

# Settlement of Thakoorae Kotkhai.

| No.                   | NAME OF PRUGHNAHS | Name of Mookhins. | LAND.         |         |                             |                        |        |           |                        |     |     |     |           |           |                 |                 | LIVE STOCK. |           |           | DEAD STOCK. |           | POPULATION. |                   |        |          |        |       |        | TOTAL LANDS ASSESSED FOR 1823. |     | REMARKS. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------------------|-----|----------|
|                       |                   |                   | UNCULTIVATED. |         | CULTIVATED.                 |                        |        |           |                        |     |     |     | Bullocks. | Cows.     | Sheep or Goats. | Ploughs.        | Hoes.       | Villages. | Houses.   | Brahmins.   | Kunais.   | Coolies.    | TOTAL POPULATION. |        |          | Rs.    | P.    |        |                                |     |          |
|                       |                   |                   | Arable.       | Barren. | Irrigated Khas in this land | Unirrigated Khas lands | Total. | Assessed. | Exempt from assessment | Rs. | A.  | Rs. |           |           |                 |                 |             |           |           |             |           |             | A.                | Males. | Females. |        |       | Total. |                                |     |          |
|                       |                   |                   |               |         |                             |                        |        |           |                        |     |     |     |           |           |                 |                 |             |           |           |             |           |             |                   |        |          |        |       |        |                                |     |          |
|                       |                   |                   |               |         |                             |                        |        |           |                        |     |     |     |           |           |                 |                 |             |           |           |             |           |             |                   |        |          |        |       |        |                                |     |          |
| Jún.                  | Patta.            | Jún.              | Patta.        | Jún.    | Patta.                      | Jún.                   | Patta. | Jún.      | Patta.                 | Rs. | A.  | Rs. | A.        | Bullocks. | Cows.           | Sheep or Goats. | Ploughs.    | Hoes.     | Villages. | Houses.     | Brahmins. | Kunais.     | Coolies.          | Males. | Females. | Total. | Rs.   | P.     |                                |     |          |
| 1                     | Mujgate           | ...               | Hooloo...     | ...     | 11                          | 2                      | ...    | ...       | 49                     | 11  | 60  | 13  | 800       | ...       | ...             | 144             | 82          | 112       | 72        | 90          | 19        | 82          | ...               | 186    | 57       | 243    | 197   | 440    | 800                            | ... |          |
| 2                     | Chubbeesee        | ...               | Ludjoo...     | ...     | 1                           | 5                      | 2      | 5         | 54                     | 11  | 58  | 5   | 800       | ...       | ...             | 198             | 159         | 219       | 99        | 138         | 12        | 134         | ...               | 302    | 58       | 360    | 298   | 658    | 800                            | ... |          |
| 3                     | Tuckragore        | ...               | Jogee         | ...     | ...                         | 17                     | 5      | ...       | ...                    | 46  | 4   | 63  | 5         | 900       | ...             | ...             | 208         | 128       | 238       | 104         | 136       | 11          | 144               | ...    | 307      | 100    | 407   | 324    | 731                            | 900 | ...      |
| 4                     | Chohur            | ...               | Jijoo         | ...     | ...                         | ...                    | ...    | ...       | 64                     | 11  | 64  | 11  | 1,301     | ...       | ...             | 254             | 253         | 232       | 127       | 204         | 13        | 236         | ...               | 501    | 100      | 601    | 454   | 1,055  | 1,301                          | ... |          |
| 5                     | Chauru or Gujdar  | ...               | Maroo         | ...     | ...                         | ...                    | ...    | ...       | 30                     | 12  | 30  | 12  | 900       | ...       | ...             | 196             | 143         | 308       | 98        | 87          | 11        | 125         | ...               | 291    | 60       | 351    | 268   | 619    | 900                            | ... |          |
| Total                 |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | 29                          | 12                     | 2      | 5         | 246                    | 1   | 278 | 2   | 4,701     | ...       | ...             | 1,000           | 765         | 1,109     | 500       | 655         | 66        | 721         | ...               | 1,587  | 375      | 1,962  | 1,541 | 3,503  | 4,701                          | ... |          |
| Rana's Khas lands     |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | 40                     | ...    | ...       | 17                     | 8   | 57  | 8   | ...       | 482       | ...             | 66              | 56          | 58        | 33        | 26          | ...       | 50          | ...               | 71     | 52       | 123    | 96    | 219    | ...                            | ... |          |
| Jaswant Singh's jagir |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                    | ...    | ...       | 8                      | 14  | 8   | 15  | ...       | 80        | ...             | 50              | 14          | 14        | 25        | 24          | ...       | 24          | ...               | 29     | 37       | 66     | 61    | 130    | ...                            | ... |          |
| Deota's lands         |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                    | ...    | ...       | 5                      | ... | 5   | ... | ...       | ...       | ...             | ...             | ...         | ...       | ...       | ...         | ...       | ...         | ...               | ...    | ...      | ...    | ...   | ...    | ...                            | ... |          |
| Ranee's jagir         |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | ...                         | ...                    | ...    | ...       | 27                     | ... | 27  | ... | ...       | 190       | ...             | 52              | 7           | 23        | 26        | 45          | ...       | 36          | ...               | 80     | 22       | 102    | 31    | 183    | ...                            | ... |          |
| Grand Total           |                   | ...               | ...           | ...     | 29                          | 12                     | 42     | 13        | 310                    | 1   | 382 | 10  | 4,701     | 752       | ...             | 1,168           | 842         | 1,204     | 584       | 750         | 66        | 831         | ...               | 1,767  | 486      | 2,253  | 1,782 | 4,035  | 4,701                          | ... |          |

98. This Settlement continued in force until 1833, when a new one, for twenty years, was completed by Major Kennedy, and which is still in force. Major Kennedy was assisted in making this Settlement by four Moonsiffs, each from a separate State. They assessed the Thakoorae at Rs. 9,000, but Major Kennedy, considering this too high, fixed Rs. 6,556-14-0 as the amount. The Khas lands of the Rana were not included in this assessment, but were left in his hands in addition to the money pension allowed to him, in which position they now remain.

The following is this Settlement, which will expire in December 1852.

*Abstract Revenue Settlement made for Thakoorae Kotkhai, by Captain C. P. Kennedy, Political Agent at Subathu, from 1st January 1833 to 31st December 1852.*

| No. | NAME OF<br>PERGUNNAHS. | No. of villages in each<br>Pergunnah.<br>No. of houses in each<br>Pergunnah. |    | LAND IN EACH PER-<br>GUNNAH.              |        |                                     |        | AMOUNT OF<br>ASSESSMENT IN<br>EACH<br>PERGUNNAH. |       |    | INHABITANTS. |          |           |        | REMARKS. |  |
|-----|------------------------|--|----|---|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|--|-------|----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|--|
|     |                        |  |    | <i>Bakhal<br/>land not<br/>irrigated.</i> |        | <i>Kyar<br/>land<br/>irrigated.</i> |        |  |       |    | Males.       | Females. | Children. | Total. |          |  |
|     |                        |  |    | Jún.                                      | Patta. | Jún.                                | Patta. | Rs.  | As.   | P. |              |          |           |        |          |  |
| 1   | Cheywur                | ...  | 13 | 138                                       | 763    | 3½                                  | ...    | ...  | 1,266 | 8  | 0            | 218      | 180       | 281    | 679      |  |
| 2   | Chayher                | ...  | 14 | 188                                       | 947    | 15½                                 | ...    | ...  | 1,662 | 0  | 0            | 347      | 260       | 391    | 998      |  |
| 3   | Thakoorae Ghore        | ...  | 13 | 168                                       | 766    | 12½                                 | ...    | ...  | 1,311 | 0  | 0            | 221      | 194       | 342    | 757      |  |
| 4   | Chubbeesee             | ...  | 12 | 118                                       | 703    | 10                                  | 4      | ...  | 1,113 | 0  | 0            | 204      | 154       | 220    | 578      |  |
| 5   | Majghore               | ...  | 22 | 162                                       | 805    | 14                                  | 8      | 8  | 1,204 | 6  | 0            | 214      | 113       | 244    | 571      |  |
|     | Total                  | ...  | 74 | 772                                       | 3,987  | 7½                                  | 12     | 8  | 6,556 | 14 | 0            | 1,204    | 901       | 1,478  | 3,583    |  |
|     | Settlement of 1827...  | ...  | 64 | 744                                       | 1,124  | 10                                  | ...    | ...  | 4,770 | 0  | 0            | ...      | ...       | ...    | 3,487    |  |
|     | Increase               | ...  | 10 | 28  | 2,862  | 13½                                 | 12     | 8  | 1,786 | 14 | 0            | ...      | ...       | ...    | 96       |  |

99. The present establishment at Kotkhai is noted in the margin. It is quite sufficient for the duties of the district, and I would not propose any alteration therein, with this exception, that the mookhias be paid at 3 per cent. on the collections, instead of receiving a fixed salary as at present. The pergunnah is in a highly prosperous condition as compared with the surrounding districts, and with the neighbouring pergunnah of Koteguh. This arises from several causes, among others, that, removed as it is from the chief lines of road, the people are seldom subjected to the harassing and degrading duty of serving as *begárs*, and have their own time at their disposal for the cultivation of their general holdings. Another cause is the extreme lightness of the Settlement and the existence in the district of valuable iron mines.

100. These mines are at present worked by the zemindars, and although the system adopted of extracting and smelting the metal is rude in the extreme, yet the quality of the area is so good, and it is not only produced in sufficient abundance to supply the whole of the wants of Simla and the lower hills, but also to admit of exportation in large quantities to the cis and trans-Sutlej States. Upon this subject a separate report will be submitted so soon as certain enquiries, directed to be made by the Board in their Secretary's despatch No. 417 of the 27th July 1849, have been completed.

33. Summing up this account by Mr. Edwards, it may be said

Its annexation and revenue assessment up to 1856.

briefly that Kotkhai was annexed in 1828, consequent on the misconduct of the Rana, and on his expressed wish that the Government should take over his country. A Summary Settlement for one year was made in 1828, and in the following year extended for three years, the assessment then fixed being Rs. 4,701. On its expiration in 1833, a fresh Summary Settlement was made, its term being fixed at twenty years. The population was counted as 3,583 souls; and the Khalsa cultivation

\* I take the *jūn* at 4 bighas as 4,000 *jūns*\* or say 2,360 acres; less than 10 of the measure used in 1856; acres being returned as irrigated. The *jāma* see paragraph 43 below assessed was Rs. 6,556; or about Rs. 2-12-0

per acre. This the Deputy Commissioner speaks of in his report above quoted (paragraph 99) as an extremely light assessment, and probably it was a light assessment as compared with what the neighbours were paying to Ranis in the adjacent States. It is also probable that the area of the cultivation was understated. [The area and assessments of lands held revenue-free is not included in the above figures].

34. As in the rest of the Simla district, up to 1851-52 each holding had its separate lease. In that year

Introduction of joint responsibility for the revenue in 1852.

joint responsibility was nominally enforced; that is to say, the tract was divided into *pergunnahs*, a *lambardār* or *mukhia* was appointed to each *pergunnah*, and he signed an engagement for its revenue as the representative of the whole body of the owners. This change from separate to joint responsibility was purely nominal; but the Deputy Commissioner took the opportunity to raise the revenue to Rs. 6,724, the increase being charged on account of land newly cultivated since the date of Settlement.

35. The Settlement of A.D. 1833, as thus amended, was not

Settlement of A.D. 1859.

revised till A.D. 1859. The Settlement of 1859 was made by Colonel R. Lawrence, Superintendent of Hill States; and no English reports are forthcoming. The work was commenced in 1856, a measurement being made, and a rough record without any map being drawn up. On the basis of this measurement an assessment by rates (stated below in paragraph 47) was framed. But the proceedings were protracted to the year 1859, probably on account of the troubles of 1857; and when they reached the final stage of distributing the new assessment on the holdings, the *zamindārs* refused to abide by the measurements, and the revenue was ultimately distributed by a kind of arbitration. As above said, I cannot find any English correspondence; so I can give only the *zamindārs'* own account of the matter, *viz.*, that each man was charged according to his means (*hasha* or *haisiyat ka mamla*); not according to the area he cultivated. This of course is rather a broad way of stating matters, and no doubt the revenue formerly contributed by a holding was not materially altered except for some good reason, well known to the arbitrators. It must also be admitted that the measurements were bad, and that the *zamindārs* were right in

rejecting them. So that I suppose there really was no way of distributing the new assessment on the holdings except that adopted, and the zamindárs were at the time satisfied with the result. But they would not be satisfied, if we were now to attempt to repeat such an operation. They think the new measurements correct, and want a fair assessment according to area and soils. Here again they are certainly right; when the old revenue of each holding was tested by the new measurements, in not a few cases inequalities of assessment were brought to light, which it was impossible to maintain.

36. The nett result of the assessment of A.D. 1859 was to reduce the Government's revenue from Rs. 6,725 to Rs. 6,228. But the whole reduction was given in the three eastern pergunnahs—Chewar, Gajdhar, and Chehr, of which the assessment was reduced from Rs. 2,802 to Rs. 2,225. The new assessment was believed to

| § Year.  | Average of opium cultivation. | Excise revenue Rs. |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1874 ... | 303                           | 1,047              |
| 1875 ... | 250                           | 669                |
| 1876 ... | 251                           | 871                |
| 1877 ... | 243                           | 879                |
| 1878 ... | 203                           | 755                |
| 1879 ... | 202                           | 723                |
| 1880 ... | 210                           | 785                |
| 1881 ... | 227                           | 854                |
| 1882 ..  | 291                           | 754                |

[The charge is Rs. 2 per acre, or one rupee for less than half an acre. The area cultivated by a zamindár is usually much less than half an acre.]

in 1871 at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and raised in 1878 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the land revenue. So that the outgoings from the zamindárs to Government in the first and last years of the expired Settlement compare as follows:—

|   | A.D.<br>1859. | A.D.<br>1882. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
|   | Rs.           | Rs.           |
| Land revenue ... ..                           | 6,228         | 6,228         |
| Added for new cultivation ... ..              | ...           | 95            |
| Cesses paid to the Treasury ... ..            | 62            | 708           |
| Cesses paid to lambardárs and patwáris ... .. | 498           | 498           |
| Excise acreage on poppy ... ..                | ...           | 754           |
| Total ... ..                                  | 6,788         | 8,283         |

average Rs 1-10-0 per acre cultivated. Since it was made, several additional demands have been added, which deserved mention. Rs. 95 have been added for land newly brought under cultivation, at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annas per acre up to 1878, and Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per acre subsequently; all but a small fraction of this addition having occurred since 1873. The excise charge on poppy cultivation, imposed in 1874, brings in on an average from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per annum §; and has thus increased the gross revenue of the valley by nearly a sixth. Lastly, there should be mentioned the local rate imposed

of the land revenue. So that the outgoings from the zamindárs to Government in the first and last years of the expired Settlement compare as follows:—



The gross increase is 22 per cent. The demand has been collected with ease and without coercion: and the people are contented and well-to-do.

37. The system of land tenure is the same as that of Bharauli, described in paragraph 8 above; with this difference, that as the tract is more remote and entirely surrounded by Hill States, and also contains some valuable forest, the right of the State to all uncultivated land has survived in a stronger form. The circuits of hamlets, called *bhojs* in Bharauli, are here known as *pergunnahs*, and in Kotguru as *kothis*.

38. If the return of 1834 A.D. is to be trusted, the population has increased from about 3,600 at that date to 6,400 now. No doubt the increase has been substantial, but the return of 1859 gave nearly the same population as the present. Two-thirds of the population are Kanets; of the rest half are Kohlis and the other half Brahmins and low castes. The entire population is agricultural; and there is no class, corresponding to the Banias and Khatris of the plains who live solely by money-lending and shop-keeping, nor are there any persons deriving their livelihood solely from cattle grazing. As a rule every man, no matter what his caste, has his holding, cultivating it himself and paying the revenue direct to Government. If he is well off, he can lend on occasion to his poorer neighbours; or do a little trade in opium: buying in Kotkhai and the adjacent tracts, and selling in Ludhiana and Jallandhar. If he is poor, as the Kohlis, Rehirs, or others, he may have no holding of his own, or only a small one, and cultivate for others who are better off. But in either case, they are all equally agriculturists.

39. Thus 96 per cent. of the Khalsa lands are cultivated by the owners themselves; the holding averaging 4 acres. [This is the true holding, counted by families, and not by the entry in the Settlement record; see remarks in Appendix No. IIB.] The tenancies on Khalsa lands aggregate only 164 acres, of which 88 acres pay half produce, 11 acres pay cash rents, and 45 acres pay rent at revenue rates. These tenancies are so evidently exceptional that I do not remark further on them.

