

trict, Punjab, situated in $32^{\circ} 22' N.$ and $77^{\circ} 17' E.$, across the Himālayan range which divides the Kulū valley from Lāhul. The pass leads from Koksar in Lāhul to Rālla in Kothi Manāli of Kulū. The elevation is only 13,326 feet, a remarkably low level considering that the sides rise to 15,000 and 16,000 feet, while within 12 miles are peaks over 20,000 feet in height. The high road to Leh and Yārkanḍ from Kulū and Kāngra goes over this pass, which is practicable for laden mules and ponies. The pass is dangerous, and generally impassable between November and the end of March or even later. Through it the monsoon rains reach the Chandra valley, and the Beās rises on its southern slope.

Sujānpur Tira.—Village in the Hamirpur *tahsil* of Kāngra District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 50' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 31' E.$, on the Beās. Population (1901), 5,267. The place derives the second part of its name from the Tira or 'palace' commenced by Abhāya Chand, the Katoch king of Kāngra, in 1758. His grandson Sujān Chand founded the town, and Sansār Chand, the great Katoch ruler, completed it and held his court here. The site is picturesque, with a fine parade-ground and grassy plain surrounded by trees; but the palace, a highly finished building of regal proportions, has fallen into disrepair since the Katoch family took up its residence in LAMBĀGRAON.

Sultānpur Village.—Village in the Kulū subdivision and head-quarters of the Kulū *tahsil*, Kāngra District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 58' N.$ and $77^{\circ} 10' E.$, at the junction of the Beās and Sarvari and below the Bhubhu pass, at an elevation of 4,092 feet. Population (1901), 1,609. It was founded in the seventeenth century by the Kulū Rājā, Jagat Singh. The place is an important *dépôt* for the trade between the Punjab and Leh and Central Asia. It has an out-still for the manufacture of country spirit, a vernacular middle school, and a Government dispensary, under an assistant surgeon. The village was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of April 4, 1905.

Hoshiārpur District.—Submontane District in the Jullundur Division, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 59'$ and $32^{\circ} 5' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 30'$ and $76^{\circ} 38' E.$, with an area of 2,244 square miles. Its eastern boundary consists of the western slopes of the Sola Singhi hills, a range of the Outer Himālayan system, which separates it from Kāngra District and Bilāspur State, and whose highest elevation (3,896 feet) within the District is at Bharwain, its summer station. Parallel with this range and lying north-west-by-south-east runs the northern section of the Siwālik range, locally known as the Katār Dhār. Between

Boun-
daries, con-
figuration,
and hill
and river
systems.

these ranges is the Jaswān or Una Dūn, a broad fertile valley, watered by the Sohān stream, which rises in its northern extremity and flows south-east until it falls into the Sutlej near Anandpur. The latter river, breaking through the Sola Singhi range near Bhabaur, flows south-east through the Dūn until at Rūpar it cuts through the Siwāliks and thence flows west. The south-east corner of the District, the Jandbhari *ilāka*, lies on the left bank of the Sutlej; but that river forms its boundary on the extreme south-east and south, separating it from Ambāla. On the north the Beās also breaks through the Sola Singhi hills, and sweeping round the northern end of the Siwāliks flows thence almost due south, dividing the District from Kāngra on the north and Gurdāspur on the west. Hoshiarpur thus consists of a long, irregular oval, the Siwāliks forming its axis and dividing it into two unequal parts, of which the western is the larger. This part is a rich well-wooded submontane tract, which slopes south-westwards from the Siwāliks towards the borders of the Kapūrthala State and Jullundur District. It is watered by only two perennial streams of any size: namely, the western or Black Bein, which rises in the swamps near Dasūya and flows into Kapūrthala; and the eastern or White Bein, which rises near Garhshankar, and, after a short winding course through the *tahsil* of that name, turns sharply to the north and meanders along the Jullundur border. The principal feature of this submontane tract is the *chos*, or seasonal torrents, which, rising in the Siwāliks, spread like a network over the plain. At an earlier period the silt washed down from the Siwāliks must have formed the alluvial plain to their west and caused its fertility, but owing to the deforestation of those hills the *chos* have for a considerable time been destroying it. Dry in the rainless months, they become raging torrents after heavy rain; and, passing through the sandy belt which lies below the western slope of the hills, they enter the plain, at first in fairly well-defined channels, but finally spreading over its surface and burying the cultivation under infertile sand. At a special inquiry held in 1895-6, it was found that no less than 147 square miles were covered by these torrent-beds, an increase of 72 since 1852. The Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act (Act II of 1900) has been extended to the Siwāliks, in order to enable the Local Government to limit the rights of grazing and wood-cutting as a preliminary step towards their reafforestation, which, it is hoped, will remedy the damage now being caused by the hill torrents.

