

HARYANA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

**REPRINT OF
ROHTAK DISTRICT GAZETTEER, 1910**



**GAZETTEERS ORGANISATION
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
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PREFACE TO REPRINTED EDITION

The District Gazetteer is a miniature encyclopaedia and a good guide. It describes all important aspects and features of the district; historical, physical, social, economic and cultural. Officials and other persons desirous of acquainting themselves with the salient features of the district would find a study of the Gazetteer rewarding. It is of immense use for research scholars.

The old gazetteers of the State published in the British regime contained very valuable information, which was not wholly re-produced in the revised volume. These gazetteers have gone out of stock and are not easily available. There is a demand for these volumes by research scholars and educationists. As such, the scheme of reprinting of old gazetteers was taken on the initiative of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana.

The revision of this Gazetteer of Rohtak was taken up shortly after the Census of 1901. Mr. E. Joseph, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer drafted it. The basis of the present edition, atleast of two chapters, is Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report of 1880.

The Volume is the reprinted edition of the Rohtak District Gazetteer of 1910. This is the sixth in the series of reprinted gazetteers of Haryana. Every care has been taken in maintaining the complete originality of the old gazetteer while reprinting. I extend my appreciation to Sh. A.K. Jain, Editor, Gazetteers and Sh. J.S. Nayyar, Assistant, who have handled the work with efficiency and care in the reprinting of this volume.

I am very thankful to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, Haryana and his staff in the press for expeditiously completing the work of reprinting.

September, 1998

Jeet Ram Ranga
Joint State Editor (Gazetteers)

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PREFACE.

THE revision of the Gazetteer of Rohtak was taken up shortly after the census of 1901, but ultimately left to the Settlement Officer as a parergon. When I joined the district at the end of 1905, I found a variety of material collected by a number of officers, but little of it revised and most of it already out of date. Where I have made use of this material, I have attempted to acknowledge its authorship as far as could be ascertained from handwriting or style. The basis of the present edition, at least of the first two chapters, is, however, Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report of 1880, a report which the Government of India described as "in almost every respect the model of what a settlement report should be." I have not hesitated to incorporate whole passages from this report, noting any corrections that the lapse of time rendered necessary. To these robberies I have confessed in the text, but there are probably also many petty thefts indifferently concealed.

The gazetteer has been written amid great pressure of other work, very intermittently. The result is a mixture of styles and persons, which has the advantage of economising the fount of capital I's.

ROHTAK :
20th August 1910. }

E. JOSEPH,
*Deputy Commissioner and
Settlement Officer.*

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CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A.—Physical Aspects.

CHAP. I, A

Physical
Aspects.

1. The name of Rohtak, or Rohtag as it is often written and pronounced, is said to be a corruption of Rohtasgarh, a name still applied to the ruined sites of two older cities one lying immediately north of the present town and the other about 3 miles to the east. Traditionally it is named after Rāja Rohtas in whose day the city was built and the name recurs in that of a celebrated tank outside the town of Gobana.

Name and
derivation.

2. The district to which Rohtak has given its name belonged to the Hissár Division until 1894 when the three districts of that Commissionership were merged in the present Delhi Division. It lies between north latitude $28^{\circ} 21'$ and $29^{\circ} 19'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $77^{\circ} 5'$, far beyond the southern boundary of the Panjab proper, on the confines of Rajputana, and is in shape extraordinarily like Ireland with the south-eastern portion of the Jhajjar tahsil superadded. The greatest length is 63 miles, and the greatest breadth 43, while so compact a district is it that with the exception of a few villages in the extreme north of the Gohana tahsil and a band to the south of the Jhajjar tahsil running to a breadth of 12 miles, the whole district lies within a radius of 25 miles from the civil station of Rohtak which is the administrative head-quarters.

Boundaries
and config-
uration.

With an area of 1,797 square miles the district is little more than half the usual size of a Panjab district, and stands twenty-fourth in order of area among the 29 districts of the province, comprising 1.8 per cent. of the total area. In order of population, however, it stands twentieth with 3.1 per cent. of the total population by the census of 1901, while in extent of cultivation it ranks twelfth and in the amount of its revenue seventh.

The centre of the district is about 730 feet above sea level, and the fall of the country as far as the Jhajjar border is from north to south at about one foot per mile. In Jhajjar the slope is slightly from south to north, and the district is remarkable as the point where the watershed of Malwa to the north-west changes to that of Rajputana from the south. In the northern tahsils there is also a very considerable slope from west to east. The district is bounded on the north by Jind territory and the Panipat tahsil of Karnal; on the east by the Sonapat and Delhi tahsils of Delhi and the Gurgaon tahsil of Gurgaon; on the south by the Pataudi State, the Rewari tahsil of Gurgaon, and the Nahar villages of Dujana; and on the west by the Dadri pargana of Jind, the Bhiwani and Hansi tahsils of Hissar and the main territory of Jind.

CHAP. I, A.

Physical Aspects.

Sub-divisions of the district.

Scenery.

Streams, water level.

