are as follows:—

Ilaqa.	Assessment of 1915-16.	Assessment as announced.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of half net assets.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Simla	578	751	30	...
Bharoli	5,276	6,675	27	78·5
Kot Khai	8,059	8,672	8	46·8
Kotgarh	3,597	4,489	25	37·9
Total ...	17,510	20,587	17½	51·

The Assistant Settlement Officer was authorized to deviate freely from the approved rates in order to deal adequately with varying local conditions. In Kot Khai the rates proved inappropriate in all the upper villages on account of great natural differences in yields and cropping and the old classification of *ek ashi* land as bakhal, while the Assistant Settlement Officer found that the jagir land of the Rana of Kot Khai was mismanaged and that its assessment could not be raised. Kotgarh, where the proportion of enhancement is comparatively high, has, the Financial Commissioner thinks, been treated with all reasonable lenience. The new assessment for the district gives an incidence of Rs. 2-0-9 per cultivated and Rs. 3-4-5 per matured area.

Taxation of urban lands.

4. Included in the Simla ilaqa are (1) 141 acres of land assessed as cultivated by Colonel Wace but built over since his settlement; (2) 81 acres of bazar sites not then assessed to land revenue but since assessed to teh-zamini, the nature of which is explained in Proceedings Nos. 59-62, Boards and Committees Department—Committees, August 1905; and (3) 1,020 acres of houses and compounds which have developed out of what was originally Government forest and hitherto not assessed to land revenue. Areas (1) and (3) pay to the Municipal Committee of Simla a ground tax levied under the Municipal Act. Area (2) is in accordance with the decision arrived at in the proceedings above quoted exempt from ground tax. It was proposed by the Financial Commissioner in his review of the proposals for the assessment of the Simla ilaqa to take a substantial land revenue on areas (1) and (3). In passing orders the Punjab Government held that these areas were without doubt liable to be assessed to land revenue. In consideration however of the facts that they were already subject to Municipal taxation averaging Rs. 20 per acre in addition to a house tax of 10 per cent. of annual value and thereby differentiated from urban lands in other towns, that the additional imposition of land revenue would probably necessitate a reduction of Municipal taxation and a corresponding compensatory assignment to the Committee from Provincial revenues and that any increased burden would probably fall on house tenants already paying excessive rents, Government, while reserving the right to assert its power of assessing these areas to land revenue at any time hereafter, directed that no land revenue assessment should be imposed on them at present beyond the existing nominal assessment of Rs. 340, on the 141 acres comprised in class (1). This amount of Rs. 340, which has not been included in the amounts of Rs. 21,965, Rs. 17,510 and Rs. 20,587 given in paragraph 3 above, is included in and paid by the Municipal Committee from the ground tax levied by it on this area.

Revision of Records.

5. Complete new maps and records were prepared for the entire district, though the Assistant Settlement Officer considers that in a number of the villages the old maps, which on the whole were extraordinarily accurate, might easily have been revised. With some exceptions all village measurements were made with the help of fixed points plotted by the Survey Department on the actual mapping sheets, which gave great accuracy even in the most precipitous parts of the district. The figures given in paragraph 20 of the report show that the former records had been very imperfectly kept up to date. Measures have now been taken in consultation with the Commissioner and the Director of Land Records to secure adequate supervision of record work in the future.

Distribution of the demand.

6. As noted by the Commissioner the villages have been inspected individually in a way in which they have probably never been inspected before, and the Financial Commissioner has no doubt that this careful inspection has resulted in a more equitable distribution of the demand according to the varying revenue-paying capacity of the different hamlets, while the careful soil classification that has been carried out must have ensured a fair internal distribution among the different holdings.

Miscellaneous matters.

7. Settlement operations began in October 1914 and lasted a little over 2½ years. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 26,711, which, with an enhancement of Rs. 3,077 (not Rs. 3,453 as stated in paragraph 35 of the report), will be recouped in less than 9 years. There is little prospect of further development in the district, and Mr. Fagan fully agrees with the Assistant Settlement Officer and Commissioner in recommending that the Settlement should be sanctioned for 30 years. At last Settlement Colonel Wace made a forest settlement of the forests of Kot Khai and Kotgarh. Certain areas in these tracts were constituted reserved forests under Chapter II of the Forest Act, and for the remaining area of Government waste or unclassed forests Colonel Wace drew up a scheme of management, the rules under which were bound up with the Revenue Settlement Record as an addition to the final robkar. At the close of Mr. Anderson's settlement operations it was reported by the Deputy Commissioner that the condition of the unclassed forests had very materially deteriorated since last settlement and that their entire destruction was only a matter of a few years. The case with the Deputy Commissioner's proposals has been referred by the Financial Commissioner to the Conservator of Forests for his opinion.

Notice of officers.

8. The Financial Commissioner considers that Mr. Anderson has done his work with care and judgment, and he is entitled to credit for his successful conduct of the settlement and for its punctual termination. Mr. Fagan concurs in the Commissioner's commendation of the officials who worked under Mr. Anderson.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

V. CONNOLLY,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

318 FC—211—4-2-18—SGPP Lahore.

General statement showing Population, Area and Revenue by Tahsils.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tahsil.	Population according to census, 1911.	Total area (in acres).	Uncultivated area (in acres).			Cultivated area (in acres).		Total cultivated area.	Total average of crops (in acres).			Revenue in rupees.			Rate of incidence per acre.		Remarks.
			Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.	Abi.	Barani.		Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Previous year's demand.	New demand.	Increase per cent.	Cultivated.	Cropped.	
															Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Simla	23,243	15,596	800	864	11,237	412	2,283	2,695	2,091	1,541	550	5,878	*7,426	26·88	2 12 1	4 13 1	*Does not include Rs. 340 on 141 acres assessed as cultivated land by Colonel Wace, but built ever since his settlement. This assessment has been maintained for the present (*vide* Punjab Government No. 1239-S., (Rev. & Agri.—Rev.), dated 25th August 1916).
Kot Khai ...	10,843	31,478	8,879	1,464	13,762	308	7,065	7,373	5,004	4,741	263	11,656	13,161	12·91	1 12 7	2 12 5	
Total District ..	34,086	47,074	9,679	2,328	24,999	720	9,348	10,068	7,095	6,282	813	17,534	20,587	17·41	2 0 9	3 4 5	

818 FC—211—4-2-18—SGPP Lahore.

No. 807.

Dated Ambala Cantonment, the 3rd-4th September 1917.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. C. H. ATKINS, I.C.S.,

Officiating Commissioner, Ambala Division,

To

V. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners,

Punjab.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Final Settlement Report of the Simla District written by Mr. J. D. Anderson, Assistant Settlement Officer.

The district consists of six separate blocks of hill territory, all of which are islands surrounded by Native States The Bharoli ilaqua consists of 3 blocks ; the Kot Khai Tahsil consists of two, Kot Khai and Kotgarh. The sixth is the small block in which Simla itself lies and consists of 22 small villages the circumstances of which are very special. Some have been wholly or partly absorbed in Simla and have ceased to be purely agricultural. Each estate has been considered separately and the land which pays ground tax to the Municipality has to be dealt with under Government orders contained in Revenue Department letter No. 1239-S., dated 25th August 1916.

