

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A

Good prices are obtained, varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per acre of cultivation, but for assessment purposes the most useful examination of prices is obtained by stating them in terms of the land revenue of the land sold :—

HAP.
II. C.
Revenue
Administration.
Value of land.

	Nardak.	Bangar.	Naili.	Bangar Pehowa.	Andarwar.	Powadh.
Average 1887—1890 ...	39	55	44	37	24	25
Average 1900—1905 ...	94	107	54	94	43	36

The rise in price is noteworthy; even the Naili has partaken in it though to a less extent than the other circles. The Punjabi purchaser generally looks to get 6 per cent. or more, but if we take 5 per cent. as the rate and take the prices of the quinquennium ending with 1905, we find by Sir James Wilson's formula that the investor must estimate the profit from land to be, from 5 to 6 times its assessment in the Nardak, Bangar and Bangar Pehowa circles, and from 3 to 4 times its assessment in the Powadh, Andarwar and Naili circles.

The small Andarwar and Powadh circles have always been agricultural rather than pastoral circles, and in these the numbers of live-stock have fallen off somewhat since settlement. In the Bangar Pehowa circles, too, the income from live-stock is of secondary importance, but the numbers have increased, and the annual income is estimated at Rs. 11,000. The remaining three circles formed originally a great grazing ground, and the Naili still remains so, with cultivation a secondary consideration. In that circle the number of horned cattle has increased, and is equal to the number of population. The annual profit is estimated at Rs. 31,000. In the Nardak and Bangar, where much grazing land has been brought under the plough since settlement, the number of cows has diminished while the number of stall-fed buffaloes and of plough bullocks has increased; the profits from stock in these circles, however, are still considerable, and are estimated at Rs. 53,000 per annum in each circle. In the Nardak the culturable waste still remaining is more than double the area remaining in the Bangar, and it was therefore proposed to put an assessment on the waste in the former, but not in the latter circle.

Cattle and
grazing land.

CHAP.
III. C.Revenue
Administra-
tion.Miscellaneous
income.Communi-
cations.Half-net-
assets esti-
mate.

Of miscellaneous income there is little or none except in the Powadh circle where military service is readily taken by the Jat Sikh population. The southern portion of the tahsil has benefited considerably by the construction during the term of settlement of the Southern Punjab Railway which runs along its south-west corner, besides being connected with Kaithal town by a branch line. In the remainder of the tahsil there has been no improvement in communications since last settlement, and the Naili circle, in particular, is very badly off for roads.

The work of framing an estimate of the income to the owners from their cultivated land was attended with special difficulty because so much of the land is cultivated by the owners themselves. Taking the Nardak and Bangar circles together, $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the cultivation is in the hands of tenants-at-will paying rents in kind, and only $\frac{1}{9}$ th is held by tenants paying cash rents. In the remainder of the tahsil $\frac{1}{5}$ th is in the hands of tenants of the former class, but only $\frac{1}{10}$ th is held on cash rents.

To take the half-net-assets estimate by kind rents first. The rates of yield applied to the cycle areas were for canal-irrigated cane, cotton and wheat, moderate, being 24, 7 and 12 maunds, respectively. These were the governing crops on canal-irrigated land. The rates of 4 maunds an acre for jowar and from 5 to 8 maunds per acre of unirrigated rice were low. Fodder and straw were neglected in calculating the owner's share of the produce—liberal treatment in a tract where cattle are a valuable asset. An allowance of 10 per cent. was made for payments to menials from the common heap, and the landlords' share of the produce remaining was $\frac{1}{4}$ th everywhere except in the Powadh, where it was $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. All canal charges are paid by the tenant except in the Powadh where the owner pays $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, and so it is only there that they come into the calculation. The scale of commutation prices was framed three years ago on a consideration of the prices recorded up to 1903-04, and was low, judged by the rates that had ruled since that year; it was the same, however, as had been used in the assessment of the Karnal and Panipat tahsils, except that outside the Nardak and the Bangar wheat was valued at 29 annas a maund (as in Thanesar), instead of 31 annas.

The areas on which true cash rents are paid are very small in all circles, the largest being 700 acres in the Nardak and 400 in the Bangar. A half asset estimate was worked out for each circle from the rents which were considered representative. A deduction of from 10 to 12 per cent. was allowed for short collections, even on irrigated land, and of 15 per cent. on barani.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.]