3. The district up to 1910 contained four tahsils, Gohana to the north, Jhajjar to the south, and Rohtak and Sampla west and east respectively, in the centre. The Sampla tahsil was however abolished in 1910 and a re-distribution of the district into three tahsils effected. In the middle of the district, just where the old Rohtak, Sampla and Jhajjar tahsils converged, lies an island, completely surrounded by the Rohtak villages and consisting of 2 estates of Dujana and Melrana with an area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles which form a portion of the territory of the Nawab of Dujana.

4. Though Rohtak has no grand scenery the canals with their belts of trees, the lines of sand-hills, the jhils that still sometimes form in Jhajjar and a few small rocky hills in the south-west of that tahsil—last spurs of the Aravalli system—together with the striking appearance of many of the village habitations, give the district more variety of feature than is usually met with in the Panjab plains. The eastern border lies at the same low level as the Delhi branch of the Western Jamna Canal and the Najafgarh jhil into which flows the drainage of the Sahibi and Indori streams that cross the south-eastern corner of Jhajjar.

5. Of these two streams rising in the Mewat hills an excellent account is given in Mr. Fanshawe's Settlement Report of 1880. "The Sahibi", he writes, "rises in the Mowat hills running up from Jeypur to Alwar near Manoharpur and Jitgarh, which are situated about 30 miles north of the capital of the former State. Gathering volume from a hundred petty tributaries, it forms a broad stream along the boundary of Alwar and Patan, and crossing the north-west corner of the former below Nimranah and Shabjehanpur, enters Rewāri above Kote Kāsim. From this point it flows due north through Rewāri and Patandi (passing seven miles east of the former town, and three miles west of the latter), to Lohari in the south-east corner of the Jhajjar tahsil, which it reaches after a course of over 100 miles. Flowing through Lohari and throwing off branches into Patandah and Kheri-Sultan, it again passes through the Gurgaon district, till it finally enters Rohtak at the village of Kutani. The Indori rises near the old ruined city and fort of Indor perched on the Mewat hills, west of the Gurgaon town of Noh. One main branch goes off north-west and joins the Sahibi bed on the southern border of the Rewāri tahsil; while the collected waters of a number of feeders of the north branch pass three miles west of Taora, spread over the low lands round Bahorah, and ultimately also fall into the Sahibi near the south of Patandi. The two streams have no separate bed now above this point; the east branch in Kutani, which is called the Indori, really takes off three miles below the Jhajjar border from the same bed as the west branch or Sahibi. The reason why the Indori preserves its separate name and is almost the better known of the two streams, is that owing to the proximity of its sources its floods appear after a moderate rainfall, while the Sahibi, which flows a long distance

through a dry and sandy country, comes down in volume only in years of heavy rain. Under native rule, moreover, the Sahibi used to be dammed across at Kote Kásim and Jharthal on the south border of Ro-wári, and its waters were diverted to the west, so that only the Indori floods flowed down the Sahibi channel. Still in spite of the two names it is an undoubted fact, that there is only one channel by which the united waters of both these streams enter the Rohtak district."

"On reaching Kutani, the stream divides into two branches. One passes due north and joins the depression between Yakubpur and Fattahpur, the other turns west, and in Naglah again divides, the one branch passing up to the low lands above Dadri, and the other continuing west to Zahidpur. After throwing an arm into the Batherah jhil, the latter turns north to Aurangpur, and flows through a lake there along the foot of the sand-hills to Silanah and the two Silanis. At this point it changes its course abruptly to the east, and passes through a gap in the sand-hills to the lake between Kote Kalal and Surah, and thence working south to the lakes of Kilo and Dadri, (where it is joined by the branch going north from Naglah) falls into the expanse between Sondli, Yakubpur and Fattahpur, to which the branch from Kutani flows direct. From here the re-united stream turns sharply to the north again, and passing through a second sand ridge, between Fattahpur and Niwanah, enters Badli through the masonry sluices of the often threatened but still existing band of Nawab Feiz Muhammad Khan. Thence it passes into the Delhi district by two arms, the best defined going through Dowarkhanah and Lohat to Dhindasa, and the other by a huge shallow sweep up the west side of Badli and under the town. When the floods come down in full volume, all the depressions along their course fill from side to side: the water generally rises in a few days and passes off in two or three weeks. The lakes above Aurangpur and below Kote Kalal and Surah never dry, and even the others usually retain some water in the lowest parts of their beds all the year round. The Najafgarh jhil lies five miles distant from the Jhajjar border, and throws out from the centre and northern end two shallow depressions, fourteen miles and eight miles long, back to Bupaniah and Bahadurgarh; while the low-lying lands of Jhajjar are thus irrigated by the streams as they come down to the jhil, those of Sampla are affected by floods passing up from the over-filled jhil itself. The view of the lakes with their waters rendered intensely blue by the surrounding sand-hills, fringed with luxuriant crops of wheat and sugarcane, and covered with flocks of ducks, geese, and snow-white pelicans, is very beautiful in the spring."