40. But what Mr. Edwards describes in paragraph 97 of his Report of 1850 appended as the khas or jagir lands of the families of the former Rana of Kotkhai, and the maafi lands of the village temples (*deotas*),\* are of course mainly cultivated by tenants. They aggregate 418 acres. Of these 171 acres pay no rent, the tenants giving their labour (*baith*) in return for their tenancy; 44 acres pay half produce, and the rest, 203 acres, pay cash rents. These rents average Rs. 1½ per acre; but they are

|                          | Acres cultivated. |     |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| * Jagir of Rana's family | ...               | 452 |
| Deota lands              | ...               | 45  |

not rents in the sense in which that term is usually used in revenue reports. The nature of the rent paid by each of the Rana's tenants is decided mainly by his caste. A Kanet would not ordinarily agree to do *baith* service; and he would be given a cash rent out of consideration to his caste. Of course such rents are not likely to be very heavy. On the other hand, the lower classes (Kohlis, Rehirs, and such like) stand on a much lower social level, and pay half produce or do farm work (*baith*) as may be required of them.

41. With reference to the circumstances above explained, it will not be thought surprising that there are almost  
 Absence of hereditary tenants, no tenants with right of occupancy. One acre is so held in the Khalsa lands; and 53 acres in the Rana's jagir; of the latter, 42 acres are held by a village of Kanets. There was a sharp dispute on the question between these Kanets and the Rana; which I decided by giving the tenants an award under Section 5 (3) of the Tenancy Act. The rest of the few cases above mentioned have hereditary rights for the most part by agreement, and in two or three cases by award.

In truth the local conception of ownership is as yet nearly allied to what we should describe as hereditary occupancy; and the holdings are too small to make under-tenants other than the exception. And though the Rana's holding is a large one of over 400 acres of cultivation, his old claims, social position, and past management have left him completely its owner.

42. No lands have been acquired by the State during the past settlement. There have been 74 sales, aggregating 239 acres cultivated, plus 49 acres waste.  
 Sales and mortgages. Appendices IIE and F. The price realised averaged Rs. 91 per acre cultivated or 59 years revenue. There are also 386 acres of cultivation held by mortgagees, the mortgage money averaging Rs. 74 per acre cultivated or 49 years purchase of the revenue. Both sales and mortgages are principally *bakhil* land. The mortgages are very small, averaging less than half an acre each; but the sales average (with waste) 3 acres cultivated each. The practice of selling land has arisen mainly during the last twenty years, and the prices now given are three or four times what they used to be. *Kyas* land now sells for Rs. 100 an acre and upwards; and *bakhil* for about a third of this rate. The practice of mortgaging is of very old standing; but the money that can be raised on mortgage has risen in the same way as the selling price; and it is not uncommon for a man to raise a larger sum by mortgage than he could get by sale.

43. Appendix IIA gives the usual comparison of area and resources at the past and present Settlement. I should mention (see Mr. Edwards' report quoted in paragraph 51 below) that the *bigha* of last  
 Increase of cultivation. Appendix IIA.

Settlement was measured with a 4-foot pace, and therefore contained only 711 yards. As the old bigha measurement was very roughly applied, and as the people themselves are as yet ignorant of its use, I have thought myself at liberty to measure with the Bharauli bigha of 900

square yards. Of course I would not have done this, had the zamindárs understood the bigha measurement; but as no question of un-

settling measures in actual home use among the agriculturists was involved, I thought it convenient to use the same bigha throughout the district. In Appendix IIA the areas of the last Settlement are reduced to acres by the bigha of last settlement (711 square yards or  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to the acre): and the measurements of this Settlement are reduced to acres by the 900 square yards bigha (about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to the acre). It may be said that the rough measurements of last Settlement, usually not chained, would probably overstate the area. I am not myself certain on the point. I should rather be inclined to say that they would give an uneven result, sometimes too much and sometimes too little. But I notice that the zamindárs themselves think that the tendency was to overstate the area. However the cultivated areas, houses, and population returned at the successive Settlements are :—

| A.D. |     |     |     | Acres<br>cultivated. | Houses. | Souls. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|---------|--------|
| 1834 | ... | ... | ... | 2,370                | 772     | 3,583  |
| 1852 | ... | ... | ... | 2,633                | ...     | ...    |
| 1859 | ... | ... | ... | 3,824                | 920     | 6,248  |
| 1882 | ... | ... | ... | 3,992                | 1,132   | 6,190  |

Bullocks, cows, sheep, and goats also appear to have increased considerably since A.D. 1834; what the increase is since 1859 does not appear. The tahsildar's opinion, gathered from intercourse with the people, is that there has been a moderate but substantial increase in the cultivation generally in every village. This opinion is, I think, as trustworthy as any argument that could be adduced from the last Settlement measurements; and my own conclusions were to the same effect.

44. It is impossible to give any accurate information as to prices, in a tract where there are no shopkeepers or regular traders. *Ghi* now sells for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers the rupee; and in 1856 it is said to have sold at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers. No buffaloes are kept; but each house has one or two little cows; and as by a local superstition (which does not extend to Kotguru) the people of the valley consider themselves forbidden to drink milk, except in the form of butter-milk, the latter no doubt often contributes to the payment of the revenue. Cows and bullocks sell at from Rs. 8 to 16 each; (they are

of the usual small hill breed, but of good blood and colour) ; and are said to have been worth just half this value thirty years ago ; it is however doubtful whether a zamindar's life is made easier to him by a rise in the price of horned cattle. Sheep and goats, of which a few are usually kept for their wool and droppings (but mainly for their wool), sell at from Rs. 3 to 6, the sheep being the more valuable of the two. This also is about twice what they were worth twenty years ago. The poorer races (Kohlis and Rehars) keep a very mean-looking race of pigs, which they eat in the winter ; the value of a pig is from one to two rupees. The price of the principal grains are said to have varied as follows :

| A. D.   | SEERS PER RUPEE.  |                    |        |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|
|         | Unhusked<br>rice. | Koda and<br>Bathu. | Wheat. |
| 1828 .. | 30                | 35                 | 30     |
| 1856 .. | 28                | 34                 | 28     |
| 1882 .. | 20                | 32                 | 24     |

I am inclined to think this understates the real increase in the value of grain, more especially as hillmen think nothing of carrying a load 30 miles into Simla, where they can usually obtain higher prices than those stated. It will perhaps be sufficient to assume that in respect of values the agriculturists can secure Rs. 125 for every Rs. 100 obtainable at the date of last Settlement. There have been not a few years, in which the difference of price has been much higher.

45. To sum up, the tract is in a prosperous condition, and has been so throughout the currency of the expired Settlement. As a rule, the agriculturists are fairly off. They are not so favourably advantaged in respect of adjacent marts as the Bharauli ilāqa. But not a few of them trade in opium, and all can earn a little money in Simla, or as carriers. The revenue is paid to a large extent by the sale of opium, partly by wages earned, and a little by the sale of grain and butter. The pressure of the population is 910 per square mile cultivated, as compared with 1,010 in Bharauli and 846 in Kotguru.

46. Of the absence of rents, I have already written in paragraphs 39 and 40 above. As in Bharauli I have not attempted to frame a produce-estimate. In the first place my operations have been too rapid ; and in the second place it would have been

General condition of the tract.

(Compare para. 14 above concerning Bharauli.)

Soils and produce.

See para. 17 above.

quite fictitious, as so little of the produce is marketed. The classification of soils adopted is similar to that of Bharauli, viz. :—

| Local name.   | Explanation and husbandry.   |
|---------------|--|
| Kyār ... ..   | Lands irrigated by hill streams ; seldom yield more than one crop of rice per annum.   |
| Bākhil ... .. | Unirrigated land ; all of it thoroughly manured. The rabi crop is wheat or barley or opium ; and the autumn crop consists principally of the smaller millets, amarthuth, a coarse rice, or the edible grain. |
| Karālī ... .. | Lands at a distance from the homestead, and not manured ; usually cropped with wheat and barley.   |

The area irrigated is very small, only 63 acres ; and nearly half of this is jagir. Very little of the finer (basmatti) rice is sown. A second or rabi crop is not taken after the rice. Two-thirds of the cultivation has been recorded as *bākhil*, and one-third as *karālī*. I tried to divide the *bākhil* into two classes, 1st and 2nd, as in Bharauli ; but there was no real difference on which to base the distinction, and as it caused disputing, I willingly gave it up. About three-fourths of the *bākhil* area bears a crop in each harvest.

The *karālī* lands amounting to a third of the cultivation, are only very occasionally manured. They yield one crop a year, generally wheat or barley. The crops are very fair, especially on the higher lands. The wheat is bearded, of the red variety. The worst of these lands (about a sixth of the whole *karālī*) have been put into a second class.

The land returned as waste for more than three years is usually very poor stuff. It equals 10 per cent. on the cultivation.

The area returned as field boundaries and grass fields equals only half the cultivated area, whereas in Bharauli the grass fields were double the cultivation. The explanation is that in Kotkhai there are fewer cattle, and also no sale of grass and plenty of it ; so that the custom of attaching a grass field to every holding is not *de rigueur* as in Bharauli.

Wheat straw is mostly neglected, as in Bharauli ; but the straw of every other crop is stacked for winter use and fed or littered to the cattle ; and very poor stuff a great deal of it is.

To sum up : the main differences between the agriculture of this tract and Bharauli are in the kharif the absence of the maize crop, and in the rabi the cultivation of opium, and the abundance of the wheat crop on the unmanured lands. In both tracts the cultivation depends largely on the manure supplied by the cattle ; but Bharauli has 7,900 head of cattle to 2,000 acres cultivated ; whereas Kotkhai has only some 6,000 head to 4,500 acres cultivated.



47. In speaking of the revenue rates I shall confine myself to the area of which the revenue is not assigned. Revenue rates. [On the assigned areas the revenue is in every case assigned to the owners, so that in respect of these lands the assessment serves no purpose except that of a foundation for the cesses and local rate]. Hitherto no rate has been charged on grazing lands, grass-fields, and abandoned cultivation; and there are no grounds for diverging from this practice.

The rates on which the assessment of 1859 was reckoned are said to be as follows; and I place my own rates in juxtaposition:—

| SETTLEMENT OF 1859 (6½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE).          |                |                   |                                     | SETTLEMENT OF 1882 (6½ BIGHAS = 1 ACRE).          |                |                   |                                     |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Soil.   | Area in acres. | Rate per acre.    | Rate per bigha of 711 square yards. | Soil.   | Area in acres. | Rate per acre.    | Rate per bigha of 900 square yards. |
| Kyar ...  | 29             | R. A. P.<br>5 1 0 | Annas.<br>12                        | Kyar ...  | 36             | R. A. P.<br>4 1 0 | Annas.<br>12                        |
| Bakhil 1 ...                                      | 1,984          | *2 8 0            | 6                                   | Bakhil ...  | 2,508          | 2 0 0             | 6                                   |
| " 2 ...   | 1,814          | 1 4 0             | 3                                   | Karali, 1st ...                                   | 1,220          | 1 6 0             | 4                                   |
| " 3 ...   | 497            | 0 7 0             | 1                                   | " 2nd ...   | 228            | 0 11 0            | 2                                   |
| Average of whole assessment on total cultivation. |                | 1 10 0            | 3 85                                | Average of whole assessment on total cultivation. |                | 1 12 0            | 5 25                                |

Thus the average result of the new rates exceeds that of the old rates by 7 per cent., or a little more than one anna in the rupee. In paragraph 16 above I stated the rise in the value of grain as probably a fourth at the least, and that *ghi* and sheep had nearly doubled in value, while the facilities for earning money have largely increased. As regards each particular rate I would observe as follows:—

(i). The *kyar* or *kul* is not so good as that of Bharauli. It only yields one crop, viz., rice; and I have therefore adopted a mean between the 1st and 2nd class rate for similar land in Bharauli. The water supply is good.

(ii). My rate for 1st class *bakhil* is a fifth lower than last Settlement; but I have rated a larger area in this class. The rate as now fixed is certainly high enough, Rs. 2 per acre. It is the same as the 2nd class *lehri* of Bharauli. I did not see my way to rating the eastern *pergunnahs* lower than the rest of the *ilāqa*. I do not think there was sufficient foundation for the distinction; and the opinion of the people is against admitting differences of this kind.

(iii). Ordinary *karali* I compare with the 2nd class *bakhil* of last Settlement. It is charged Re. 1-6-0 per acre, or 2 annas more than last Settlement. My rate on the 2nd class *karali* is half that on the

\* [In the three east *pergunnahs* (Chewar, Gajdhar, and Chehr), the rate was only Rs. 2½ per acre or 5 annas per bigha.]

first class. The former yields a good wheat crop every year, the latter yields a crop every second year.

48. Anticipating the information as to cesses in paragraph 64 below, the rates with cesses added yield the following results :—

|   |          |     |     | Khalsa.   | Jagirs and<br>Maafis. | Total.     |
|---|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------------------|------------|
|   |          |     |     | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.             | Rs. A. P.  |
| Former assessment, according to the Rent Roll sanctioned for A.D. 1882-83 | ...      | ... | ... | 6,323 0 0 | 1,317 0 0             | 7,640 0 0  |
| New assessment  | ...      | ... | ... | 6,996 0 0 | 984 0 0               | 7,980 0 0  |
| Increase by new assessment  | Amount   | ... | ... | 673 0 0   | —333 0 0              | 340 0 0    |
|   | Per cent | ... | ... | 11 0 0    | —25 0 0               | 4 0 0      |
| Cesses including local rate   | Former   | ... | ... | 1,206 9 0 | 137 0 0               | 1,343 9 0  |
|   | New      | ... | ... | 1,321 0 0 | 140 12 0              | 1,461 12 0 |
| Increase  |          | ... | ... | 114 7 0   | 3 12 0                | 118 3 0    |
| Total increase of revenue and cesses                                      | Amount   | ... | ... | 787 7 0   | 329 4 0               | 458 3 0    |
|   | Per cent | ... | ... | 10 0 0    | —22 0 0               | 5 0 0      |

49. When I had decided on the rates and cesses the zamindárs of every pergunnah were called up before me, and told in my presence their former and new assessment, cesses included. I did this for two reasons : I wanted to see how the new rates really affected each holding ; and I wished to be sure that, before attestation was commenced, every zamindár should be warned of the extent to which the new assessment would effect him. By this plan every objection raised was fully enquired into during attestation. The assessment of every holding being called in this way in my presence, brought out very strongly the inequalities of the old distribution described in paragraph 35 above.

The extent to which each pergunnah is affected in its total assessment is given below :—

| PERGUNNAH.  |     |     | GOVERNMENT<br>REVENUE ONLY. |       | Increase<br>per cent. | Rate of<br>new<br>assessment<br>per acre<br>cultivated. |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---|
|             |     |     | Former.                     | New.  |                       |   |
| Ohhabisi    | ... | ... | 1,105                       | 1,393 | 26                    | Rs. A. P.<br>1 13 0                                     |
| Shalewar    | ... | ... | 450                         | 573   | 27                    | 1 14 0  |
| Chewar      | ... | ... | 336                         | 364   | 8                     | 1 8 0   |
| Gajdhar     | ... | ... | 626                         | 690   | 10                    | 1 10 0  |
| Chehr       | ... | ... | 1,290                       | 1,354 | 5                     | 1 10 0  |
| Thakriaghor | ... | ... | 1,637                       | 1,622 | —1                    | 1 13 0  |
| Majlgher    | ... | ... | 879                         | 1,000 | 14                    | 1 14 0  |
| TOTAL       |     |     | 6,323                       | 6,996 | 11                    | 1 12 0  |

† [The jagirs and maafis were not assessed at last Settlement. The sum here entered is the rough valuation subsequently made as a basis for the local rate assessment.]

It will be observed that both the average rate of the assessment and the increase taken is lowest in the east end of the ilāqa (Chewar Gajdhar, and Chehr); the part of the valley which was assessed at last Settlement somewhat lighter than the rest. This result is due to the circumstance that the proportion of the cultivation rated as *bakhil* is less in these pergunahs than in the rest of the tract.

#### KOTGURU ILAQA.

50. The Kotguru ilāqa, incorrectly known as Kotgarh, lies 22 miles north-east from Simla, as the crow flies. By road it is 50 miles. It is a spur of the Hattu mountain, and overlooks the Sutlej. The bed of the Sutlej at the foot of the Kotgarh spur (Lauri bridge) is about 3,000 feet above sea level; and the cultivated lands spread from the banks of the Sutlej to near the top of the spur some 4,500 feet higher.

Mr. Edwards' account of it up to 1850.

51. Mr. Edwards' account of the tract written in 1850 is as follows :—

9. The district of Kotgarh, or, as it was originally termed, Sundoch, was among the first of our territorial acquisitions within the hills.

10. Kotgarh belonged originally to the small principality of Kotkhai, but, from the outlying position of the district, entirely separated from the remaining positions of that state, its administration was attended with considerable difficulty, as also its defence, in those lawless times, from the attacks of the people of Koomharsein and Bussahir on either side of it, and from the inroads of the inhabitants of Kullu from the opposite side of the river.

11. With the view of relieving himself from the difficulties of direct administration of the district, and also with that of conciliating the then powerful Kullu State, the Rana of Kotkhai made over Kotgarh to the Rajah of Kullu, to administer it for him on certain terms, he however retaining his original territorial rights in the district.