The new assessment is compared below with the old demand and the estimate of half-net assets :—

CHAP.
III. C.
—
Revenue
Administra-
tion.
—
Assessment.

			ESTIMATE OF HALF-NET-ASSETS.		Old demand.	Assessment as sanctioned.	Assessment imposed.	Increase per cent. on old assessment.
			Cash.	Produce.				
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nardak	...	...	1,41,831	156,551	53,758	1,14,400	1,14,225	112
Bangar	...	...	1,56,406	163,024	69,075	1,16,220	1,16,735	69
Bangar Pehowa	...	...	16,528	15,592	12,067	15,000	15,480	28
Naili	...	...	49,415	67,805	70,730	61,500	62,675	—11
Andarwar	...	...	12,160	12,370	16,234	16,000	16,630	2
Powadh	..	...	30,546	31,335	28,368	31,000	32,070	13

The above figures omit the assessment which was considered available for enhancement of rates on the Western Jumna Canal and for the Sarusti Canal, a small irrigation system taking out of the Sanisa jhil and managed by the District Board. But the assessment shown in the statement includes an additional fixed assessment on canal land of Rs. 5,400 in the Nardak and of Rs. 4,220 in the Bangar-Kaithal circle imposed in consequence of the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 251, dated 19th November 1909.

The assessment takes into account the immense improvement in the Nardak and Bangar circles brought about by the extension of irrigation from the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Much of the enhancement taken in these circles is to be realized by progressive assessment. On the other hand in the rest of the tahsil the increase taken is small, and a considerable reduction has been given on Mr. Douie's assessment of the Naili circle which has suffered from a cycle of bad seasons.

Under the provisions of last settlement a few estates in the Indri Nardak circle of the Karnal tahsil and in the Naili circles of the Kaithal tahsil were under fluctuating assessment in 1904. Under present orders no system of fluctuating assessment will be introduced except in estates whose proprietors apply for it. Hitherto no such application has been received and the District administration has been relieved from a considerable strain during the six monthly crop inspections.

Fluctuating
Assessment.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

CHAP.
III. C.

The sanctioned scale of the Kanungo Establishment is as follows :—

Revenue
Administra-
tion.

The subordi-
nate Revenue
Staff.

			Pay Rs.
1	Sadr Kanungo	...	60—80
1	Assistant to Sadr Kanungo	...	30
4	Tahsil Office Kanungos	...	40
1	Tahsil Office Kanungo (Guhla)	...	30
4	Field Kanungos	...	30
13	Field Kanungos	...	25

The number of patwaris supervised by the above staff is 359, distributed as follows :—

			Pay Rs.
134	1st grade patwaris	...	14
133	2nd grade patwaris	...	12
77	3rd grade patwaris	...	10
15	Assistant patwaris	...	8

Village
headmen.

The history of the village headmen who are responsible for the collection of the land revenue possesses peculiar interest in the Karnal District.

It appears from the old records of Panipat and pargana Karnal that in former days there was one headman for each pana. They had great authority, the distribution of the revenue being wholly in the hands of the thapa and village councils, of which they formed the heads. Their office was hereditary, though fitness was an essential, and the next heir would be passed over, if incapable, in favour of another member of the same family. When we acquired the tract the same arrangement was perforce continued for many years, as no record of individual rights or liabilities existed. But unfortunately the hereditary nature of the office, and the authority which should attach to it, were lost sight of. All the leading men of the village were admitted to sign the engagement for the revenue, and all that signed it were called headmen. The allowance (pachotra), which is given to these men, took the form of a deduction from the last instalment of revenue if paid punctually, and was divided by all the engagers; in fact, it is even said that "all the owners shared it proportionally, and that it practically took the form of a mere abatement of revenue in which the whole community had a common interest."

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

In 1830 a field-to-field record had been introduced, and an attempt was made to limit the number of headmen, it being ruled that the people were to elect fresh headmen every year, who alone were to enjoy the allowance. The Collector of the time regretted the change. He wrote in 1831 :—

CHAP.
III. C.
—
Revenue
Administra-
tion.
—
Village
headmen.

“The great objection to the new arrangement is that it is calculated to destroy the strong and honourable feeling of mutual good-will and attachment which formerly characterized the intercourse of the headmen or sharers with the other classes of the community. The support and assistance which the elders had it in their power to afford to the lesser cultivators ensured their respect and obedience, and consequently the peace and good order of the society. The power they possessed was considerable ; and, so far as the interests of their own village were concerned, was scarcely ever abused.”