Had the present edition of the gazetteer been compiled two years ago this account would not have re-appeared. Dams in the native states through which these streams pass and perhaps extended cultivation and diminished rainfall had for many years left to the

CHAP. I. A. Rohtak district little more than a fond recollection of the Sahibi and Indori. For 20 years no real flood, distinguishable by the red colour of the silt carried in the water, had come down the old channels, but in 1903 and 1909 the floods re-appeared. Nature conformed in almost every detail to the picture drawn above. The wild fowl and the pelicans swarmed into their ancient haunts, even sugarcane ventured an appearance. But the efflux of the Najafgarh jhil never reached Bapaniah and Bahadurgarh. Water came as far as Mundhela in the Delhi district where it was held up by blocking the bridge on the branch road of the old customs line. Bitter disputes arose between Mundhela and the Rohtak villages, which were referred to the Settlement Officers for adjudication. The difficulty is that Mundhela lies low and must be protected from inundation. A pillar has been erected close to the village, and it has been decided that the floods must be allowed in future, if they ever come, to flow unrestrained towards Bapaniah until the water reaches the level of the pillar when the Mundhela people may block the bridge. In point of fact Bapaniah is unlikely to get any water for the configuration of the country is such that it can hardly do so without disaster to Mundhela, and that is a price that cannot be paid.

Of another stream, the Kashaoti, that used to flow from the Jhajjar border near Kosli to Jhajjar itself, an account will be found in paragraph 6 of Mr. Fanshawe's report, but that stream has been dead for more than 20 years. On the other hand in 1908 a flood appeared from an unknown source in the south of the tahsil and held up by the railway embankment turned back and washed away the village of Mohanbari.

Sand-hills.

6. In the centre of the district, at a point a few miles from the low eastern border, the surface gradually rises to a level plateau, which stretches as far as the town of Rohtak and is roughly demarcated east and west by two rows of sand-hills. From the western line is a further gradual rise up to the Hissar border, where it ends in a third high range of sand-hills; the eastern line of sand-hills runs on with breaks here and there into the Jhajjar tahsil crossing it obliquely to the south-east and rising here to a considerable elevation. Here too the face of the country alters, the surface becomes more undulating, the soil lighter and the water level nearer. In the Dahri circle of Jhajjar, the old flood ground of the Indori and Sahibi, it is not more than 15 to 30 feet below the surface and dhengkis are often worked in favourable localities. The depth below the surface to the water in villages which are not affected by flood, canals or drainage lines, testifies to the general exterior configuration of the country. For example, the level is 106 feet in and around Mehm in the west, and nearly as much near Beri in the centre of the district, 50 feet in the Bhur circle of Jhajjar and the same in and around Mandanthi near the Delhi border.

7. The natural drainage of the country was, until about the year 1878, much impeded by the line of the old Rohtak canal, and water logging and fever were the inevitable consequences. The re-alignment of the canal enabled the natural drainage lines to be improved. A number of these in the Gohana tahsil, sometimes scarcely perceptible, sometimes distinct troughs, are trained from the north and north-east into the Rohtas tank at Gohana, while from that tank has been excavated, often to a considerable depth, the main drain "number VIII" or "gandā nālā," which flows with a southerly or south-westerly direction past Rohtak and Beri and tails off at Bhindawas in the Jhajjar tahsil. The shallow beds of the Gohana drains are often sown with spring crops while from the water collected in the "gandā nālā" a few villages have occasionally lifted water on to their fields. Another system of drains starts from the Jua and Bhatgaon jhils in the Delhi district. These lines run through the eastern border of the Rohtak tahsil and unite in Nilothi from where a deep channel passes the flood waters out of the district by Bahadurgarh towards the Najafgarh jhil. The canal system is described in Chapter II.

CHAP. I, A.
Physical
Aspects.
Natural
drainage

8. On the geology of the district Mr. H. H. Hayden writes: "With the exception of a few small outliers of Alwar quartzite belonging to the Delhi system, there is nothing of geological interest in the district which is almost entirely covered by alluvium."

9. Of the botany of Rohtak as such little appears to be known, and nothing to have been recorded. To the lay eye there is little to notice except trees and shrubs and they are conspicuous by their rarity in many parts of the district. The finest trees and the greatest variety are to be found along the banks of the old canal. Here *shisham* (*dalbergia sisoo*), *sirs* (*albizzia lebbek*) of two kinds, *tun* (*cedrela toona*), mulberry (*lāl—morus*), mango (*ām—mangifera indica*), *pipal* (*ficus religiosa*), *guler* (*f. cunia*), *bar* (*f. indica*), *lasura* (*cordia myxa*), and *shimbal* (*bombax heptophylla*) are to be found. On the newer lines where planted at all only *shisham* and *kikar* (*acacia arabica*) are to be seen. The neglected opportunity of planting these banks, despite constant remonstrances, is a standing discredit to the Irrigation Department. In the fields and round the villages trees are fairly abundant in the north of the district where irrigation is of older standing, though they suffer severely from lopping in years of scanty fodder. The *pipal*, *bar* and *nim* (*azadirachta indica*), *jand* (*prosopis spicigera*), *kikar*, *nimbar* or *raunjh* (*acacia leucophloea*), and *shisham* are the most common. Groves of mangos and *jamanas* (*zizygium jambolanum*) are not uncommon and on the tanks are often found fine specimens of the evergreen *kaindu* (*diospyrus tomentosa*) and of the *kaim* (*stephygone parvifolia*) under whose shade the holy Krishna played, and whose timber is therefore seldom cut. Often a shrine to Shūmji (Krishna) will be found

Flora.

