CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A.—Administrative Divisions.

CHAP. III. A.

Administrative divisions.

175. The district is one of the 7 included in the division of the Commissioner of Delhi.

General arrangement for disposal of business.

The normal strength of the district staff consists of one Deputy Commissioner and three Extra Assistant Commissioners, who are District Judge, Treasury Officer and Revenue Assistant, respectively. The Deputy Commissioner is invested with enhanced powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Extra Assistant Commissioners, each of whom is in charge of one or more police stations, have the ordinary powers of first class magistrates.

The District Judge has under him two Munsiffs, and at times a temporary Sub-Judge. The Extra Assistant Commissioners also have the powers of a Munsiff. The district is included in the judicial division of Hissar.

At each *tahsil* (Rohtak, Gohana, Jhajjar) there is a Tahsildar with second class and a Naib Tahsildar with third class criminal powers. There is also at Gohana an Honorary Magistrate with third class powers, and third class benches of Honorary Magistrates at Rohtak, Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh.

On the revenue side the Naib Tahsildars and Tahsildars have the powers of Assistant Collectors of the second grade, and the Revenue Assistant of the first grade. All are subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner as Collector, and again to the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. The District Judge and Treasury Officer do no revenue work, but have in common with the Revenue Assistant the powers of a Collector under the Income Tax Act.

The subordinate revenue staff consists of one sadar and one assistant sadar kanungo, who are in charge of the head-quarters record room, the former also exercising in his tours a general supervision over the maintenance of the village records; of three office kanungos who are responsible for the upkeep of the revenue records maintained at each tahsil head-quarters; of twelve field kanungos in whose circles are 242 patwaris and twenty assistant patwaris. The actual preparation of the village records and revenue statistics rests with the patwari staff. Further information regarding the kanungos and patwaris will be found in paragraph 55 of the Settlement Report.

CHAP. III. A.

Administrative divisions.

The Deputy Commissioner is Registrar of the district. Each Tahsildar is Joint Sub-Registrar and at each *tahsil* head-quarters there is also a departmental or honorary Sub-Registrar.

The Executive Engineer of Delhi (Western Jamna Canal) controls the canal irrigation of the district, which falls into four sub-divisions. Two of the sub-divisional officers are resident in Rohtak.

The Public Works (Roads and Buildings) administration is under the Executive Engineer, Delhi. There is no resident sub-divisional officer.

The Police force is controlled by the Superintendent of Police. The Civil Surgeon is in charge of the medical arrangements and is also Superintendent of the Jail. These departments are separately discussed in later paragraphs. Educational matters are supervised by the Inspector of Schools, Delhi, and he is assisted by a resident District Inspector and Assistant District Inspector.

The non-official agency through which the administration is carried on consists of the *lambardars*, *ala-lambardars*, *safed-poshes* and *zaildars*. The *lambardars* of the district are far too many; there were in 1879 no fewer than 1,958, or one to every fifty owners, and four to every village. A scheme has been prepared under which as vacancies occur, 469 posts will be resumed, and a considerable number of these resumptions has already been effected (*see* Settlement Report, paragraph 58). The *ala-lambardars* were a creation of the settlement of 1879 and designed to remedy the evils arising from a superfluity of *lambardars*. They were appointed by selection from among the *lambardars* in villages where there were three or more headmen of one tribe, and received an extra 1 per cent. on the land revenue. The remedy has proved worse than the disease and these posts are now being allowed to lapse. With the savings *safed-poshes* are to be appointed. Of these there will ultimatey be 37 receiving a fixed emolument of Rs. 80 each a year. At present funds admit of the appointment of 14 only, but many of the *ala-lambardars* are very old men and more savings will soon accrue. Many of the *safed-poshes* at present are not *lambardars* (*see* Settlement Report, paragraph 57). There are now 42 *zails* of which one will be absorbed at the next vacancy. The graded scheme of emoluments has been introduced at the re-settlement. The ultimate grading will be as follows :—

11	zaildars on	Rs.	350	per annum.
20	do.	„	300	do.
10	do.	„	200	do.

(*see* Settlement Report paragraph 56).

Section B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

Characteristics of crime and litigation.

176. The constitution of the courts has been noticed in section A above, and a record of their transactions will be found in tables 34—36. The criminal figures call for no special comment. The increasingly smaller number of persons convicted out of those under trial is probably due to a growing unscrupulousness in the institution of false complaints. Culpable homicide shows a great increase in the last two years, but this is probably transitory.

Civil litigation fluctuates considerably, but tends on the whole to increase. Its variations are largely dependent on seasonal changes, money suits especially having increased in the years since 1905, the money-lender seeing a better prospect of recovery of his claim when harvests are good. A great part of the increase is due to *badni* suits. This form of gambling transactions in which a grain or cotton dealer undertakes to deal in futures at a given rate unfortunately escapes the law and is very common in the district; a small village dealer thinks nothing of entering into a two-lakh contract of this nature, and the dealers of the Rohtak *mandi* are incorrigible. Large fortunes are constantly being made and lost in these transactions. The total money value of civil suits instituted rose from Rs. 3,56,256 in 1905 to Rs. 8,77,461 in 1909.

The local bar.

177. The Rohtak bar, the members of which have formed themselves into a "Bar Association," consists of two barristers, four first grade pleaders, one second grade pleader, and four second grade mukhtars practising at Rohtak, and of two first grade and one second grade pleaders practising at Jhajjar. They are exclusively Hindus although of two other retired pleaders one is a Muhammadan.

Registration work.

178. The Deputy Commissioner is Registrar, with an Honorary or Departmental Sub-registrar under him at each *tahsil* and a Joint Sub-registrar in the person of the tahsildar. The volume of business done is not very large. In 1909 it was as follows:—

	Number of transactions.	Aggregate value.
		Rs.
I.—Registrations affecting immoveable property	...	...
A.—Compulsory registrations	1,399	6,33,320
B.—Voluntary ,, ...	286	22,577
II.—Registrations affecting moveable property	190	29,811
III.—Number of wills registered	13	...
IV.—Writen authorities to adopt	2	...
Total	1,890	6,85,308

The fees on these registrations amounted to Rs. 4,519, and the total income (including fines, inspections, etc.) to only Rs 4,949. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,917.

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Land Revenue.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

Early settlements

179. The district in its present form came under British rule at different times. The northern part of the district came to us mostly in 1803 after Lord Lake's conquest of the Mahrattás, though life *jagirs* were granted to the Bhai of Kaithal, the Raja of of Jind and others. The Nawabis of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh which form the bulk of the Jhajjar *tahsil* were taken over for disloyalty in 1857. At different times there have been a variety of *tahsils*, which have now once again been re-distributed. In different parts of the district a series of summary settlements were undertaken at different dates, and a regular settlement of the northern part of the district was undertaken by different officers between 1837 and 1840, while the first regular settlement of the resumed Nawabis was effected from 1860 to 1863. Of all these settlements a detailed account will be found in paragraphs 85 to 94 of Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report of 1880*.

The settlement of 1879.

180. The revised settlement which was made by Messrs Purser and Fanshawe and came into force for thirty years with effect from the *kharif* of 1879 was the first settlement made of the district as a whole. This settlement provided us with excellent maps on the triangular system for the production of which Mr. Purser is still famous, with an elaborately prepared and beautifully faired record of rights, which is in most cases the earliest document on which reliance can be placed, and with a demand which was carefully adjusted to the capacity of each estate and should but for unforeseen calamities in most cases have been easily paid to this day.