2. The other blocks are very difficult to administer: owing to their smallness and inaccessibility they have been little inspected and during settlement it appeared that the records were very untrustworthy and imperfect. The circumstances of the villages in these blocks, especially in Kot Khai and Kotgarh, differ greatly from village to village according to their height, which varies from 2,500 feet to 7,500 feet, and according to the situation of their lands, whether sunny or sunless, irrigated or unirrigated. Soils are classified not according to their inherent qualities but according to the circumstances of their cultivation, according as they are more or less irrigated and more or less manured. The means of irrigation are the same as at the former settlement, but there has been a little increase in the irrigated area. The old figures as regards cattle are not sufficiently trustworthy for purposes of comparison, but it seems unlikely that the number of cattle has increased. The population has increased by about 5 per cent. Communications are the same as they were, bridle-roads and ordinary hill paths. On the whole there has been very little change of any kind since settlement. The ordinary village produces most of what it needs for its own consumption and but little more, so that after buying the few things which have to be obtained from outside there is very little left. As there is so little to sell—except in the Simla ilaqua—the rise in prices benefits the villages little and a large increase of revenue could not be expected.

3. The income is mainly from ghi and opium. Mr. Anderson has taken an increase of—

27 per cent. in Bharoli ;
8 „ „ „ Kot Khai ;
25 „ „ „ Kotgarh ;
30 „ „ „ Simla.

The smallness of the increase in Kot Khai is due to the facts that—

(1) some of the higher villages had been heavily assessed before;

(2) the Jagir land of the Rana of Kot Khai is mismanaged and could not be raised.

In Simla the increase would have been much greater but for the special treatment of the land which pays ground tax to the Municipality. The total revenue will be Rs. 20,587 against Rs. 17,510, an increase of Rs. 3,077 or 17 per cent. Cesses amount to 13 per cent. on the revenue and a certain amount of *begar* is taken from villages near the roads. The villages have been inspected individually in a way in which probably they were never inspected before and many of the previous inequalities of assessment have been removed.

4. The cost of the settlement has been a little less than was estimated: it amounted to Rs. 24,017 and will be recovered in 8 years. It was inevitable that the cost should be proportionately high in a small hilly district like Simla.

5. There is no prospect of further development and the settlement should be sanctioned for 30 years.

6. Complete new records and new maps were prepared. The large number of mutations shows how the records had been neglected in the past. Orders are being passed in order to ensure if possible that they are better supervised in future.

7. The work has been a difficult one involving much physical exertion. Mr. Anderson has done it carefully and well. I concur in his commendation of the officials who worked under him.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. ATKINS,

Offg. Commissioner, Ambala Division.

169 FC—210—8-10-17—SGPP Lahore.

FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF THE

SIMLA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—General description.

Physical features.

1. Since settlement the two Kalka villages have been transferred to the Ambala District, and there have been numerous petty adjustments of boundaries with the Simla Municipality, and with Khaneti Darkoti and other Hill States. The district now consists of the four ilaqas of Bharoli, Simla, Kotkhai and Kotgarh, small isolated blocks of territory at a considerable distance one from another, formed into two tahsils for administrative convenience, but generally very dissimilar in natural conditions.

The Simla Tahsil : Simla ilaqa.

2. The Simla Tahsil comprises the two ilaqas of Simla and Bharoli. The former consists of a fringe of 22 small estates round the town of Simla. These are of very various kinds ; for example, Sanjauli is a small plot of grass-land in the possession of the municipal committee, Kiar is a single house and garden, and Kalha has been entirely swallowed up in the Nabha estate below the railway station. Of the rest the majority, such as Dhar and Kainthu, are slowly being absorbed into Simla proper, and even where the agricultural character of the villages is still preserved, the inhabitants are turning more and more from agriculture to work as contractors and keepers of lodging-houses. As a result cultivation suffers, and land is valued as building-sites rather than for its produce. Where the agricultural tradition is maintained, very valuable crops, mostly of potatoes, are grown for the Simla market. At last settlement these villages were assessed at the Bharoli rates, but as the two ilaqas have now nothing in common, and the suburban lands of Simla are far more valuable than those of a purely agricultural tract, the rates now sanctioned by the Punjab Government [letter No. 1239-S. (Revenue), dated 25th August 1916] are :—

Kuhl II.	*Lehri I.*	*Lehri II.*	*Changar.*	*Ghasni.*	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 8 0	4 6 0	2 8 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	a bigha.

The application of these rates to the old measurements gave an estimate of Rs. 1,084. My actual assessment is Rs. 751-3-0, the decrease being caused by the maintenance of the old assessment on lands paying both revenue to Government and ground tax to the municipality—(*vide* Punjab Government letter No. 1239-S. (Revenue), dated25th August 1916). There is an increase of Rs. 173-3-0 on land not yet assessed to ground tax.

Of this assessment Rs. 572-8-0 falls on land which is still agricultural. Its area is 159 acres, of which the details are :—

Kuhl II.	*Lehri I.*	*Lehri II.*	*Changar.*
2	106	46	5

The incidence is thus Rs. 3-8-11 an acre. Sixteen acres, situated mostly in Dhar and Kainthu, are rented to cultivators on what, so far as I can ascertain are real cash rents, averaging Rs. 10-1-0 an acre. All other figures are vitiated by the inclusion in them of every class of urban and suburban property, and the whole circumstances of these villages are so abnormal that I have neglected them in my consideration of the rest of the district.

The Bharoli ilaqa.

3. The Bharoli ilaqa includes the four remote villages of the Shiwa Bhoj on the eastern slope of the hill which rises to the west of Kasauli, two isolated villages near Sairi on the Simla-Subathu road, and Bharoli proper, a compact group of 89

hamlets stretching northwards from Subathu to a point 8 miles south of Simla With the exception of the nine villages of the Bohra Bhoj in the northern corner of the ilaqa situated on a dry limestone table-land, this tract consists of a series of ridges, buttresses of the high hills above Solon and Shogi running from east to west down to the Gambhar river. The heights vary from about 5,500 feet on the highest ridges to 3,000 in the lowest valleys. The only wood in the tract is the Kothi rakh, a small Government forest of chil pine, maintained for the use of the neighbouring villages ; there are also copses of deciduous trees in the more sheltered valleys, and rough scrub in the grazing lands on the crests of the hills. Unirrigated cultivation is mostly on the lower slopes, and the Kuhl land in the beds of the larger streams. The two Sairi villages in all respects resemble those of Bharoli. The Shiwa Bhoj is very inferior, a sterile hillside without trees or water, swept bare by the hot winds from the neighbouring plains.

The Kotkhai ilaqa.

4. The Kotkhai Tahsil consists of the two ilaqas of Kotkhai and Kotguru. Of these Kotkhai, which lies at a distance of about 30 miles by road east of Simla, contains 76 villages, situated between 7,500 and 4,000 feet on the steep slopes above the upper reaches of the Giri river. Aspect determines the nature of these hamlets. Those on the south bank are small islands of cultivation in the great forest of Chumbi Kupar. The higher are cold and sunless, producing moderate wheat and barley in the rabi, and a little amaranth, koda and buck-wheat in the kharif. Lower, above the Giri, the soil is more fertile, bearing heavy crops of wheat, barley, and opium in the rabi, and koda, kangni, and china in the kharif. On the north bank the forest is replaced by treeless grass land cut by every shower into innumerable channels through which the rainfall runs quickly to waste. As a result except in the damper villages on the crest, the more important harvest is the kharif, though the cropping on the whole resembles that of the lower villages on the south bank. On the summit of the ridge is the deodar forest of Kalala, below which to east and west on the borders of Khaneti and Kumharsain lie a few villages similar to but rather worse than those on the north bank of the Giri.