These words show the light in which these innumerable headmen were then looked upon. The other members of the proprietary body were called rayats or cultivators ; and we find the Supreme Government asking for an explanation of the fact that some of the reports submitted seemed to imply that they too possessed a proprietary interest in the land.

The plan of having a new election of headmen does not seem to have been, in its integrity, carried into effect ; but up to the settlement of 1842 the number of headmen was still inordinately excessive. We find a village paying Rs. 14,000 with 76 headmen, another paying Rs. 3,500 with 21, a third paying Rs. 5,500 with 23, and so on. In 1839 the Collector wrote that the matter had been “a continual fester for years.” At the settlement of 1842 the Settlement Officer was directed to reduce the numbers largely, taking as a general standard one headman for every Rs. 1,000 of revenue. He found that among the crowd of so-called headmen there were generally some who had enjoyed the office, either personally or through their ancestors, for a considerable period. These he selected, and, as far as possible, gave one headman at least to each sub-division of a village.

In Kaithal the number of headmen recognized in the first settlements was excessive. In the settlement of 1856 the evil was met in many villages by the somewhat clumsy device of confirming existing holders in their appointments for life, and

CHAP.
III. C.Revenue
Administra-
tion.Village
headmen.

providing that the first one or two vacancies should not be filled up. Thus, if the most influential headman in an estate died first, his heir had no claim. The rule was carried out, but the other headmen often continued to pay a share of the pachotra to the heir, who in ordinary course would have succeeded, for long after his position had ceased to be officially recognised. Many claims for the revival of appointments which had lapsed were presented during the recent settlement, but they were rejected.

The Gazetteer of 1892 states :—

At present the distribution is very unequal; villages with eight or ten headmen are not uncommon; and as each man often pays in only two to three hundred rupees of revenue, the allowance of 5 per cent. is, in such cases, quite insufficient to give any standing to the office. As a rule either the headmen or the patwari, or both together, have the accounts of the community very much in their own hands. The headmen have, therefore, great power in many matters, but our system has to a large extent deprived them of that authority and responsibility which is the best security for a proper exercise of such power. That serious cases of embezzlement are so rare is a proof of the good faith which governs the mass of the people in their dealings with one another. The village headmen enjoy certain privileges by virtue of their office. Thus they and their heirs-apparent are exempt from the duties of village watch and ward (see paragraph 191). A Chamar is often attached to each headman as a personal attendant without payment further than his mid-day meal; and the body of Chamars generally have to give a day's work in the fields of each, though, as they expect to be feasted on the occasion, the service is more of an honour than a profit to the recipient. The right of succession runs in the eldest male line; and the right of representation is universally recognized, the deceased elder son's son taking precedence of the living younger son, though the former may be a minor, and a substitute may have to be appointed to do his work.

The present arrangements are still far from satisfactory, especially in the north of Kaithal and in the Thanesar tahsil, where it is not uncommon to find 3 or 4 headmen in a village, the total revenue of which is less than Rs. 300. Efforts were made throughout the recent settlement to reduce the number of those appointments where the amount of pachotra was not sufficient to induce the lambardars to carry out the duties assigned to them under the land revenue rules. A scheme for the reduction of village headmen in suitable cases was prepared and made over to the Deputy Commissioner. Owing to the extension of canal irrigation the pachotra of lambardars in Karnal, Panipat and south of Kaithal is generally sufficient, and there need be no hesitation in demanding from the headmen in those tahsils the full exercise of their legal duties. In Thanesar and the Guhla

tahsils the improvement in the status of the lambardar will no doubt be effected in time ; but the process must be gradual. The inferior status of the lambardars in those parts of the district is one of the least satisfactory features of the general administration.

CHAP.
III. C.

Revenue
Administra-
tion.

Village
headmen.
Zaildars.