The demand of the last year of the first regular settlement, 1878-79, is stated by Mr. Fanshawe to have been Rs. 8,89,653 for the whole district. This was a wet demand. The assessment imposed in 1879 was by the orders of Goverment a dry assessment. Concurrently with its introduction the system of owners' rates was introduced on the canal. These were supposed to absorb the difference between a wet and a dry assessment, but

* The assessment reports of that settlement, and of the present, may also be consulted when necessary.

	Last settlement.	Present settlement.
See paragraphs Gohána	16·28	7·8
Rohtak	16·29	7
Jhajjar	18·25	10
Sampla	14·24	7

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were fixed at 50 per cent. of the occupiers' rates. It was estimated that the income from owners' rates calculated in this way would on an average reach Rs. 1,11,816 though the estimate was subsequently raised to Rs. 1,17,179. The former sum fell short of the difference between a wet assessment and a theoretical assessment of irrigated land in its dry capacity by Rs. 25,345, and the difference was ordered to be made up by enhancement of the dry assessments. In canal villages therefore the assessment was not strictly dry but an exceedingly light wet assessment.

Progressive demands were disallowed in the revised settlement, except in the case of one village, though three villages in the Gohana *tahsil* and one in Sampla (now Rohtak) which were severely affected by saline efflorescence received initial settlements for five years only, which were subsequently raised, while some Rs. 5,500 was deferred on account of the protective leases granted to wells. The remuneration of zaildars and ala-lambardars, which was paid by a deduction of one per cent. of the revenues of the villages for which they were responsible was first added to the total assessment. The final 'dry' demand announced by the Settlement Officers came to Rs. 9,61,818 to which had to be added the sum of Rs. 1,17,179 which was expected to be realized from owners' rates, while it was distinctly explained from the first that owners' rates were liable to rise with an increase in the occupiers' rates, or to be extended to villages not at present irrigated, both of which contingencies have actually occurred. The increase that was immediately contemplated as sufficient was therefore one of Rs. 1,89,344 or 21 per cent. (Rs. 9,61,818 plus Rs. 1,17,179 minus Rs. 8,89,653).

Subsequent changes in the demand.

181. Five years after settlement the demand of the four villages temporarily settled was raised by Rs. 1,052, but already reductions had taken place in another direction. When the Lieutenant-Governor marched through the district in the winter of 1882-83 he received a number of petitions which led him to be anxious as to the condition of affairs. Enquiry showed that there was no real cause for anxiety except in parts of the Jhajjar *tahsil* where, owing partly to the late Nawab's exactions, partly to the characteristics of the people and in part to the diminution of the floods, real distress existed. Mr. (now Sir James) Wilson was directed to make a detailed examination and submit a report on this tract. A full account of these proceedings and a reference to the original records will be found in paragraphs 12—16 of the present Assessment Report of Jhajjar. For the purposes of this paragraph it is sufficient to note that a system of fluctuating assessment was introduced on 9,049 acres of which the fixed assessment was abrogated, while a reduction amounting to Rs. 6,116 per annum was granted for five years in the revenues of certain other

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estates in which the fixed system of assessment was maintained. When re-assessed after the lapse of that period, the demands fell short in seven villages of the original total by Rs. 892.

There were, of course, other small changes in the course of the settlement due chiefly to the acquisition or surrender by Government of small plots of land. The demand for the district in 1908-09, the last year of the expired settlement, compared as follows with the full demand contemplated by the Settlement Officers :—

	Estimated.	Demand of 1908-09.
Fixed	9,61,818	9,53,149
Fluctuating	...	12,473
Owners' rates	1,17,179	1,67,979
Total ...	10,78,997	11,33,601

Of this demand Rs. 25,039 was due to *muafidars*, *zaildars* and *ala-lambardars* and the balance to Government.

Distributed over the *tahsils* as they now stand the demand of land revenue apart from owners' rates was as follows :—

	Rohtak.	Jhajjar.	Gohana.	Total.
Fixed	2,76,503	3,88,602	2,87,844	9,53,149
Fluctuating	...	12,473	...	12,473
Total ...	2,76,503	4,01,275	2,87,844	9,65,622

From this comparative statement owners' rates have been excluded for the reason that they are now merged in the consolidated occupier's rate, and have disappeared from the land revenue balance sheet.

The working of the Settlement 1879—1909.

182. Such is the history of the demand of the late settlement. Collections tell another tale. It was to be expected that given decent years the assessment of 1879, which was by no means heavy, except in individual cases where as shown above relief was subsequently granted, would be regularly recovered, and in fact with the exception of the famine year of 1883-84 when considerable relief was given, there was at first but very rarely any need for suspension of the demand. With 1895-96 however began a cycle of lean years, liberally interspersed with famines, and but rarely punctuated with good harvests, and during this period thirty-three lakhs and thirty-three thousand rupees were suspended, the equivalent of nearly three and a half years' demand of the whole district. Of this sum nearly half, or sixteen lakhs and thirty-three thousand rupees,

was ultimately remitted from time to time, the last remission being one of nearly two lakhs of rupees which was granted on the introduction of the new settlement in the *kharif* of 1909. On the other hand, fourteen lakhs and fifty-five thousand rupees have been recovered so that the arrear balance of the old settlement now amounts to only two lakhs and forty-five thousand rupees.* These figures may seem to be alarming, and to point to the necessity of a reduction rather than an enhancement of the land revenue.

But it must be remembered that the cycle of years in which these suspensions and remissions occurred was an extraordinarily dry one, and the most significant feature of their revenue history is the facility with which the recoveries were made in the few decent years that occurred in the period. Suspensions and remissions will always be needed in the Rohtak district under a fixed system of collections, for there is no demand, however low, which could be collected in every year, and the only way to protect the interests of Government and the people alike is to impose a full fair demand, which is made elastic by a liberal use of suspensions and remissions. Prompt and generous advances are needed on the close of every famine.

The revenue history of the different parts of the district during the currency of the revised settlement is shown in the marginally noted paragraphs and statements of the assessment reports of 1907-1909.

Rohtak, paragraph 9 and statement XVI.
Gohana, paragraph 12 and statement XVI.
Jhajjar, paragraph 17 and statement XVI.
Sampla, paragraph 10 and statement XVI.

Settlement of 1909-10.

183. A further revision of settlement was effected between 1905 and 1910 by Mr. E. Joseph as Settlement Officer, and a full account of it will be found in his Settlement Report. This settlement came into force in the year 1909-10, but its period is not yet settled. Of the 532 villages of the district, 236 were remeasured on the square system, generally on the scale of 40 *gathas* to the inch, or 16 inches to the mile, but occasionally when the fields were very small on a larger scale. The maps of the remaining 296 estates were amended and brought up to date. Measurements have been done throughout on the *pakka* or Shahjahani *bigha* which is equivalent to $\frac{5}{8}$th of an acre. The records of this settlement are probably as accurate as those of its predecessor but neither time nor money was allowed for producing them on the same magnificent scale.

Owners' rates have disappeared, and been consolidated with occupiers' rates, the people themselves never having observed their distinction, but having charged the actual cultivator with the whole cost of the water. The vagaries of the Western Jumna Canal are

* Further reduced before publication to one lakh twenty-nine thousand.