Geologically the District falls into two subdivisions: a south- Geolog

western, composed of alluvium; and a north-eastern, comprising the Siwālik and sub-Himālayan ranges running north-west from the Sutlej. These ranges are formed of the sandstones and conglomerates of the upper Siwālik series, which is of Upper Tertiary (pliocene) age¹.

Botany. The southern portion of the District hardly differs botanically from the general character of the Central Punjab, though the mango and other sub-tropical trees thrive particularly well in cultivation. The submontane part has a true Siwālik flora, and in one valley in the extreme north of the District the *sāl* (*Shorea robusta*) finds its northern limit. The *ber* (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is plentiful.

Fauna. Wild animals include leopards (in the hills), hyenas, wolves, antelope, deer, &c. Feathered game is fairly plentiful.

Climate and temperature. Owing to the proximity of the hills, the heat in the plains is never excessive, while Bharwain, the summer station of the District, enjoys a mild hot season. The chief cause of mortality is fever. Plague entered the District from Jullundur in 1897; and, in spite of considerable opposition culminating in a serious riot at Garhshankar, vigorous measures were for three years taken to stamp out the disease, and to some extent successfully.

Rainfall. The annual rainfall varies from 31 inches at Garhshankar to 34 at Hoshiārpur; of the rainfall at the latter place 28 inches fall in the summer months, and 6 in the winter. The greatest fall recorded of late years was 79 inches at Una in 1881-2, and the least 13 inches at Dasūya in 1901-2.

History. Tradition associates several places, notably DASŪYA, with the Pāṇḍavas of the Mahābhārata, but archaeological remains are few and unimportant. Prior to the Muhammadan invasions, the modern District undoubtedly formed part of the Katoch kingdom of Trigarta or Jullundur; and when at an unknown date that kingdom broke up into numerous petty principalities, the Jaswān Rājās, a branch of the Katoch dynasty, established themselves in the Jaswān Dūn. The plains probably came permanently under Muhammadan rule on the fall of Jullundur in 1088, but the hills remained under Hindu chieftains. In 1399 Timūr ravaged the Jaswān Dūn on his way to capture Kāngra fort. At this period the Khokhars appear to have been the dominant tribe in the District; and in 1421 Jasrath, their chief, revolted against the weak Saiyid dynasty, but in 1428 he was defeated near Kāngra. After that event several

¹ Medlicott, 'On the Sub-Himālayan Ranges between the Ganges and Rāvi,' *Memoirs, Geological Survey of India*, vol. iii, pt. ii.

Pathān military colonies were founded in the plain along the base of the Siwāliks, and BAJWĀRA became the head-quarters. The fort of Malot, founded in the reign of Sultān Bahlol by a Pathān grantee of the surrounding country, was Daulat Khān's stronghold. It played an important part in Bābar's invasion, and after its surrender Bābar crossed the Siwāliks into the Jaswān Dūn and marched on Rūpar. Under Sher Shāh, the governor of Malot ruled all the hills as far as Kāngra and Jammu, and organized some kind of revenue system. By this time the Dadwāls, another Katoch family, had established themselves at Datārpur in the Siwāliks. On Akbar's accession, the District became the centre of Sikandar Sūri's resistance to the Mughal domination, but he was soon reduced, and in 1596 the Jaswāns were disposed of without actual fighting. After this the District settled down under the Mughal rule and was included in Todar Mal's great revenue survey.

The Rājās of Jaswān and Datārpur retained possession of their fiefs until 1759, when the rising Sikh adventurers, who had already established themselves in the lowlands, commenced a series of encroachments upon the hill tracts. The Jaswān Rājā early lost a portion of his dominions; and when Ranjīt Singh concentrated the whole Sikh power under his own government, both the petty Katoch chiefs were compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of Lahore. At last, in 1815, the ruler of Jaswān was forced by Ranjīt Singh to resign his territories in exchange for an estate held on feudal tenure (*jāgīr*); and three years later his neighbour of Datārpur met with similar treatment. Meanwhile, the lowland portion of the District had passed completely into the hands of the Sikh chieftains, who ultimately fell before the absorbing power of Ranjīt Singh; and by the close of 1818 the whole country from the Sutlej to the Beās had come under the government of Lahore. A small portion of the District was administered by deputies of the Sikh governors at Jullundur; but in the hills and the Jaswān Dūn, Ranjīt Singh assigned most of his conquests to feudal rulers (*jāgīrdārs*), among whom were the deposed Rājās of Datārpur and Jaswān, the Sodhs of Anandpur, and the Sikh prelate Bedi Bikramā Singh, whose head-quarters were fixed at Una. Below the Siwālik Hills, Sher Singh (afterwards Mahārājā) held Hājipur and Mukeriān, with a large tract of country, while other great tributaries received assignments elsewhere in the lowland region. Shaikh Sandhe Khān had charge of Hoshiārpur at the date of the British annexation, as deputy of the Jullundur governor.