The zaildari system was introduced at the settlement of the Panipat tahsil and the Karnal pargana by Mr. Ibbetson. Shortly afterwards the system was extended to the rest of the district as it then existed, i.e., excluding the present Thanesar tahsil. No zaildar was appointed in Thanesar though the inamdars who took their place practically corresponded to zaildars in everything but their remuneration. In 1904 there were 16 zaildars in Karnal, 7 in Panipat and 15 in Kaithal, and 14 inamdars in Thanesar. Their remuneration was very uneven. The Panipat zaildars in some cases received as much as Rs. 700 per annum, while the Thanesar inamdars had to be content with only Rs. 60. Under the proposals sent up during settlement and sanctioned by Government, zaildars were appointed throughout the district and divided into three grades of Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 200. The boundaries of zails, though primarily based on tribal distinctions, were slightly altered in order to make them correspond as far as possible with the boundaries of thanas.

The total remuneration of zaildars, which roughly amounts to Re. 1 per cent. of the land revenue, is Rs. 11,750.

Mr. Ibbetson appointed ala-lambardars in the Panipat tahsil and the Karnal pargana, but, with a few exceptions, ala-lambardars had not shown themselves deserving of the remuneration of 1 per cent. of the land revenue, which they deducted from the revenue of their village. The system was therefore abolished in 1909. No new appointments had been made since 1904 and none will be made in future ; existing incumbents will, so far possible, be absorbed in the arrangements for sufaidposh inamdars. Sufaidposh inams were created along with the zaildari system in the tract settled by Mr. Douie.

Sufaidposhi
inams and
abolition of
the ala-lam-
bardari
system.

A sum of Rs. 3,000, amounting roughly to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the land revenue of the district, has been set apart for the remuneration of sufaidposhi inams in all tahsils.

Jagirdars are now not exempted from the zaildari and sufaidposhi contribution, but in the case of muafis of less value than Rs. 50 per annum, when the muafi does not comprise the whole village, the contribution is not levied.

CHAP.
III. D.Miscellaneous
Revenue.

Excise.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Table 41 gives details of excise revenue and consumption. This is not a Jat or Sikh District.

Muhammadans and Hindu Mahajans observe religious restrictions, and hence the amount of liquor, drugs, and opium consumed is not large. The annual consumption per head of population includes the quantity consumed by pilgrims who attended the Sun Eclipse Fair at Thanesar. The number of pilgrims was about Rs. 1,30,000 in 1914.

The incidences of consumption of the various excisable articles in the year 1914-15 are given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4
Name of article.	Annual consumption per head of population.	Cost price including tax.	Incidence of taxation per head.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Imported spirit	·0018 bottle	0 0 1·03	0 0 ·15
Country spirit	·03 bottle	0 1 0	0 3 3·63
Opium	1·3 mashas	0 0 9·6	0 0 7·18
Charas	1·7 mashas	0 0 8·37	0 0 3·17
Bhang	4·9 rattis		

The incidence of country spirit taxation per head however conveys a ~~wrong~~ impression, as the calculation includes the still head duty on spirit exported to other districts, which is paid into the ~~local~~ treasury.

There is a distillery at Karnal, which is owned by Lala Kishori Lal. It is equipped with up-to-date plant and is capable of a large output.

There is no poppy cultivation. Opium comes from Ghazipur and poppy heads are obtained from Hoshiarpur. Bhang and charas come from Delhi and Hoshiarpur.

The popular taste of the present day favours flavoured products. Spirit is flavoured with essences like cardamom, saffron, musk, orange or apple. Bottled spirit is preferred by the consumers, as it is thought to be free from adulteration. It is also liked on account of its colour and tempting labels.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

Sikh Sardars of the district are allowed to obtain spirit of special quality from the local distillery, which is prepared by addition of various spices, such as trifla, anise, ajwain, saffron cardamom, harir, bhera, mundi booti, &c. It is their idea that the use of this is not injurious to health. "Chandu" is prepared from opium, and "Charas" is smoked with tobacco. "Bhang" is flavoured with pepper, anise, poppy and other seeds. It is also partaken of in the form of a sweetmeat called "Barafi" or "Majun."

CHAP.
III. D.Miscellaneous
Revenue.

Excise.

Illicit distillation is unknown, except in a few Jat villages of the Thanesar and Kaithal tahsils.

There is a small illicit traffic in cocaine. It exists in Karnal, Panipat and Shahabad, where it is brought from Delhi, Ambala and Saharanpur.

The following statement shows the actual receipts under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts during the five years ending 1914-15. Stamps.

During 1912-13 there was a marked rise of receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps. The increase in the income from judicial stamps was due to the amendment of the Court Fees Act in 1912, which raised the valuation of land suits for court fee purposes from 5 to 10 times the land revenue. It was also due to the realisation of inspection fees in stamps instead of cash.