The Kotgarh ilaqa.

5. The Kotgarh, or more correctly Kotguru, ilaqa lies on the south bank of the Sutlej above the Luri bridge, about 30 miles by road to the north of Kotkhai. It contains 35 villages situated on either shoulder of a great tree-clad spur which runs down to the river from the massif of Hattu. The highest villages at over 7,000 feet are under snow for four months in the year ; from them the land falls away very steeply to 2,500 feet, at which level there is a strip of flat irrigated rice land on bluffs above the Sutlej. The wild flora of the tract changes from yew, spruce and silver fir to cactus, shisham, and pipal, and this change is reflected in the crops. Generally speaking, the upper villages produce relatively heavy winter crops of wheat and barley, with a very little amaranth and buck-wheat in the kharif ; lower there is a zone of dofasli villages, on the whole over-cropped, where the staples are wheat and barley in the rabi, and koda, kangni, mash, kulth and a little maize in the kharif ; lowest of all are the irrigated *ropas* where excellent rice is grown, followed by indifferent wheat. This generalization is, however, absolutely true only in the case of the half dozen highest and lowest villages ; those intermediate exhibit every possible graduation, as the results of altitude are modified by aspect and slope.

Rainfall.

6. The rainfall of these four ilaqas is adequate though very capricious in amount, especially in Bharoli, where the fall was 100 inches in 1906-07 and 27 in the following year. The normal of that ilaqa is about 40 inches, of which two-thirds falls from June to September, and one-third from January to May. October, November and December are practically rainless months In Simla the rainfall is about ten inches heavier than in Bharoli, and in the Kotkhai Tahsil some five inches lighter. The seasonal distribution, apart from sudden storms which sweep down on Kotgarh along the Sutlej valley, is everywhere the same.

Assessment circles.

7. Assessment circles are naturally determined by the geography of the district and coincide with the four main blocks of territory. The division is the only possible one, but except in Bharoli and Simla, where the villages are roughly homogeneous, is not really satisfactory. In Kotkhai, and still more in Kotgarh, where the range of altitude and temperature is extreme, it is not possible to frame rates applicable to the whole tract. On the other hand, conditions are so diverse, that the only alternative would be to treat each village as a separate circle.

Classification of soils.

8. Soils throughout the district are classified under five heads, which represent not natural differences but modes of cultivation, for example, a heavy clay will bear the same name in the revenue papers as a light sand because the processes of tillage and rotation of crops are identical in the two cases. Needless to say the variations in produce may be great. Of these five soil classes two are irrigated and three unirrigated. The former which are the same throughout the district are known as Kuhl or Kiar, and are distinguished according to the abundance of the supply. Kuhl I consists for the most part of level land in the bed of a stream, bearing excellent rice of the better kinds and occasionally a poor crop of wheat. Kuhl II is more often than not bad land bordering on a steep nullah, from which a scanty watering is taken at the time of sowing. It is mostly double-cropped, and probably less productive than the best unirrigated land, though its cultivation is less laborious and expensive. The classification of the unirrigated soils is rather different in the two tahsils. In Bharoli the classes are Lehri and Changar. The former is manured land, subdivided according to its distance from the homesteads. It is cultivated at least three harvests out of four and the typical rotation is maize, wheat, maize, fallow. In the worse Lehri II maize is replaced by koda or mash. Changar is outlying land which is not manured, and bears a single crop of wheat or kulth. Its cultivation is catch-cropping of the worst kind, and this land is being allowed to go back to grass. Since settlement the percentage of Changar to the total cultivated area has fallen from 26 to 18. In Kotkhai Tahsil the classification is Bakhal and Karali I and II. From Colonel Wace's definition on page 32 of his report it appears that he intended to confine Bakhal to dofasli land. No khasra girdawaris were then in existence, and practically all heavily manured land has been described as Bakhal irrespective of cropping. This has resulted in inequitable assessment, the high yakfasli land being assessed at the same rate as the lower dofasli, though its value at the most cannot be more than in the proportion of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2. I have kept the term Bakhal to real dofasli land (*vide* letter No. 91-732-5, dated the 2nd May 1917, from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, to the Commissioner, Ambala Division) of which there is little in the upper villages, Karali I to the good manured yakfasli which is mostly in the upper villages, and Karali II to the poor outlying fields. The last are, generally speaking, rather superior to the Changar of Bharoli. The villagers themselves do not use our revenue terms, though Bakhal is a common complimentary personal name, but give a descriptive title to each small group of fields.

CHAPTER II.—Fiscal History.

Fiscal history.

9. The previous revenue history of the district is very fully described in Colonel Wace's report of 1884. Since settlement the new assessment has been paid regularly and with ease except by the highest villages in the Kotkhai ilaqa. Colonel Wace made no village assessments, but framed his rates and soil classification and applied these to the ascertained area. As the proportion of manured land is roughly the same throughout the hamlets, and cropping improves with a decrease in altitude, this process, combined with the imposition of Bakhal rates on yakfasli land, results in a relatively higher assessment of the weak villages than of the strong. In practice this has proved a hardship in the case of seven villages only in Kotkhai, as the lower villages are more densely populated and have worse grazing than the upper. In Kotgarh owing to the local system of dogris the difficulty has not arisen. There a zamindar lives in

a cool upper village, but has holdings or dogris to which he descends at seed time and harvest in as many as six villages below him. As a result though he may be highly assessed on one holding the average assessment is probably just.

CHAPTER III.—General Statistics.

10. The table below shows the changes in cultivated area as compared with last settlement—

Cultivated area.

		Kiar.		*Lehri.*		*Changar.*	*Total.*
		I	II	I	II		
Bharoli ...	Then	106	201	715	875	667	2,564
	Now	131	253	808	839	459	2,490

		Kiar.		*Bakhal.*	*Karali.*		*Total.*
		I	II		I	II	
Kotkhai ...	Then	...	...	63	2,879	1,308	239	4,489
	Now	...	...	53	2,543	1,693	129	4,418
Kotgarh ...	Then	...	217	29	1,046	967	355	2,614
	Now	...	230	31	1,004	1,360	220	2,845

In Bharoli irrigated land has increased by 25 per cent., and there has been a decrease of 200 acres in Changar, out of which some 70 have been absorbed in the classes of manured soil. In Kotkhai 10 acres of the small area of Kiar have been lost by diluvion from the Giri, but the decrease of 60 acres in unirrigated land exists only in the calculations, the old method of *lampet* tending as compared with the new system to exaggerate the calculated area of the steeper fields. Actually there has been a slight increase, as new land has been broken up everywhere, and except in a few of the jagir villages no fields have fallen out of cultivation. This increase, which is confined to the Karali land, cannot be more than 5 per cent. For the same reason the increase in the cultivated area in Kotgarh is rather greater than is shown in the figures. With few exceptions the whole available land in the Kotkhai Tahsil has now been broken up, and any further extension of cultivation must mean the benefit of individuals at the expense of the common grazing, which is already insufficient. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, and new rules have been framed for the grant of nautor.

Price of agricultural produce.

11. Since settlement the price of most food grains has almost doubled, without affecting the ordinary *zamindar*, who has enough grain for the needs of his family, but none for sale. Such little surplus produce as there is, which cannot exceed on an average 150 maunds a year, is sold at retail prices, which are necessarily high as they include the cost of carriage from the plains. Other prices are practically unchanged. A yoke of the small hill bullocks costs about Rs. 20, and agricultural implements, such as baskets, ploughs and winnowing fans, are paid for in kind at customary prices.