After the close of the first Sikh War in 1846, the whole tongue of land between the Sutlej and the Beās, together with the hills now constituting Kāngra District, passed into the hands of the British Government. The deposed Rājās of Datārpur and Jaswān received cash pensions from the new rulers, in addition to the estates granted by Ranjīt Singh; but they expressed bitter disappointment that they were not restored to their former sovereign positions. The whole of Bedi Bikramā Singh's grant was resumed, and a pension was offered for his maintenance, but indignantly refused; while part of the Sodhī estates were also taken back. Accordingly, the outbreak of the Multān War and the revolt of Chattar Singh, in 1848, found the disaffected chieftains ready for rebellion, and gave them an opportunity for rising against the British power. In conjunction with the Kāngra Rājās, they organized a revolt, which, however, was soon put down without serious difficulty. The two Rājās and the other ringleaders were captured, and their estates were confiscated. Rājā Jagat Singh of Datārpur lived for about thirty years at Benares on a pension from the British Government. Umed Singh of Jaswān received a similar allowance; Ran Singh, his grandson, was permitted to reside at Jammu in receipt of his pension; and on the assumption by Queen Victoria of the Imperial title in January, 1877, the *jāgir* confiscated in 1848 was restored to Tikka Raghunāth Singh, great-grandson of the rebel Rājā, and son-in-law of the Mahārājā of Kashmir. Bedi Bikramā Singh followed Chattar Singh at Gujrāt, but surrendered at the close of the war and obtained leave to reside at Amritsar. His son, Sujān Singh, receives a Government pension, and has been created an honorary magistrate. Many other local chieftains still retain estates, the most noticeable being the Rānās of Mānaswāl and the Rais of Bhabaur. The sacred family of the Sodhīs, lineal descendants of Rām Dās, the fourth Sikh Gurū, enjoy considerable pensions.

The Mutiny did not affect this District, the only disturbances being caused by the incursion of servants from Simla, who spread exaggerated reports of the panic there, and the rapid march of a party of mutineers from Jullundur, who passed along the hills and escaped across the Sutlej before the news had reached head-quarters.

The
people.

The population of the District at the last four enumerations was: (1868) 937,699, (1881) 901,381, (1891) 1,011,659, and (1901) 989,782, dwelling in 11 towns and 2,117 villages. It decreased by 2.1 per cent. during the last decade, the

decrease being greatest in the Hoshiārpur *tahsil* (3.6) and least in Garhshankar. The density of the population is high. The District is divided into the four *tahsils* of HOSHIĀRPUR, DASŪYA, UNA, and GARHSHANKAR, the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of HOSHIĀRPUR, the head-quarters of the District, TĀNDA-URMAR, HARIĀNA, GARHDIWĀLA, UNA, ANANDPUR, MUKERIĀN, DASŪYA, and MIĀNI.

The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Hoshiārpur	508	4	489	264,112	519.9	— 3.6	12,388
Dasūya	501	4	633	239,004	477.1	— 2.2	6,952
Una	717	2	523	225,198	314.1	— 1.8	11,680
Garhshankar	509	1	472	261,468	513.7	— 1.0	8,360
District total	2,244	11	2,117	989,782	441.0	— 2.1	39,380

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *tahsils* are taken from the revenue returns. The total District area is that given in the *Census Report*.

Hindus (603,710) comprise more than 60 per cent. of the total; Muhammadans number 312,958, or 32 per cent.; and Sikhs, 71,126, or 7 per cent. Punjābi is the language chiefly spoken.