The increase in the receipts from non-judicial stamps shows that the village money-lender is relying more and more on formal documents in transactions which he has hitherto been accustomed to record in his account-book. The number of vendors was 37 in 1914-15 compared with 42 in 1910-11 :—

Year.	RECEIPTS.			Number of licensed stamp-vendors.
	Stamp Act.	Court Fees Act.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1910-11	23,555	82,958	1,08,514	42
1911-12	23,837	85,019	1,08,856	39
1912-13	27,603	93,676	1,21,284	40
1913-14	30,392	93,509	1,23,901	40
1914-15	29,654	93,745	1,23,399	37

CHAP.
III, E.
Local and
Municipal
Government.
Income-tax.

Tables 42, 43 and 44 give details of income tax collections. The demand of income-tax has been increasing from year to year, and in 1914-15 collections amounted to over Rs. 67,000. Most of the assesseees are grain-dealers or money-lenders. The rise in the demand is due to the rise of prices and consequent increase of profits made by the commercial community.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

District
Board.

The district is locally governed by a District Board which administers the income derived from local rate levied at Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. on the land revenue and some other sources.

The District Board consists of 32 elected, 6 appointed and 10 *ex-officio* members. The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* Chairman and the Civil Surgeon is usually elected Vice-Chairman: the other official members are the Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kaithal, the Treasury Officer, all the Tahsildars and the District Inspector of Schools. There is a local Sub-Divisional Committee for Kaithal tahsil which is presided over by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kaithal.

Non-official members, who live more than 10 miles from Sadar, are paid travelling allowance at certain rates for attending meetings and since this system was introduced the attendance at meetings has considerably increased. The district is divided into 32 electoral circles usually composed of one or two zails and the qualifications of electors are :—

“ Every male person of not less than 21 years of age who pays per annum Rs. 2-1-4 or upwards as local rate, or is a lam-bardar, is qualified to vote for the election in his zail or circle. ”

At last election several of the vacancies were keenly contested and membership of the Board is considered a post of honour. The executive work of the Board is done by the Deputy Commissioner. The most important function of the Board is the maintenance of public works which are considerable. There is a District Engineer on Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per mensem who has a staff of Sub-Overseers under him ; he works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Education is dealt with by the District Inspector of Schools working under the Deputy Commissioner and medical

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

relief by the Civil Surgeon. The properties under the Board are as follows :—

CHAP.
HI. E.
—
Local and
Municipal
Government.
—
District
Board.

- 4 vernacular middle Schools.
- 99 primary schools for boys.
- 11 primary schools for girls.
- 1 industrial school.
- 10 aided private primary schools.
- 12 hospitals and dispensaries (including 1 travelling and 1 canal aided dispensary .
- 47 cattle-pounds.
- 96½ miles of metalled roads.
- 780½ miles of unmetalled roads.
- 11 Provincial buildings (4 tahsils and 7 Civil rest-houses), and dāk bungalow.
- 4 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 District Board rest-houses and buildings.
- 6 Sarais.
- 13 ferries (9 on Jumna and 4 on Ghaggar and Sarusti Nadi).
- 1 station garden at Karnal.

Of these, the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Karnal, opened by Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on the 31st March 1913, deserves special mention. It is a very fine well-equipped hospital and cost Rs. 2,50,000 to construct, of which Rs. 64,828 were raised by subscriptions collected from Municipalities, Raikes and other public-spirited residents of the district; Rs. 10,000 were granted by Government and the balance was met from District Board funds.

In addition, there is the Sarsuti Canal which was constructed by the Board in 1896 and is a scheduled minor canal belonging to the Board. It takes out from the Sansa Jheel near Murtzapur in Kaithal tahsil and receives the flood water of the hill streams known as Markanda and Sarusti Naddis, chiefly of the former. The total length of the canal, with its branches and rajbahs, is 78·77 miles and the total expenditure incurred from District Funds on original works and improvements in connection with the canal up to the end of 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 2,43,880 and on main-

CHAP.
III. E.
Local and
Municipal
Government.
District
Board.

tenance to Rs. 77,520 excluding cost of staff. Fifty-eight villages situated in the Kaithal tahsil receive irrigation: but the Jheel usually gets dry 19 or 20 days after the floods have ceased to run.