12. The Kullu chief willingly undertook the charge, and immediately detached a considerable force to occupy the district, which, for a short time, was administered in the name of the rightful owner, the Kotkhai Rana, but finally appropriated, and incorporated with the other possessions of Kullu.

13. The Kotkhai Rana was too weak to resist this aggression, and Kotgarh remained for ten years under Kullu. In an engagement which then took place between the people of Kullu and those of Koomharsein and Bussahir, the Kullu Rajah was killed, and his body falling into the hands of the Bussahirees, they refused to restore it to his people for the rites of sepulture, unless on condition that Kotgarh should be formally ceded to Bussahir by Kullu. On this condition the cession was made and Kotgarh remained for forty years in the immediate possession of Bussahir, and until the invasion by the Goorkhas, who seized the district and established themselves therein.

14. On the advance of the British force in 1815, as already explained, for the purpose of expelling the Goorkhas from their acquired possessions between the Sutlej and the Jumna, the Rajah of Kullu was among the other chiefs of the hills invited to co-operate with our troops on condition of having his ancient territorial possessions restored to him.

15. Acting under this invitation, the Kullu troops crossed the Sutlej and took possession of the Kotgarh district, occupying the strong forts of Whontoo, Seelajan, and Bajee, situated therein.

16. Although, as has been already observed, it was the policy of the Government of that time to confine our territorial acquisitions in the hills within the narrowest possible limits, it was no less an object to retain in our own hands such places as appeared to afford good military positions, and the Kotgarh district,

consisting of a range of hills the most commanding between the snowy ranges and the plains containing many excellent military posts—among the rest the fort of Hattu, termed the mistress of the north-eastern hills, and also affording level ground for cantonments on some of the slopes—appeared in this point of view a most valuable acquisition and its permanent retention was accordingly determined upon.

17. Some difficulty, however, was encountered in causing the Kullu Rajah to evacuate the forts and districts which he considered he had a right to retain under the guarantee afforded by the British Government to all who had co-operated with them, of restoration to their ancient territorial possessions. As however Kotgarh did not originally belong to Kullu and had been wrested from that State by Bussahir forty years previous to the Goorkha invasion, and as our guarantee extended to the restoration to chiefs of such possessions only as they had been expelled from by the Goorkhas, the Kullu Rajah was held to have no right to Kotgarh.

18. A small force was moved up from Subathu to compel him to evacuate the district, which he did on its arrival in the neighbourhood. Kotgarh was then formally taken possession of by our Government, garrisons placed in the three forts of Hattu, Seelajan, and Bajee, and a portion of the then newly-raised Goorkha battalion permanently cantoned in the district.

19. As soon as it was seen that the Goorkha power in the hills was completely broken and no further attempts to regain their lost footing likely to be made, and that the hill people were willingly subject to our power, these strongholds were dismantled; but a portion of our troops continued to occupy Kotgarh until 1843, when the detachment was finally withdrawn.

20. The administration of this newly-acquired district was entrusted under the general superintendence of the agent at Delhi, to the officer commanding the troops in it, who was desired to lose no time in making a settlement with the people for the payment of the revenue.

21. The first arrangement with the zamindárs appears to have been made in 1816 by Captain Ross, the officer then in command. The collections were made in kind, and the Government share of each crop was to be fixed from time to time, by what its actual produce might prove. Subsequently Captain Ross, after examining the old records of the district recovered from its former possessors, agreed with the zamindárs for an annual money payment of Rs. 600.

22. This Settlement remained in force until 1826, when a new one was made for Rs. 938-4-0 by Major Kennedy in command of the troops in the Hill district, through one of his officers, Lieutenant Gerrard, Commanding the Detachment stationed at Kotgarh.

23. This Settlement continued in force until 1830, when a third one was completed by Major Kennedy, through Lieutenant Nicholson, Commanding at Kotgarh, for Rs. 1,167-12-6 for a period of five years. A fourth Settlement for Rs. 1,500 and for a further period of four years appears to have been subsequently entered into by Major Kennedy; but beyond the mere fact recorded that these settlements were made, there are no documents, English or Vernacular, forthcoming to show the mode in which they were completed, whether by agreement with the headmen of the district, or by measurement of lands then in cultivation.

24. Up to 1830, no establishment was allowed for the administration of the district. The revenue was collected through the *mookees*\* or headmen of the villages, who received an allowance of from 3 to 4 per cent. on their collections, and the police duties were carried on by the troops. In 1830 the establishment noted in the margin was proposed by Major Kennedy, and sanctioned by the Government, at a cost of Rs. 125.

|            |     |     |
|------------|-----|-----|
| * 1 Mookoa | ... | 30  |
| 1 Mate     | ... | 20  |
| 3 Mahess   | ... | 27  |
| 1 Writer   | ... | 48  |
|            |     | 125 |

\* \* \* \* \*



27. In 1839, a Settlement for a period of ten years was made for Rs. 2,500 per annum \* by Colonel Tapp, the then Political Agent, on an estimated measurement of the cultivated area.

\* Rs 2,652, including jagirs.

28. This Settlement has just expired, and I take this opportunity of submitting for the confirmation of the Board, the new settlement † which I have now concluded with the zamindárs. This settlement ought perhaps to form

† See Statement A.

the subject of a distinct report, but the circumstances of these hills are so very peculiar that it appears to me impossible to afford all the detailed statements which usually accompany reports of the settlement of districts in the plains, and that it is most expedient to incorporate the report with that on the district of Kotgarh generally.

\* \* \* \* \*

42. A survey and measurement of the pergunnah of Kotgarh by native agents has been made on this occasion for the first time since it has come into our hands, and the cultivated area has been ascertained to be 15,642 bighas 12 biswas, shewing an increase on the former estimated measurement of 2,149 bighas and 16 biswas.

43. This area has been ascertained by stepping the fields, the only mode of measurement available in the hills, the fields being too numerous and minute to render it practicable to use the rods or the chain. It is of course far from being perfectly correct. Each *kuddam* or step is supposed to contain 16 *chappy* or hand-breadths, which average about 4 feet English measure, and 20 *kuddams* or steps each way form a bigha, thus giving 711 square yards to a bigha.

44. The lands for the purposes of assessment are divided into two kinds, — *kyar* and *bakhil*. The former is that which can be irrigated from running streams throughout the year; the latter, that which depends for its moisture on the periodical rains. The former lands being level, and the fields of a pretty regular shape, are capable of being measured without much difficulty.

45. The lands termed *bakhil* consist of fields generally on slopes rising above each other in terraces from the bottom of the *khud* or ravine to the summits of the hills. Sometimes these terraces are 500 in number on one hill side, and the fields of every shape and of all sizes varying from 10 to 20 feet in breadth, and from 30 to 40 feet in length, put all exact measurement at defiance. The lands not at present under cultivation consist of ravines and forest which is considered Government land, but is available to the people for fuel, grass, and pasturage without charges; any measurement of these has not been attempted.

46. The measurement of the lands having been completed in the manner described, the next step was to assign the amount of Government demand upon the two descriptions of soil, *viz.*, irrigated and unirrigated. The rate assumed was 12, 12, 14 annas, and one rupee per bigha on the former and 1, 2, and 3 annas per bigha on the latter, which were the same as were fixed in the former Settlement, and gave a total amount of *jama* on the entire cultivated area of Rs. 3,339-7-4½ which on a reference to paragraph 27, it will be seen, shews an increase of Rs. 687-1-2½ on the former assessment.

47. The zamindárs of the district, on ascertaining that the above was the amount fixed on the measured area, came forward in a body and petitioned that I would conclude a settlement with them for the next thirty years at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per annum, which they declared they would willingly pay, provided their lands, now measured, would not, during that period, be subjected to any re-measurement.

48. Considering the unimportance of the sum at issue, and the very uncertain footing upon which, as I have endeavoured to shew the payment of the Government demand upon the land, however insignificant, rests in these hills, I considered it expedient, more especially as the offer of the zamindárs was within Rs. 339 of the amount of assessment fixed by me, to accept of their offer; for it appeared to me that the offer, being a voluntary one, they would be likely to pay the amount regularly, and I feared that adhering to the amount fixed by myself might only have the effect of rendering the people discontented, and inducing them to



desert their holdings and emigrate to the neighbouring district of Kullu, where lands are at present procurable on easier terms than in Kotgarh.

49. The amount of assessment which I would recommend to be paid on the present cultivated area, as above stated, will, in my opinion, secure a liberal remuneration to the cultivator for his labor, and a fair amount of rent to the Government. The fixing it for a period of thirty years will, I consider, induce the cultivators to expend more skill and labour on the lands already in cultivation, and to extend their labour also to other lands.

67. There are in the district of Kotgarh *madfi* lands to the amount of 714 bighas, the annual amount value of which is Rs. 173. These grants are for the support of temples and shrines, and were made in perpetuity by the Government in 1816.

68. Each grant is held under a sunnad having the seal and signature of the former Political Agent, Major Kennedy. There is nothing respecting them calling for particular notice.

69. The grains produced in the district are rice, barley, bathoo or the amarunth, kudde, and a small quantity of opium and of Indian-corn.

70. The following table shews the population of the district for different years from 1831 to the past. The population is steadily on the increase, and although the present return exhibits an amount below that of former years, the decrease is not in the numbers of the districts but in consequence of the emigrants from Kulu, who, during the Sikh occupation of that country, had resided in considerable numbers in the Kotgarh district, and were consequently included in its population, having now all returned to their own homes :—

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1831  | 504    | 522      | 427   | 313    | 1,766  |
| 1834  | 571    | 577      | 493   | 379    | 2,020  |
| 1839  | 463    | 569      | 399   | 325    | 1,756  |
| 1849  | 875    | 790      | 493   | 450    | 2,608  |

71. The inhabitants consist of four castes,—Rajputs, Brahmins, Kanaits, and Kohlis; the latter are considered the slaves of the soil and perform all menial offices. The inhabitants are all cultivators, and there are few if any artisans in the district, as was to be expected in a district where the mode of cultivation is so imperfect, and the people are so depressed that each can only cultivate sufficient for his own use, and not for those who are unconnected with the soil.

75. The character of the people, as regards crime, is favourable; few offences against property occur among them, and they are peaceable and well disposed. Suicide, however, exists among them and other people of the hills to an enormous extent; the least harsh word to a woman often induces her to commit suicide at once, and many resort to it from family quarrels, old age, and poverty, or from disease. The number of suicides reported to me during the last year that I have been in charge of this office amounts to thirteen for the whole of the districts under my jurisdiction.

52. This account may be thus summed up. The Kotguru ilaka, originally a part of the Kotkhai chiefship, was held by the Kulu Rajah, and subsequently by the Rajah of Bussahir, for some years prior to the Goorkha usurpation;

Summary of the above account.

and when the Goorkhas were expelled by the British Government in A.D. 1815, it was retained by us as a convenient advanced military post. Of the earlier Settlements no details exist; the figures reported by Mr. Edwards are\* :—

|   | Rs.   |
|---|-------|
| A. D. 1861 by Captain Ross ... ..                 | 600   |
| " 1826 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Gerard ... | 938   |
| " 1830 by Major Kennedy and Lieutenant Nicholson  | 1,168 |
| (Subsequently raised to) ... ..                   | 1,500 |
| " 1839 by Colonel Tapp ... ..                     | 2,500 |

In 1849 Mr. Edwards raised the assessment to Rs. 3,000 ; he describes his work in paragraphs 28, and 42 to 49 of his report, annexed. There was a rough measurement and, rates adopted indicated an assessment of Rs. 3,340 ; but the headmen compounded for a thirty year's lease at Rs. 3,000 : and the principle of joint responsibility by clusters of villages (*kothis*) was introduced, as in Kotkhai and the rest of the district. The Board of Administration sanctioned this Settlement in their No. 2,398 dated 26th July 1852.

53. In 1857-58 the local authorities represented † that the tract was in a bad condition, and the demand was consequently reduced to Rs. 2,171. The reduction was thus distributed :

| KOTHI.      | ASSESSMENTS OF |       | REDUCTION. |           |
|-------------|----------------|-------|------------|-----------|
|             | 1849.          | 1859. | Amount.    | Per cent. |
|             | Rs.            | Rs.   | Rs.        |           |
| Kapu ...    | 880            | 673   | 207        | 24        |
| Kotguru ... | 690            | 473   | 217        | 32        |
| Bhutti ...  | 1,429          | 1,025 | 404        | 28        |
| Total ...   | 2,999          | 2,171 | 828        | 28        |

The reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner for the reduction were, that the rates, though nominally the same as those of Kulu, were really much higher ; that the village and the inhabitants were in a

\* NOTE.—I repeat these from Mr. Edwards' report ; but the figures given in Appendix I, which are taken from the vernacular records, give a higher revenue for the years antecedent to A. D. 1830. The point is unimportant, and the vernacular records are probably correct.

† See the correspondence, namely No. 560 dated 21st December 1857, from Deputy Commissioner of Simla to Commissioner, Amballa.

No. 132 dated 4th March 1858, from Deputy Commissioner, Simla, to Commissioner Amballa.

No. 77—1,188 dated 17th March 1858, from Commissioner, Amballa, to Financial Commissioner.

No. 1,113 dated 23rd September 1859, from Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner.

manifestly impoverished condition ; that the soil is poor ; that the tract had suffered from a succession of bad harvests ; that many of the cultivators had died of cholera in 1857 ; and that a murrain among the cattle had left scarcely a bullock in the whole place. The Government orders sanctioned the new jama for five years ; but it has been understood (probably in consequence of correspondence not forthcoming), that it would run for the full period of thirty years, which commenced in 1849.

It is not for us, twenty-five years after date, to contradict the officers of the time. But I may be permitted to say that the people give an account of the reductions different to what I have above extracted from the records. They say that some of the holdings were certainly in trouble ; and that in consequence remissions were given out of kindness in the whole tract.

I cannot discover that any material arrears in the collections had occurred, before the remissions were given. But there were really no records from which to speak.\* Since the remissions were given, the collections have been made with ease and regularity. The new assessment averaged 15 annas per acre cultivated ; that of Kotkhai of the same date averaged 26 annas ; and of Bharauli 41 annas. It is this, among other indications, that make me doubt whether the reduction of 1858 was really required to the extent given. The irrigated land was admittedly not over-assessed at Rs. 5 an acre ; and if the revenue contributed by this land be deducted at this rate, then the charge per acre of unirrigated land averaged in each ilāqa, after the reductions had been given—

|          |     |     |     |           |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Bharauli | ... | ... | ... | 34 annas. |
| Kotkhai  | ... | ... | ... | 25½ "     |
| Kotguru  | ... | ... | ... | 9 "       |

There is little difference in fertility between the unirrigated land of Kotkhai and Kotguru.

54. I give a statement showing subsequent additions to the assessment, similar to that given for the Kotkhai ilāqa at paragraph 36 :—

|  |     |     |     | Demand of<br>A. D. 1859. | Demand of<br>A. D. 1882. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  |     |     |     | Rs.                      | Rs.                      |
| Land revenue                               | ..  | ... | ... | 2,171                    | 2,171                    |
| Added for new cultivation                  | ... | ... | ... | ..                       | 147                      |
| Cesses paid to the treasury                | ... | ... | ... | ..                       | 252                      |
| Cesses paid to the lambardárs and patwáris | ... | ... | ... | 210                      | 222                      |
| Excise acreage on poppy                    | ... | ... | ... | ..                       | 333                      |
| Total                                      | ... | ... | ... | 2,381                    | 2,125                    |

\* NOTE.—There is in the Commissioner's file a letter from Deputy Commissioner, Simla, dated 3rd October 1857, in which he writes, *apropos* of the proposal to reduce the

| Year.    | Acreage<br>of opium<br>cultiva-<br>tion. | Excise<br>revenue<br>Rs. |
|----------|--|--------------------------|
| 1874 ... | 70                                       | 362                      |
| 1875 ... | 77                                       | 238                      |
| 1876 ... | 66                                       | 299                      |
| 1877 ... | 60                                       | 254                      |
| 1878 ... | 55                                       | 244                      |
| 1879 ... | 53                                       | 240                      |
| 1880 ... | 64                                       | 248                      |
| 1881 ... | 53                                       | 272                      |
| 1882 ... | 72                                       | 333                      |

Tenures, tribes, and castes,  
size of holdings. Appendices  
IIB. and D.

The gross increase is 31 per cent. The figures of the excise acreage on opium for the past nine years are given in the margin. The land under opium in 1882 was distributed over 330 holdings; with few exceptions the area cultivated by each agriculturist is a bigha (900 square yards), or a little more or less. The produce is sold to pay the revenue, and not locally consumed. An agriculturist states to me that he usually gets half a seer of opium per bigha, which he sells to the wholesale dealer for Rs. 4 or 5.

55. As regards tenures, tribes, and holdings, I shall abbreviate my remarks as much as possible, for in these respects the tract is similar to Kotkhai already described.