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such that it was found impossible to impose a fixed wet assessment in the canal tracts although the rates were somewhat raised on a consideration of the average irrigation done, and it was originally proposed to recover the difference between the dry assessment and what might actually be taken when irrigation is employed, either by a fixed harvest charge per acre on fields actually sown with the help of the canal, or by an enhancement of the water rates. The Government of India however after much discussion of the subject decided that nothing should be immediately taken beyond the fixed "dry" demand already announced. The effect of this decision is that the canal tracts (though their assessment is slightly above a true dry rate) have been very lightly assessed, and that the dry parts of the district pay a relatively heavier assessment. Provision has however been made for imposing a slight increase of the demand in cases of future extensions of the canal.*

Amount and rates of the present assessment.

184. The present assessment is entirely fixed, but power has been reserved in the flooded tract of the Jhajjar *tahsil* (Southern Dahri) to introduce a fluctuating assessment hereafter in lieu of the fixed assessment should the change be desired by a majority of the landowners. A generous rule has also been sanctioned in this circle by which fields flooded so deeply that neither crop can be reaped, obtain a remission of the year's fixed demand. Wells have everywhere been very leniently treated. New wells have been admitted to protective leases, exempting them from wet assessment for periods varying from 20—40 years, and provision has been made for relieving existing wells, when they fall out of use, of the wet assessment now imposed on them, which has generally been fixed in the form of a lump sum on the well-cylinder distinct from the dry assessment of the land served by it. Progressive assessments by five years have been allowed so as to reduce the increase taken at any one time to approximately 33 per cent.

The total assessment announced is—

Tahsil.	Initial.	Final.	Increase per cent. of initial demand over expired assessment.	Increase per cent. of final demand over expired assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rohtak	3,39,082†	3,49,525	23	26
Gohana	3,56,945	3,75,979	24	31
Jhajjar	4,53,886	4,60,516	13	16
District	11,49,913	11,86,020	19	23

* See paragraphs 37 and 38 of Settlement Report.

	Rs.
Rohtak ...	3,39,033
Gohana ...	3,56,423
Jhajjar ...	4,48,976
District ...	11,44,432

† The actual figure of the initial year after deductions for roadside trees, protective leases of wells, &c., are shown in the margin. There will be corresponding deductions in the final figures.

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Land Revenue.

The sanctioned revenue rates on well land ran from 36 to 48 annas the acre; on flooded land from 19 to 24 annas; and on sand from 6 annas in the Mehm circle of Gohana and 8 in Rajputs circle of Rohtak to 16 annas in the better part of the district. In the Bhur circle of Jhajjar where the rate was most important it was fixed at 11 annas. The rates on firm *barani* soil varied from 10½ annas in the Mehm circle, and 13 in the Rajputs, to 28 annas in the Nahri I circle of Rohtak; but enhanced dry rates were used in working out the demand of a village on so many acres as were ordinarily irrigated by the canal. In the last named circle the 28 acres rose to 36 for this area. The incidence of the actual final assessments imposed is highest in the same Nahri I circle of Rohtak where it falls on settlement areas at the rate of Rs. 1-14-7 of every acre cultivated and Rs. 1-10-7 on the culturable acre. In the Eastern Nahri circle of Gohana the rates are Rs. 1-9-2 and Rs. 1-6-6 and in the North Dahri circle of Jhajjar Rs. 1-9-3 and Rs. 1-5-8. The lightest incidences are Rs. 0-8-1 and Rs. 0-6-3 in the Mehm circle of Gohana and Rs. 0-13-4 and Rs. 0-12-6 in the Rajputs circle of Rohtak. The average incidences for the district as a whole are Rs. 1-3-8 and Rs. 1-1-7.

A comparison of the rates with ascertained rents.

185. That these rates are not high is shown by a consideration of cash rents. Cash rents are not taken throughout the district nor where taken are they in all cases fully developed economic rents. Of irrigated land 22,960 acres were found at settlement to pay cash rents while 28,394 acres were under rent in kind. In unirrigated land kind rents were less common (the owners preferring in bad years the more certain return of cash) and governed only 48,909 acres compared with 158,931 under cash rents. The normal rent on canal lands (excluding one tract in which real rents were hardly known on irrigated land) varied from Rs. 3-1-9 per acre in the Rajputs circle of Rohtak to Rs. 8-9-2 in the Nahri I circle of the same *tahsil*, the average being Rs. 6-14-4. The tenants who pay these rents pay also all the Government water charges. Well rents range from Rs. 5-3-0 per acre in the Bhur circle of Jhajjar to Rs. 7-14-7 in the Northern Dhari circle with an average of Rs. 5-10-6. In *barani* land the average is Rs. 3-2-5, the highest rate being Rs. 5-14-0 in Rohtak Nahri I and the lowest Rs. 2-2-4 in the Mehm circle of Gohana. On sand (*bhur*) the extremes are Rs. 4-8-9 and Rs. 0-12-11 and the average Rs. 1-9-2. In one village, Ranakheri, where crop-rents are in force, the net recoveries, after deductions of water rates, appeared to range from Rs. 18 to Rs. 21 an acre on sugarcane; from Rs. 11-2-0 to Rs. 14-2-0 on other wet crops, and from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 6 on dry crops. So light has been the assessment in some such cases in the past

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that though the demand has now been doubled, it is totally inadequate. The future will show how the new settlement works. It is not heavy for an average year: in the first year, while trifling suspensions were needed in sandy villages owing to excess of rain, large recoveries of arrears were made in addition to the current demand.

Average size of holdings assessed.

186. The average holding of the district contains 12 acres of which 10 are cultivated. The average area per shareholder is 10 acres, of which 8 acres are cultivated. The average recorded size of the *khudkasht* holding is 5 acres. Almost two-thirds of the total cultivated area is in fact *khudkasht*, and of the tenants many are in the position of the villagers who subsisted by taking in each other's washing. There is no real tenant class. Owners who exchange plots for temporary convenience in cultivation, and men who take a little rent-free land from their fathers or uncles are all recorded as tenants. Five acres is accordingly rather an underestimate of the *khudkasht* holdings. Figures by circles will be found in the several assessment reports.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Excise administration and revenue.

187. The Deputy Commissioner as Collector controls the Excise Administration but the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner is generally placed in executive charge of the arrangements. The Excise staff proper consists of one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector.

For the sale of foreign liquor there is one retail shop at Rohtak. The contract of this shop is sold by auction and has fetched Rs. 595 a year on the average of the last three sales. This liquor is usually consumed by poorer class Europeans and better class Indian townsmen. There is no demand for it in the villages. It is said that the sale will decrease with the removal of the Settlement staff, the presence of which temporarily increased the demand.

Country spirit is sold in 9 retail shops in different parts of the district. These are supplied by direct import from the Rosa (U. P.) licensed distillery and from outside wholesale shops. There is none in this district. The license fees for these shops have averaged Rs. 1,557 in the last three years, with a consumption of approximately 600 gallons per annum. The consumption has nominally increased in the last two years, but not really; the degree of proof at which the spirit is sold having been reduced. The main demand for this liquor comes from Kaiasths and Kanphara Jogis. Other Hindus seldom consume it except medicinally and on occasions of marriages and festivals. Chuhras and Khatiks consume it whenever they can get it. The prevalence of plague has somewhat increased the demand for this spirit.

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Miscellaneous Revenue.

The sole supply of opium in the district is Ghazipur excise opium which is supplied through the treasuries. There are 17 retail shops for its sale whose license fees, sold by auction, have averaged Rs. 5,787 in the past three years. The excise opium is sold at Rs. 17 a ser, one-half of which is cost and one-half duty, and the annual sales produce a little more than Rs. 5,000 duty (total cost Rs. 10,000) a year.