The Jats or Jāts (153,000) are first in point of numbers, comprising 15 per cent. of the total. They are chiefly Hindus, but include 35,000 Sikhs and 26,000 Muhammadans. The next most numerous are the Rājputs (94,000), who comprise more than 9 per cent. of the population; they are mostly Hindus in the hills and Muhammadans in the plains. The Gūjars (78,000) are a pastoral people, who are found mainly in the Siwāliks. The Pathāns (7,000) are descendants of colonists planted by the Afghān invaders; their villages originated in small brick fortifications, and are disposed part in a long line parallel to the Siwāliks, as a protection against invasion from the hills, part in a cluster guarding the Sri Gobindpur ferry on the Beās. The Mahtons (10,000) are by their own account Rājputs who have descended in the social scale owing to their practice of widow marriage. They are either Hindus or Sikhs. The Kanets (1,700) are said to have the same origin as the Mahtons, and are equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs. The Arains (35,000) and

Castes and occupations.

Sainis (45,000) are industrious and careful cultivators; the former are entirely Muhammadan, the latter Hindu or Sikh. Other landowning tribes are the Awāns (13,000) and Dogars (5,000), who are chiefly Muhammadans, and Ghirths (47,000), locally known as Bahtis and Chāhngs, who are almost entirely Hindus. The Brāhmans (80,000) are extensive landholders in the hills and also engage in trade. Of the commercial classes, the Khatris (21,000) are the most important. Of the menial tribes may be mentioned the Chamārs (leather-workers, 121,000), Chūhrās (scavengers, 19,000), Jhinwars (water-carriers, 24,000), Julāhās (weavers, 24,000), Kumhārs (potters, 11,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 16,000), Nais (barbers, 14,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 33,000), and Telis (oil-pressers, 12,000). About 60 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

Christian missions.

The Ludhiāna Mission has a station at Hoshiārpur, dating from 1867, and five out-stations in the District; its staff consists of 20 persons, with Scripture-readers and catechists, and includes a qualified lady doctor. The District contained 785 native Christians in 1901.

General agricultural conditions.

The SIWĀLIK HILLS, which form the backbone of the District, are for the most part soft sandstone, from which by detrition is formed a belt of light sandy loam known as the Kandī tract, lying immediately at their foot. This soil requires frequent, but not too heavy, showers, and the tract is to a large extent overspread with shifting sand blown from the torrent beds. Parallel to this comes a narrow belt, in which the loam is less mixed with sand; and this is followed by the exceptionally fertile Sirwāl belt, in which the water-level is near the surface, and the loam, little mixed with sand except where affected by the hill torrents, is of a texture which enables it to draw up and retain the maximum of moisture. South-east of Garhshankar is a tract of clayey loam, probably an old depression connected with the Bein river, while north of Dasūya, and so beyond the range of the Siwālik denudation, is an area probably formed by the alluvion of the Beās, which is one of the most fertile in the District. The soil of the Una valley is for the most part a good alluvial loam, especially fertile on the banks of the Sutlej.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *bhaiyāchārā* and *patidāri* tenures, *samīndāri* lands covering only about 120 square miles. The area for which details are available in the revenue records of 1903-4 is 2,235 square miles, as shown in the table on next page.

Tahsil.	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Hoshiarpur . . .	508	261	15	63
Dasūya . . .	501	327	30	66
Una . . .	717	267	6	98
Garhshankar . . .	509	291	40	48
Total	2,235	1,146	91	275

The chief crops of the spring harvest are wheat and gram, which occupied 452 and 225 square miles respectively in 1903-4. Barley occupied only 27 square miles. There were 154 acres of poppy. In the autumn harvest maize is the most important crop (212 square miles), and forms the staple food of the people; pulses occupied 81 square miles and rice 39. Very little great or spiked millet is grown. Sugar-cane is a very valuable crop, covering 38 square miles. Cotton occupied 27 square miles.

The cultivated area increased by about 3 per cent. during the twenty years ending 1901, its extension having been much hindered by the destructive action of the mountain torrents. Outside their range of influence, almost every cultivable acre is brought under the plough; cash rents rise to as much as Rs. 50 per acre, and holdings as small as half an acre are found. Maize is the only crop for which any pains are taken to select the best seed. Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act are little sought after; in many places unbricked wells, dug at a trifling cost, answer every purpose, while in others the water lies too deep for masonry wells to be profitable. Even in the Sirwāl tract, where there is a tendency to increase the number of masonry wells, they are more often dug by a large number of subscribers, who each own a small holding, in combination, than by means of loans from Government.

Improvements in agricultural practice.

The cattle are mostly small and weak, especially in the hills, and such good bullocks as are to be found are imported. Although Bajwāra and Tihāra are mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as famous for their horses, the breed now found is very poor. The District board maintains 2 pony and 5 donkey stallions. The people possess few sheep. Goats, which used to be grazed in the Siwāliks in large numbers, and caused much damage, have now under the provisions of the *Chos* Act been excluded from the western slopes of that range. Camels are kept in a few villages. A good deal of poultry is bred for the Simla market.