Communications.

12. There has been no improvement in communications since settlement. Sabathu, Kotkhai and Kotgarh are joined to Simla by mule roads, from which a net-work of narrow ungraded paths extends to the villages. Bad as these are, they are adequate for the needs of the people.

Cattle.

13. The cattle of the district are undersized, poor milkers and weak in the field. An attempt is being made to improve the stock by the introduction of Montgomery bulls, but the success of the experiment is still doubtful, as the methods of the

Kanet who breeds from immature bulls before gelding them for the plough, causes a deterioration which will not be met by the mere introduction of new blood. The number of cattle at last settlement and this was declared by the villagers as follows :—

—		Ploughs.	Plough-oxen.	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and goat.
Bharoli ...	Then	881	1,901	1,009	1,891	1,220	1,806
	Now ...	982	2,232	2,753	...	1,749	2,380
Kotkhai ...	Then ...	...	4,162 horned cattle.	...	...	...	1,810
	Now ...	1,062	2,293	...	2,869	2,505	2,274
Kothgarh	Then ...	...	2,607 horned cattle.	...	...	...	1,859
	Now ...	739	1,539	...	1,507	1,265	1,461

The figures for Bharoli are probably correct, those for the Kotkhai Tahsil are certainly wrong. At last settlement the people in fear of a grazing tax made false declarations, and actually there has been no such increase as the figures show. The villagers themselves state that owing to rinderpest of which there have been several bad epidemics, cattle are now fewer than they were 30 years ago. As the tahsil carries as much stock as it can, this is true only to the extent that the grazing has been spoiled by new cultivation.

The following table shows this very clearly :—

—	No. of cattle.	Area of grazing in acres.	Area of manured land in acres.
Bharoli	8,000	13,000	2,000
Kotkhai	10,000	9,300	4,250
Kotgarh	6,500	6,000	2,600

In Bharoli where the cattle and grazing are ample but not in excess the proportions is 8, 13, 2. In the other two *ilaqas* it is 10, 9, $4\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$, 6, $2\frac{3}{5}$, that is to say, the cattle are insufficient for the manured area, and the grazing is insufficient for the cattle. The figures for the Kotkhai Tahsil are not absolutely correct, as about half the villages have grazing-rights in reserved forest. Probably the figures 9 and 6 should be increased to 12 and 8. To remedy this shortage of grazing the people ask for the opening of all Government forests, but this could only result in the recurrence of the difficulty in an aggravated form after the destruction of the forests in a couple of generations. In Kotkhai where a large area of the great forest of Chambi Kupar is at present useless, a revision of the working-plan, perhaps accompanied by a grazing-tax, which the villagers would now cheerfully pay, should do much to ease the situation, but in Kotgarh no such measure is possible, and in both ilaqas the real difficulty is over-population, which has destroyed the balance of cultivated land and grazing. Throughout the district there is a religious prohibition of the drinking or sale of milk. It does not extend to ghi, which is a most important item in the diet and budget of the *zamindar*.

Population.

14. Since settlement the population of Bharoli has decreased by 12 and that of Kotkhai and Kotgarh has increased by 7 and 23 per centum respectively.

The figures are :—

	Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
At settlement	4,403	6,190	3,444
Now	3,856	6,620	4,223

The incidence on the cultivated area is in persons to the acre—

	Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
At settlement	1·7	1·4	1·3
Now	1·6	1·5	1·5

The incidence in Bharoli is the highest on paper only, and actually the

pressure on the land is greatest in the badly manured Kotgarh ilaqa, where the outturn of food-grains is both absolutely and relatively the lowest in the district.

Tribal distribution of the population.

15. Throughout the district about seventy in a hundred of the cultivators are Kanets. The Rana of Kotkhai and his relations who are Shamdev Rajputs hold a jagir of 300 acres cultivated land in Kotkhai and a little Khalsa land in Kotgarh, and in the Bohta parganah of Bharoli there are three villages of Rajputs from Mandi, who are now scarcely to be distinguished from the surrounding Kanets. Twenty Brahmin villages scattered throughout the district represent old endowments granted by former lords of the soils. In Bharoli three villages of Sunars supplement their professional income by the most painstaking intensive cultivation, and in Kotkhai the descendants of Sheikh immigrants from the Eastern Punjab hold two villages, and are the only Muhammadan community in the district. The Kolis, who number about 3,000 souls, are gradually emancipating themselves from serfdom, and now almost without exception hold small plots of land, though they still depend mainly for their livelihood on work as "bethus" or labourers under the superior tribes. In Kotgarh there is an Indian Christian community of about 250 souls, most of whom are land-owners.

The Kanets on the whole are good and enterprising cultivators, ready to experiment with new crops and methods, but too prone to leave the drudgery of field work to their women. Their chief failing is an absence of all communal spirit, the result of isolation and the old system of direct tenure from the Rana. The best cultivators in the district are the Sunars. Brahmins are a little worse than the Kanets, and the Kolis seem to have learnt their methods from the haphazard and improvident Rajputs.

Size of holdings.

16. The details of the holdings of the different tribes are shown in the table below—

Name of tribe.	No. of holdings.	Total area in acres held by the tribe.	Average holdings.
Bharoli.			
Kanets	904	1,488	1·6
Rajputs	61	116	1·9
Brahmins	325	475	1·5
Sunars	113	88	0·8
Kolis	71	105	1·5
Others	136	219	1·6
Kotkhai.			
Kanets	2,576	3,153	1·3
Rajputs	101	509	5·0
Brahmins	267	316	1·2
Kolis	437	250	·6
Others	249	190	·8
Kotgarh.			
Kanets	1,459	1,980	1·3
Rajputs	81	152	2·0
Brahmins	129	130	1·0
Kolis	318	263	·8
Others	171	311	1·8

In Bharoli there are thus 1,610 holdings to 982 ploughs and in the Kotkhai Tahsil 5,787 to 1,801. Actually as the Kanets seldom hold in less than three villages and usually in more, the average area of land in possession of each owner, is considerably larger than is shown in this table, and is approximately 4 acres. In other words, as would be expected from the figures of cultivated area and population, there has been little change since settlement. A census of owners gives an inconclusive result, as the district records are full of the names of absentees, who cultivate in the surrounding States, but do not relinquish their rights in their hereditary shares in British territory. As a matter of fact owing to the unequal distribution of land four acres is larger than the usual holding, and is commonly spoken of by those who have less as a minimum on which a man can live comfortably. In parts of Kotgarh where land is peculiarly scarce the average holding is two acres, of which one-fifth is irrigated land above the river ; this land, however, is distinctly good, and even so the people have a hard struggle to feed themselves and their families. The case of the Rajputs is similar to that of the Kanets ; in Kotkhai they number 25 owners, of whom the Rana of Kotkhai and the other three jagirdars own 300 acres of cultivated land, leaving 209 to the other 21, or an average holding of 10 acres. The Brahmins, Sunars and Kolis, who seldom own land in more than one village, and do not depend on farming for their entire livelihood, hold on the average the acreage attributed to them in the table. The high average of the holdings of " Others " in Bharoli and Kotgarh is due to the inclusion under this head of the land owned by the Subathu Leper Asylum, the Church Missionary Society, half a dozen Europeans and a wealthy Gosain.