No poppy is grown in the district: poppy-heads are imported from the Hoshiarpur warehouse and Delhi wholesale stores.

There are thirteen dens in which *chandu* and *maddhak*, preparations of opium, are smoked. While opium is eaten without distinction of caste and creed, opium smokers are chiefly low caste Muhammadans.

Three medical practitioners at Rohtak hold licenses to deal in opium, tincture of opium, and morphia.

Charas and *bhang* are chiefly consumed by *fakirs* and *sadhus*, and by those who contract the habit from their society. Its sale is fortunately decreasing. It is used chiefly in summer being considered to have cooling properties. There are one wholesale and thirteen retail shops for these drugs: the retail vendors obtain their supplies also from the Hoshiarpur warehouse and outside wholesale vendors. The average license fees of the last three years have been Rs. 4,010. *Majun*, a preparation of *bhang*, is very little consumed in the district.

Adding the above figures together it will be found that the average income from intoxicating liquors and drugs is only Rs. 13,700 or $4\frac{1}{6}$ pies or ·02 of a rupee per head of the population (census 1901). There is very little contravention of the excise law, the average number of prosecutions being only two per annum. Little, therefore, is spent in rewards and the total excise administration of the district costs only about Rs. 3,350 per annum.

Income-tax.

188. Income-tax does not yet yield a large revenue in this district. The average demand of the five years ending 1909-10 amounts to Rs. 41,495, but it is a growing source of revenue, having risen from Rs. 37,185 in 1905-06 to Rs. 44,964 in 1909, the increase being partly due to a real improvement in trade and partly to better methods of assessment. The total number of assessees in 1909-10 was 805. The chief tax-payers are the Beri merchants, many of whom do business in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi and elsewhere: after them come the traders of the Rohtak Mandi. Practically all the assessees are grain merchants or money-lenders. The methods of taxation are the same as elsewhere in the province, though probably nowhere is greater difficulty experienced than here in ascertaining the correct amount of taxable income.

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Miscellaneous Revenue.

The income from registration has been stated in paragraph B (*b*) above to be Rs. 4,949 in 1909. Ten years earlier, prior to the enactment of the Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900) it amounted to Rs. 7,651.

Forests.

189. The annual forest income of the three years ending 1909 is Rs. 2,729. For further information see II B.

Salt income.

190. Salt manufacture is dealt with in II C above. The average income on salt for the five years ending 1909-10 was Rs. 6,671, having fallen from Rs. 10,968 in 1905-06 to 2,467 in 1908-09 but again risen owing to a larger demand for Sambhar salt to Rs. 5,863 a year later. Those sums include the license fees for crude and refined saltpetre, the excise duty and hakimi cess on Zahidpur salt and the sale price (with duty) of Sambhar salt. The fall in the income is due to the gradual reduction of duty from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1 per maund.

Stamp administration and income.

191. The stamp administration is controlled through the treasury. Stamps of all kinds are received from the Karachi stamp depôt and issued from the head-quarters treasury to local agencies and to the *tahsil* sub-treasuries, which again distribute on demand. The chief agencies for the sale of stamps other than postage stamps are the treasurer and his agents (*ex-officio*), other licensed dealers, and sub-postmasters. The last-named sell non-judicial stamps, but not court-fee stamps. There are in all fourteen licensed vendors and all dealers obtain the discount prescribed for the sale of each class of stamp. The average income from the sale of stamps (excluding postage stamps) in the last five years is Rs. 81,974. It is gradually rising with the increase of business and litigation, and in 1909 reached the figure of Rs. 99,002 against Rs. 69,443 in 1905-06.

Miscellaneous income.

192. "Miscellaneous land revenue" includes mutation fees, fines and forfeitures of revenue courts, record fees, revenue process fees and other items, and is naturally a variable source of revenue, ranging from Rs 5,354 in 1905-06 to Rs. 26,524 in 1909-10. The average of the five years was Rs. 12,583.

Rates and cesses.

193. Rates and cesses, other than the headman's cess which is not credited into the treasury, are recovered at the rate of Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. of the land revenue, or of one-twelfth of the assessment. The cesses on the initial demand of the new dry land revenue amount to Rs. 95,826, and on the final demand to Rs. 98,835. The whole of this demand is credited to the funds of the district board.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

CHAP. III, E.
Local and Municipal Government.
Municipal Committees.

194. There are five second class Municipal Committees in the district, the salient features of whose constitution, income and expenditure are shown in the following statement, the figures being those for the year 1909-10 :—

Name of Municipality.	Date of constitution.	Number of members.		Total income.	Income from octroi.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure on refund of octroi.	Expenditure on administration and establishment.	Incidence of taxation per head.
		Elected.	Appointed.						
									Rs. a. p.
Rohtak ...	Notification No. 1467 S., dated 24th September 1885.	8	4	26,251	17,611	42,729	436	5,439	0 15 11
Jhajjar ...	Ditto.	8	4	17,026	9,674	13,915	439	2,171	0 12 8
Beri ..	Notification No. 797, dated 22nd November 1886.	...	11	8,222	6,787	7,000	307	1,065	0 11 2
Bahadurgarh	Notification No 1467 S., dated 24th September 1885.	6	3	8,151	4,848	6,593	164	1,593	0 12 11
Gohana ...	Ditto.	6	3	10,833	6,067	11,155	32	3,628	0 14 8

The Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* member and President of the Rohtak Municipality and the Tahsildars of the others. In all cases, as will be seen from the statement, octroi is the main source of income ; the upkeep of schools, hospitals, and roads is the principal item of expenditure. Rohtak has lately built a good town hall, and is starting on a small scale a free public library and reading room. Bahadurgarh too has just built a town hall, and Jhajjar rejoices in a Queen Victoria Memorial Hall and clock tower. Rohtak too has a very fine hospital building, towards which the district board contributed. The schools are generally well housed, but there are no large works of public utility to mention.

In Rohtak the existence of the large *mandi* within municipal, but outside octroi, limits is a source of difficulty, as it is impossible to prevent retail dealing. A house-tax is levied within the *mandi* as a contribution to municipal funds.

Besides the municipal towns, the following estates are notified areas ; each with two *ex-officio* members (the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildar, of whom the latter acts as President) and three nominated members :—

Tahsil Rohtak.	*Tahsil Gohana.*	*Tahsil Jhajjar.*
Kharkhaudah.	Mehm.	Badli.
Kalanaur.	Mundlanah	Guriani.
Sanghi.	Butanah.	Mandauthi.
Sampla-Kheri Sampla.		

CHAP. III. E.

Local and Municipal Government.

The inefficiency and uselessness of the Municipal Committees of the district is a common place of the annual reports. Gohana is singled out for censure in 1890; Jhajjar, Beri and Bahadurgarh are censured for failing to hold the minimum number of meetings in 1898-99 and again in 1899-1900, and Gohana for the same reason in 1892-93. In 1899-1900 proceedings of both the Bahadurgarh and Rohtak Committees had to be upset by the Deputy Commissioner or Government. The party feeling in the Rohtak Committee was made matter of notice in 1904-05, while the number of instances in which elective seats have had to be filled by nomination is too numerous for separate mention.

District Board.

195. The District Board (constituted under *Panjab Government Gazette* notification No. 2689, dated 28th November 1883) consists of 7 *ex-officio*, 8 nominated and 30 elected members. The Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* Chairman. Local Boards were abolished on 1st March 1902.