CHAP. I. A. thereby. The Jats of Dohh think they would get boils if they cut this tree. Mawwi is remarkable for its splendid *pipal* trees. Physical Aspects. Other less common trees are the *amla* (*emblica officinalis*), *rohera* (*tecoma undulata*), *burna* (*cratogeomys religiosa*), *bel patla* (*aegle marmelos*) and *amaltas* (*cassia fistula*). On the tank at Kharkhara is a distinct species of cassia called by the people the *anjān rukh* or unknown tree. The tree of the village reserve, or *bani*, is *par excellence* the *jāl* (*salvadora oleoides*) and the soil here is generally so deeply impregnated with salts that nothing else will grow although in favourable localities *khar*, *jind*, *kaindu* and *dhak* (*butea frondosa*) are also found. The last-named is counted an index of good soil.

The further south we go the scantier are the trees, and the presence of anything more than a few solitary trunks is a sure sign that a habitation is close by. In the sandy part of the Jhajjar tahsil, and round the well lands the *farash* (*tamarix orientalis*) is the distinctive tree of the countryside. It grows readily from cuttings and needs little water and should be planted on roadsides far more than it is. The *jhao* of the Jumna bed (*tamarix dioica*) is also found occasionally in low-lying tracts in the south of the district. The *kharjāl* (*salvadora persica*), *hingō* (*balanites ægyptiaca*) and *hindok*, a handsome tree (quære?) are not uncommon in the Jhajjar tahsil, and there is a thick growth of somewhat scrubby trees, among which the *kair* (*acacia catechu*) and *labul* (*acacia oburnea?*) are prominent, in the Government reserves in this tahsil.

Of smaller trees and shrubs the *kair*, or *karil* of the Panjab, (*capparis aphylla*) is everywhere predominant. The buds are pickled and its fruit is eaten and, with the fruit of the *jāl* (*pilu*), often in bad years for weeks together forms the main support of the lower classes. The *ber* or *gharpālā* (*zizyphus jujuba*) grows spontaneously in all unweeded fields and provides valuable fodder. *Hinsa* (*capparis horrida*) and *bansa* (*adhatoda vesicifera*—the Panjab *bansuti*) are common. The first is a good hedge and fuel plant and the latter is much used for roofing. The *shimālū* (*vitex negundo*) which is used for fomentation is believed to grow well in villages of a masculine name, but not in those with a feminine termination! Other noticeable shrubs are the *kanger* (*pistachia integerrima*), *mral* or *marelan* (*lycium europæum*), thorny growths which seem to affect sandy soil, as does the *nagpan* or prickly pear (*cactus indicus*). The worst weeds of the district are the *āk* (*calotropis procera*) which runs riot everywhere, but when full grown provides fuel, with its handsome parasite the *margara*, rudely called *āk kō mīmā*, the *āk*'s uncle, the thistle *rassa* (*coicus arvensis*), *jauasa* (*alhagi maurorum*) or camel thorn, the *kandai satianasan* or yellow-thorned poppy (*argemone mexicana*) and the purple bloomed *kandai pasarma* (*solanum xanthocarpum*). In cotton fields the *dadain* (*eschyso-*

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mene indica) towers above the crop, and when felled forms wattlings for the carts. The *batua* (chenopodium album) which makes a spinach, and the *khartua* (chenopodium murale) and *piazza* (asphodelus fistulosus), of no use to man or beast, are the worst enemies of the well-fields. On sandy soil, the *bhuin* (anabasis multiflora), *kip* (orthanthera viminea), *kharsana* (croton burhia), *banna* (tamarix gallica) and *rerka* or *bansa* (tephrosia purpurea) are very common. None of these but have their uses: *kharsana* or *kip* provide a fibre which is woven among other purposes into mats for the wells. The *bhuin*, *bana* and *bansa* are grazed by the omnivorous camel and goat.

10. The grasses of the district are numerous. Most conspicuous of all is the *sar* (saccharum munja) whose uses are too well known to need mention. This is abundant on the sand-hills and also grows on the river sand thrown out by excavation of the canal channels. *Dūb* (cynodon dactylon) luxuriates on the well runnels and canal banks and in seasons of good rainfall covers every field. "Aur ghās jal jāwēgi dūb rahegi khūb; though all other grass be burned up, the *dūb* will remain fresh." It is a great pity the people do not stack it for their cattle. The *mota* or *motiya* is a troublesome weed especially in irrigated land, but its bulbous root is edible and *chanars* may be seen pulverising the ground so as to extract it whole. The *dāb* (eragrostis cynosuroides) is often a troublesome weed, but when young it is readily grazed and when times are bad it is stored and chopped up for fodder: The proverb "Marega, kya dūb charega, though an animal should die, will he eat *dāb*?"—is too pessimistic; brushes and bed rope are also made from it and it sells for 25 sers the rupoc. *Kāns* (saccharum spontaneum) is less of a nuisance than it is painted, and is chopped up for fodder. Occasionally its decrease is even made cause for complaint. There is a proverb too, "ghora ko kāns, admi ko bāns; kāns for a horse, and a staff for a man."