17. Between the settlements of 1859 and 1882 the area sold and mortgaged with possession was—

Transfers of land and indebtedness.

	Acreage sold.		Price.	Average price per acre.	Acreage mortgaged.		Mortgage money.	Average mortgage money.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*			*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*		
Bharoli ...	...	Not known		...	17	201	12,517	57
Kotkhai ...	1	238	21,872	91	3	383	28,451	74
Kotgarh ...	31	118	12,629	85	19	100	8,902	75

The corresponding figures for the year since settlement are :—

	Acreage sold.		Price.	Acreage price per acre.	Acreage mortgaged.		Mortgage money.	Average mortgage money.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*			*Irrigated.*	*Unirrigated.*		
Bharoli ...	6	115	34,631	286	44	279	67,194	208
Kotkhai ...	2	650	1,30,146	200	1	411	60,203	146
Kotgarh ...	39	399	45,260	103	14	120	25,080	187

The village note-books only distinguish between irrigated and unirrigated land and give no details of the classes of soil, so that exact comparison with the previous figures is not possible. It is clear, however, that there has been a considerable rise in the value of land, though the figures tend to exaggerate both it and the amount of alienation. In Bharoli and to a lesser extent in the northern tahsil a genuine hypothecation of ancestral land is almost invariably the result of a vicious life, and as such regarded with opprobrium. In such cases it is the custom to enter fictitious prices in the sale-deeds to embarrass reversioners who might possibly contest the sale. An example is

the recorded purchase of a hundredth part of an acre for Rs. 2,000. I doubt if the seller got a hundredth part of this sum Where real sale has taken place irrigated land has changed hands at about Rs. 300 an acre and unirrigated Lehri I at about Rs. 200. There is no sale for the worse classes of land. Mortgage is largely fictitious and between relations, who record the cultivating owners in a joint holding as in possession on mortgage from the absentees. The genuine mortgage, which may be half of that entered in the papers, is with Baniyas of Subathu and Solon, and the owner is usually in possession as tenant paying half-batai. The percentages of land sold and mortgaged in Bharoli are 5 and 13 of the cultivated area.

In Kotkhai, during the 23 years from 1859 to 1882, 5 per cent. of the cultivated area was sold and 8 per cent. mortgaged. In the next 30 years the percentage rose to 12 and 10, and both sale and mortgage price doubled. All sale and mortgage is between villagers, and the figures are little more reliable than in Bharoli.

In Kotgarh the figures require correction as in reality alienation has not increased since settlement. Two derelict tea-gardens of 200 and 40 acres, respectively, were sold as single lots to an American and a Khatri for Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 3,600. The capital required was too large to admit of the villagers competing in the sales. Neglecting these two sales the actual area sold by cultivators is 39 acres irrigated and 159 acres unirrigated The price was Rs. 11,660 or on an average Rs. 60 an acre. This is just one-third of the average mortgage money, although more irrigated land has been sold than is mortgaged. As the small fields of less than 100 square yards in the Kiar change hands at prices ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 an acre*, the 39 acres of irrigated land sold should alone have been worth about Rs. 20,000. Of this discrepancy I have no explanation apart from the customs of the people. Few of the more recent sales which I have been able to trace are genuine. A number are by childless widows, and more by heirless old men to their reversioners, who were probably already in possession. In such cases the price depends largely on the vendor's expectation of life, and in one instance which came to my knowledge 12 acres of quite good land were recorded as sold for Rs. 13. Such real sale as there is, and half the mortgage, is to money-lenders who are gradually tightening their grip on the agricultural population. The chief among them is a Gosain resident across the river in Kulu. The statistics reveal no pressing danger, but the people are themselves becoming nervous, and ask that the full provisions of Act XIII of 1900, of which section 10 only is in force in the district, should be extended to them. The truth is that, as in Bharoli, except in the case of family transactions, sale is the result of extravagance. In the past it has been limited by lack of opportunity, but the money-lenders are now offering greater facilities. *Primâ facie* there is no reason why the Simla zamindars should not be granted the protection enjoyed by the rest of the Province.

*Since I wrote this, the Rana of Kotkhai has mortgaged 5 acres in one lot for Rs. 4,500.

18. The unsecured debt and miscellaneous income of the district was declared by the villagers as follows :—

Unsecured debt and miscellaneous income.

	Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Debt	67,668	90,653	77,791
Income	35,704	52,883	28,010

Apart from intentional exaggeration of debt these figures are open to suspicion on the ground that each owner made his declaration in as many villages as he had holdings, so that the same item may have been counted several times. Care was taken to avoid this, and in themselves the figures, which make the indebtedness of each family about Rs. 90, and its income from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, are not unreasonable. The income is highest in Kotkhai where a group of rich men control the opium traffic of the northern hills and have an interest in the trade in blankets between Bashahr and the plains. In all three ilaqas there is a considerable sale of ghi, and a smaller one of banafsha and other wild forest produce. From the nearer villages of Bharoli grass is carried to the Sabathu

cantonment, but the closing of the tonga stage at Shogi has greatly decreased the income from this source. Of the three ilaqas, Kotgarh is worst off for miscellaneous income as in other respects. Of the sum declared Rs. 8,000 represents the emoluments enjoyed by two families which have taken to Government service, and by the Christian masters at the Mission School. The remainder is mostly the wages of casual labourers on the Hindustan-Tibet road and of postmen in Simla. Throughout the district the greater part of the debt is in the form of loans bearing interest at 25 per cent. for short terms usually not exceeding one harvest. In Kotkhai the declared indebtedness is exaggerated by the season at which it was counted. This happened to coincide with the arrival of the opium dealers from the plains, who lend cash to the local middlemen for the purchase of opium from the growers. These advances are repaid after a few weeks out of the price given by the dealer, so that had the estimate of debt been made a month later, it would have been lower by about Rs. 15,000. Taking the three ilaqas as a whole it may be said that the people of Bharoli are agriculturists, pure and simple, maintaining themselves in comfort on their land and with little temptation to turn to trade or service. In Kotkhai the pressure on the soil has been successfully met by business enterprise, and in Kotgarh the Kanets have shown as yet little energy in finding means of supplementing the produce of an area no longer sufficient for its population.

CHAPTER IV.—The Record-of-Rights.

Revision of record-of-rights.

19. The sanctioned staff of the settlement consisted of 1 Naib Tahsildar, 5 Kanungos and 11 Patwaris, in addition to the district staff of 2 Kanungos and 9 Patwaris. Work began on 20th October 1914, and was completed in each assessment circle in turn as the distances of the tracts from each other prevented the supervision of field work in more than one at a time. Complete new records were prepared, though in a number of villages the old maps, which on the whole were extraordinarily accurate, might easily have been revised. With the exception of 31 of the smaller villages in the Bharoli ilaqa and 11 in Kotkhai which, owing to a delay in the submission of the mapping-sheets, were measured by ordinary triangulation, all measurements were made with the help of fixed points plotted by the Survey Department on the actual mapping sheets. These gave great accuracy in the most difficult and precipitous country.

Throughout the settlement efforts were made to ensure that record work should keep pace with mapping, and no patwari was allowed to begin a new village before the papers of his last village had been compared, attested and filed.

Mutations.

20. The revision of the record-of-rights involved the attestation of 2,605 mutations in the Simla Tahsil and 7,093 in Kotkhai. In the latter tahsil there are 5,717 holdings, and the number of mutations shows how completely an originally accurate record had ceased to correspond to fact.