The income is mainly derived from the local rates cess which in 1909-10 accounted for Rs. 1,22,062 out of the total income of Rs. 2,04,257. Another large source of income is the fees levied on the Jahazgarh cattle fairs which in the same year brought in Rs. 13,111, a figure considerably below the average. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,743, of which only Rs. 4,032 or 2 per cent. was on administration and establishment. The feeder roads which used to be maintained by the Public Works Department to which the Board made a grant of Rs. 8,450 per annum, have now been handed back to the Board. To their upkeep Government makes a contribution of Rs. 18,500. Roads, schools, medicine and hospitals are the chief items of expenditure. The Board is on the whole a useful body, though the extent to which it is really the Deputy Commissioner in another shape is to be regretted.

Section F.—Public Works.

Public Works administration.

196. The Executive Engineer at Delhi controls the Public Works administration of the district and is, as such, responsible for the due repair of Government buildings. The department used to maintain the metalled roads of the district receiving an upkeep grant from the District Board, but with effect from April 1, 1910, these were restored to the Boards throughout the Province. There are no buildings or other works constructed by the department in this district of any architectural merit or importance. The local workmanship is very inferior.

Section G.—Army.

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Army.

Rohtak as a recruiting ground.

197. Though Rohtak has never had a cantonment since the Nawab of Jhajjar's untimely end in the Mutiny, the district is the chief recruiting ground for Hindu Jats in the south-eastern Punjab and is largely drawn on for Muhammadan Rajputs.

The bulk of the Jat recruits come from the unirrigated villages of the district, the demand for agricultural labour being too great, and its return too sure, to tempt many men from the canal tracts. The physique, too, of the men in the canal tracts is owing to the prevalence of malaria inferior to that of the others, and renders many of them unfit for military service. Notwithstanding this limitation the quota of Jat recruits furnished by this district alone exceeds that of all the other districts of the division. Of late years there has been some falling off in recruiting which may in part be attributed to the ravages of plague, in part to the return of better seasons, and in part to the gradual spread of education. The Jat who has received any education, however little it be, is apt to consider himself superior to his more ignorant brethren and to refuse service in the army unless promised some immediate preferment.

Though no regiments or battalions have been raised entirely from Rohtak alone, several have an intimate connexion with the district. The 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse) was raised in this neighbourhood. This was the regiment that was under James Skinner's command when he was in the service of the Mahrattas and came over with him to the British side on the downfall of Sindia, and his French captains. The 14th Murray's Jat Lancers were raised in 1857, and General Murray obtained a large number of his best recruits from Badli and its neighbourhood. The 7th Hariana Lancers are mainly recruited from the Hariana country and a large number of the native officers belong to the Rohtak district. The Pathans of the district are few in number but highly thought of, and one of them was lately Ressaldar-Major of the 1st Skinner's Horse, while a fair number of Shekhs and Saiyads also enlist.

The regiments in which most recruiting is done from the district are as follows, though the list is by no means exhaustive :—

Jats.

14th Lancers (Murray's Jat Horse).
6th Jat Light Infantry.
10th Jats.
12th Pioneers.
48th Pioneers.

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Army.

Mussalmans.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
7th Hariana Lancers.
9th Bhopal Infantry.
17th Infantry (the Loyal Regiment).
18th Infantry.

The Jat as a soldier. Income from service

198. Unfortunately the Jat is as ready to leave military service as he is to enlist, and it is seldom that he serves on in the ranks for pension. The great majority of the men prefer to take their discharge after a few years' service or to pass into the reserve: this is particularly noticeable in the infantry. The result is the presence in the villages of an enormous number of men who have at one time or other received a military training. The income from the pay and pensions of Government servants was found in the settlement of 1909 to be not less than sixteen and a half lakhs of rupees a year, and far the greater part of this is for military service. In the Rajputs' circle of Rohtak *tahsil* alone, where some big villages can turn out a regiment of 600 or 700 soldiers, there is an income of Rs. 4,62,000 from this source. It is almost a proverb that *naukari* saved the people from starvation in the famines and it is especially true in this tract. Here, as you pass through the fields, it is odds that the man at the plough tail will come to the salute as you pass and that as you ride up to one of the bigger villages you will be met by a troup of mounted sirdars.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

The police force.

199. The police force consists of 444 officers of all ranks as follows:—

Superintendent	1
Inspectors	4
Sub-inspectors	16
Head constables	53
Mounted constables	3
Foot constables	367

and is distributed thus:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Foot constables.
Police Stations	2	11	20	102
City Police (Rohtak, Jhajjar, Beri)	...	...	6	57
Standing Guards	..	...	5	24
Outposts and road posts	...	...	4	27
Miscellaneous duties	2	4	18	84
Reserve	...	1	...	63

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Police and Jails.

The number of rifles, bayonets and swords maintained is calculated at about 48 per cent. of the total number of head constables and constables, of *lathis* at 21 per cent.

Each man if armed with a baton.

Inspectors and sub-inspectors are armed with sword and revolver and every such officer on executive duties has to keep a suitable charger for which he receives an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem.

The district is divided into two circles, each in charge of an inspector with Rohtak and Jhajjar as circle head-quarters. Each circle is divided into five police station jurisdictions, each in charge of a sub-inspector.

These divisions are as follows :—

CIRCLE ROHTAK.

Police Stations.	Jails.	Force.
Rohtak	4	Two sub-inspectors, 2 head constables, 12 foot constables.
Gohana	4	One sub-inspector, 2 head constables, 10 foot constables.
Baroda	4	Ditto ditto.
Meham	3	Ditto ditto.
Sampla	6	Ditto ditto.

CIRCLE JHAJJAR.

Beri	3	One sub-inspector, 2 head constables, 10 foot constables.
Salhawas	5	Ditto ditto.
Jhajjar	6	Ditto ditto.
Bahadurgarh	4	Ditto ditto.
Kalanaur	8	Ditto ditto.

Above and beyond the sanctioned strength of lower subordinates (all grades below sub-inspectors), a reserve of 15 per cent. is allowed, *i.e.*, 11 per cent. for leave and 4 per cent. for other vacancies. This force is under the orders of a reserve inspectors and a sub-inspector who is called the line officer.

The training of the police.

200. No difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient and suitable recruits in the district. The pay at present is Rs. 8 per mensem on joining, rising by increments of Re. 1 after 3, 10 and 17 years. No deductions of any kind are made.

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Police and Jails.

A recruit after joining is kept in lines for about six months during which period he is drilled and trained in the use of fire-arms. For three to four hours a day he attends school where he is taught the outlines of his duties and, if possible, how to read and write.

Constables from rural police stations are called in, in rotation, for two months' training when, in addition to being drilled, they attend school in the same way as recruits. Each year a certain number of men—about 1 per cent. of the force—are sent to the Police Training School at Phillaur where they attend a six months' course. At the end of this period those who pass what is known as the lower school test are considered fit for promotion to the rank of head constable and it is from amongst these men that vacancies in the rank of head constable are usually filled.

In the same way selected head constables, 1st grade, are sent for a six months' course and those who pass the upper school test are considered fit for promotion to the rank of sub-inspector. All men sent to the Training School are selected by the Deputy Inspector-General from amongst those recommended by the Superintendent of Police.

The "detective force" is that posted at police stations. These men are not specially trained as detectives, though an effort is now being made to train a few selected men for this purpose. As far as possible no officer lower in rank than one in charge of a police station is allowed to investigate a case.

Statistics of cognisable crime.