The average annual income of the canal derived from water rate amounts to Rs. 27,895 and the average expenditure incurred on maintenance and staff is Rs. 18,182; in addition Rs. 6,416 is paid yearly in repayment of the Government loan with the aid of which the canal was originally constructed; this loan will be completely redeemed by 1917-18.

The following important fairs which take place in this district are in charge of the District Board:—

- (1) Kurukshetra Sun Eclipse fair at Thanesar.
- (2) Phalgu fair.
- (3) Pehowa fair.

Nos. 1 and 2 are held occasionally and No. 3 twice a year, in October and March.

The next Sun Eclipse fair will not take place until 1922.

The statement given below shows the income and expenditure of the Board received and incurred under different major heads during the year 1914-15:—

<i>Income.</i>				Rs.
Local rate	...	...	...	1,29,181
Cattle-pounds	...	...	...	12,358
Education	...	...	...	25,694
Medical	...	...	...	18,193
Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	...	27,978
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,568
Sarusti Canal	...	...	...	17,480
Ferries	...	...	...	9,338
Government contributions for roads, buildings and Engineering Establishment (including special grant of Rs. 51,000 for roads)	...	...	...	94,555
Sale of trees, grass, rent, etc.	...	...	...	6,707
Total				3,44,052

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

<i>Expenditure.</i>			Rs.	CHAP. III. E. — Local and Municipal Government. — District Board.
General administration	...	...	7,888	
Cattle-pounds	...	...	2,977	
Education	...	...	48,415	
Medical	...	...	51,607	
Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	32,352	
Gratuity and provident fund	...	...	2,913	
Stationery	...	...	297	
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,622	
Minor works (Sarasti Canal)	...	...	19,462	
<i>Civil Works.</i>				
Public works	...	...	1,31,116	
Arboriculture, dāk bungalows, ferries, etc.	...	...	5,062	
Repayment of loan	...	...	6,416	
Total			3,10,127	

Table 46 shows six municipalities, but by Punjab Government notification No. 522, dated 16th September 1908, the Ladwa municipality was abolished and reduced to the status of a notified area. Municipalities.

The Committee is composed of 12 members, four of whom,—the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, and the Tahsildar—are *ex-officio*, and the remaining 8 are elected. The election rules do not provide for any separate representation of Hindus and Muhammadans. There is a plural system of voting. The Deputy Commissioner is President of the Committee. Karnal Municipality.

The only taxes are octroi and a fee, as per detail below, levied on vehicles plying for hire within municipal limits :— Income.

	Rs.
1. Open carriage, brougham and palki gari	4 per annum each.
2. Ekka, tumtum or dog cart	2 " " "
3. Thela for carriage of goods	6 " " "
4. Bullock cart	3 " " "

The income from each source averaged during the three years ending 1914-15, Rs. 41,494 and Rs. 470, respectively, and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-15-1. Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income. The chief articles on which it is paid are grain, sugar, cloth and piece-goods and articles of clothing. Other sources of income averaged during the year

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

CHAP.
III. E.
—
Local and
Municipal
Government.
—
Income.

above-mentioned Rs. 3,848. The chief items were:—rents of lands and houses, sale of manure, school fees, slaughter-house fees, fines under the municipal and other Acts, interest on investment and grants-in-aid.

As the octroi duty is chiefly levied on agricultural produce, the income of the municipality is therefore always fluctuating according to the good or bad outturns of crops. The total income, however, has increased considerably since the revision of octroi schedule in 1907.

Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure were:—

	Rs.
General Administration	1,941
Collections	5,027
Public Safety	7,200
Public Health and Convenience	24,945
Public Instruction	4,790

Karnal is entirely dependent for its water-supply on wells, which are generally sweet: but the present arrangements are not satisfactory and a properly regulated water-supply would be a boon to the town.

A drainage scheme for Karnal city has been made out and approved by the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, and will be carried out as soon as funds permit: the existing drains are inadequate and badly laid, and there is no proper extramural drainage nor any arrangements for disposing of sullage water. The internal sanitary arrangements have considerably improved since the appointment of a properly qualified Sanitary Inspector.

Panipat Muni-
cipality.

The municipality of Panipat is of the second class and was constituted by Punjab Government notification No. 831, dated 4th December 1886.

The committee is composed of 12 members, one of whom, the Tahsildar, is *ex-officio*, 3 are appointed and 8 elected. The Tahsildar is President.