Contents of the record.

21. The record has been framed in accordance with the law on the subject and the revenue rules, and contains the following documents :—

(1) Preliminary robkar.

(2) Shajra kishtwar.

(3) Shajra nasab.

(4) Jamabandi.

(5) List of revenue assignments and pensions.

(6) Statement of rights in irrigation.

(7) Mutations.

(8) Wajib-ul-arz.

(9) The order of the Settlement Officer determining the assessment.

(10) The order of the Settlement Officer distributing the assessment over holdings.

Wajib-ul-arz.

22. The subjects referred to in the village administration paper are those prescribed in the Land Revenue Rules. There were few disputes, and in such cases the entry was maintained unchanged.

CHAPTER V.— CROPS.

Statistics of crops.

23. The crop statistics of the district are incomplete, as the classes of land and details of failure are not shown in the village note-books. In any case these would probably be incorrect owing to the system of field enumeration adopted at last settlement. An owner was only entered in the first village in which his name occurred, and his holdings elsewhere were cancelled from the papers of the estate in which they were situated, and included in this first village, tracings of the field numbers being made in the margin of the map. The real position of these outlying fields cannot be discovered without the help of the complete papers of all the villages, which may belong to the circles of different patwaris. The result of this system, which has now been corrected, is to make crop inspection impossible in a tract where it will always be difficult. As would be expected from the table of holdings, the condition is worse in the Kotkhai tahsil than in Bharoli. In the absence of detailed and reliable information, discussion of the crop statistics is not very valuable. I give, however, some figures for what they are worth.

In Bharoli the average cropping for the first and last quinquennia of the expired settlement was :—

	AREA IN ACRES.									
	KHARIF.							RABI.		
	Rice.	Maize.	Kodo.	Bathu.	Ginger.	Potatoes.	Others (kulth and mash).	Wheat.	Barley.	Others.
1911-15.										
Irrigated	126	123	7	...	25	1	13	145	25	9
Unirrigated	40	1,006	94	1	8	8	351	741	218	11
Total ...	166	1,129	101	1	33	9	364	886	243	20
1885-89.										
Irrigated	153	135	24	...	37	...	6	188	28	6
Unirrigated	106	1,150	191	8	25	4	487	793	214	25
Total ...	259	1,285	215	8	62	4	493	981	242	31

The total area matured shows the following decreases :—

	Irrigated. Acres.	*Unirrigated.* Acres.
1911-15	474	2,478
1885-89	577	3,003
	— 103	— 525

The area of crop failure for the same periods was :—

		Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	*Total.* Acres.
1911-15 ...	Irrigated	35	37	72
	Unirrigated	391	511	902
				974
1885-89 ...	Irrigated	7	25	32
	Unirrigated	92	242	334
				366

so that the total area sown was :—

	Irrigated. Acres.	*Unirrigated.* Acres.	*Total.* Acres.
1911-15	546	3,380	3,926
1885-89	609	3,337	3,946

If these figures were reliable, they should show that irrigated land is now less heavily cropped, than it was 30 years ago the present area being 384 acres as against 307 at last settlement, and that, owing to the reduction of yakfasli Changar from 667 to 459 acres, the better classes of unirrigated soil get one fallow in six harvests instead of one in five. This latter is, I think, true, as it is supported by the increase in the number of ploughs and cattle, but the villagers deny any change in the customary rotation of crops in irrigated land, in which Kuhl I is generally cropped once and Kuhl II twice in the year. It is impossible to lay stress on the increase in failed area, as, apart from the general unsatisfactory nature of the inspection, there is no standard of yield for the different classes of soil.

The corresponding figures for the Kotkhai ilaqa are :—

AREA IN ACRES.

	Kharif.					Rabi.			
	Rice.	Koda.	Bathu.	Other cereals.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Poppy.	Others.
1911-15.									
Irrigated	46	3	2	2	...	6	2	1	...
Unirrigated	328	511	581	1,149	37	1,565	1,069	202	14
Total ...	374	514	583	1,151	37	1,571	1,071	203	14
1885-89.									
Irrigated	60	2	1	...	...	15	6	...	...
Unirrigated	366	667	691	1,064	98	1,772	1,287	191	3
Total ...	426	669	692	1,064	98	1,787	1,293	191	3

In this table the "other cereals" of the kharif include *china* which is

an important crop, ogla, phaphra, and kangni. The area recorded as failed is :—

			Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.
1911-15	Irrigated	...	1	...
	Unirrigated	...	354	517
1885-89	Irrigated	...	2	...
	Unirrigated	...	58	33

The total area sown was 6,331 acres in the former quinquennium and 6,520 in the latter. Were details of failure available, the area under the different crops would probably be almost identical in the two series. The figures of failure in the years 1885-89 are ridiculous.

In the Kotgarh ilaqa there is a similar absence of change in the cropping, except that maize is ousting amaranth.

The figures are :—

	AREA IN ACRES.									
	KHARIF.						RABI			
1911-15.	Rice.	Maize.	Koda.	Bathu.	Other cereals.	Others.	Wheat.	Barley.	Poppy.	Others.
Irrigated ...	237	...	...	...	...	...	147	1	7	2
Unirrigated ...	59	381	180	76	825	84	1,097	274	40	32
Total ...	296	381	180	76	825	84	1,244	275	47	34
1885-89.										
Irrigated ...	243	...	...	...	...	...	144	3	4	...
Unirrigated ...	45	158	185	129	771	105	1,103	212	47	38
Total ...	288	158	185	129	771	105	1,247	215	51	38

The " other cereals " are the same as those in Kotkhai. The failed areas in the two quinquennia are recorded as :—

			Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.
1911-15	Irrigated	...	6	18
	Unirrigated	...	186	307
	Total	...	192	325
1885-89	Irrigated	...	...	1
	Unirrigated	...	57	149
	Total	...	57	150

The total area sown increased from 3,431 to 3,963 acres. This is due to the 200 acres of new land which has been broken up, and not to changed methods of cultivation.

Tenancies and rents.

24. The area cultivated by owners, occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will is, in acres :—

	Held by owners.	*Held by occupancy tenants.*	*Held by tenants-at-will.*
Bharoli	1,897	...	593
Kotkhai	3,626	54	738
Kotgarh	2,533	9	303

The old system of direct tenure from the Chiefs accounts for the absence of occupancy tenants, more especially as the term " warisi " is understood by the Kanets to connote proprietary rights, so that they hold a maurusi

tenancy to be a contradiction in terms to which claim is seldom made. At last settlement Colonel Wace gave occupancy rights to a few of the bethus of one of the Kotkhai jagirdars. These men render a customary payment of grain and personal service in the house of the jagirdar, and are not liable to ejectment so long as they pay these dues. The small muafis of the local gods, which are allotted for the up-keep of the temples, are held by tenants on similar conditions, which include payments of corn and oil, to be used in the "jags" or religious fairs, the repair of the temple, the supply of articles required in the worship, an escort for the god on pilgrimages or visits to his worshippers, and the maintenance of the band of drums, bag-pipes and trumpets, which is an indispensable adjunct to the dignity of a hill god. In Kulu such tenants have been entered as hereditary, and in a test case brought before me I allowed occupancy rights under section 8 of Act XVI of 1887, but usually sentiment is too strong to permit any question to arise between the god, as represented by his kardars, and the hereditary care-takers of his property. As these tenures are personal, the tenant has no right of alienation.