201. The following table shows the amount of reported cognisable crime during the past ten years, with details of the most serious offences :—

Year.	*Murder and dacoity.*			*All cognisable crime.*			
	Murder.	Dacoity.	Total.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Other offences.	Total.
1900	13	...	13	89	766	206	1,071
1901	13	2	15	103	394	173	660
1902	4	1	5	95	334	95	524
1903	8	...	8	88	334	84	506
1904	13	2	15	125	316	212	653
1905	9	...	9	127	487	84	698
1906	5	...	5	132	633	106	871
1907	7	4	11	129	611	202	942
1908	11	...	11	109	650	217	976
1909	4	1	5	118	467	230	815

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Police and Jails.

A record of the conviction of practically every person convicted of a criminal offence is maintained by means of a slip on which impressions of the individual's ten fingers are taken. One slip is sent to the provincial bureau as a permanent record and another to the jail, from which it is forwarded before his release to the Superintendent of Police of his district.

For the purpose of preparing and comparing the above slips a sufficient number of men are trained at Phillaur (the course only takes three weeks) and are known as "proficients."

A second form of slip is the "search slip." This may be prepared in any police station for any person who has been arrested in the course of an investigation and whose identity has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The slip is sent to Phillaur for identification.

Chaukidari system.

202. The village chaukidars who are appointed under the rules under the Punjab Laws Act generally muster about one to every hundred houses. They have no connection with the police beyond that involved in their duty of reporting births and deaths fortnightly in the *thana* and of carrying important information and orders. Besides the chaukidars proper the people have a system of mutual protection called the "thekarâli chaukidari" (named from the *thekar* or potsherd which is used for casting lots). Under this system two men from each village are posted at night on the roads passing through the village between the spring harvest and the rains when there is no one about in the fields. These posts are also employed on main roads twice a year at the time of the Jahazgarh fair as a protection to travellers.

Criminal tribes.

203. There are about 60 resident members of criminal tribes registered in the district, Bauriahs and Sansis, who for the most part reside in the jurisdictions of Beri and Salhawas *thanas*. They give practically no trouble and earn a living by working for the zamindar classes. In the north of the district there are 14 of them (Sansis) in the village of Khanpur Kalan.

Besides these there are various wandering gangs of Sansis whose numbers vary with the treatment they receive from the zamindars and the authorities.

They wander about from place to place in gangs of from 6 to 100 souls committing petty thefts in villages, pasturing their flocks and pilfering the zamindars' grain. They own large herds of goats, sheep and donkeys. Their goats and sheep form a visible means of subsistence, while the donkeys carry not only tents, beds, etc., but also sacks of grain stolen in the course of their wanderings. These gangs are a nuisance and a scourge to the country side. The only means of dealing with them short of settling them in Government lands lies in the preventive sections

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of the Criminal Procedure Code which is extremely unsatisfactory as it only drives them from one district into another. There are at present no punitive police posts, but several villages are qualifying for one.*

The necessity for continuity in police administration.

204. In his Settlement Report of 1880 Mr. Fanshawe noted that no Superintendent of Police except one had held continuous charge of the district for a whole year since 1871; and the Local Government in paragraph 14 of its review invited the attention of the Inspector-General to this fact. Nevertheless since 1880 there have been 34 changes in the office (not counting those caused by officers taking privilege leave) and these 34 changes involved the posting of 22 different officers to the district. During this period the office has never been held for three consecutive years by any one officer. It has on five occasions been held for periods exceeding two years consecutively and on six occasions for periods exceeding one year. It is impossible to expect a proper treatment of crime from officers who are not permitted to gain a working knowledge of the district.

The district jail.

205. There is a fourth class jail at the head-quarters of the district with accommodation for 251 prisoners of all classes, criminal, civil and under-trial. The daily average population during the quinquennium ending 1909 was 129.

Long-term prisoners, *i. e.*, all sentenced to over one year's imprisonment, are transferred to other and larger jails of the province, being detained here only until their appeals are decided.

The health of the prisoners was very fair during the quinquennium, the daily average number sick being 3 or 2·4 per cent. on the daily average population.

The industries carried on in the jail are paper-making, the manufacture of *munj durries*, *newar* tape and money bags. Most of the sales are to the various Government offices of the district.

The profits realized from these trades during the last five years averaged Rs. 684 per annum. In a small jail of this nature a large proportion of the prisoners have to be employed on works connected with jail maintenance, such as grinding corn, cooking, gardening, repairs and menial duties.

The average annual expenditure on jail maintenance, guards, &c., during the same period was Rs. 13,521, giving an average of Rs. 105 per annum per prisoner.

There is no reformatory in the district, suitable cases being sent to the Delhi institution.

* Two posts were imposed at Bainsi-cum-Gugaheri and Chand; while this book was in the press.

Section I.—Education.

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Education.

The spread of education.

206. In Rohtak great difficulty is experienced in persuading the people to welcome the opening of schools in their villages; education is still backward though the advance in recent years has been considerable. A new type of rural schools, with simpler and more suitable courses of instruction, was evolved in the hope that the people would realise the gain to their children from undergoing a simple course of reading, arithmetic and native accounts, with elementary geography and the study of *patwaris'* papers. The sessions of these schools were also held so as to interfere as little as possible with the work of the boys in the fields. These schools differed from the ordinary town primary schools in presenting a simpler course of study specially designed to meet the needs of an agricultural people; but they are not popular and the villagers prefer the full course of the town primary school when once a school has been started.

The opening of so many primary schools in recent years has necessitated a large outlay in buildings, furniture and appliances. Nearly all the schools are well furnished, but many still need provision in the matter of masonry school houses. An advance has been made in the supply of trained primary school teachers and the pay of their posts has been considerably improved. These teachers, after passing the vernacular middle school examination have undergone a course of practical training for one year, or in some cases for two years, in the Delhi Normal School. Nevertheless the greatest need is an improvement in the stamp of the schoolmaster, and when one sees in a number of villages a raw, ill-educated and ill-disciplined lad placed in charge of 10 or 20 small boys, one is tempted to think that the pace has been forced too fast. How rapid the growth has been, appears from the following statement :—

Kind of schools.	Number of schools.				
	1880.	1890.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Anglo-Vernacular Secondary	3	3	3	3	3
Vernacular Secondary	5	5	6	6	6
Boys' Primary	19	41	40	54	87
Girls' Primary	1	4	5	[illegible]	21
Total	28	53	54	69	117

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In addition to the 117 schools there are four indigenous schools in the district. There are now altogether 121 public schools in the district as compared with 28 in 1880. Of these the Rohtak school is an Anglo-vernacular high school, two (at Gohana and Jhajjar) are Anglo-vernacular middle schools, eighty-one boys' primary, twenty-one girls' primary and four indigenous schools. In 1884 there was no real female education. English is taught in three schools only, up to the high standard at Rohtak, and up to the middle standard at Jhajjar and Gohana. The Rohtak high school prepares boys up to the matriculation examination of the Punjab University, and is equipped for the teaching of all the subjects comprised in the course, including Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, Drawing and Science. It was founded about the year 1860 and continued to be a district school till 1885 when it was transferred to the Municipal Committee. It remained under the control of that body up to the 1st January 1905, since when it has been taken over by Government as a model school for the district, and it is the only purely Government school in the district. The total number of boys on the rolls is 468, of whom 214 are in the secondary department and the rest in the primary. The annual income from fees amounts to about Rs. 7,100. There is a boarding house attached to it with 92 boys in residence, all of whom pay the regular fees.