Cattle, horses, goats, &c.

Irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 91 square miles, or 8 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this, 57 square miles, or 63 per cent., were irrigated from wells; 23 square miles, or 25 per cent., from canals; and 11 square miles, or 12 per cent., from streams. There were 6,533 masonry wells and 7,511 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Except lever wells (which are worked by hand), these are worked by bullocks, generally with the Persian wheel, but occasionally with the rope and bucket. They are found chiefly in the Sirwāl tract. Canal-irrigation is mainly from a private canal called the Shāh Nahr, an inundation cut taking off from the Beās in the north-west of the District. It was originally constructed during the decline of the Mughal empire, and was reopened in 1846 by a number of local landholders at their own expense. Government in 1890 acquired by agreement the management of the canal, subject to certain rights reserved to the shareholders. There are also some small cuts taking off from the Beās, which belong to private individuals and villages, and irrigate about 10 square miles. The irrigation from streams is by means of artificial watercourses, and is employed in some of the hilly tracts.

Forests. The District has 27 square miles of 'reserved' and 139 of unclassed forests under the Forest department, consisting of the forests of *chil* pine which cover the slopes of the Sola Singhi range, and 10 square miles of bamboo forest in the Siwāliks. A small *rakh* of 3 square miles on the Outer Siwāliks is under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner. All the *chil* trees on these hills are also the property of Government. The inner slopes are sparsely clad with pine; the denudation of the outer slopes by the action of the hill torrents has already been referred to. In 1903-4 the forest revenue was Rs. 19,000.

Minerals. Gold is washed in the bed of the Sohān and other hill streams, but in quite insignificant quantities, the average earnings of the workers not amounting to more than 3 annas a day. The District contains quarries of limestone of some value, and *kankar* of an inferior quality is found. Saltpetre is extracted from saline earth in fourteen villages, the output being about 140 maunds a year. There are some valuable quarries of sandstone.

Arts and manufactures. The principal manufacture is that of cotton fabrics, which in 1901 employed 44,000 persons. The chief articles are coloured turbans and cloth of coloured stripes. The town of HOSHIARPUR is a centre for the manufacture of ivory or bone and copper inlay work and of decorative furniture, but the

demand for inferior work in Europe and America has led to deterioration. Lacquered wooden ware and silver-work, with some ivory-carving, are also produced. The carpenters have a reputation for good work, and there is a considerable manufacture of glass bangles. Ornamented shoes are also made, and buskins, breeches, and coats of soft *sāmbar* (deer) skin. At DASŪYA cups and glasses of coloured glass are made. The light 'paper' pottery is made at TĀNDA, and brass vessels at Bahādurpur.

Trade is chiefly confined to the export of raw materials, Commerce and trade. including rice, gram, barley, sugar, hemp, safflower, fibres, tobacco, indigo, cotton, lac, and a small quantity of wheat. Of these, sugar forms by far the most important item. The cane grows in various portions of the plains, and sugar is refined in the larger towns and exported to all parts of the Punjab, especially to Amritsar. The principal imports are cotton piece-goods from Delhi and Amritsar, millets and other coarse grains from the south of the Sutlej, and cattle from Amritsar and the south.

The District contains no railways, but a line from Jullundur Roads. to Hoshiārpur is contemplated. The road from Jullundur to Kāngra runs across the District, and transversely to this two lines of road, one on either side of the Siwāliks, carry the submontane traffic between the Beās and Sutlej. The total length of metalled roads is 37 miles, and of unmetalled roads 737 miles. Of these, 21 miles of metalled and 28 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest under the District board. The Sutlej is navigable below Rūpar during the summer months, and the Beās during the same period from the point where it enters the District. The Sutlej is crossed by six and the Beās by ten ferries, nine of which are managed by the District board.

None of the famines which have visited the Punjab since Famine. annexation affected Hoshiārpur at all seriously; the rainfall is generally so plentiful and the soil so moist that a great part of the District is practically secure from drought. The area of crops matured in the famine year 1899-1900 amounted to 7.6 per cent. of the normal.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, aided District subdivisions and staff. by five Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. For general administrative purposes the District is divided into four *tahsils*—HOSHIARPUR, GARHSHANKAR, UNA, and DASŪYA—each with a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*.

Civil
justice and
crime.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, and civil judicial work is under a District Judge. Both officers are supervised by the Divisional Judge of the Hoshiarpur Civil Division. There are six Munsifs, three at head-quarters and one at each outlying *tahsil*. The predominant form of crime is burglary.