Batai cash rents.

25. The customary rent throughout the district is a half share of the grain, the tenant being allowed all the straw, and in a few villages a deduction for seed. The tenant supplies the seed, manure and the cost of ploughing, weeding and harvesting. The area so held, including 45 acres of poor land rented in Bharoli on tihai, or one-third of the produce, is, in acres :—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
119	586	239

The remaining acreage cultivated by tenants is held on what appear in the revenue papers as cash rentals, but, with two doubtful exceptions, in all cases in addition to the money payment the tenant is required to furnish personal service of various kinds. This includes attendance at the owner's house on all ceremonial occasions, the ploughing of his land, the care of his cattle, in short every kind of villeinage. In return the master feeds the tenant while the latter is working for him, and sometimes keeps him in clothes and shoe-leather. In fact, these people are not tenants at all, but farm-labourers with a cottage and garden. To mark the fact that they have no proprietary interest in their holdings they make an annual cash payment which bears no relation to the market value of their fields. It is obvious that such rents do not permit of conversion into a money equivalent, and are useless as a guide to the letting value of land.

CHAPTER VI.—HALF ASSETS ESTIMATE AND DEDUCTION OF STANDARD RATES.

Half net assets.

26. In the absence of any cash rents, my half net estimate was necessarily based on a direct calculation of the value of the harvested crops. In view of the character of the ilaqas, and the fact that the sale of surplus grain is nominal, this had to be framed on very conservative lines.

Acreage.

27. The village note books maintained till the present settlement did not distinguish the soil classes, and in consequence the average acreage had to be compiled from the khasra girdawaris. As the labour involved was considerable and the correctness of the result dubious, I took the figures of the last five years only, which as regards rainfall were normal. The result in acres, is shown in the following tables :—

(1) *Kharif.*

	Rice.	Maize.	Koda.	Mash.	Kulth.	Bathu.	China.	Kangni.	Alu and kachalu.
Bharoli	166	1, 51	112	152	181	...	...	...	...
Kotkhai	*313	...	470	57	52	484	777	20	110
Kotgarh	330	304	153	132	212	76	65	328	50

*Of this five-sixths is unirrigated.

(2) *Rabi.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Ginger.	Opium
Bharoli	896	246	27	...
Kotkhai	1,402	937	...	150
Kotgarh	1,230	244	...	43

The small acreage of ginger and opium is important as being the only produce grown for export.

Yield of crops.

28. Beyond a few estimates made by Colonel Wace in the case of the more important crops and experiments carried out during the present settlement, there are no materials on which to frame the estimate of yields. The figures which have been sanctioned are in seers to the acre :—

(*I*) *Kharif.*

	Rice.	Maize.	K. da.	Mash.	Kulth.	China.	Bathu.	Potatoes.	Kangni.
Bharoli	500	500	400	100	100	...	...	...	...
Kotkhai	450	...	400	100	100	400	250	1,200	400
Kotgarh	600	300	400	100	100	400	250	1,200	400

(*II*) *Rabi.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Ginger.
Bharoli	300	300	2,625
Kotkhai	200	350	...
Kotgarh	200	350	...

These I have taken as maxima to represent the yield of each crop in the best class of land in which it is grown, and have reduced the estimate for the inferior classes in accordance with the statements of comparative value given me by the cultivators, supplemented by my own observation. For example, the produce of Karali II has been taken as two-thirds of Karali I, and the estimate of wheat grown after rice in Kiar hasbeen put as low as 50 seers to the acre.

The estimate of the total produce thus obtained is approximately 25,000 maunds in Bharoli, 40,000 in Kotkhai and 20,000 in Kotgarh. This is the equivalent of a daily ration of 1½lb. of grain to each individual in the district. The ordinary ration given to a begari from the bhandar of a hill Chief is 2 lbs. of grain and a little salt, spice and tobacoo. On this he does a day's work. Allowing for women and children, I doubt if my estimate be much too low, though it certainly errs in favour of the zamindar.

Prices.

29. The prices assumed are in annas per maund :—

Kharif.

	Rice.	Maize.	Koda.	Mash.	Kangni.	Kulth.	China.	Potatoes.	Bathu.
Bharoli	30	28	29	40	..	16	...	...	...
Kotkhai Tahsil	30	30	34	40	32	16	32	26	34

Rabi.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Ginger.
Bharoli	36	24	32
Kotkhai Tahsil	52	32	...

These prices were obtained from examination of the books of shop-keepers at Subathu, Kotkhai and Kotgarh, checked by the tahsil note-books, which proved unsatisfactory, and the accounts of the timber contractors in Jubbal, who have to arrange for the provisionment of large numbers of men. Except in the case of the shop keepers, all prices examined were those of imported grain, which in the Kotkhai Tahsil included the heavy cost of mule or ox carriage. The surplus grain of the district is so little that the zamindar gets something very near the retail price for the few seers which he has to sell. For example, the shop-keepers' books at Kotgarh gave the price of basmati rice purchased locally as 80 annas. Such prices could not be obtained if the farmers' sale were sufficient to influence the local market.

Theoretical rates.

30. Applying these prices to the estimated yeild of crops the total value of the produce of the three ilaqas is :—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,732	82,364	53,658

Throughout the district the tenant gets all straw, but the grain is divided equally between him and the owner. The deductions made before this division vary from village to village.—In one the local god is given a fixed quantity of corn ; in another a payment is made to the blacksmith and basket-makers, or some seed-grain is set aside from the heap. My inquiries put the average value of these deductions at from 5 to 10 per cent. of the total produce. Allowing for them at the higher figure the owner's share in the produce is Rs. 17,000, Rs 37,064 and Rs. 23,700, and the theoretical demand Rs. 8,500, Rs. 18,532 and Rs. 11,850. This demand distributed over the different classes of soil gives theoretical rates of—

	Kuhl.						*Lehri.*						*Changar.*		
	I.			II.			I.			II.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bharoli ...	7	6	6	5	10	0	5	8	0	2	8	0	0	13	6

	Bakhal.			*Karali.*					
				I.			II.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Kotkhai	6	13	4	4	7	6	2	12	8	1	2	9
Kotgarh ... 14 14 2	10	13	0	5	7	9	2	13	0	1	8	0

31. The rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioners and those in force at last settlement are :—

Sanctioned rates.

		Kuhl. I.	*Kuhl.* II.	*Lehri.* I.	*Lehri.* II.	*Changar.*	*Ghasnis.*
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bharoli	New	5 12 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	2 2 0	0 7 0	0 1 6
	Old	5 6 0	4 0 0	2 11 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	...

		Bakhal.			*Karali.* I.	*Karali.* II.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kotkhai	New	...	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
	Old	...	4 1 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	0 11 0
Kotgarh	New	6 8 0	4 14 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	0 8 0
	Old	6 1 0	4 11 0	1 6 0	0 13 6	0 5 6

Applying these to the figures of the new measurements which were not available when rates were framed the theoretical demand is :—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,242	10,077	5,364

as compared with present assessments of—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,279	6,996 Khalsa.	3,579
	984 Jagir.	
	Total ... 7,980	

and estimates based on the old figures of area of—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
6,711	9,500	about 5,000

Assessments and reasons for departure from rates.

32. My actual assessments are—

Bharoli.	*Kotkhai.*	*Kotgarh.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,675	8,672	4,489

In Bharoli the assessment has approximated very closely to the estimate. I was unable to raise it to rates owing to the weakness of the northern Bhoj Bohra and the southern Bhoj Shiwa.