Besides the two Anglo-vernacular middle schools at Jhajjar and Gohana there are six vernacular middle schools at Mehm, Kalanaur, Beri, Badli, Bahadurgarh and Kharkhauda. Progress in primary education has been specially rapid since 1905, and this is due to the special grant for primary education which Government has given to the District Board, for since that year as many as 49 new primary schools have been opened.

The total number of pupils now under instruction is 6,180, of whom 636 are girls and 5,544 boys. Of the scholars 4,956 are Hindus, and 1,207 Muhammadans. There are only four Chamars. Of the total number 2,776 only are children of agriculturists. The total number of scholars now in the schools is almost two and half times greater than in 1890. The number of girls at present attending schools is six times what it was in that year. Twelve girls attend boys' schools and receive instruction along with the boys.

There are in addition 13 private schools for boys with 576 pupils; most of these are mahajani schools and a few are rote schools. They are not permanent schools and have no prescribed course of instruction.

Industrial instruction.

207. There is a vernacular industrial primary school at Rohtak with 47 boys on the roll, of whom 16 are sons of artisans. This school was established by the District Board in March 1907. In

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addition to the general subjects, *viz.*, reading, writing and arithmetic, there is provision for the teaching of wood work and drawing. It is also proposed to open classes in weaving and gold and silver lace embroidery. The school appears gradually to be becoming popular with the people.

Boarding Houses.

208. There are eight boarding houses in the district, one of which is attached to the Government high school, Rohtak, and is maintained by Government: and seven are attached to middle schools and are managed by the District Board. The total number of boys in residence in these boarding houses is 249.

Expenditure on education.

209. The following statements give the total expenditure on education from all sources as it was at different periods from 1886 to 1910 with details of the sources from which the present expenditure is met.

Comparative statement showing the expenditure on education in the Rohtak district.

Year.	Total expenditure from all sources.
	Rs.
1885-86	19,317
1890	32,106
1900	48,453
1905	50,381
1909-10	71,192

Table showing expenditure on education in 1909-10 from various sources.

Schools.	*Expenditure from*				
	Provincial revenues.	District Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	4,142		758	7,100	12,000
District Board	16,512	25,708		3,878	47,098
Municipal Board	510	2,526	4,164	4,597	11,807
Aided	...	68	229	...	297
Total ...	21,164	29,302	5,151	15,575	71,192

HAP. II, K.

Section K.—Medical.

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210. There are seven dispensaries in the district located at Rohtak, Mehm, Jhajjar, Sampla, Bahadurgarh, Kharkhanda and Gohana. They are supported from Municipal and Local Board funds, the amounts received from charities and sale of medicines being so small as to be negligeable.

The dispensary or hospital at Rohtak, a fine building opened in 1910 at a cost of Rs. 38,000, is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, the rest being all under the care of sub-assistants.

At each dispensary there are arrangements made for the treatment of both in-door and out-door patients and the institutions are as much up to date as is compatible with the limited resources of the local bodies maintaining them. The following table shows the average annual work done at these dispensaries during the quinquennium ending 1909 :—

Name and class of dispensary.	Average number of patients in the year.		Average daily attendance, new and old patients.	Average annual number of operations.		Annual average expenditure.	Average cost per new patient.
	In-door.	Out-door.		Selected operations.	All operations.		
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rohtak, III	608	18,040	109	151	1,054	4,439	0 3 10
Mehm, III	45	6,545	66	11	148	1,214	0 2 11
Jhajjar, III	146	11,138	72	20	471	1,645	0 2 4
Sampla, III	39	4,734	27	8	259	1,109	0 3 9
Bahadurgarh, III	83	10,082	57	14	442	1,614	0 2 6
Kharkhanda, III	82	9,313	51	14	429	890	0 1 6
Gohana, III	132	11,074	70	29	621	1,671	0 2 5

Vaccination.

211. Vaccination is compulsory in Rohtak, Beri, Jhajjar Bahadurgarh and Gohana. In small villages there is now little trouble in persuading people to submit their children to the operation. It is in the large villages, where the *lambardars* have not the same influence over the people, that difficulty is still experienced. The number, however, of troublesome villages is small, and the results on the whole are very satisfactory. A vast majority of the newly born children of each year are vaccinated during the ensuing winter.

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Re-vaccination on the other hand is not at all popular yet, and s benefits are little understood. The result is seen in the outreak of sporadic epidemics of small-pox from time to time. 'he following statement exhibits the degree of success and failure ttained :—

Years.	Total number of births.	TOTAL NUMBER SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED.			Total number of deaths from small-pox.
		Primary.	Re-vaccinated.	Total.	
905	26,740	18,221	107	18,328	63
906	21,859	17,665	156	17,821	145
907	24,556	16,515	113	16,628	198
908	24,065	16,414	142	16,556	369
909	19,710	13,783	1,320	15,112	22

Village sanitation.

212. The sanitation of the villages progresses but very lowly. Their streets and lanes are seldom swept, their surroundngs are littered with manure heaps and filth of every kind, there are ponds and pools and collections of sewage water in such close proximity to human habitations, that they are the haunts and breeding places of disease of all kinds, while the village well is usually maintained sweet by being sunk on the edge of the tank in which cattle and mankind bathe and into which the sewage of the village drains. Still some progress is being made, and the Jat or Baniya, who can afford it, builds a masonry house which is cleaner and airier than the old abode dwelling. What can be done with and houses is, however, exemplified by the village of Bilbilan.

In the notified areas a certain degree of street cleanliness has been secured by the appointment of conservancy sweepers.

The use of quinine is becoming popular, and there is a great demand for it during the malarial season after the monsoon rains. During 1909 thirty-four pounds of it were distributed through *zildars* and *lambardars* in the worst infected areas.

Glossary of vernacular words used in the revised Gazetteer of Rohtak District.

Vernacular word.	Explanation.
Ala lambardar ...	Chief headman.
Asoj	Hindu month, September to October.
Asthal	Bairagi monastery.
Badni	Gambling in futures.
Bahu	Wife.
Bairagi	A sect of Hindu ascetics.
Bajra	Bulrush millet (*Pencillaria spicata*).
Band	Dam.
Bani	Copse or wood.
Bania	A Hindu caste (usually shopkeepers or clerks).
Banjara	A caste (of carriers).
Baoli	A well with steps leading down to it.
Barah	A group of 'twelve' villages.
Barahdari	A house with twelve doors.
Barani	Dependent on rain.
Batua	A weed (*Chenopodium album*).
Begam	Wife of a Nawab or Muhammadan ruler.
Bejhar	A mixture of barley and gram.
Bhadon	Hindu month, August to September.
Bhadwar	Sown in Bhadon (*q. v*).
Bhisti	A caste (of Muhammadan water-carriers).
Bhur	Sandy land.
Biah	As shadi (*q. v*).
Biga	A measure of land (pakka $\frac{5}{8}$, kacheha $\frac{5}{24}$, of an acre).
Birh	Forest land.
Bohra	A Brahman caste (of money-lenders).
Bura	Sugar.
Chahi	Irrigated from wells.
Chák	Large earthen dish.
Chaupal	As paras (*q. v*).
Chaprasi	A civil orderly.
Chaubisi	A group of 'twenty-four' villages.
Chaudhri	Headman or leader of a tribe.
Chaukidar	A watchman.
Chauntra	Capital (chief town).
Chaurasi	A group of 'eighty-four' villages.
Chaurasta	Cross-road.
Chaurasta Mata ...	The goddess of the cross-roads.
Chet	Hindu month, March to April.
Chhipi	A caste (of dye-stampers and tailors).
Chumar	A caste (of leather-workers).