Land
revenue
adminis-
tration.

Under Sikh rule the District was unusually fortunate, in that Mir Rūp Lāl was appointed to the administration of the *doāb* in 1802. He was able and honest, allied to local families by marriage, and interested in the welfare of the people. His assessments were light and easily paid. In 1839 he was succeeded by a different type of ruler, Shaikh Ghulām Muhtad-dīn, whose oppressive administration lasted until the British conquest. The summary settlement of the whole *doāb* was promptly made on annexation by John Lawrence. The demand was 13½ lakhs. Except in Garhshankar, the summary settlement worked well. In 1846 the regular settlement of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur began. Changes in officers and the pressure of other work prevented anything being done until 1851, when a Settlement officer was appointed to Hoshiarpur. His charge, however, did not correspond with the present District, as other officers settled the Una *tahsil*, part of Garhshankar, and the Mukeriān tract. The result for the District as now constituted was an increased demand of Rs. 9,000. Many assignments of revenue, however, had in the meantime been resumed, and the assessment was really lighter than the summary demand. Between 1869 and 1873 a revision of the records-of-right in the hilly tracts was carried out. The settlement was revised between 1879 and 1882. The total revenue assessed was 13½ lakhs, of which Rs. 71,000 are assigned, while a water rate was imposed on the lands irrigated by the Shāh Nahar Canal. Government subsequently took over the canal, and the shareholders became annuitants, receiving 8 annas out of every 18 annas imposed as water rate. The canal is managed by the Deputy-Commissioner, and all profits are ear-marked to the improvement and extension of the watercourses. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-15 (maximum Rs. 4-4-0, and minimum 6 annas), and that on 'wet' land Rs. 4-8-0 (maximum Rs. 6, and minimum Rs. 3). The demand for 1903-4, including cesses, was 16.4 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 1.5 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown in the table on next page, in thousands of rupees.

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	12,60	13,65	13,57	13,74
Total revenue . . .	15,84	17,89	19,93	20,36

The District possesses nine municipalities, HOSHIARPUR, Local and municipal. TĀNDA-URMAR, HARIĀNA, GARHDIWĀLA, UNA, ANANDPUR, MUKERIĀN, DASŪYA, and MIĀNI; and one 'notified area,' Khānpur. Outside these, local affairs are managed by the District board, which in 1903-4 had an income of Rs. 1,67,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 1,49,000, education being the largest item.

The regular police force consists of 480 of all ranks, including 93 municipal police. The Superintendent usually has three inspectors under him. The village watchmen number 1,765. There are 15 police stations and 4 road-posts. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 106 prisoners. Police and jails.

The District stands twelfth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 4 per cent. (7.3 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 4,813 in 1880-1, 9,749 in 1890-1, 9,639 in 1900-1, and 10,772 in 1903-4. In the last year the District had 13 secondary and 146 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 75 elementary (private) schools, with 278 girls in the public and 315 in the private schools. The Hoshiarpur municipal high school was founded in 1848 to teach Persian and Hindī, and was brought under the Educational department in 1856. The study of English was introduced in 1859, Arabic and Sanskrit in 1870, at about which time it was made a high school. There are also three unaided Anglo-vernacular high schools, one vernacular high school, and eight middle schools. The Ludhiāna Mission supports a girls' orphanage and boarding-school, and two day-schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls. The total number of pupils in public institutions in 1904 was about 7 per cent. of the number of children of school-going age. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 74,000, the greater part of which was met from Local funds. Education.

The civil hospital at Hoshiarpur has accommodation for 33 male and 12 female in-patients. The District also contains fourteen outlying dispensaries. At these institutions in 1904 a total of 145,455 out-patients and 1,170 in-patients were Hospitals and dispensaries.

treated, and 9,267 operations were performed. Local funds contribute nearly three-fourths of the expenditure, which in 1904 amounted to Rs. 24,000, and municipal bodies the remaining fourth. The Ludhiāna Mission has recently opened a female hospital in Hoshiārpur under a qualified lady doctor.

Vaccina-
tion.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 29,000, representing 29 per 1,000 of the population.

[H. A. Rose, *District Gazetteer* (1904); J. A. L. Montgomery, *Settlement Report* (1885).]