The following enumerations of the population have been recorded :—

| A. D.    | POPULATION. |                                     | Area<br>cultivated. |
|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
|          |             |                                     |                     |
|          | Total.      | Per square<br>mile culti-<br>vated. |                     |
| 1838 ... | 1,017       | 357                                 | Acres.<br>1,825     |
| 1859 ... | 2,971       | 830                                 | 2,291               |
| 1882 ... | 3,444       | 907                                 | 2,429               |

It is impossible to say what the figures of 1838 are worth; but as the tract was then assessed at nearly the same revenue as in 1859, I feel convinced that the population of 1838 is much understated. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants are Kanets and Kohlis; the rest are the usual menial classes, with a few Brahmins and Rajputs. The land is cultivated by the owners with few exceptions, the average holding being 4 acres. The owners do not trade as in Kotkhai, but in all other respects their habits are the same.

56. For the reason just given there are no rents worth quoting.

Rents.—Appendix IIC.

The land under tenants is stated in the usual detail in Appendix IIC. Of the 42 acres of Khalsa land therein stated to pay cash rents, 12 acres are held by servants of the Bussahir Rajah; they are irrigated and pay little more than the Government's revenue, but the cultivators

jama of ilāqa Bharauli by one-fifth, that no balances had ever occurred since 1843. This is one of other indications, showing that the reductions made about this time in the revenue of the Simla district were based rather on the conviction that the assessment had been pitched too high, than in consequence of difficulties in collecting from a people who were accustomed by long tradition to pay rather a heavy demand, and who are by character most submissive.—E. WACE.

render service in addition. Six acres, of which one is irrigated pay to the Mission Rs. 7 per acre; 20 acres, of which three are irrigated, pay to the Kotkhai Rana and his cousin Rs. 97; and 4 acres unirrigated pay to zamindars Rs. 11.

The 7 acres maafi land which pay cash rent are all unirrigated. They are owned by the Mission; and the rent is Rs. 70. Of 114 acres returned as paying at half produce, only two really pay half produce. The rest 112 acres are lands owned by the village temples. The tenants pay fixed amounts of produce, usually 32 seers grain and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers oil for every rupee of revenue, at which the land is valued in the Government's revenue register. These payments are about equal to the revenue or a little more. But in addition the tenants render service to the temple, and these services are sometimes of an onerous nature, especially when the village god goes on a pilgrimage to one of the holier Hindu shrines.

57. The cultivated lands sell and mortgage for as good a price as in Kotkhai, viz., 56 years purchase of the revenue. The average cultivated area of each transaction is also similar, viz., sales  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and mortgages half an acre each.

58. The remarks concerning the bigha used in Kotkhai (paragraph 43) apply equally here. According to the returns, cultivation has increased since 1849 only from 2,291 to 2,429 acres, or 6 per cent. Of cattle there is no previous enumeration. The increase of population since 1859 is said to be one-sixth. The measurements of the previous Settlements were of the roughest kind, sometimes hurriedly stepped out, often merely guessed from a distance. Consequently, any conclusion that can be now stated as to the real increase of cultivation depends on opinion. The conclusion I have formed from walking over the tract and from comparing the former and proposed assessments of each holding is that the increase in cultivation is probably a fourth, or, to be safe, say a fifth, and the new land is usually as good as the old.

59. I have the same difficulty in stating prices, as above explained for Kotkhai, but I give the following short table on the subject:—

|                     | VALUE.      |                 |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
|                     | A. D. 1849. | A. D. 1883.     |
|                     | Rs.         | Rs.             |
| Plough bullock      | 5           | 10              |
| Cow                 | 5           | 10              |
| Sheep               | 3           | 5               |
| Ghi, sers per rupee | 3           | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wheat do.           | 35          | 28              |
| Rice (unhusked) do. | 40          | 24              |
| Maize do.           | 47          | 36              |
| Koda and bathu do.  | 42          | 32              |



As in Kotkhai the value of cattle, sheep, and *ghi* has doubled. Grain on a moderate estimate has risen in value at the lowest 25 per cent.

60. If I could say that I believed entirely the description of the condition of the tract in 1858, as given by the Deputy Commissioner when he reduced the revenue, I should say that there had been an enormous improvement in its condition during the past twenty-five years. But I prefer to say that the tract is on the whole distinctly prosperous. Cultivation has extended; prices have improved. Grain is easily sold into Simla; and much is earned there in wages. In short, the people have little difficulty in finding the cash required to pay the revenue. But they cannot be called an industrious people, and even those who are comparatively well off present a slovenly exterior.

61. The method of assessment and classification of soils is the same as in Kotkhai, except that the irrigated land is rated in two classes. It will be convenient if I state at once the former and proposed rates, explaining them by remarks on each soil.

| SETTLEMENT OF 1859 (6½ BIGHAS = 1 ACR.)          |                |                |                                     | SETTLEMENT OF 1882 (5½ BIGHAS = 1 ACR.)          |                |               |                                     |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| SOIL.  | Area in acres. | Rate per acre. | Rate per bigha of 711 square yards. | SOIL.  | Area in acres. | Rate per acre | Rate per bigha of 900 square yards. |
|  |                | Rs. A. P.      | Annas.                              |  |                | Rs. A. P.     | Annas.                              |
| Kyar 1st ...                                     | 95             | 5 14 0         | 14                                  | Kyar 1st ...                                     | 205            | 6 1 0         | 18                                  |
| " 2nd ...  | 109            | 5 1 0          | 12                                  | " 2nd ...  | 29             | 4 11 0        | 14                                  |
| Bakhil 1st ...                                   | 1,051          | 4 4 0          | 3                                   | Bakhil ...                                       | 921            | 1 6 0         | 4                                   |
| " 2nd ...  | 726            | 0 12 0         | 1½                                  | Karali 1st ...                                   | 923            | 0 13½ 0       | 2½                                  |
| Bāngar ...                                       | 310            | 0 3½ 0         | ½                                   | " 2nd ...  | 352            | 0 5½ 0        | 1                                   |
| Average of whole assessment on total cultivation |                | 0 15 0         | 2 25                                | Average of whole assessment on total cultivation |                | 1 5 0         | 3 86                                |

[ I should mention that there was a third class of Kyar at the previous Settlement, area 32 acres, rated two annas below the 2nd class. In the above statement this area is included in the 2nd class ]

The rates of 1848 were the same as those of 1859, plus 2 annas on every class of Kyar.

The reduction of assessment of 1859 was effected partly by reducing the Kyar rates to this extent, and partly by giving lump reduction on the unirrigated holdings, as each case seemed to require.

KYAR.—The irrigated lands are situated with few exceptions just above the Sutlej river in the Kepu and Bhutti *kothis*. The irrigation is from tributaries of the Sutlej with a few exceptions rated as 2nd class. These Kyar lands are excellent. They yield invariably a good crop of

rice, and about half of the area is cropped a second time in the year with wheat. Owing to the low and hot position of these lands, the wheat is ripe and harvested well before the time for the rice sowings. Almost every one has a field or two in the Kyar lands. The yield of the rice crop is said to be about 20 maunds (800 seers) per acre, and Rs. 100 to 150 per bigha are not uncommon prices for this land. The rates applied by me to these lands are almost the same as those of 1859; but at last Settlement only about half of the land was rated 1st class, and now all has been so rated except the distinctly poor irrigation. If an average of the whole revenue assessed on Kyar lands at the past and present settlement be struck, the result is Rs. 5-5-0 per acre at last Settlement as compared with Rs. 5-14-0 at this Settlement. I have no doubt that this is a light rate, as compared with the yield of these lands. The tahsildar wishes to put the rate 2 annas per bigha, or say 10 annas per acre higher. But as it is to these lands that the greatest skill and industry are applied, I thought it best to let the old rates stand.

**BAKHIL.**—These lands are said not to be so good in Kotguru as in Kotkhai. The crops of the year observed by me give the following result, which I compare with the same observation in Kotkhai:—

| Harvest.             | CROP.                      | BAKHIL LANDS.             |                            |                         |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|                      |                            | Of Kotkhai (2,508 acres.) |                            | Of Kotguru (921 acres.) |                            |
|                      |                            | Total of each crop        | Percentage of Bakhil area. | Total of each crop.     | Percentage of Bakhil area. |
| KHARIF               | Rice ...                   | (Acres). 225              | 9                          | (Acres). 17             | 2                          |
|                      | Koda, bathu, and china ... | 1,538                     | 61                         | 392                     | 43                         |
|                      | Maize ...                  | 9                         | ....                       | 194                     | 21                         |
|                      | Others ...                 | 202                       | 8                          | 121                     | 13                         |
|                      | Total ...                  | 1,774                     | 78                         | 724                     | 79                         |
| RABI                 | Wheat ...                  | 985                       | 39                         | 496                     | 56                         |
|                      | Barley ...                 | 795                       | 32                         | 131                     | 14                         |
|                      | Poppy ...                  | 134                       | 5                          | 62                      | 7                          |
|                      | Total ...                  | 1,914                     | 76                         | 689                     | 75                         |
| Total both crops ... |                            | 3,888                     | 154                        | 1,413                   | 154                        |

This table does not at first sight confirm the general statement of the inferiority of the Kotguru lands. I feel some hesitation about it myself; but the tahsildar, who is my authority for it, has much better knowledge of these lands than I have. The proposed rate is a third less than the Kotkhai rate. The kharif crops I have not myself seen; but the wheat crop is very good in the higher lands, and fair in the lower lands.

KARALI, 1ST CLASS.—These lands yield one crop every year, usually wheat. The crops of the year observed by me are—

|               |     |   |                   |     |     |       |
|---------------|-----|---|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| <i>Rabi</i>   | ... | { | Wheat             | ... | ... | 449   |
|               |     | { | Barley            | ... | ... | 22    |
|               |     | { | Poppy             | ... | ... | 4     |
| <i>Kharif</i> | ... | { | Aram and potatoes | ... | ... | 19    |
|               |     | { | Rice and maize    | ... | ... | 42    |
|               |     | { | Koda and china    | ... | ... | 244   |
|               |     | { | Kulth and mash    | ... | ... | 237   |
|               |     | { | Ogla and bathu    | ... | ... | 59    |
| Total         |     |   |                   |     |     | 1,076 |

on 922 acres of land. If this return be compared with the corresponding return for Kotkhai, it will be seen that the Kotguru lands have a smaller proportion of their area under wheat and barley. The higher lands in the Kotguru *kothi* are almost entirely under wheat, and yield very fair crops of say 300 seers to the acre. The lands lower down near the Sutlej are cultivated more with kharif crops; but even on them nearly half the crop is wheat. The rate fixed by me is very slightly higher than last Settlement, and like that on *bakhil* is two-thirds of the Kotkhai rate.

KARALI, 2ND CLASS, is cropped much as the 1st class, but usually once in two years. The rate proposed is half the Kotkhai rate.

It will be noticed that I have classed a smaller proportion of the unirrigated land as *bakhil* or 1st class than was done in 1859.

62. I have stated my reasons for my rates rather briefly; because in assessing the holdings I found that, though my unirrigated rates were stated so much lower than those of Kotkhai, I should have to repeat what was done in 1859, *viz.*, to allow an abatement on the unirrigated rates. The assessment was given out by me in the same way as that of Kotkhai, but after attestation; and the result for each *kothi* is as follows:—

| KOTHI.  | Last year's revenue | Assessment by new rates. | Actually assessed. | SHARE OF NEW JAMA CONTRIBUTED BY IRRIGATION. |          | BALANCE CONTRIBUTED BY UNIRRIGATED CULTIVATION. |         |                |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|----------|---|---------|----------------|
|         |                     |                          |                    | Acres.                                       | Revenue. | Acres.  | Revenue | Rate per acre. |
|         | Rs.                 | Rs.                      | Rs.                |  | Rs.      |   | Rs.     | Annas.         |
| Kotguru | 532                 | 812                      | 743                | 11   | 52       | 800   | 691     | 14             |
| Kepu    | 715                 | 1,110                    | 1,005              | 99   | 599      | 512   | 406     | 13             |
| Bhutti  | 1,071               | 1,622                    | 1,411              | 124  | 728      | 883   | 683     | 12             |
| Total   | 2,318               | 3,544                    | 3,159              | 234  | 1,379    | 2,195   | 1,780   | 13             |

Substantially I have remitted a fifth of the unirrigated rates in Kepu and Bhutti, and a tenth in Kotguru. The Kepu and Bhutti lands are drier than those of Kotguru.

The increase on the total revenue is 32 per cent. in Bhutti, 40 per cent. in the other two *kothis*, and 36 per cent. for the whole tract. This increase constituted my main difficulty in fixing the rates. I put them as low as I could; and even so they indicated an increase on the current revenue of 53 per cent. And not wishing to take so much as this, I had the results examined by holdings, and reduced again on each holding (but not in the case of irrigated land), where I thought the increase too large, or where the holder was stated to be poor.

This assessment leaves the unirrigated land of Kotguru paying rates little more than half those paid in Kotkhai. There is no such difference of fertility between the two tracts, as can explain such a difference of assessment. But we must take things as we find them; and I do not recommend that a larger increase than 36 per cent. be demanded. This increase restores the assessment to what it was before the reduction of A.D. 1859.

The gross result, cesses included (which I will explain in paragraph 64 below), is as follow:—

|   | Khalsa.   | Muáfis. | Total.    |
|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Former assessment according to the rent roll sanctioned for A. D. 1882-83 ... | Rs. 2,318 | Rs. 275 | Rs. 2,593 |
| New assessment ...  | *3,159    | 287     | 3,446     |
| Increase by new assessment { Amount ...                                       | 841       | 12      | 853       |
| { Per cent ...  | 36        | 4       | 33        |
| Cesses, including local rate { Former ...                                     | 345       | 29      | 374       |
| { Proposed ...  | 609       | 42      | 651       |
| { Increase ...  | 264       | 13      | 277       |
| Total increase of revenue { Amount ...  | 1,105     | 25      | 1,130     |
| and cesses. { Per cent ...  | 41        | 8       | 38        |

### 63. The Government of the Punjab, in passing orders on the

Comparison of the rates of the Simla district with those of Kangra. (See also paragraph 25 above).

Bharauli report, expressed a wish that a comparison of my rates should be made with those recently applied in Siba and Waziri Rupi.

I find it a little difficult to make, in a trustworthy manner, the comparison desired. The Siba tract, situate as it is in the low hills of the outer Himalayas, with a hot climate, is very different to those under report. On the other hand the Waziri Rupi jagir is situate in the interior of Kulu, still further within the Himalayas than the tracts I am dealing with. But it would appear from

\* Since I wrote this, I have reduced Rs. 3 on one holding in Kothi Kepu. I have corrected Appendix III; but it is not worth while correcting all the other papers.

a comparison of columns 15, 16, and 17, and 62 of Statement A appended to the Assessment Report of Waziri Rupi, that though only 5 per cent. of the area is irrigated, the new assessment averages Rs. 1-3-8 per acre cultivated. The Kotguru ilāqa, with 9½ per cent. irrigated, and the irrigated lands, apparently more valuable than those of Waziri Rupi, will pay by the new assessment Re. 1-5-0 per acre cultivated.

A patwāri of outer Seoraj near Kotguru tells me the rates there are per bigha :—

|            |                      | Rs. As. P. |    |   |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----|---|
| Kyar ...   | one rupee = per acre | 5          | 5  | 4 |
| Bakhil ... | ¼ " = "              | 1          | 5  | 4 |
| Karali ... | ⅓ " = "              | 0          | 10 | 8 |

Information of this nature is not very trustworthy. In Appendix II of Mr. Lyall's Kangra Report it is stated that the average assessment of Seoraj per acre cultivated (about 3 per cent. being irrigated) is Rs. 2 or thereabouts; but what is stated in the column of remarks makes even this uncertain.

As regards the Kotkhai rates a comparison of paragraphs 23 and 25 (Bharauli) and 47 and 61 (Kotkhai and Kotguru), will show that the Kotkhai assessment in point of heaviness has held and still holds a middle position between that of Bharauli and Kotguru. The data stands thus :—

|              |     | RATE OF GOVERNMENT LAND REVENUE<br>PER ACRE. |                 |   |                 |
|--------------|-----|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
|              |     | Of total cultivation.                        |                 | Of unirrigated cultivation, the revenue and area of irrigated land being both deducted. |                 |
|              |     | Former Settlement.                           | New Settlement. | Former Settlement.  | New Settlement. |
|              |     | Rs. A. P.                                    | Rs. A. P.       | Rs. A. P.   | Rs. A. P.       |
| Bharauli ... | ... | 2 9 0  | 2 1 0           | 2 3 0   | *1 12 0         |
| Kotkhai ...  | ... | 1 10 0                                       | 1 12 0          | 1 9 6   | 1 11 6          |
| Kotguru ...  | ... | 0 15 0                                       | 1 5 0           | 0 9 0   | 0 13 0          |

Cesses, former and new, in Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru.