Income.

The only taxes are octroi and a fee, as detailed below, levied on all kinds of vehicles plying for hire within municipal limits:—

	Rs.
1. Open carriage and paliki gari	4 per annum each.
2. Ekkas, tumtums or buggies	2 " " "
3. Thelas and bullock carts for carriage of goods	4 " " "
4. Baili... ..	2 " " "

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

The income from each source averaged Rs. 36,754 and Rs. 260, respectively, during the 3 years ending 1914-15, and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-6-4. Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income. The chief articles on which it is levied are the same as in Karnal. No articles are at present exempt except vessels of brass which constitute a local industry.

CHAP
III. E.
Local and
Municipal
Government.
Income.

The total income from sources other than octroi is Rs. 7,258, the chief items being cattle-pound fees, rents of lands and houses, sale of manure, school fees, fines under the Municipal and other Act and grants-in-aid.

The income of this municipality is fluctuating, depending as it does on the state of the crops.

The chief items of expenditure were:—

			Rs.
General Administration	...	...	2,246
Collections	...	...	4,458
Public Safety	...	...	1,453
Public Health and Convenience	...	...	17,612
Public Instruction	...	...	12,015

Expenditure.

The water-supply depends on wells which, with only a few exceptions, are brackish. Lately proposals were made to construct water-works for the Panipat town, but as the project was estimated to involve an expenditure which was beyond the resources of the municipal committee to incur, it was abandoned. The committee, however, is experimenting with tube wells, and if they are a success, intends to construct several to improve the water-supply.

A drainage scheme for Panipat has recently been prepared and sent to Sanitary Engineer to Government, Punjab, for approval.

The municipality of Kaithal is a municipality of the second class and was constituted in 1886 by Punjab Government notification No. 831, dated 4th December 1886.

Kaithal Municipality.

The committee is composed of 12 members, 2 of whom, the Sub-Divisional Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, are *ex-officio*, 2 are appointed and 8 elected. There is no separate representation of Hindus and Muhammadans. The system of plural voting at present obtaining is being abolished, and the number of elected members reduced to 7. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Kaithal, is President.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

CHAP.
III. E.Local and
Municipal
Government.

Income.

The only tax is octroi. The average income during the three years ending 1914-15 was octroi Rs. 18,729, other sources Rs. 6,488, and the total incidence of octroi per head of population Rs. 1-7-2. Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income and the chief articles on which it is levied and the chief sources of other income are the same as in the case of Panipat. The only article which is exempt from payment of octroi is oil which is an article of through trade.

Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure were :—

	Rs.
General Administration	1,264
Collections	2,057
Public Safety	899
Public Health and Convenience	13,172
Public Instruction	7,669

The water-supply of Kaithal depends only on wells, most of which are sweet ; but they are from 60 to 90 feet deep. The present resources of the town do not allow of a water-works scheme being undertaken.

Arrangements are being made to draw out a drainage scheme for the Kaithal town which is badly needed. The town is surrounded by some large tanks and is very malarious. A Sanitary Inspector has been recently appointed.

Shahabad
Municipality.

The municipality of Shahabad is a municipality of the second class and was constituted by Punjab Government notification No. 1044 S., dated 19th August 1885.

The committee is composed of 7 members, of whom one, the Tahsildar of Thanesar, is *ex-officio*, and the remaining 6 are appointed. The election system was abolished in 1894 under Punjab Government notification No. 635, dated 27th November 1894, for reasons which the Local Government deemed to affect the public interests. The Tahsildar is President.

Income.

The only tax is octroi. The average income from this source during the 3 years ending 1914-15 was Rs. 15,822, and the incidence of octroi per head of population was Re. 1-6-11, and the other income, which was derived chiefly from sale of manure, school fees, slaughter-house fees and grants-in-aid, was Rs. 2,532. Octroi is levied on all articles except oil which, being an article of through trade, is exempt from payment of octroi.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

The chief items of expenditure were :—

	Rs.
General Administration	925
Collections	3,165
Public Safety	2,706
Public Health and Convenience	10,198
Public Instruction	3,920

CHAP.
III. E.
—
Local and
Municipal
Government.
—
Expenditure.

A drainage scheme for the Shahabad town is under consideration. The town has considerable trade with Ambala and other places and is fairly prosperous.

Thanesar municipality is of the second class and was constituted by Punjab Government notification No. 1044 S., dated 19th August 1885.