Hoshiārpur Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 21'$ and $31^{\circ} 50'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 40'$ and $76^{\circ} 7'$ E., with an area of 508 square miles. The population in 1901 was 264,112, compared with 273,864 in 1891. It contains the towns of HOSHIĀRPUR (population, 17,549), the head-quarters, GARHDIWĀLA (3,652), HARIĀNA (6,005), and Khānpur (3,183); and 489 villages, including BAJWĀRA, a place of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.3 lakhs. The *tahsil* comprises the western slopes of the Siwāliks, the poor land at their base, a central strip of fairly productive but sandy soil, and in the west a broad belt of fertile land irrigated by wells. It is well wooded, and the mango groves are a characteristic feature. Torrent-beds, dry except after heavy rain, are met with every few miles.

Dasūya Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, lying between $31^{\circ} 35'$ and $32^{\circ} 5'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 59'$ E., with an area of 501 square miles. The population in 1901 was 239,004, compared with 244,346 in 1891. It contains the towns of DASŪYA (population, 6,404), the head-quarters, MUKERĪĀN (3,589), MIĀNI (6,118), and TĀNDA-URMAR (10,247); and 633 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.6 lakhs. The *tahsil* is situated in a wide bend of the Beās, which is the boundary on the north-east and west. It comprises a stretch of fertile land on the south, the lowlands along the river, a tract of higher land below the Siwāliks, and the northern extremity of the Siwāliks themselves.

Una Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 59'$ and $31^{\circ} 52'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 56'$ and $76^{\circ} 38'$ E., with an area of 717 square miles. It consists of the broad and stony valley of the Sohān between the inner and outer SIWALIK HILLS, which near the Beās rises into the Jaswān Dūn, a plateau or upland valley about 1,400 feet above sea-level.

The Jandbārī *taluka*, a small piece of territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, is also included in this *tahsil*. The population in 1901 was 225,198, compared with 229,308 in 1891. It contains the towns of UNA (population, 4,746), the headquarters, and ANANDPUR (5,028); and 523 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3.2 lakhs.

Garhshankar Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 59'$ and $31^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 51'$ and $76^{\circ} 31'$ E., with an area of 509 square miles. The population in 1901 was 261,468, compared with 264,141 in 1891. GARHSHANKAR (population, 5,803) is the head-quarters. It also contains 472 villages, of which JAIJON is of some historical interest. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.4 lakhs. The physical features of the *tahsil* are similar to those of Hoshiārpur, except that the hills are steeper and torrent-beds less frequent. The Sutlej forms the southern boundary.

Anandpur.—Town in the Una *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 14'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 31'$ E., on the left bank of the Sutlej. Population (1901), 5,028. Founded by the Sikh Gurū, Tegh Bahādur, it became a stronghold of the tenth Gurū, Govind Singh, who was defeated here by the troops of Aurangzeb. It is still of religious importance as the head-quarters of the branch of the Sodhīs descended from Tegh Bahādur's nephew, and contains many Sikh shrines and monuments of interest. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,900. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 3,000, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,600. It maintains a Government dispensary.

Bajwāra.—Ancient town in the District and *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 31'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 57'$ E., 2 miles south-east of Hoshiārpur. Population (1901), 2,653. It is said to have been founded by immigrants from Ghazni, and was once the chief town of the District, tradition relating that its walls were 18 miles in circumference. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī* as famous for horses. Todar Mal, Akbar's minister, is said to have broken up the town into small divisions as a punishment for the inhabitants not receiving him with proper respect. In later times it was held by Sirdār Bhūp Singh, Faizullahpuria, who was ousted in 1801 by Rājā Sansār Chand. The latter built a fort here, which was taken by Ranjīt Singh in 1825. Since then the town has

declined and its ruins have been largely used for road-metal. The fort was utilized as a military prison in the earlier years of the British administration, but was afterwards dismantled; and at the present time only two ruined bastions are in existence. The town has an Anglo-vernacular high school.

Bharwain.—Hill sanitarium in the Una *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 48' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 10' E.$ Population (March, 1901), 17. It lies on the Jullundur-Dharm-sāla road, 28 miles from Hoshiārpur town, near the borders of Hoshiārpur and Kāngra Districts, on the summit of the Sola Singhi range, at an elevation of 3,896 feet above the sea.

Dasūya Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 49' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 40' E.$, 25 miles north-west of Hoshiārpur town. Population (1901), 6,404. Dasūya is one of the numerous places popularly identified with the capital of the Rājā Virāta of the Mahābhārata. It contains a ruined fort, mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbarī*, which was one of the strongholds of the Rāmgarhias, and was annexed in 1817 by Ranjit Singh. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,900, and the expenditure Rs. 2,700. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 3,700, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,900. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Garhdiwāla.—Town in the *tahsil* and District of Hoshiārpur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 45' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 46' E.$, 17 miles from Hoshiārpur. Population (1901), 3,652. The chief trade is in sugar. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 2,300, and the expenditure Rs. 2,200. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 2,900, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,600. It maintains a Government dispensary.