64. Writing in continuation of paragraphs 26 and 27, where I have described the cesses and patwāri arrangements of the Bharauli ilāqa,

\* But not reckoning the large area of very poor *Changar*, a fourth of the whole cultivation, and the revenue paid by it, the rate would be Rs. 2-5-0.



the former cesses and those entered in the new records of Simla, Kotkhai and Kotguru are as follows :—

|                   |   |             |     | RATE PER CENT. OF LAND REVENUE. |           |           |                                |       |
|-------------------|---|-------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| CESS.             |   |             |     | Former.                         |           |           | Now proposed for all 3 tracts. |       |
|                   |   |             |     | Kotkhai.                        | Kotguru.  | Simla.    |                                |       |
|                   |   |             |     | Rs. A. P.                       | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.                      |       |
| DISTRICT SERVICE. | { | Road        | ... | ...                             | ...       | ...       | ...                            |       |
|                   |   | Post        | ... | ...                             | ...       | ...       | ...                            |       |
|                   |   | School      | ... | 1 0 0                           | ...       | ...       | 1 0 0                          |       |
|                   |   | Local       | ... | 10 6 8                          | 10 6 8    | 10 6 8    | 8 5 4                          |       |
| Total             |   |             | ... | 11 6 8                          | 10 6 8    | 10 6 8    | 9 5 4                          |       |
| VILLAGE SERVICE.  | { | Patwari's   | ... | ...                             | 3 0 0     | 2 0 0     | ...                            | 6 4 0 |
|                   |   | Lambardar's | ... | ...                             | 5 0 0     | 5 0 0     | 5 0 0                          | 5 0 0 |
|                   |   | Malba       | ... | ...                             | ...       | ...       | ...                            | ...   |
|                   |   | Total       | ... | 8 0 0                           | 7 0 0     | 5 0 0     | 11 4 0                         |       |
| Total Cesses      |   |             | ... | 19 6 8                          | 17 6 8    | 15 6 8    | 20 9 4                         |       |

The local rate has hitherto been levied by mistake at a rate higher than Government's order directed. And by a somewhat curious arrangement, when the revenue of Kotguru was reduced in 1858, the amount received by the patwari's and lambardars was not reduced proportionately.

The new cesses proposed are the same as already approved by Government for Bharauli. The dâk and road cesses are not imposed on the ground of the custom of the hill tracts, by which the people give labour to repair the roads and are liable to carry service posts.

"All the residents will help in repairs of roads especially as Government has not assessed on the tract any road cess. As to the labour (*begâr*) required for the post and Government camps, the residents are liable to furnish that also. The Deputy Commissioner can excuse individuals from petty demands for this labour; but in all great works every one will help, whether ordinarily exempted or not. By great works are intended, a Government or Military camp, or the building of a large bridge, or any other great work."

I transcribe in the margin the entry on the subject in the village administration papers.

There are two exceptions to the cesses proposed in the last column of the above statement. In Kotkhai the patwari cess will be only 5 per cent. as this yields sufficient remuneration. And in the Simla villages the lambardar will collect a malba of 1 per cent. as has always been the custom in the rest of the Simla tahsil. In the Kotkhai and Kotguru tahsil malba has never been levied; and there is no occasion for introducing this custom.

65. As in Bharauli and Simla, the patwari cess is collected by the Deputy Commissioner and the patwari's are paid at fixed rates of pay. Hitherto there have been Patwari arrangements.

two patwāris in Kotkhai and one in Kotgurn, total three. I have revised the circles, and raised the number to five; thus:—

| No. of Circle. | PERGUNNAHS.                | Holdings. | FIELDS.     |               |        | New revenue (assigned and unassigned.) |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------|--|
|                |                            |           | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total. |  |
| 1              | Shalewar and Chaulshi ...  | 1,171     | 5,140       | 2,021         | 7,161  | 2,656                                  |
| 2              | Chewar, Gajdhar, Chehr ... | 1,528     | 5,074       | 1,672         | 6,746  | 2,811                                  |
| 3              | Takri Taghor, Majghor ...  | 1,224     | 5,725       | 1,402         | 7,129  | 2,513                                  |
| 4              | Kotgurn and Kepu ...       | 977       | 4,536       | 1,410         | 5,946  | 1,998                                  |
| 5              | Bhutti ...                 | 631       | 2,567       | 682           | 3,249  | 1,448                                  |
|                | Total ...                  | 5,531     | 23,042      | 7,189         | 30,231 | 11,426                                 |

Continuance of joint responsibility in the upper portion of the district.

joint responsibility is in

See definition of Estate, in section 1 of the Land Revenue Act.

See as to Bharauli, paragraph 8 above.

Simla villages, it seemed to me doubtful whether we should maintain it. The waste is owned by Government, and cannot be broken up for cultivation without Government's leave; this is the first difficulty. The next is, that the system of ownership by holdings is so strongly established in the minds of the agriculturists, that it would hardly be practicable to make the whole body of holders pay arrears due on an individual holding. I invited attention to the remarks on the subject contained in paragraphs 6 and 8 of Mr. Lyall's memorandum of February 1878, on the assessment of the adjacent Waziri Rupi jagir

in Kulu; as also to the remarks on the same subject in the Garhwal Settlement Report, quoted in the margin. I also referred to paragraphs 90, 91, 100—102, of Mr. Lyall's Kangra Settlement report, where he describes the tenures of Kulu. On a consideration of all these papers, I thought it would be best not to enforce or assert in the Kotkhai-Kotgurn tahsil or in the Simla ilāqa, the principle of joint

responsibility among the owners of each pergunnah or *kothi*; merely holding the lambardars responsible for reasonable diligence in the collection of the revenue due from each holding.

Paragraph 23 of Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 8,689 dated 8th October 1882.

But it has been decided that the system of joint responsibility shall be maintained. It will be convenient if I quote below the terms, in which this decision was expressed:—

66. In submitting my assessment report of the upper portion of the district I asked for orders on the question, whether the principle of future to be enforced in each pergunnah or *kothi*. In 1850—52 a great point was made of the introduction and enforcement of this principle. In Bharauli, where the waste is owned by the agriculturists, I thought it best to let the joint responsibility stand at least in name. But in Kotkhai, Kotgurn, and the

"The Officiating Financial Commissioner agrees with you that the system of joint responsibility is in principle inapplicable to a collection of hamlets artificially grouped together for convenience, but really having no connection with each other. He doubts, however, whether, with reference to section 35 of the Land Revenue Act, it can now be legally dispensed with; nor does he think that any practical need for a change in this respect has been made out. The tenure of land in these hills does not differ from that on which land is held in Kulu, where the rule of several and joint liability of the proprietors for the revenue assessed on each *kothi* exists. The power which it reserves to the Government is one which the collector is in no way bound to exercise; which, it is believed, he has never exercised in the past; and which, judging from the circumstances of these tracts, he is not likely to be called on to exercise in the future."

67. As regards the reclamation of waste in the Simla, Kotguru and Kotkhai *ilāqa* the existing practice has been maintained. Unenclosed waste is the property of the State, subject to certain rights of use belonging to the adjacent cultivators. It cannot be cultivated or otherwise appropriated without the permission of the State. But if cultivated with such permission, the ownership passes to the cultivator subject to the usual liability for revenue. Land newly cultivated during the currency of the Settlement now commencing will be charged two annas a bigha. In a mountainous country it is convenient to maintain this restriction on new cultivation, as it enables the State to forbid cultivation likely to injure the stability of the soil on the steeper mountain sides, or which will inconveniently interfere with the pasturage of the cattle or the supply of village fuel. Moreover the necessity for an application for permission to cultivate is involved in the incident that the waste is not owned by the village in common, but by the State.

Maafi tenures in Kotkhai and Kotguru.

68. The maafi tenures of Kotkhai and Kotguru, and the lands of which the revenue has been redeemed, deserve notice; they are as follows:—

| Ilāqa.  | Nature of grant and by whom held.           | No of holdings. | AREA.       |               |        | Land Revenue valuation Rs. |
|---------|---|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
|         |   |                 | Cultivated. | Uncultivated. | Total. |                            |
| Kotkhai | Rana's family                               | 4               | 452         | 261           | 713    | 895                        |
|         | Temple grants                               | 5               | 45          | 13            | 58     | 89                         |
| Kotguru | Grants to temples and Brahmins              | 21              | 115         | 21            | 136    | 194                        |
|         | Held free of revenue by the local Mission   | 1               | 9           | 18            | 27     | 11                         |
|         | Land of which the revenue has been redeemed | 1               | 61          | 198           | 259    | 82                         |
|         | Total                                       | 32              | 632         | 511           | 1,193  | 1,271                      |

The Rana's family own their maafi lands in the following holdings ; and I add for convenient information the Khalsa lands they hold and their pensions :—

| Members of Rana's family.              | Annual cash pensions. | MAAFI LANDS. |               |        |                    | KHALSA LANDS. |               |        |          |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|----------|
|  |                       | Cultivated.  | Uncultivated. | Total. | Revenue valuation. | Cultivated.   | Uncultivated. | Total. | Revenue. |
| Thakur Ramsaran Singh                  | Ra. 800               | 217          | 126           | 343    | 464                | 42            | 3             | 45     | 128      |
| Mian Gulab Singh, his brother ...      | 200                   | 123          | 48            | 171    | 218                | 5             | ...           | 5      | 7        |
| Kanshiram and two nephews ..           | 75                    | 105          | 85            | 190    | 199                | 19            | 3             | 22     | 40       |
| Two widows of Thakur Bhagwan Singh ... | 200                   | 7            | 2             | 9      | 14                 | ...           | ...           | ...    | ...      |
| Total ...                              | 1,275                 | 452          | *261          | 713    | 895                | 66            | 6             | 72     | 175      |

The Khalsa lands held by the family are situate, with insignificant exceptions, in Kotguru. For the origin of the maafi tenure I beg to refer to paragraph 98 of Mr. Edwards' letter appended. Whatever portion of these lands a member of the family owns, he is entitled to hold free of revenue.

The temple grants I have not checked against the original records, but only against the sunuds in possession of the owners. The usual checking of the grants has been undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner.

The land held free of revenue by the Kotguru Mission is being similarly checked. For some of it probably no authority remitting the revenue will be forthcoming, as it is old cantonment land. But I presume that Government do not desire to impose revenue on a body, the funds of which are devoted to local educational work ; and that on application formal sanction for its remission would be granted.

The land, of which the revenue has been redeemed, has been so held since 1863, and is a tea estate now owned by Mr. Stewart.

\*[Besides this waste the maafi villages of Kotkhai have within their bounds 238 acres of forest owned by Government.]

Instalments of revenue—  
whole district.

69. The instalments on which the revenue is paid are as follows :—

| Harvest. |     |     | Date on which instalment is due. | Share of annual revenue. |
|----------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Kharif   | ... | ... | 1st December ...                 | $\frac{1}{4}$            |
|          |     |     | 1st February ...                 | $\frac{1}{4}$            |
| Rabi     | ... | ... | 15th June ...                    | $\frac{1}{4}$            |
|          |     |     | 15th July ...                    | $\frac{1}{4}$            |

I have not recommended any alteration in these instalments. They suit the circumstances of the district very well. The kharif instalments are perhaps a little late for the whole district; and arguing *à priori*, it might be said that the rabi instalments are a little too soon—at least for Kotkhai and Kotguru. But the chief merit of the present instalments is, that they divide the year into nearly equal parts—an adjustment more convenient on the whole to agriculturists who pay their revenue by a variety of shifts than any other arrangement that could be made. Any change that tended to shorten the term which at present exists between the last rabi instalment and the first kharif instalment, would certainly be unfavourable to the convenience of the agriculturists.

#### THE FORESTS OF THE DISTRICT.

70. In the Bharauli ilāqa, the only Government Forest Land is Forest questions on ilāka Rakh Kothi, 214 acres. I have not made any Bharauli, settlement of this rakh under the Forest Act. All the rest of the waste belongs to the zamindārs, and there are no restrictions on their management of it. This state of affairs probably dates from about the year 1856, when the system of joint village responsibility was introduced. No harm has resulted from the absence of control over the waste. There is sufficient wood for the agriculturists, and the hillsides are well covered by grass.

71. In the ilāqa of Kotkhai and Kotguru forest matters need Forest questions in Kotkhai and Kotguru, more attention. The subject falls chiefly under the following heads :—

- (i) Village waste.
- (ii) Future extensions of cultivation therein.
- (iii) Reserved forest and rights maintained therein.
- (ix) Rights expropounded.
- (v) Future management.

72. I have explained in paragraph 67 above that the zamindārs do not own the waste lands in these hill tracts, though they have rights of user in so much as is included in their villages. Lists of the waste area thus included in the bounds of Village waste not settled as reserve. Appendices IV A and B.



each village are appended. The gross results for each pergunnah are :—

| 1                                | 2         | 3              | 4                | 5   | 6                             | 7                                      |  |          |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|--|----------|
| PERGUNNAH (ESTATE) WITH DETAILS. |           |                |                  |   |                               | WASTE AREA INCLUDED IN VILLAGE BOUNDS. |  |          |
| NAME.                            | Houses.   | Horned cattle. | Sheep and goats. | Cultivated area including newly abandoned land. | Ghasnis and field boundaries. | Total.                                 | Of which the portion now bearing trees measures approximately. |          |
| Kotguru {                        | Kepu      | 130            | 511              | 310   | 682                           | 211                                    | Acres. 1,393   | Acres. 6 |
|                                  | Bhutti    | 193            | 892              | 730   | 1,070                         | 310                                    | 2,461  | 695      |
|                                  | Kotguru   | 250            | 1,204            | 890   | 992                           | 394                                    | 1,269  | 907      |
|                                  | Total     | 573            | 2,607            | 1,859   | 2,744                         | 915                                    | 6,123  | 1,608    |
|                                  | Kotkhai { | Chaubishi      | 227              | 968   | 379                           | 1,122                                  | 611  | 1,515    |
| Shalewar                         |           | 129            | 442              | 180   | 458                           | 127                                    | 438  | 149      |
| Chewar                           |           | 55             | 254              | 254   | 298                           | 43                                     | 399  | 358      |
| Gajdhar                          |           | 124            | 461              | 299   | 462                           | 192                                    | 822  | 164      |
| Chehr                            |           | 234            | 780              | 375   | 943                           | 358                                    | 2,450  | 1,065    |
| Thakriagorh                      |           | 268            | 732              | 151   | 1,040                         | 897                                    | 1,073  | 328      |
| Majgarh                          |           | 142            | 522              | 172   | 631                           | 154                                    | 322  | 58       |
| Total                            | 1,179     | 4,162          | 1,810            | 4,954   | 2,382                         | 7,019                                  | 2,608  |          |
| Total Tahsil                     | 1,752     | 6,769          | 3,669            | 7,698   | 3,297                         | 12,142                                 | 4,216  |          |

The arrangements for the management of these waste lands have been made by me as liberal as possible. I have retained little control over them, except in respect of the cutting of the more valuable trees. In Kotguru this waste contains few trees of any value. In Kotkhai there are some tracts of village waste very fairly wooded\* ; and these should be closely watched by the tahsildar. I was half inclined to reserve some of these ; but my reservation proceedings were evidently viewed with much apprehension, and I therefore refrained, thinking it better to do only what was immediately necessary. If reservation is required, it can be proceeded with five years hence ; but I do not feel certain on the point. The management rules have been bound up with the Settlement record, as an addition to the final Rubakárl. If Government think necessary, a short rule under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act might be enacted stating that these waste lands shall be used as laid down in the paper thus appended to the Settlement record. This paper, in fact, takes the place of the village management orders prescribed by sections 14 and 15 of the Hazara Forest Regulations, 1879. I subjoin a translation of these papers.

\* e.g. in the villages of  
Pání  
Kothi  
Tharola-Balog, Padhára-  
Bájoá.

## ILAQA KOTGURU.

1. Underwood and grass may be cut by each cultivator according to his needs; and he may also graze his cattle. Dry wood and leaves may also be gathered and trees be lopped by the same persons according to their needs, but not for sale. Deodar trees will not be lopped.

The following produce is included in the term "underwood":—

Kashmal.

Bhekal.

Pothí.

Labair (*Desmodium tilice folium*).

Kathewat (wild indigo; *Indigo fera heterantha*).

Káthí.

Airá (a small tree, foliage poisonous to cattle, sheep, and goats).

Barás (*Rhododendron arboreum*).

Kachalat (a small thorny tree).

Sheogul.

Murat.

Rewan.

Bhashil (*Salicacea*).

Chhichri.

Kuwi (wild rose).

Takru.

Jao.

Thalen.

2. Except as noted in subsequent paragraphs, when any one wishes to fell a tree, he will not do so until he has obtained the tahsildar's permission and has paid the following fees:—

Per deodar, one rupee.

For any other tree, two annas.

For building a new house, 10 deodar and 50 *Pinus excelsa* may be taken at these fees, and for repairs half this number. If more are applied for, double fees will be charged on the excess number.

But no fees will be charged on trees felled for agricultural implements or for water-courses; and bán and mohrú, and also young kail, may be cut without official sanction for agricultural implements.

3. The trees required will be cut, without reference to village bounds, from such places in these lands as the tahsildar may direct.