The *gantra*, *pani*, or *jhand* (anatherum muricatum), which is found in ponds and depressions, is very valuable for thatching and for brooms, while the *makrah* (quercus?) with a blossom like a wood louse and the *deila* (quercus?) both give good grazing. The *sinnak* or *sīmak* (panicum colonum) bears a small *lajra*-like grain and is collected by the poorer classes in times of famine while the *bhurat* (cenchrum echinatum), which gives a poor grain for man as well as fodder for cattle, will be identified by every tent-dweller by the persistence with which its burrs cling to his shirt and towel.*

Much could be done to improve the appearance of the district if the Canal Department would plant the banks of its channels, and if the District Board would attempt a less ambitious programme

* For the uses of the trees and grasses of the district Faanshaw's Settlement Report, paragraphs 70 and 71, may be compared.

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Fauna.

11. The district is well known for its large herds of antelope (blackbuck—*hiran*) and gazelle (*chikārá*), the latter being found chiefly to the south and the former to the north. As no Hindu in Rohtak will kill them and gun licenses are rare, the herds in some parts are very numerous, and fine heads are procurable. The Jat's attitude to them is that God made them too; when He gives good crops, there is enough for all and when famine comes they too have to go hungry. Nevertheless so destructive are they to the crops that he is often glad to see them shot, and never interferes with the sportsman. Hares, foxes and jackals are very common and wild cats not rare. Pig used to be found and are still occasionally seen, and the swine of the village must be closely related to the wild species. Wolves are still not infrequent. *Nilgai* used to be common, especially in the Chuchakwas Birh and Matanhel jungle, but in the famine of 1900 they disappeared. During five years I have only seen two solitary specimens at opposite extremities of the district. Scorpions are not very common but snakes are numerous. Of the poisonous varieties the cobra, karait, and *echis carinata* are all common. Besides the common lizards, big and small, chameleons are plentiful and the *varanus* or biscobra, of which the people stand in terror, is also found.

The banks of the canal and the canal villages, and even some rain-land villages, are overrun by monkeys, which are great pests. They rifle the sugarcane fields whenever they get a chance; prevent young trees from growing, and often threaten women and children carrying food to the fields; the people, however, are unwilling, on religious grounds, to kill them, though they are very willing to see them killed, and will often ask an Englishman to shoot a few as a warning to the rest. The fame of the mosquitoes of the once naturally flooded villages is recorded in the following lines:—

“*Machchhar ka ghar Dauli, Naurangpur thana ;*

“*Sath gaon jagir ke Sundha, Sundhi, Pattahpur, Yakubpur, Nimana ;*

“*Thori thori Bailli, aur sari Ukhalehana.*”

The mosquitoes of Gohana are said not to bite; this may be true as regards natives of the country; they certainly bite Europeans.

Bird life.

12. Of game birds, the black partridge, snipe, jack snipe, duck, geese, teal, and cranes are common in suitable localities. The grey partridge, common sandgrouse and quail may be found all over the district, though quail are nowhere plentiful. The imperial

sand grouse is not uncommon and bustard are said to be occasionally found.* Peafowl run wild everywhere, but the people, even the Muhammadan Rājputs, object to their being shot. The people believe that when the peacock dancing in his pride catches sight of his ungainly legs he sheds tears of mortification. The sympathetic hens come to drink his tears, and from this draught come the eggs she lays. Birds of all kinds are extraordinarily common in the district, and many of them are of singularly brilliant plumage. The Jat hardly knows one from another, but he often hangs a pot of water outside his house for them and he will fill the scoop at the rim of the well with water before he ceases work for the night in case any animal should come to quench its thirst and find no water there.

The following is a list of birds collected by the writer and Mr. Marshall, Superintendent of Police, during the years 1909-10. It is by no means exhaustive, many others having been seen, and some shot; but these are excluded as up to date they have not been actually measured and compared. The classification followed is that of Oates and Blandford.

* A houbara was shot near Rohiak in December 1910.