Garhshankar Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 13' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 9' E.$ Population (1901), 5,803. A fort built on the site of the present town is said to have been taken by Mahmūd of Ghazni, and subsequently given by Muhammad of Ghor to the sons of Rājā Mān Singh of Jaipur. Its inhabitants are Rājputs, who expelled the Mahtons about A. D. 1175. It possesses a considerable trade in sugar and tobacco. The municipality, founded in 1882, was abolished in 1891. The town has a vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Hariāna Town.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 38'$ N. and $72^{\circ} 52'$ E., 9 miles from Hoshiārpur. Population (1901), 6,005. From 1846 to 1860 it was the head-quarters of the *tahsil*. Its chief trade is in sugar. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 3,000. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 3,200, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 3,100. It maintains a vernacular middle school, and the town has a dispensary.

Hoshiārpur Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 32'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 52'$ E., at the foot of the Siwāliks, on the Jullundur-Dharmasāla road, 25 miles from Jullundur. The Divisional and Sessions Judge of the Hoshiārpur Civil Division has his head-quarters here. Population (1901), 17,549. The town was seized in 1809 by Ranjit Singh, and formed the head-quarters of the governors of the Jullundur Doāb. It is famous for the production of articles of wood inlaid with ivory. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 47,500, and the expenditure Rs. 47,400. In 1903-4 the income was Rs. 58,600, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 44,900. It maintains a high school, the management of which was taken over by the Educational department in 1904. There are two other unaided high schools in the town, which also possesses a civil hospital; and the Ludhiāna Mission maintains a female hospital.

Jaijon.—Ancient town in the Garhshankar *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 21'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 23'$ E., on the outer edge of the Siwāliks, 10 miles north of Garhshankar. Population (1901), 2,705. Though now of small importance, it was in early days the seat of the Jaswāl Rājās. Rājā Rām Singh first took up his residence here; and the fort which commanded the pass in the hills is said to have been constructed in 1701, and to have been taken by Ranjit Singh in 1815. It was dismantled at annexation by the British Government. The ruins of the palaces of the Jaswāl Rājās are still visible above the town. The place was till lately an emporium of trade, second only to Hoshiārpur; and even now a good deal of cloth, both country and English, passes through towards the hills, while the produce of the hills, such as rice, turmeric, &c., passes down to the plains.

Malot.—Ancient fortress, now in ruins, in the District and

tahsil of Hoshiārpur, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 50'$ N. and 76° E. It was founded by a Pathān general in the reign of Bahlol Lodī (1451–89), and became under Sher Shāh the capital of the tracts which now form Hoshiārpur and Kāngra Districts. In 1526 it was surrendered to Bābar by Daulat Khān, ruler of the Punjab, and in later times it fell into the hands of the hill Rājputs.

Miāni.—Town in the Dasūya *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 43'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 34'$ E., on the Beās. Population (1901), 6,118. It is of no commercial importance. The municipality was created in 1874. The income during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 1,700, and the expenditure Rs. 1,600. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 1,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,300. It maintains a Government dispensary.

Mukeriān.—Town in the Dasūya *tahsil* of Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, situated in $31^{\circ} 57'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 38'$ E. Population (1901), 3,589. It was a stronghold of Sardār Jai Singh Kanhaya, whose power was paramount in the Punjab about 1774–84; and Ranjīt Singh's reputed son, Sher Singh, who afterwards became Mahārājā, was born here. The town has no trade of any importance. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902–3 averaged Rs. 3,100. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 3,200, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,900. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a Government dispensary.

Sola Singhi (or Chintpurni).—Mountain range in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, forming the eastern boundary of the Jaswān Dūn. It commences at a point close to Talwāra, on the Beās river, and runs in a south-eastward direction between the Districts of Hoshiārpur and Kāngra. The range as it passes southwards increases steadily both in width and elevation, until it reaches its highest point at the small hill station of Bharwain, 28 miles from Hoshiārpur town on the Dharmśāla road and 3,896 feet above the sea. At this point the ridge is 14 miles across. Thence it continues till it crosses the valley of the Sutlej, its northern slope sinking gradually into the Beās basin, while the southern escarpment consists in places of an abrupt cliff about 300 feet in height. The space between its central line and the level portion of the Jaswān Dūn is occupied by a broad table-land, thickly clothed with forest, and intersected by precipitous ravines, which divide the surface into natural blocks. Another range of hills in Hoshiārpur