4. Deodars excepted, a tree of average size may be felled whenever required to burn a corpse; and there is no necessity to apply for permission in such cases.

5. At the Baisakhi festival it is the custom to cut a few young kail (*Pinus excelsa*), and to erect them in front of the village houses. This custom will be continued; and no application is necessary for this purpose, nor will fees be levied.

6. The charcoal required for agricultural implements is burnt by the blacksmiths from branches cut from the larger trees. This practice may continue. Trees will not be felled for charcoal except with sanction and on payment of the fees above prescribed. Wood is not burned for lime and *sarkhi*.

7. Mochis take the bark they require for curing leather from the bán (oak) trees. When too much bark is taken off, the tree dies; but the tree can then be used for agricultural instruments. The lambardárs will

see that this practice is not carried too far by the moenis. So long as it is followed moderately, it will be allowed to continue; if carried too far, other arrangements must be considered.

#### ILÁQA KOTKHAÍ.

The arrangements recorded are, with a few minor exceptions, the same as recorded for Kotguru iláqa; they, therefore, need not be repeated here. The main difference is that lopping of *Pinus excelsa* will not be allowed except for burning charcoal for agricultural instruments. There is a considerable amount of *excelsa*; and leaf manure will be supplied sufficiently from the dead leaves.

73. I earnestly hope that some circumspection will be exercised in granting permission to cultivate this village waste. The best land, that is to say that which applicant will often wish to clear for cultivation, is that on which trees are growing; and the area under trees is not by any means so large as could be desired; and in some villages even the grazing area is only just sufficient. I would suggest that usually such applications, after they have been reported on by the tahsildar, should be held over for decision till the Deputy Commissioner himself visits Kotguru. There is no necessity to bring under the waste land rules applications by villagers to cultivate this waste. Such applications have never been so treated in the past; and by the circumstances of their tenure the villages have a kind of claim to extend their cultivation if the local authorities see no objection.

Reserved Forests, Appendix V.

74. The forests reserved in Kotguru and Kotkhai are as follows:—

| Iláqa.  | Reserved Forests.   | Area in acres. |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|
| Kotguru | 1. Nágkelu ...      | 1,628          |
|         | 2. Rantú ...        | 90             |
|         | 3. Saliáná ...      | 78             |
| Kotkhai | 4. Tomrú ...        | 844            |
|         | 5. Kalelá ...       | 991            |
|         | 6. Chambi Kuper ... | 5,187          |
|         | Total ...           | 8,818          |

In my reservation proceedings I have dealt as liberally as I could with adjacent villages. In Nágkelu of Kotguru there was no occasion to allow grazing, except in 59 acres. But in the Kotkhai forests I have allowed the grazing of cows and bullocks freely, reserving power to close half the area. In both tracts also I have allowed rights to cut grass and underwood, and to gather fallen timber not being deodar. These products are of great importance to the people; and if not taken by them would be of no profit to Government. I have spent great pains in laying out the boundaries in a simple and convenient way. They

have been adjusted as far as possible to fixed and permanent local features, such as roads, ravines, and the watershed of spurs, and they have been marked by substantial pillars of stone, and a carefully prepared boundary register and boundary map of each forest has been filed. I subjoin an abstract of the rights allowed in each forest :—

#### I.—NAGKELU IN ILAQA KOTGURU.

Area 1,642 acres. There are three cultivated chaks in the forest, which have been demarcated and excluded from the reserved forest—

|          |     |     | Acres. |
|----------|-----|-----|--------|
| Chiltu   | ... | ... | 6      |
| Shiloján | ... | ... | 25     |
| Dhokrí   | ... | ... | 6      |

As to grazing, a portion of the Pamlái village (defined in the proceedings) are entitled to graze their cattle (cows and bullocks only) to the number of 250. Every year an area not exceeding 250 bighas (46 acres) will be set out to them for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner. Similarly to the owners of chak Dhokrí an area of 6 acres will be set out annually, in which they may graze thirty cows and bullocks. Also the Bareri and Dhantla villages may graze their cattle and cut grass on the 35 bighas (7 acres) which lies between the said villages (boundaries stated in the record).

Also in the west end of the forest an area of 150 bighas (28 acres) has been set out; in which the zamíndárs of Kotguru, Dhantla, Dhínri, Laptári, Karálá may cut grass. In this 28 acres no other zamíndárs will cut grass.

Besides the above, all the zamíndárs of the Kotguru Kothí may cut grass from the rakh; but not from any portion closed for the protection of young trees. Also they may take fallen dry wood and trees; but not fallen deodar trees; nor may they enter for this purpose any portion closed for the protection of young trees. This dry wood may only be taken for their personal household use. Also from Katik to Chetr (15th October to 10th April) they may cut the leaves of bán and mohrú (oak trees) and take them home to feed their sheep and goats; but this also may not be done on land closed for the protection of young trees. The above rights extended only to zamíndárs permanently residing and holding land in Kothí Kotguru. The authorities will arrange at all times for free access to all springs, and for keeping open sufficient public roads.

#### II.—RANTU IN ILAQA KOTKHAL.

Area 90 acres. The following villages are entitled to the rights described below:—

Dilsár and Shílrú.

Háthli.

Baknewal.

Dhanrothí

Dhárti.

Satái.

Manewal.

Panog, a hamlet of Purag.

NOTE.—These are very small villages adjoining the forest, and dependent entirely on it for their supplies.

But no zamindár is so entitled unless he permanently resides and holds land in one of these villages. The rights granted are—

- (i) to cut grass and underwood ;
- (ii) to cut leaves from bán and mohrú.

These rights extend always to the whole forest.

The following rights will be exercised in half the forest only, the other half being kept closed to such rights :—

- (i). Grazing of cows and bullocks ;\*

(ii). Cutting small *Pinus excelsa* for agricultural implements without paying fees or making application.

(iii). Cutting poles for grass ricks and trees for houses ; but in neither of these instances will trees be cut without official application and sanction, and fees will be charged for trees required for building purposes according to the rule of the iláqa.

(iv). Lopping *Pinus excelsa* to make charcoal for their own agricultural implements.

The open half and closed half will be changed by the Deputy Commissioner at his will.

There will be free access to water springs, and sufficient roads will be provided.

### III.—SALIANA OF KOTKHAJ.

Area 78 acres. Rights as in II Rantu, the privileged villages being—

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| All very small villages. | Saliáná                |
|                          | Pujáli and Nandrihári. |
|                          | Galera and Matúrí.     |

And the number of cattle to be grazed is 140.

### IV.—TOMRU OF KOTKHAJ.

Area 844 acres. The following villages are entitled to graze cows and bullocks :—

|                    |     |     |     |     |           |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Táú                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 head. |
| Kathándli Diwándli | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 „     |

But the Deputy Commissioner will be at liberty always to close half the forest.

The same villages may take grass and underwood from the open half of the forest ; and if they have no trees available on their own village lands for agricultural implements and for their houses, the tashildar may supply them according to the rule of the iláqa from this rakh.

The same villages may cut the leaves of bán and mohru, and take dry wood.

Free access will be given to water, and sufficient roads will be provided.

### V.—KALELA.

Area 991 acres. The Deputy Commissioner may close half the forest. With this exception the following villages have all the same rights as

\* The number of cattle privileged is stated for each village and aggregates 293.



stated for the Tomru forest (the number of cattle which each village may graze is stated against its name):—

|       |   |     |     |     | <i>Cows and bullocks.</i> |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| 1.    | Kit Kufú                                      | ... | ... | ... | 70                        |
| 2.    | Rúklá   | ... | ... | ... | 50                        |
| 3.    | Nagindrí and Horá                             | ... | ... | ... | 10                        |
| 4.    | Kiári and Halai and Jajol, and Gáhní and Nálí | ... | ... | ... | 250                       |
| 5.    | Bhullá  | ... | ... | ... | 40                        |
| 6.    | Dilwi   | ... | ... | ... | 90                        |
| 7.    | Mujholí                                       | ... | ... | ... | 80                        |
| 8.    | Chorol  | ... | ... | ... | 50                        |
| 9.    | Bareún  | ... | ... | ... | 180                       |
| 10.   | Naihrá  | ... | ... | ... | 30                        |
| Total |   |     |     |     | 850                       |

In addition there are the following rights:—

The Deota temples of Deorhí, Chambí in Bareún, Mahádeo in Purag, and Nág, in Chadiáná are entitled on application to free timber for repairs of temple and for feasts.

As there is very little wood in the forest except deodar, thinnings will be made by the tahsildar every year in December, and the eleven villages above named are entitled to these thinnings free; but this clause will not be used to support a claim to use valuable timber for firewood.

Also the Purag village are entitled to cut underwood and take dry wood from the part of the forest near their village which is known as Thakur-ká-Kalela.

#### VI.—CHAMBI KUPAR.

Area 5,187 acres. There are three cultivated *chaks* enclosed by this forest, but excluded from the reserved Forest—

|        |     |     |     |     | <i>Acres.</i> |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Karálí | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3             |
| Karaog | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5             |
| Nihari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2             |

Total \* ... 8 acres.

The Deputy Commissioner may close half the forest. With this exception the following villages have all the same rights as stated for the Tomrú forest (the number of cattle which each village may graze is stated against its name):—

|            |     |     |     |     | <i>Cows and bullocks.</i> |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| Chaithlá   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100                       |
| Badriháná  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35                        |
| Dumaihr    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40                        |
| Kúnli      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60                        |
| Jaltáhar   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35                        |
| Kot        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10                        |
| Chalnair   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50                        |
| Bágh       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30                        |
| Jalath     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50                        |
| Kalemú     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50                        |
| Chijaulí   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15                        |
| Chewar     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100                       |
| Kúri Maulí | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100                       |
| Sháún      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130                       |
| Gareh      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40                        |
| Total      |     |     |     |     | 845                       |

In addition, the two villages of Ghásigáon and Khorwí may take underwood and dry wood.

There will be free access to water, and sufficient roads will be provided. As to claims for iron-smelting a separate proceeding is recorded.

75. Nágkelú in Kotguru is an excellent forest containing a good deal of deodar and *Pinus excelsa*. Rantú and Saliáná are small but good forests of *Pinus excelsa*, low down on the Gíri bank ; but they will never yield any revenue, as the claims of the adjacent villages will take up all the produce. Tamrú is a fine area which much needs planting up ; there are few claims on it. Kalelá is an excellent deodar forest ; Chambí Kalelá is a fine forest tract which has been greatly injured by the iron smelters. If planted up and cared for it will be very valuable. At present there are some valuable blocks of *Pinus excelsa* in it, and a little deodar ; but the greater part is covered with the deciduous trees which the iron smelters do not care to burn in their furnaces.

76. The iron smelting question in Kotkhái has given me a good deal of trouble. Claims of iron smelters. The arrangements finally made by me have been recorded in a Settlement proceeding, of which the following is an abstract :—

The arrangements stated below are not to be considered as permanent. They will be liable to revision if after experience they are found to be injurious to the forest.

The Kundi which will be recognised and supplied with wood are 25 in number. No new Kundi will be supplied, except with sanction of Deputy Commissioner.

At the beginning of Magar (14th November) the owner of a recognised Kundi, who wishes to smelt iron, shall pay Rs 2 to the tahsil, and will receive an order entitling him to cut\* reh or pandreh trees to the

following extent, viz. :—

20 large trees or  
45 small trees.

No other tree may be cut for smelting iron. The tahsildar will cause the trees to be marked by a patwári either without or within the reserved forest. The lambardár of the pergunnah will be present when the trees are marked, and both lambardár and patwári are responsible that only so many trees are cut as have been marked ; and as far as possible the trees given to a Kundi will be all in one place. After marking, the trees will be burnt for charcoal at the place where they are felled ; but the Kundi may not be worked in the reserved forest, but only in the place named in the list appended.

The smelting will be done in the months of Magar, Poh, Baisakh and Jeth (15th November to 15th January, and 25th April to 12th June). At the end of Jeth all trees and charcoal not removed from the reserved forest will revert to Government. The Kundi owner will have no further claim.

The tahsildar will carefully direct the fellings, seeing that they are made in suitable places and without waste.

The 25 Kundis (furnaces) thus recognised are situate—

|      |              |           |
|------|--------------|-----------|
| Six  | in Pergunnah | Chehr.    |
| Nine | "            | Gajdhar.  |
| Six  | "            | Chewar.   |
| Two  | "            | Chabishi. |
| Two  | "            | Shabwar.  |

Practically I have settled three points :—

1st.—I have drawn up a list of the forges—25 in number—and have forbidden the opening of new forges ;

2ndly.—I have confined the claims of the forges to *Pinus Abies* ;

3rdly.—I have limited the wood to be granted to each forge.

The first and second points may be regarded as permanent adjustments. The number of forges should certainly not be increased ; and the *Abies*, while it grows freely, is of no value to Government. On the third point I feel much hesitation. After much haggling I satisfied the people by allowing to each forge either 20 large trees or 45 small trees.

The small trees may be reckoned as of twenty years growth, and the large trees as of forty years. Therefore, at the rate fixed by me, 25 forges will consume annually 500 full grown trees. If these 500 trees cover 10 acres, then, allowing forty years for the tree to mature, the claim appropriates the produce of 400 acres. I talked it out thoroughly with the lambardárs, and they fully understand that the amount of wood to be allowed must depend on what the forest can supply, and that if the cuttings prove too heavy they will be reduced. The rate of cutting allowed by me will permit of the production of from Rs. 60 to 80 worth of iron at each forge. It is safer to assume the lower figure. Therefore, 25 forges will yield

One large tree or three small trees yield 10 shákis or 20 khiltas of charcoal, which will burn 32 sers (2 mds.) *kacha* of iron worth Rs. 4

Rs. 1,500 worth of iron.

Of the forges all but four are situate in the upper end of the Kot-khai iláqa, viz., in Chewar, Gajdhar and Chehr, where the land is too high and cold to grow opium or tobacco ; and the zamíndárs truly urge that the proceeds of the iron (which they sell in Simla) are of great assistance to them in paying the revenue. Hitherto they have cut trees for iron-smelting much as they liked—both *Abies* and *Pinus excelsa*. If the rate of smelting allowed by me is to be maintained, some effort is required to secure a sufficient reproduction of *Abies*. In the past the matter has been quite neglected.

77. In the Simla Municipality the Committee expressed some anxiety lest my action should complicate their forest management ; and they urged that they had sufficient power under their bye-laws to control all matters except zamíndárs' rights. I have, therefore, confined my action to the area in which those rights exist. The entire Simla iláqa is included in the Municipality, and amounts to 3,865 acres ; of this 477 acres are included in village bounds, about half being cultivated and the rest appropriated mainly as grass fields. Of 2,703 acres I have made no record, it being either forest free of claims or land appropriated to houses and bazars. There remain 477 acres in three blocks adjoining the villages of Khainthu, Aendar, and

Simla forests.

Dhur; and these I have made into reserved forests, under Chapter II of the Forest Act. The rights in these blocks are much the same as in Kotkhai; half or one-third will be closed, and in the rest the zamíndárs have free grazing, grass, &c. The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Committee, Messrs. Hume and Goad, express themselves as satisfied with this adjustment. The management rules embodied in the Settlement record relating to the 477 acres waste included in village bounds are as follows:—

1. Trees are the ownership of Government, except those on cultivated fields and on field boundaries.

2. The zamíndárs may cut and sell underwood. In this term the following shrubs are included:—

Kashmal.  
Bhekal.  
Kainth.  
Tháltá.

Aireh.  
Bushmolá.  
Kujá.

Other trees they may not cut without permission. Grass and grazing belong to the zamíndárs. But it should be understood that the zamíndárs cannot sell this waste nor the rights which they enjoy in it. These rights are appendant to their cultivation, and will endure only so long as the cultivating tenure and the payment of revenue to Government survives.

3. No fees will be charged for trees taken by the zamíndárs under permit for the following purposes:—

- (i) building or repairing their houses;
- (ii) making agricultural implements, or burning charcoal to be used in making those implements;
- (iii) for burying or burning a corpse;
- (iv) for marriage feasts, or funeral feasts.

But the wood to be given free for such purposes will only be so much as is suitable to each man's position as a cultivator. If a cultivator follows another calling besides agriculture, he is not entitled to free wood in respect of the requirements of that calling.

4. Cultivators may lop the trees in their cultivated fields as they like, but on waste lands the practice will be as follows:—

- (i) Deodar trees may not be lopped;

Oak.  
Rhododendron.  
*Pinus longifolia*.  
*Pinus cecelsa*.

- (ii) Bán, barás chíl, and kail may be lopped to half their height, or if the tree is a large one, then it may be lopped only to twice the height of a man from the ground.

5. Cultivators may cut wood for torches from the stumps of felled trees, without making any application to authority.

78. There remains the question of future management. First, as

Future management of regards the Kotguru and Kotkhai forests, I Kotkhai and Kotguru do not think it is desirable to alter existing forests. arrangements in any material degree. The

tahsildar's duties are very light; and he with his establishment and the patwáris, should be required to look after the forests. I would allow the Deputy Commissioner's controlling charge to continue associating with him the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sutlej Division, who should advise him and also act as his executive. If it is proposed

to fell timber for Government or for sale, the forest officer should have the entire control of any such operations; and any working plans or system of replanting approved by the Conservator should be strictly carried out. The tahsildar can be relied on to do this, and has abundant leisure for the purpose.