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No.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.
5		Nil	Corvidæ	Corvina	Corvus	Corax	The Raven.
		"	"	"	"	Splendens	The Indian-House Crow.
		"	"	"	Dendrocitta	Rufa	The Indian Tree Pie.
		"	Crateropodidæ	Crateropodina	Argya	Caudata	The Common Babbler.
		"	"	"	Crateropus	Canorus	The Jungle Babbler.
		"	"	Timiliina	Pycnorhis	Siccensis	The Yellow-eyed Babbler.
		"	"	Brachypterygina	Myiophoneus	Temmincki	The Himalayan Whistling Thrush.
		"	"	Sibilina	Zosterops	Simplex	Swinhoe's White eye.
		"	"	Liotrichina	Egithina	Nigritulaa	Marshall's Iora.
		"	"	Brachypodina	Molpastes	Hæmorrhous	The Madras Red-vented Bulbul.
10		"	"	"	"	Leucotis	The White-eared Bulbul.
		Passeres	Dicruridæ	Nil	Dicrurus	Ater	The King Crow or Black Drongo.

15	...	Sylviidæ	...	...	Aerocephalus ...	Stentoreus ...	The Indian Great Reed Warbler.
	...	"	...	...	Orthotomus ...	Brevirostris ...	The Indian Tailor Bird.
	...	"	...	...	Franklinia ...	Buchanani ...	The Rufous-fronted Wren Warbler.
	...	"	...	...	Sylvia ...	Jerdoni ...	The Eastern Orphean Warbler.
	...	"	...	...	"	Affinis ...	The Lesser Indian White-throated Babbler.
20	...	"	...	...	Prinia...	Socialis ...	The Ashy Wren Warbler.
	...	Laniidæ	...	Laniinæ	Lanius ...	Leptora ...	The Indian Gray Shrike.
	...	"	...	Nel	"	Vittatus ...	The Bay-backed Shrike.
	...	"	...	"	"	Erythronotus...	The Rufous-backed Shrike.
	...	"	...	"	"	Isabellinus ...	The Pale-brown Shrike.
25	...	"	...	"	Tephrodornis ...	Pondicerianus...	The Common Wood Shrike.
	...	"	...	"	Peri oectus ...	Brevirostris ...	The Short-billed Minivet.
	...	"	...	"	"	Peregrinus ...	The Small Minivet.
	...	Oriolidæ	...	"	Oriolus ...	Kundoo ...	The Indian Oriole.
	...	"	...	"	"	Melanocephalus	The Indian Black-headed Oriole.

No.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.				
30		...	Sturnidae	...	NU	...	Pastor	...	Rosens	...	The Rose-coloured Starling.
		...	"	"	"	...	Sturnus	...	Menzieri	...	The Common Indian Starling.
		...	"	"	"	...	Temomuchus	...	Pagodarum	...	The Black-headed or Brahmany Myna.
		...	"	"	"	...	Acridotheres	...	Tristis	...	The Common Myna.
		...	"	"	"	...	"	...	Ginianus	...	The Bank Myna.
		...	"	"	"	...	Sturnopastor	...	Contra	...	The Pied Myna.
35		...	Muscicapidae	...	"	...	Stipia	...	Parva	...	The European Red-breasted Fly-catcher †
		...	"	"	"	...	Calcecapa	...	Ceylonensis	...	The Gray-headed Fly-catcher.
		...	"	"	"	...	Rhipidura	...	Albifrontata	...	The White-browed Fantail Fly-catcher.
		...	Turdidae	...	Saxicolinae	...	Pratincola	...	Caprata	...	The Common Pied Chat.
		...	"	"	"	"	"	...	Maura	...	The Indian Bush Chat.
Passeres		...	"	"	"	...	Saxicola	...	Picata	...	The Pied Chat.

40	...	...	...	...	...	Capistrata	...	The White-headed Chat.		
	...	...	...	...	...	Deserti	...	The Desert Chat.		
	...	...	...	...	Cercomela	Fusca	...	The Brown Rock Chat.		
	...	...	Ruticilline	...	Ruticilla	Rufiventris	...	The Indian Redstart.		
	...	...	...	...	Thamnobia	Cambaicensis	...	The Brown-backed Indian Robin.		
45	...	...	...	...	Copsychus	Saularis	...	The Magpie Robin.		
	...	...	Turdine	...	Geocichla	Citrina	...	The Orange-headed Ground Thrush.		
	...	Ploceidae	...	Ploceinae	...	Ploceus	...	Baya	...	The Baya.
	...	...	...	Viduinæ	...	Sporoginthus	...	Amandava	...	The Indian Red Munia, the Lal.
	...	Fringillidae	...	Fringilline	...	Gymnorhis	...	Flavicollis	...	The Yellow-throated Sparrow.
	...	...	...	...	...	Passer	...	Domesticus	...	The House Sparrow.
50	...	Hirundinidae	...	Nil	...	Ptyonoprogæ	...	Concolor	...	The Dusky Crag Martin.
	...	...	...	...	...	Hirundo	...	Smithii	...	The Wire-tailed Swallow.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erythropygia	...	Sykes' Striated Swallow.

† Only *f* shot, which is indistinguishable from *f* of *S. Albicilla*, the Eastern Red-breasted Flycatcher.