Vernacular words.	Explanation.
Chupati	Flat unleavened bread about the size of a dessert plate
Churah	A caste (of scavengers).
Dahri	Naturally flooded.
Darbar	An official reception or *levee*.
Dastur	A Mughal administrative unit.
Deccan	South. The south of India (Indian dakkan).
Dhunnia	A cotton cleaner.
Dhenkli	Bucket lift.
Dhuni	Holy fire of an ascetic.
Doab	The country lying between two rivers.
Dohli	An assignment of land for religious purposes.
Dusra	Second.
Ekka	A springless two-wheeled pony cart.
Fakir	A religious mendicant (strictly a Muhammadan).
Gadi	Throne ; Abbot's chair.
Ganda	Filthy.
Garhasti	Married, non-celibate.
Gharbari	Non-celibate.
Ghi	Clarified butter.
Ghat	Masonry steps or pavement leading to a tank, canal or river.
Gochui	A mixture of wheat and gram.
Got	A tribe or sub-caste.
Gowar	A pulse (*cyamopsis psoralioides*).
Gram	A coarse pea used commonly for horse's food in India (*Cicer arietinum*).
Gur	Molasses.
Guru	A religious teacher.
Hakimi	Seignoral.
Har	Hindu month, June to July.
Haveli	A masonry house, usually double-storied.
Hookah	A water tobacco pipe. The Indian 'hubble-bubble.'
Jagir	An assignment of revenue or of land revenue-free.
Jajman	The client of a parohit. (*q. v.*)
Jamadar	Native officer of the rank of Lieutenant.
Jama Masjid... ...	The principal mosque of a town.
Janeo...	Sacred thread of the twice-born castes.
Jeth	Hindu month, May to June.
Jhil	Swamp.
Jogi	A sect of Hindu ascetics.
Johar	A tank or pond.
Jowar	Great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).
Julaha	A caste (of weavers).
Jungle	Waste, forest (Indian Jangal).
Kach	Raw silica.
Kachcha	Unsound, raw, weak ; kachcha bigah = $\frac{5}{24}$ of an acre ; kachcha well = unlined well.

Vernacular word.	Explanation.
Kál	Famine.
Kala	Black.
Kankar	Limestone nodules.
Kanphara	With split ears (a sect of Jogis).
Kanungo	Native subordinate in charge of a number of village revenue accountants or patwaris.
Karewa	Re-marriage of a widow.
Khangah	Muhammadan grave with a shrine attached.
Khap	A faction.
Kharif	The autumn crop.
Khartua	A weed (*Chenopodium murale*).
Khatak	A Hindu month, October to November.
Khatik	A caste (of tanners).
Khudkasht	Land cultivated by the owners themselves.
Kor	First watering after sowing.
Kund	Earthen bowl.
Lakh	1,00,000.
Lambardar	A village headman.
Lohar	A caste (of blacksmiths).
Magh...	Hindu month, January to February.
Maghair	A Hindu month, November to December.
Mahajan	An honorific name for Bania (*q. v.*).
Mahal	Palace.
Mahant	Abbot.
Mai	Mother.
Maklawa	A ceremony when consummation of marriage is to take place.
Malan	A woman of the 'Mali' (gardener) caste.
Mandi	A market.
Maniar	A caste (of bangle sellers).
Mash	A pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*).
Masur	A lentil (*Ervum lens*).
Math	Jogi monastery.
Maund	A measure of weight=40 seers (*q. v.*).
Mawwas	The last day of the first or dark half of the Hindu month.
Methi...	A fodder crop (*Trigonella fenugroecum*).
Mistari	A craftsman.
Mohalla	A division of a town.
Mosque	A Muhammadan house of prayer.
Moth	A pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*).
Muafi	Land revenue-free, or a grant of revenue.
Munj	A product of the *saccharum munja*, a coarse grass used for the manufacture of matting.
Mung	A pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*).
Munsif	A native civil judge.
Nahri	Canal irrigated.

Vernacular word.	Explanation.
Nai	A caste (of barbers).
Naib	Assistant, deputy.
Nal	A measure for calculating the distribution and flow of canal water.
Nala	Channel.
Naukari	Service.
Nawab	A Muhammadan ruler.
Orna	Veil, shawl.
Pakka	Genuine, strong, thorough ; pakka bigha ⅝ of acre ; pakka well, masonry well.
Palankeen	A kind of Sedan chair.
Palewar	Irrigation preliminary to sowing.
Panchayat	A village or tribal meeting for decision of disputes.
Pani	Water.
Panth...	Sect.
Paras	A village guest-house.
Pargana	An old administrative unit, roughly corresponding to the modern tahsil.
Parohit	Religious teacher.
Patra...	Brahman's book for decision of auspices.
Patwari	Village revenue accountant.
Penja...	A cotton beater.
Phagan	Hindu month (February to March).
Phera...	Circumambulating the sacred fire in the Hindu marriage ceremony.
Piaza	A weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*).
Poh	A Hindu month (December to January).
Rabi	The spring crop.
Rabbari	A caste (of camel drivers and owners).
Rajab...	A Muhammadan month (lunar year).
Rajbaha	A canal distributary.
Rani	A queen. Rani ka talab, the Queen's tank.
Rausli	Loam.
Reh	An alkaline efflorescence.
Risaldar	Captain of cavalry.
Rishi	A Hindu demi-god.
Riwaj-i-am	Record of custom, or customary law.
Roti	Bread.
Sadar	Head-qarters.
Sadhu	Hindu mendicant or acetic.
Safedposh	Literally, clothed in white. A native gentlemen. A semi offical rank.
Sag	Greens.
Samadh	Mausoleum.
Samaj	Religious or political association.
Sambat	Year in the Hindu era. (The Bikramajit era used in Rohtak is 57 years ahead of the Christian era).

Vernacular word.	Explanation.
Sanad	A certificate, or title-deed.
Sanjhi	Participator in the labour and profits of cultivation.
Sarkar	A Moghal administrative unit.
Sarson	Rape-seed (*Brassica campestris*).
Sawan	Hindu month, July to August.
Sawar	Horseman, trooper.
Ser	A measure of weight, roughly equal to 2 pounds avoirdupois.
Shadi	Marriage.
Shahid	A martyr.
Shamilat ...	Common land.
Shimali	Northern.
Shiwala	Temple to Shiva.
Sirkar	The Government.
Shor	As reh (*q. v.*).
Suba	Province.
Subadar	The governor of a province (now a native captain of infantry).
Sudi	The second or light half of the Hindu month.
Sunar...	A caste (of silver and goldsmiths).
Tahsil	An administrative sub-division of a district.
Tahsildar	A native magistrate in charge of a tahsil (*q. v.*).
Taksvi	Agricultural loans granted by Government.
Talab	A tank.
Tappa	A Moghal administrative unit.
Teli	A Muhammedan caste (of oilmen).
Thana	A police station.
Thanadar	Police officer in charge of a police station.
Til	Oil-seed (*Sesamum indicum*).
Zail	A group of villages forming the circle of a zaildar or man of local influence.
Zaildar	See zail.
Zaildari	Appertaining to a zail, or zaildar (*q. v.*).
Zamindar	Land-owner, farmer.
Zananah	Female.
Zillah...	District.

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