The incidence on the cultivated area is Rs. 2-9-8 an acre and on the matured area Rs. 2-4-5 as compared with the present assessment of Rs. 2-1-0 and Re. 1-12-6, and the percentage of increase is rather over 6 per cent.

In Kotkhai my rates proved inappropriate in all the upper villages of the ilaqa on account of the great natural differences in yields and cropping and the old classification of yakfasli land as bakhal. The assessment was further complicated by the condition of the jagir of the Rana of Kotkhai, who holds the old basa, or demesne land of his family, free of revenue. This includes some of the best soil of the tract, but is cultivated without care or energy by tenants on batai or service tenures, who have no interest in the improvement of their holdings. The Rana himself is without business capacity, and the jagir as a whole is thoroughly mismanaged. As a result its present assessment, which is framed only for the calculation of the local rates, is high in proportion to its development, though not in its potentialities, and I did not increase it. This is no hardship to the tract as a whole; if the people were less anxious to exploit the Rana, and more willing to bestow trouble on his fields, he would be liable for a larger share in the local rate. Were the jagir as good as Khalsa land of the same class, my total assessment would have been at least Rs. 9,000. As it is, I was unable to take my increase from the jagir or from the 20 highest villages, which are already very fully assessed by the imposition of Bakhal rates on their yakfasli land. The other

villages have been raised to rates, and the resulting demand is an increase of 10 per cent. on the whole Khalsa area. The incidence on the cultivated area is now Re. 1-15-6 an acre, and on the matured area Re. 1-13-1. At settlement the nominal incidence on cultivation was Re. 1-10-2; actually it was rather more, as the area was over-estimated.

In Kotgarh the increase is rather over 25 per cent., and the incidence on the cultivated and matured areas is Re. 1-9-4 and Re. 1-6-9. The tract is thus less heavily assessed than Kotkhai, though not to the same extent as at last settlement. As recorded by Colonel Wace on page 44 of his Settlement Report there is nothing in the land itself to justify such leniency. The people are, however, worse than their fields and quite devoid of the enterprising spirit which in Kotkhai combines cultivation with trade. This may be due to the malaria which is endemic in the lower dogris of the tract to which the villagers migrate for the September harvest, but the fact remains that in spite of the help and example of the Kotgarh missionaries, the standard of living is very superior in Kotkhai. The Kotgarh people themselves attribute this to the begar which they have to supply on the Hindustan-Tibet road. About this a separate report has been submitted to the Financial Commissioners, but as a matter of fact the begar is not an unmixed evil, as it provides the only alternative to farming of which the Kanet seems able to take advantage. Apart from his earnings on the road, with the exception of a few families, he has shown no ability to cope with the new situation caused by the increase in population, and, in the case of nearly every village, I found myself compelled to take smaller increases than the natural conditions required, on account of the poverty of the owners.

Cesses.

33. The cesses at present levied in the district are in percentages of the land revenue :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
District service (local rate)	7	0	6
Village service (lambardar)	5	0	0
Total ...	12	0	6

In the Bharoli and Simla ilaqas there is also a malba of 1 per cent. I propose no alteration. In addition to the cesses, the villagers are under the obligation of repairing the roads, in accordance with a working plan incorporated in the wajib-ul-arz. The roads are such that the duty is not a heavy one.

Term of settlement.

34. The last settlement was sanctioned for thirty years. As the district is already very fully developed, and no new land remains to be broken up, the same period would again seem appropriate.

Cost of the settlement.

35. The settlement has cost Rs. 24,017 as against an estimate of Rs. 26,166. As the increase in the revenue is Rs. 3,453, the cost will be recovered in 7 years. The cost of last settlement, which like this was completed in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years was also made good in 7 years.

Notice of officers.

36. For the first three months of the settlement Lala Badri Das was attached to it as Naib Tahsildar. He was succeeded by M. Hari Singh, B.A., who has remained till the close of operations. My thanks are due to him for his consistently good work and the tact with which he handled the shy and suspicious hill villagers. Lala Nawal Kishore and M. Sukh Chain Singh, Mahal Naib Tahsildars of Kotkhai and Simla, gave me considerable help in their respective tahsils and superintended the measurements of some 20 villages each. Lala Behari Lal, Superintendent of the Koti State settlement, was throughout most useful to me through his knowledge of revenue work in the hills. The kanungos all worked well under conditions very trying to men from the plains, as did my reader L. Jai Singh, who did the settlement work in addition to his own as reader to the Political Assistant, Simla.

J. D. ANDERSON,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Simla.

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

Bákhal	...	Unirrigated manured land.
Banafsha	...	The wild violet which is collected and sold for medicinal purposes.
Bása	...	The demesne lands of a Chief.
Básmati	...	A superior variety of rice grown in irrigated soil.
Batai	...	A rent consisting of one-half of the grain, produced in a holding.
Bathu	...	A food crop (*amaranthus anardana* and *spenosa*).
Begari	...	An impressed labourer.
Bethu	...	A tenant holding on *beth*, or personal service.
Bhandar	...	The granary of a Chief from which daily rations are issued to his dependants.
Bhoj	...	A group of villages, normally from 12 to 15 in number, in charge of a single lambardar. In Kotkhai these divisions are called *parganahs*, and in Kotgarh *Kothis*.
Changar	...	Unirrigated unmanured land.
Chil	...	A tree (*pinus longifolia*).
China	...	A grain (*panicum miliaceum*).
Dogri or dochi	...	An outlying holding.
Jag	...	A religious fair.
Jagir	...	An assignment of land or land revenue.
Kangni	...	A grain (*pennisetum italicum*).
Karali	...	Unirrigated land.
Kardar	...	The trustee of the property of a god.
Koda	...	A grain (*eleusyne coroçana*).
Kuhl	...	An irrigation channel, or the land (*kiar*) watered by one.
Kulth	...	An inferior variety of pulse (*dolichos uniflorus*).
Lehri	...	Unirrigated manured land.
Mash	...	A pulse (*phaseolus radiatus*).
Ogla Phaphra	... ...	Varieties of buckwheat (*agopyrum pol gonum* and *esculentum*).
Ropa	...	Level land above a river.
Tihai	...	A rent of one-third of the grain-produce.

Appendix A.

Showing the comparison of the jama.

(SIMLA DISTRICT).

Serial No.	Ilaqa.	Jama of the last settlement.	Jama of 1915-16.	Present jama (announced).	Net increase, columns 4 and 5.	Percentage of increase, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Bharoli	5,279	5,276	6,675 0 0	1,399 0 0	27
2	Simla	573	578	751 3 0	173 3 0	30
3	Kotkhai	7,980	8,059	8,672 0 0	613 0 0	8
4	Kotgarh	3,446	3,597	4,489 0 0	892 0 0	25
	Total ..	17,278	17,510	20,587 3 0	3,077 3 0	17

Appendix B.

Principal Gazette notifications and Government orders regarding the Simla settlement.

No.	Date.	Subject.
1858—S. (Rev.) ...	27th July 1914 ...	Regarding the appointment of Mr. J. D. Anderson as Assistant Settlement Officer.
2237—S. (Rev.) ...	8th August 1914 ...	Regarding the general re-assessment of the land revenue of the Simla District.
2238—S. (Rev.) ...	8th August 1914 ...	Regarding the revision of records-of-rights.

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