No.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.				
55	Passeres ...		Motacillidæ ...	Nil ...	Motacilla ...	Alba ...	The White Wagtail.				
			" ...	" ...	" ...	Maderaspatensis	The Large Pied Wagtail.				
			" ...	" ...	" ...	Borealis ...	The Grey-headed Wagtail.				
			" ...	" ...	" ...	Citreola ...	The Yellow-headed Wagtail.				
			" ...	" ...	Anthus ...	Striolatus ...	Blyth's Pipit.				
" ...			" ...	" ...	" ...	Rufus ...	The Indian Pipit.				
60				Alandidæ ...	" ...	Melanocorypha	Bimaculata ..	The Eastern Calandra Lark.			
				" ...	" ...	Alauda ...	Gulgula ...	The Indian Sky Lark.			
				" ...	" ...	Calandrella ...	Brachydactyla...	The Short toed Lark.			
				" ...	" ...	" ...	Tibetana ...	Brook's Short-toed Lark.			
				" ...	" ...	Mirafra ...	Erythroptera ...	The Redwinged Bush Lark.			
65				" ...	" ...	Pyrrhuloxia ...	Grisca ...	The Ashy-crowned Finch Lark.			
				" ...	Nectarinidæ ...	Nectariniinæ ...	Arachnechthra	Asiatica ...	The Purple Sun-bird.		
				Pici ...	Nil ...	Picidæ ...	Piciniæ ...	Liopicus ...	Mahrattensis ...	The Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker.	
					" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Brachypternus	Aarantius ...	The golden-backed Woodpecker.
					" ...	" ...	" ...	Iynginæ ...	Iynx ...	Torquilla ...	The Common Wryneck.
70	Zygodactyli...	Nil ...	Capitonidæ ...	Nil ...	Xanthoiasma ...	Bamatocephala	The Crimson-breasted Barbett or Coppersmith.				
	Anisodactyli ..	Coraciæ ...	Coraciidæ ...	" ...	Coracias ...	Indica ...	The Nilkanth or Indian Roller. The Common "Blue-jay."				

75	Anisodactyli	Merops	Meropidae	...	Merops	Viridia	The Common Indian Bee-eater.
		"	"	"	"	Persicus	The Blue-cheeked Bee-eater.
		Halcyonae	Alcedinidae	"	Ceryle	Varia	The Indian Pied Kingfisher.
		"	"	"	Alcedo	Ispida	The Common Kingfisher.
		"	"	"	Halcyon	Smyrnensis	The White-breasted Kingfisher.
80	Macrochires	Bucerotes	Bucerotidae	"	Lophoceros	Birostris	The Common Gray Hornbill.
		Upupa	Upupidae	"	Upupa	Epops	The European Hoopoe.
		Cypseli	Cypselidae	Cypselinae	Cypselus	Affinis	The Common Indian Swift.
		Caprimulgi	Caprimulgidae	Nil	Caprimulgus	Asiaticus	The Common Indian Nightjar.
		"	"	"	"	Indicus	The Jungle Nightjar.
85	Coccyges	Nil	Cuculidae	Cuculinae	Hierococcyx	Varius	The Common Hawk Cuckoo. The Brain-fever Bird.
		"	"	"	Coccyzus	Jacobinus	The Pied Crested Cuckoo.
		"	"	Phoenicophaina	Eudynamis	Honorata	The Koel.
		"	"	"	Centropus	Sicensis	The Concal or Crow Pheasant.
		"	"	"	"	"	"
90	Psittaci	Nil	Psittacidae	Nil	Palaeornis	Torquatus	The Rose-winged Parroquet.
		"	"	"	"	Cyanocephalus	The Western Blossom-headed Parroquet.
		Nil	Strigidae	Nil	Strix	Flammea	The Barn or Screech Owl.
		"	Asionidae	Asioninae	Asio	Accipitrinus	The Short-eared Owl.
		"	"	"	Syrnium	Ocellatum	The Mottled Wood Owl.
90	Striges	"	"	Buboninae	Ketupa	Zeylonensis	The Brown Fish Owl.
		"	"	"	Bubo	Bengalensis	The Hook-horned Owl.
		"	"	"	"	"	"

No.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.	
95	Accipitres ...	{	Strigidae	Striginae	Scops	Bakkamensis	The Collared Scops Owl.	
			Strigidae	Striginae	Athene	Brama	The Spotted Owlet.	
			Vulturidae	Striginae	Vultur	Monachus	The Cinereous Vulture.	
			Vulturidae	Striginae	Otogyps	Calvus	The Black or Pondicherry Vulture.	
			Vulturidae	Striginae	Pseudogyps	Bengalensis	The Indian White-backed Vulture.	
100			{	Falconidae	Falconinae	Neophron	Perenopterus	The Egyptian Vulture or Large White Scavenger Vulture.
						Aquila	Bifasciata	The Steppe Eagle.
						"	Vindictiana	The Indian Tawny Eagle.
						"	Hastata	The Small Indian Spotted Eagle.
						Circus	Gallicus	The Short-toed or Serpent Eagle.
						Buteo	Teesa	The White-eyed Buzzard Eagle
						Haliaeetus	Indus	The Brahmany Kite.
						Milvus	Govinda	The Common Pariah Kite.
						Elaeanus	Ceruleus	The Black-winged Kite.
						Circus	Macrurus	The Pale Harrier.
						"	Argenteus	The Marsh-Harrier.
						105	{	Falconidae	Falconinae	Buteo	Perox	The Long-legged Buzzard.