79. As regards the small Simla reserve also, I would continue Management of Simla existing arrangements; that is to say, the three reserved forest. areas demarcated by me as forest reserve should remain in charge of the Municipality, who are principally interested in their proper management, and who necessarily maintain a forest establishment for the larger area of forest land to which my proceedings have not extended.

80. In the Simla forest no expenditure has been incurred in expropriation and appropriating rights. In the Kotkhai forests I have expropriated five acres of cultivation at a total cost of Rs. 214-8-0; of this Rs. 60 was paid for a house; for the cultivated land the rate awarded was Rs. 27 per acre, and for strips of waste attached half this rate. In the Nágkelu forest of Kotguru the question of expropriation and compensation was much more difficult. Demarcation and Forest Settlement had not come a day too soon; and with every desire to avoid expropriating cultivation, I was obliged thus to deal with 54 acres. The account of the compensation awarded by me in this forest stands thus:—

| Detail.   |    |    |    | Rate per acre.                  |     |    | Amount. |     |    |
|---|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----|----|---------|-----|----|
|   | A. | R. | P. | Rs.                             | As. | P. | Rs.     | As. | P. |
| Karáli cultivation ...                                  | 31 | 3  | 37 | 53                              | 12  | 0  | 1,720   | 0   | 0  |
| Cultivation recently abandoned and field boundaries ... | 10 | 0  | 36 | { half above rate<br>Rs. 26-14. |     |    | 274     | 8   | 0  |
| Other items ...   |    |    |    | .....                           |     |    | 20      | 8   | 0  |
| Add compensation @ Rs. 15-0-0                           |    |    |    | .....                           |     |    | 299     | 3   | 0  |
| Total ...   |    |    |    | .....                           |     |    | 2,314   | 3   | 0  |

81. Government have not yet passed final orders on the above forest Final orders on Forest reservations. A copy of the Draft Notification submitted with my report on them in December 1883 will be found in the Appendices of this report.

#### CONCLUSION.

82. The total cost of the Settlement operations thus reported has been Rs. 18,366. The nett increase to the Government revenue is Rs. 2,748, and this increase will have reimbursed Government for its outlay in seven years.

I have, &c.,

E. G. WACE, LT.-COL.,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Punjab.



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## APPENDIX No. I.

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# ASSESSMENT DATA OF ILAQAS BHARAULI AND KALKA.

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- A.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF AREA, &c., WITH POSTSCRIPT  
SHOWING SIZE OF HOLDINGS.
  - B.—NOTE ON RENTS AND TENANTS.
  - C.—POPULATION.
  - D.—CATTLE.
  - E.—MORTGAGES.
  - F.—PRICES.
  - G.—CROPS.
-

## General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama

| 1     | 2                               | 3                                       | 4  | 5  | 6             | 7             | 8                        | 9              | 10           |
|-------|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| BHOJ. |                                 |   | AREA ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT (IN ACRES.) |  |               |               |                          |                |              |
| No.   | NAME.                           | Former and present Settlement compared. | Total area.                              | Not assessed.                                  |               | Assessed.     |                          |                |              |
|       |                                 |   |  | Government Forest and other Govern- ment land. | Unculturable. | Grass fields. | Abandoned cultiva- tion. | Cultivated.    | Total.       |
|       | The whole Bharauli Ilāqa ...    | Former ...<br>Present ...               | ...<br>...                               | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>...    | ...<br>...    | ...<br>...               | ...<br>...     | ...<br>...   |
| 1     | Kāla ...                        | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>426                               | ...<br>2                                       | ...<br>227    | ...<br>123    | ...<br>5                 | 44<br>69       | ...<br>197   |
| 2     | Banhra Brahmanān ...            | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>893                               | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>499    | ...<br>254    | ...<br>7                 | 81<br>133      | ...<br>394   |
| 3     | Banhra ...                      | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>2,157                             | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>997    | ...<br>703    | ...<br>62                | 279<br>395     | ...<br>1,160 |
| 4     | Gahrū ...                       | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>2,926                             | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>1,312  | ...<br>1,115  | ...<br>40                | 275<br>459     | ...<br>1,614 |
| 5     | Baroti ...                      | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>1,011                             | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>533    | ...<br>368    | ...<br>1                 | 75<br>109      | ...<br>478   |
| 6     | Kuthalti ...                    | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>4,102                             | ...<br>204                                     | ...<br>1,721  | ...<br>1,389  | ...<br>35                | 521<br>753     | ...<br>2,177 |
| 7     | Subāthu ...                     | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>1,231                             | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>550    | ...<br>422    | ...<br>25                | 164<br>234     | ...<br>681   |
| 8     | Ditto Chakrera ...              | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>1,618                             | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>725    | ...<br>597    | ...<br>16                | 210<br>280     | ...<br>893   |
| 9     | Shiwa ...                       | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>625                               | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>368    | ...<br>90     | ...<br>35                | 77<br>132      | ...<br>252   |
|       | Total Ilāqa Bharauli            | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>14,989                            | ...<br>206                                     | ...<br>6,932  | ...<br>5,061  | ...<br>226               | 1,726<br>2,564 | ...<br>7,851 |
|       | Kalka rates ..                  | Former ..<br>Present...                 | ...<br>...                               | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>...    | ...<br>...    | ...<br>...               | ...<br>...     | ...<br>...   |
| 10    | Kalka ...                       | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>385                               | ...<br>136                                     | 15<br>77      | ...<br>...    | ...<br>46                | 75<br>126      | ...<br>172   |
| 11    | Kurāri ...                      | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>299                               | ...<br>...                                     | 8<br>52       | ...<br>...    | ...<br>9                 | 133<br>238     | ...<br>247   |
|       | Total Kalka Ilāqa ...           | Former ..<br>Present...                 | ...<br>684                               | ...<br>136                                     | 23<br>129     | ...<br>...    | ...<br>55                | 208<br>364     | ...<br>419   |
|       | Total of Bharauli and Kalka ... | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>15,673                            | ...<br>342                                     | 23<br>7,061   | ...<br>5,061  | ...<br>281               | 1,934<br>2,928 | ...<br>8,270 |
|       | Deduct Maafis ...               | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>510                               | ...<br>...                                     | ...<br>223    | ...<br>186    | ...<br>19                | 41<br>82       | ...<br>287   |
|       | Balance Khalsa ...              | Former...<br>Present...                 | ...<br>15,163                            | ...<br>342                                     | 23<br>6,838   | ...<br>4,875  | ...<br>262               | 1,893<br>2,846 | ...<br>7,983 |

## DIX IA.

and Rates of *Ildas Bharauli and Kalka.*

| 11  | 12                    | 13                                       | 14                    | 15                      | 16                              | 17       | 18             | 19          | 20               |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| CULTIVATED AREA CLASSIFIED BY SOILS, WITH<br>RATES PAST AND PROPOSED. |                       |  |                       |                         | CATTLE, POPULATION AND PLOUGHS. |          |                |             |                  |
| <i>Irrigated Kúl.</i>   |                       | <i>Bakhil unirri-<br/>gated manured.</i> |                       | Changar.                | Souls.                          | Ploughs. | Plough cattle. | Other kine. | Sheep and goats. |
| 1st class.  | 2nd class.            | 1st class.                               | 2nd class.            |                         |                                 |          |                |             |                  |
| Rs. A.<br>5 2<br>5 6  | Rs. A.<br>3 13<br>4 0 | Rs. A.<br>2 9<br>2 11                    | Rs. A.<br>1 15<br>2 0 | Rs. A.<br>0 0<br>0 5    |                                 |          |                |             |                  |
| Acres.  | Acres.                | Acres.                                   | Acres.                | Acres.                  |                                 |          |                |             |                  |
| 1   | 3                     | 29                                       | 11                    |                         | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 5   | 1                     | 14                                       | 29                    | 20                      | ...                             | 23       | 43             | 94          | 23               |
| 1   | 3                     | 38                                       | 39                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| ...   | 2                     | 30                                       | 62                    | 39                      | ...                             | 39       | 92             | 272         | 91               |
| 24  | 45                    | 129                                      | 81                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 17  | 34                    | 77                                       | 148                   | 119                     | ...                             | 122      | 248            | 668         | 230              |
| 27  | 37                    | 140                                      | 71                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 42  | 51                    | 98                                       | 128                   | 140                     | ...                             | 152      | 322            | 816         | 356              |
| 5   | 14                    | 28                                       | 28                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 7   | 11                    | 24                                       | 40                    | 27                      | ...                             | 46       | 103            | 192         | 68               |
| 4   | 17                    | 247                                      | 253                   | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 12  | 36                    | 237                                      | 289                   | 179                     | ...                             | 269      | 583            | 1,203       | 563              |
| 19  | 12                    | 74                                       | 59                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 11  | 18                    | 104                                      | 51                    | 50                      | ...                             | 74       | 166            | 366         | 137              |
| 16  | 23                    | 97                                       | *74                   | ...                     | ...                             | 109      | 247            | 503         | 161              |
| 12  | 44                    | 82                                       | 79                    | 63                      | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| ...   | 18                    | 30                                       | 29                    | ...                     | ...                             | 47       | 97             | 210         | 41               |
| ...   | 4                     | 49                                       | 49                    | 30                      | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 97  | 172                   | 812                                      | 645                   | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 106   | 201                   | 715                                      | 875                   | 667                     | ...                             | 881      | 1,961          | 4,324       | 1,670            |
| Rs. A.<br>4 12<br>5 6   | Rs. A.<br>2 0<br>2 11 | Rs. A.<br>1 0<br>2 11                    | Rs. A.<br>0 8<br>2 0  | Rs. A.<br>0 * 5<br>0 12 |                                 |          |                |             |                  |
| Acres.  | Acres.                | Acres.                                   | Acres.                | Acres.                  |                                 |          |                |             |                  |
| 20  | 9                     | 45                                       | ...                   | 1                       | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 25  | 11                    | 3  | 7                     | 80                      | ...                             | 14       | 65             | 143         | 68               |
| 23  | 71                    | 12                                       | 23                    | 4                       | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| ...   | 9                     | 6  | 27                    | 173                     | ...                             | 18       | 50             | 154         | 146              |
| 43  | 80                    | 57                                       | 23                    | 5                       | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 48  | 20                    | 9  | 34                    | 253                     | ...                             | 32       | 115            | 297         | 214              |
| 140   | 252                   | 869                                      | 668                   | 5                       | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 154   | 221                   | 724                                      | 909                   | 920                     | ...                             | 913      | 2,016          | 4,621       | 1,884            |
| 7   | 11                    | 12                                       | 11                    | ...                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 6   | 1                     | 22                                       | 38                    | 15                      | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 133   | 241                   | 857                                      | 657                   | 5                       | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |
| 148   | 220                   | 702                                      | 871                   | 903                     | ...                             | ...      | ...            | ...         | ...              |

## General Abstract of Area, Resources, Jama

| 1     | 2                               | 21                  | 22          | 23          | 24          | 25                          |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| BHOJ. |                                 | FORMER ASSESSMENTS. |             |             |             | Assessment of current year. |
| No.   | NAME.                           | A. D. 1834.         | A. D. 1842. | A. D. 1850. | A. D. 1856. |                             |
|       | The whole Bharauli Ilaka ...    |                     |             |             |             |                             |
| 1     | Kála ... ..                     | 155                 | 150         | 147         | 106         | 106                         |
| 2     | Banhra Brahunnán ... ..         | 231                 | 261         | 261         | 186         | 186                         |
| 3     | Banhra ... ..                   | 974                 | 1,077       | 1,057       | 776         | 776                         |
| 4     | Gahrn ... ..                    | 924                 | 935         | 726         | 774         | 774                         |
| 5     | Baroti ... ..                   | 325                 | 332         | 319         | 205         | 205                         |
| 6     | Kuthalti ... ..                 | 1,435               | 1,535       | 1,518       | 1,199       | 1,199                       |
| 7     | Subáthu ... ..                  | 616                 | 592         | 563         | 444         | 444                         |
| 8     | Ditto Chakrera ... ..           | 725                 | 712         | 737         | 557         | 550                         |
| 9     | Shiwa ... ..                    | 282                 | 270         | 270         | 202         | 202                         |
|       | Total Iláqa Bharauli ...        | 5,667               | 5,904       | 5,598       | 4,449       | 4,442                       |
|       | Kalka rates ... ..              |                     |             | A. D. 1849. | A. D. 1859. |                             |
| 10    | Kalka ... ..                    | ...                 | ...         | 161         | 159         | 148                         |
| 11    | Kurári ... ..                   | ...                 | ...         | 272         | 290         | 270                         |
|       | Total Kalka Iláqa ...           | ...                 | ...         | 433         | 449         | 418                         |
|       | Total of Bharauli and Kalka ... | ...                 | ...         | ...         | ...         | 4,860                       |
|       | Deduct Múáfi ... ..             | 95                  | ...         | ...         | 109         | 109                         |
|       | Balance Khálsa ... ..           | ...                 | ...         | ...         | ...         | 4,751                       |

## DIX 1A.—(Continued.)

and Rates of Idqas Bharauli and Kalka.

| 26             | 27                 | 28   | 29   | 30  | 31                     | 32                                       | 33          | 34  |
|----------------|--------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| Jama by rates. | Jama now proposed. | INCIDENCE OF<br>JAMA OF<br>A. D. 1856.             |  | INCIDENCE OF<br>PROPOSED JAMA<br>PER ACRE OF<br>PRESENT CULTI-<br>VATION. |                        | PER CENT. ON<br>TOTAL KUL AND<br>BAKHIL. |             | Per cent. of Changar on present<br>total of Kul and Bakhil. |
|                |                    | Per acre of culti-<br>vated area then<br>recorded. | Per acre of pre-<br>sent cultivation,<br>Changar omit-<br>ted. | Changar omitted.  | Changar reckon-<br>ed. | Of Kul at last<br>settlement.            | Of Kul now. |   |
|                |                    | Rs. As.  | Rs. As.  | Rs. As.   | Rs. As.                |  |             |   |
| 133            | 131                | 2 7  | 2 3  | 2 11  | 1 14                   | 9  | 12          | 41  |
| 225            | 224                | 2 5  | 2 0  | 2 6   | 1 11                   | 5  | 2           | 41  |
| 768            | 778                | 2 13   | 2 13   | 2 13  | 2 0                    | 25                                       | 18          | 43  |
| 993            | 999                | 2 13   | 2 7  | 3 2   | 2 3                    | 23                                       | 29          | 45  |
| 235            | 232                | 2 12   | 2 8  | 2 13  | 2 2                    | 25                                       | 22          | 33  |
| 1,479          | 1,488              | 2 5  | 2 1  | 2 9   | 2 0                    | 4  | 8           | 31  |
| 528            | 529                | 2 11   | 2 6  | 2 14  | 2 4                    | 19                                       | 20          | 27  |
| 639            | 641                | 2 10   | 2 9  | 2 15  | 2 5                    | 19                                       | 26          | 29  |
| 255            | 257                | 2 10   | 2 0  | 2 8   | 1 15                   | 23                                       | 4           | 30  |
| 5,255          | 5,279              | 2 9  | 2 6  | 2 13  | 2 1                    | 16                                       | 16          | 35  |
|                |                    |  | A. D.<br>1859.   |   |                        |  |             |   |
| 246            | 247                | 2 2  | 3 7  | 5 6   | 1 15                   | 39                                       | 78          | 74  |
| 337            | 348                | 2 3  | 4 7  | 5 6   | 1 7                    | 71                                       | 49          | 266   |
| 593            | 595                | 2 3  | 4 1  | 5 6   | 1 10                   | 60                                       | 61          | 228   |
| 5,848          | 5,874              | 2 9  | 2 7  | 2 15  | 2 0                    | 20.                                      | 19          | 46  |
| 176            | 175                | ...  | ...  | ...   | ...                    | ...                                      | ...         | ...   |
| 5,672          | 5,699              | ...  | ...  | ...   | ...                    | ...                                      | ...         | ...   |



## HOLDINGS.

| 1                               | 2                  | 3                         | 4   | 5                      | 6              | 7                    | 8                     | 9              | 10                   | 11   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| BHOJ.                           |                    | Cultivated area in acres. | Per cent. of cultivation held by tenants. | CULTIVATED BY TENANTS. |                |                      | CULTIVATED BY OWNERS. |                |                      | REMARKS.   |
| Number.                         | NAME.              |                           |   | No. of holdings.       | Area in acres. |                      | No. of holdings.      | Area in acres. |                      |  |
|                                 |                    |                           |   |                        | Total.         | Average per holding. |                       | Total.         | Average per holding. |  |
| 1                               | Kāla ...           | 69                        | 17  | 6                      | 12             | 2.0                  | 24                    | 57             | 2.5                  | The entries in column. 6 are of cultivation only. In addition thereto, each tenant has a proportionate area of grass fields. |
| 2                               | Banhra Brahmnān    | 133                       | 14  | 27                     | 19             | 0.7                  | 52                    | 114            | 2.2                  |  |
| 3                               | Banhra ...         | 395                       | 18  | 129                    | 72             | 0.6                  | 177                   | 323            | 1.8                  |  |
| 4                               | Gahru ...          | 459                       | 26  | 137                    | 118            | 0.8                  | 177                   | 341            | 1.9                  |  |
| 5                               | Baroti ...         | 109                       | 19  | 38                     | 20             | 0.5                  | 58                    | 89             | 1.5                  |  |
| 6                               | Kuthalti ...       | 753                       | 20  | 135                    | 153            | 1.1                  | 279                   | 600            | 2.2                  |  |
| 7                               | Subāthu ...        | 234                       | 38  | 72                     | 89             | 1.2                  | 65                    | 145            | 2.2                  |  |
| 8                               | Ditto Chakrera ... | 280                       | 30  | 73                     | 85             | 1.2                  | 77                    | 195            | 2.5                  |  |
| 9                               | Shiwa ...          | 132                       | 18  | 17                     | 24             | 1.4                  | 53                    | 108            | 2.0                  |  |
| Total Bharauli Pergannah ...    |                    | 564                       | 23  | 634                    | 592            | 0.9                  | 962                   | 1,972          | 2.0                  |  |
| 10                              | Kalka ...          | 122                       | 16  | 26                     | 20             | 0.8                  | 22                    | 102            | 4.6                  | No grass fields held in addition.  |
| 11                              | Kurāri ...         | 233                       | 27  | 61                     | 63             | 1.0                  | 11                    | 170            | 16.0                 |  |
| Total Kalka Ilāqa               |                    | 355                       | 25  | 87                     | 83             | 1.0                  | 33                    | 272            | 8.2                  |  |
| Total of Bharauli and Kalka ... |                    | 2,919                     | 23  | 721                    | 675            | 0.9                  | 995                   | 2,244          | 2.3                  |  |

## APPENDIX Ib.

## ILAQAS BHARAUJI AND KALKA.

*Note on the rents and tenants of each Bhoj.*

**Kála.**—Of 69 acres cultivated, 12 are cultivated by tenants. There are six tenancies, all holding at will, half paying half and one-third produce, and the rest paying chakota. The land is unirrigated, and the chakota averages a fraction less than Rs. 2 per acre.

**Banhra Brahmnán.**—One acre pays one-fourth produce; part of it is irrigated, and part not. There are 23 other holdings of tenants at will, aggregating 17 acres; one acre (three holdings of hereditary tenants) pays only revenue; 3 acres (13 holdings) pay nothing; 10 holdings of acres Rs. 42. Nearly the whole of these pay for unirrigated land about Rs. 3 per acre by chakota rent. The whole are tenants at will, except the one acre paying at revenue rates.

**Banhra.**—Of 395 acres cultivated, 72 are held in 129 tenancies; four tenants with 6 acres are hereditary, and pay at revenue rates. The rest are tenants at will; 18 holdings of 17 acres pay half produce; 85 holdings of 28 acres pay nothing; the tenants of these holdings are Kohlis, who in return for their land do the *begár* work of the owners; 12 holdings of 15 acres pay chakota, *viz.* nine acres unirrigated, Re.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per acre, and 6 acres partly irrigated, Rs  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per acre.

**Gahru.**—Of 459 acres, 118 are held in 137 tenancies. None of the tenancies are hereditary; 16 acres in 34 tenancies pay in nearly every instance half produce; 88 acres in 76 holdings pay only revenue. They are Bahdis (carpenters) and Kohlis; 14 acres in 27 holdings pay cash chakota; of these three acres irrigated pay Rs. 4 per acre; 9 acres unirrigated pay Rs.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per acre. The tenants are said to be Kohlis.

**Baroti.**—Of 109 acres cultivated, 20 acres in 38 holdings are held by tenants, all tenants at will; one acre pays nothing; 9 acres pay half or one-fourth produce; 10 acres in 26 holdings pay cash chakota; their land is nearly all unirrigated, and most of it pays Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per acre.

**Kuthalti.**—Of 753 acres cultivated, 153 acres in 135 holdings are held by tenants. Of these, 32 acres are held by 21 hereditary tenancies, principally in the Khairi village. These tenants, with two exceptions, pay at revenue rates, and are locally known as *Deota*. They are Kohlis by caste. The tenure originated in an oath before the local *Deota*, by which the tenant promised never to leave the land, and the owner promised never to take the land from the tenant. The two exceptions hold 12 acres, for which they pay a chakota of Rs. 14. Of the tenants at will only 3 acres pay grain rent half and one-fourth produce; but they are cut up into 10 holdings; 72 acres in 58 holdings pay only revenue; 26 acres in 22 holdings pay Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per acre *unirrigated*; and 18 acres of mixed land pay much the same.

**Subáthu.**—Of 234 acres cultivated, 89 acres in 72 holdings are cultivated by tenants, all holding at will; 4 acres in nine holdings pay nothing; 17 acres in 16 holdings pay at revenue rates; 16 acres in 14 holdings pay for the most part half produce; and 52 acres in 33 holdings pay from Rs. 3 to 4 per acre. These last are Mr. Lowrie's tenants in Kakarhatti and Deoti. He has rented one acre of irrigation at Rs 28. He owns Deoti entirely, and more than half of Kakarhatti.

*Subáthu Chakrera*.—Of 280 acres cultivated, 85 acres in 73 holdings are held by tenants : seven holdings of 20 acres are hereditary paying at revenue rates. (They are a Chuhra, a Mahomedan, a Kohli, &c.) The rest are tenants at will. Of these 32 acres in 38 holdings pay only revenue ; one acre in seven holdings pays nothing ; 30 acres in 16 holdings pay half or one-third produce ; this is principally land owned by the lambardár Bhagat Rám. Only 2 acres are held in cash chakota, averaging Rs. 5½ per acre.

*Shiwa*.—Of 132 acres cultivated, 24 acres in 17 holdings are held by tenants, Chamárs and Lohárs, all tenants at will. One acre pays no rent ; 15 acres in 10 holdings pay at revenue rates ; 6 acres in five holdings pay Rs. 2 per acre ; one holding of 2 acres pays one-fourth produce.

### APPENDIX Ic.

*Return of the Population of the Iláqas of Bharauli and Kalka, Tahsil and District Simla, as enumerated on the 17th February 1881.*

| BHOJ OR MOUZAH. |                     |           |          |         |         |          |          |         |         |                |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|
| No.             | Name.               | Brahmins. | Rájpúts. | Kanets. | Kohlis. | Chamárs. | Chanáls. | Sunárs. | Gujars. | Miscellaneous. |
| 1               | Kála ...            | 58        | 11       | 106     | 26      | 3        | 12       | 4       | ...     | 19             |
| 2               | Banhra Brahmnán ... | 135       | ...      | ...     | 23      | 9        | ...      | ...     | ...     | 26             |
| 3               | Banhra ...          | 128       | 80       | 40      | 208     | 26       | ...      | 121     | ...     | 15             |
| 4               | Gahru ...           | 28        | ...      | 316     | 229     | 68       | ...      | ...     | ...     | 15             |
| 5               | Baroti ...          | 17        | ...      | 92      | 48      | 5        | ...      | ...     | ...     | 3              |
| 6               | Kuthalti ...        | 124       | ...      | 546     | 181     | 167      | ...      | 5       | ...     | 64             |
| 7               | Subáthu ...         | 78        | 25       | 113     | 89      | 86       | 68       | ...     | ...     | 211            |
| 8               | Do. Chakrera ...    | 20        | ...      | 199     | 112     | 75       | 51       | ...     | ...     | 102            |
| 9               | Shiwa ...           | ...       | ...      | 134     | ...     | 20       | 18       | ...     | ...     | 44             |
|                 | Total Bharauli ...  | 588       | 116      | 1,546   | 916     | 459      | 149      | 130     | ...     | 499            |
| 10              | Kalka ...           | 25        | 13       | 114     | 5       | 34       | ...      | 20      | 42      | 483            |
| 11              | Kurári ...          | 28        | 41       | 64      | 4       | 176      | ...      | 9       | 1       | 378            |
|                 | Total Kalka Iláqa   | 53        | 54       | 178     | 9       | 210      | ...      | 29      | 43      | 861            |
|                 | GRAND TOTAL ...     | 641       | 170      | 1,724   | 925     | 669      | 149      | 159     | 43      | 1,360          |

## APPENDIX ID.

*Statement of Cattle of Iláqas Bharauli and Kálka.*

| BHOJ.           |     | LIVE STOCK. |                |               |       |         |         |                            |                  |        |
|-----------------|-----|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------|---------|---------|----------------------------|------------------|--------|
|                 |     | Ploughs.    | Plough Cattle. | Buffalo Cows. | Cows. | Calves. | Horses. | Ponies, Donkeys,<br>Mules. | Sheep and Goats. | Total. |
| Kála ...        | ..  | 23          | 43             | 24            | 60    | 10      | ...     | ...                        | 23               | 160    |
| Banhra Brahmnán | ... | 39          | 92             | 54            | 102   | 116     | ...     | ...                        | 91               | 455    |
| Banhra ...      | ... | 122         | 248            | 166           | 249   | 252     | .       | ...                        | 230              | 1,146  |
| Gahru ...       | ... | 152         | 322            | 202           | 342   | 169     | ...     | ...                        | 459              | 1,494  |
| Baroti ...      | ... | 46          | 103            | 45            | 80    | 67      | ...     | ...                        | 68               | 363    |
| Kuthalti ...    | ... | 269         | 583            | 332           | 550   | 321     | ...     | ...                        | 563              | 2,349  |
| Subáthu ...     | ... | 74          | 166            | 73            | 180   | 106     | ...     | ...                        | 137              | 669    |
| Do. Chakrera    | ... | 109         | 247            | 128           | 258   | 117     | ...     | ...                        | 161              | 911    |
| Shiwa ...       | ... | 47          | 97             | 45            | 70    | 62      | ...     | ...                        | 74               | 348    |
| Total           |     | 881         | 1,901          | 1,069         | 1,891 | 1,220   | *8      | ...                        | 1,806            | 7,895  |
| Kalka—Kurári    | ... | 32          | 115            | 29            | 74    | 73      | 21      | 77                         | 237              | 626    |
| GRAND TOTAL     | ... | 913         | 2,016          | 1,098         | 1,965 | 1,293   | 29      | 77                         | 2,043            | 8,521  |

\* Details not given in M. S.—Printer.

## APPENDIX I E.

## ILAQAS BHARAULI AND KALKA.

*Statement of Mortgages with Possession, all to Zemindars, with one exception, which is noted.*

| BHOJ.              | Holdings. | ACRES CULTIVATED. |        |          |        | Ghasnis. | Total area mortgaged. | Per cent. assessment. | Amount of mortgage money. | Do. per acre cultivated. | Do. per rupee of revenue. | Area of grass fields separately mortgaged. | Mortgage money of such fields per acre. |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
|                    |           | Kúl.              | Lehri. | Changar. | Total. |          |                       |                       |                           |                          |                           |  |   |
|                    |           |                   |        |          |        |          | Arees.                | Rs.                   | Rs.                       | Rs.                      | Rs.                       | Arees.                                     | Rs.                                     |
| Kála ...           | 1         | ...               | 1      | ...      | 1      | 1        | 2                     | 2                     | 237                       | 237                      | 119                       | ...  | ...                                     |
| Banhra Brahman ... | 22        | ...               | 15     | 3        | 18     | 31       | 49                    | 25                    | 650                       | 36                       | 26                        | 10   | 6                                       |
| Banhra* ...        | 95        | 6                 | 42     | 18       | 66     | 183      | 249                   | 130                   | 5,731                     | 87                       | 44                        | 34   | 20                                      |
| Gahru ...          | 40        | 8                 | 17     | 11       | 36     | 72       | 108                   | 61                    | 1,678                     | 47                       | 28                        | 12   | 5                                       |
| Baroti ...         | 9         | 1                 | 4      | 2        | 7      | 8        | 15                    | 13                    | 299                       | 43                       | 23                        | ...  | ...                                     |
| Kuthalti ...       | 46        | 2                 | 51     | 14       | 70     | 108      | 178                   | 112                   | 2,992                     | 43                       | 27                        | ...  | ...                                     |
| Subáthu ...        | 9         | ...               | 7      | 3        | 10     | 34       | 44                    | 19                    | 463                       | 46                       | 24                        | ...  | ...                                     |
| Do. Chakrera ...   | 6         | ...               | 2      | 2        | 4      | 17       | 21                    | 8                     | 276                       | 69                       | 35                        | 10   | 12                                      |
| Shiwa ...          | 6         | ...               | 5      | 1        | 6      | 3        | 9                     | 9                     | 191                       | 32                       | 21                        | ...  | ...                                     |
| Total ...          | 234       | 17                | 147    | 54       | 218    | 457      | 675                   | 379                   | 12,517                    | 57                       | 33                        | 66   | 14                                      |

In Kalka and Kurári no mortgages.\*

\* Of this three holdings, area 39 acres, to a Sonár who had no land before. Mortgage money, Rs. 551.



## APPENDIX IF.

ILAQAS BHARAUJI AND KALKA.

*Statement of Harvest Prices excepted from the books of Traders at Subdithu.*

| YEAR.                                       |       | SEERS PER RUPEE. |         |                             |        |                            |                                  |       |         |                 |
|---|-------|------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|
| Sambat.                                     | A. D. | Wheat.           | Barley. | Unhusked<br>rice<br>(Dhán.) | Maize. | Adrak<br>(green<br>ginger) | Kopás<br>(cotton<br>unclenened.) | Másh. | Kodhra. | Ghi.            |
| 1914  | 1857  | 34               | ...     | 38                          | 48     | 49                         | ...                              | 32    | ...     | 3               |
| 1915  | 1858  | 33               | ...     | 42                          | 48     | 45                         | ...                              | 31    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1916  | 1859  | 36               | ...     | 42                          | 48     | 35                         | ...                              | 30    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1917  | 1860  | 12               | ...     | 24                          | 14     | 21                         | ...                              | 13    | ..      | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1918  | 1861  | 19               | ...     | 26                          | 23     | 21                         | ...                              | 14    | ..      | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Average of 5 years<br>ending A. D. 1861     |       | 27               | ...     | 40                          | 36     | 34                         | ...                              | 24    | ...     | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1919  | 1862  | 18               | ...     | 24                          | 23     | 17                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1920  | 1863  | 26               | ...     | 26                          | 33     | 19                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1921  | 1864  | 18               | ...     | 24                          | 27     | 20                         | ...                              | 18    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1922  | 1865  | 18               | ...     | 25                          | 21     | 30                         | ...                              | 17    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1923  | 1866  | 15               | ...     | 26                          | 25     | 25                         | ...                              | 20    | ...     | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Average of 5 years<br>ending A. D. 1866 ... |       | 19               | ...     | 25                          | 26     | 22                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 3               |
| 1924  | 1867  | 19               | ...     | 26                          | 17     | 21                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1925  | 1868  | 12               | ...     | 22                          | 17     | 19                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1926  | 1869  | 11               | ...     | 18                          | 13     | 21                         | ...                              | 14    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1927  | 1870  | 16               | ...     | 24                          | 21     | 19                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1928  | 1871  | 16               | ...     | 26                          | 17     | 35                         | ...                              | 17    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average of 5 years<br>ending A. D. 1871 ... |       | 15               | ...     | 23                          | 17     | 23                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1929  | 1872  | 17               | ...     | 19                          | 19     | 38                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1930  | 1873  | 17               | ...     | 21                          | 19     | 30                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1931  | 1874  | 17               | ...     | 24                          | 24     | 21                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 2               |
| 1932  | 1875  | 19               | ...     | 26                          | 34     | 23                         | ...                              | 20    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1933  | 1876  | 19               | ...     | 24                          | 30     | 25                         | ...                              | 21    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average of 5 years<br>ending A. D. 1876...  |       | 18               | ...     | 23                          | 25     | 27                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1934  | 1877  | 21               | ...     | 24                          | 28     | 30                         | ...                              | 17    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1935  | 1878  | 15               | ...     | 21                          | 21     | 25                         | ...                              | 15    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1936  | 1879  | 13               | ...     | 21                          | 17     | 25                         | ...                              | 17    | ...     | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1937  | 1880  | 17               | ...     | 19                          | 23     | 25                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1938  | 1881  | 17               | ...     | 21*                         | 23     | 25†                        | ...                              | 21    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average of 5 years<br>ending A. D. 1881...  |       | 17               | ...     | 21                          | 22     | 26                         | ...                              | 18    | ...     | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Average of 25 years<br>ending A. D. 1881... |       | 19               | ...     | 27                          | 25     | 27                         | ...                              | 19    | ...     | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

\* This after it has been husked would sell at about twelve seers per rupee.

† The dry ginger sells for more than five times this value, say four seers per rupee.