No.	Order.	Sub Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.	
135	Limicole ...	...	...	...	...	Antigone ...	The Sarus.
		Anthropoides ...	Virgo ...	The Demoiselle Crane.
		Otides	Otididae	Houbara	Macqueeni	The Houbara.
		Nil	Oedienemidae	Nil	...	Oedicnemus	Scolopax	The Stone Curlew.
		...	Glareolidae	Cursorinae	...	Cursorius	Coromandelicus	The Indian Courser.
		Gallinus	...	The Cream-coloured Courser.
		...	Charadriidae	Charadriinae	...	Sarcogrammus	Indicus	The Red-wattled Lapwing.
...		...	...	...	Sarothorus	Malabaricus	The Yellow-wattled Lapwing.
...		...	...	...	Vanellus	Vulgaris	The Lapwing or Peewit.
...		...	...	...	Chettusia	Gregaria	The Sociable Lapwing.
...		...	...	...	...	Leucura	The White-tailed Lapwing.
...		...	...	...	Aegialitis	Alexandrina	The Kentish Plover.
...		...	...	Hematopodinae	Himantopus	Candidus	The Black-winged Stilt.
...		...	...	Totaninae	Limosa	Belgica	The Black-tailed Godwit.
145	Totanus	Hypoleucis	The Common Sandpiper.	
...	Glareola	The Wood Sandpiper.	
...	Ochropus	The Green Sandpiper.	
...	Calidris	The Red-Shank.	

150			59	...	59	...	59	...	Glottis	...	The Green Shank.		
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Tringa	...	Temminckii	...	The White-tailed or Temminck's Stint.
			59	...	59	...	Scolopacinae	...	Gallinago	...	Colestis	...	The Common Snipe.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	Gallinula	...	The Jack Snipe.
155	Gaviae		Nil	...	Laridae	...	Larinae	...	Larus	...	Cachinnans	...	The Yellow-legged Herring Gull.
			59	...	59	...	Sterninae	...	Sterna...	...	Seena	...	The Indian River Stern.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	59	...	Melanogaster	...	The Black-billed Stern.
			Nil	...	Pelecanidae	...	Nil	...	Pelecanus	...	Crispus	...	The Dalmatian Pelican.
	Steganopodes		59	...	Phalacrocoracidae	...	Phalacrocoracinae	...	Phalacrocorax...	...	Carbo	...	The Large Cormorant.
			59	...	59	...	Plotinae	...	Plotus	...	Melanogaster	...	The Indian Darter or Snake-bird.
			Platalea	...	Ibidida	...	Nil	...	Ibis	...	Melanocephala	...	The White Ibis.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Inocentis	...	Papillosus	...	The Black Ibis.
160			59	...	Plataleidae	...	59	...	Platalea	...	Leucoidia	...	The Spoonbill.
			Ciconiae	...	Ciconiidae	...	59	...	Ciconia	...	Alba	...	The White Stork.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Dissura	...	Episcopus	...	The White-necked Stork.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Xenorhynchus	...	Asiaticus	...	The Black-necked Stork.
165	Herodiones		59	...	59	...	59	...	Pseudotantalus	...	Leucocephalus	...	The Painted Stork.
			Ardeae	...	Ardeidae	...	59	...	Ardea	...	Cinerea	...	The Common Heron.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Ardeola	...	Grayi	...	The Pond Heron.
			59	...	59	...	59	...	Botaurus	...	Stellaris	...	The Bittern.
	Phoenicopter		Nil	...	Phoenicopteridae	...	59	...	Phoenicopterus...	...	Rosens	...	The Common Flamingo.

No.	Order.	Sub-Order.	Family.	Sub-Family.	Genus.	Species.	Popular Name.
175	Anseres	...	Anatidae	Anserinae	Anser	Ferns	The Grey Leg Goose.
			"	"	"	Indicus	The Barred-headed Goose.
			"	Anatinae	Casarca	Rutila	The Ruddy She-drake or Brahmany.
			"	"	Anas	Boscas	The Mallard.
			"	"	"	Paeilorhyncha	The Spotted-billed Duck.
			"	"	Chauleasmus	Streperus	The Gadwall Duck.
			"	"	Nettion	Oreos	The Common Teal.
			"	"	Mareca	Penelope	The Wigeon.
			"	"	Dasila	Acuta	The Pintail.
			"	"	Querquedula	Circia	The Gargany or Blue-winged Teal.
180			"	"	Spatula	Clypeate	The Shoveller.
			"	"	Netia	Rufina	The Red-crested Pochard.
			"	"	Nyroca	Forina	The Pochard or Dun-bird.
			"	"	"	Ferruginea	The White-eyed Duck.
184	Pygopodes	Nit	Podicipedidae	Nit	Podicipes	Albipennis	The Indian Little Grebe or Dabchick.