Thanesar
Municipality.

The committee is composed of 9 members, of whom 2, the Tahsildar and Sub-Assistant Surgeon, are *ex-officio*, and the remaining 7 are nominated. The Tahsildar is President.

The only taxes are octroi and a fee levied on all descriptions of vehicles as described in the case of the Karnal municipality. The income from each source averaged during the years ending 1914-15 Rs. 7,035 and Rs. 185, respectively, and the incidence of octroi per head of population was Re. 1-7-10. Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income. The chief articles on which it is paid are the same as in the case of Karnal. The average income from other sources, which consist of rents of lands and houses, school fees, fines under the Municipal and other Acts and grants-in-aid, was Rs. 1,612.

The financial condition of the municipality is very poor, but increases considerably in years in which the Sun Eclipse Fair takes place.

The chief items of expenditure were :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
General Administration	426
Collections	1,304
Public Safety	1,885
Public Health and Convenience	3,190
Public Instruction	2,241

No scheme of drainage or water-works is being undertaken.

The town is unhealthy and decaying and many of the inhabitants would like to remove to another site near the Railway Station. The population and circumstances of Thanesar hardly justify its being continued as a municipality, but the Sun Eclipse Fair renders it of some importance.

CHAP.
III F.

Public Works

General information about municipalities.

All members hold office for three years.

All schools, cattle-pounds, slaughter-houses, situated within municipal limits, are under the management of the municipal committees, and the registration of births and deaths is also done in the municipal offices. Building operations and other matters connected with sanitation and public health are supervised by the municipal committees.

The general conduct of business of the municipalities of Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal and Shahabad is regulated by the rules published under Punjab Government notifications Nos. 26, 32, 2 and 25, dated 28th August 1908, 30th May 1910, 22nd January 1909, and 25th April 1910, respectively. According to these bye-laws standing sub-committees are appointed for each main branch of administration.

Section F.—Public Works.

I—CANALS.

Canal irrigation in the Karnal District.

Perennial canals.

Divisions and Sub-Divisions.

By the perennial Baramasi and inundation (Barasati) Canals about three-quarters of the Karnal District is irrigated annually.

The Western Jumna Canal system has been fully described in Chapter I, to which reference can be made.

The whole system of irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal is split up into four Divisions, each Division having one branch Canal under it :—

(1) The Sirsa Branch taking off from Indri irrigates the tracts in the Kaithal Tahsil of the Karnal District and is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Hissar Division, Western Jumna Canal, with head-quarters at Hissar: there is one Sub-Division at Mundri in the Karnal District.

(2) The Main Branch irrigates the Karnal tahsil chiefly and also part of the Panipat tahsil and is in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, with head-quarters at Karnal. There is a Sub-Division with head-quarters at Karnal in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer.

(3) The Delhi Branch under the Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, with head-quarters at Delhi, irrigates the Panipat tahsil, and his charge includes the Binjhaul Sub-Division with head-quarters at Binjhaul about three miles west of Panipat.

(4) The Hansi Branch under the Executive Engineer, Rohtak Division, Western Jumna Canal, with head-quarters at

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

Rohtak, irrigates part of the Karnal Tahsil which is included in the Jind Sub-Division of the Rohtak Division, Western Jumna Canal, with head-quarters at Jind, there being no Sub-Divisional head-quarters of the Rohtak Division in the Karnal District.

CHAP.
II. F.
Public
Works.

The officer superintending the Western Jumna Canal is called the Superintending Engineer of the Western Jumna Canal Circle, and has his head-quarters at Delhi.

Divisions and
Sub-Divisions.

The Western Jumna Canal from Tajewala to Indri is very irregular; has neither a regular bed slope nor any definite full supply depth. It has also no proper banks. A scheme is under preparation to remodel this length on modern scientific principles.

The only inundation canals in the Karnal District are the Saraswati Canal and the Chautang Drainage Canal.

Inundation
Canals.

The Saraswati Canal takes its supply from Sansa Jail, some ten miles west of Thanesar, on the Saraswati Naddi and is now managed by the District Board of the Karnal District.

The Chautang drainage canal receives rain water from the Rakshi, the Chautang and Kali Naddi Drains. It was formerly managed by the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, but has since been transferred to the Hissar Division, Western Jumna Canal. Besides getting rain water the Chautang Canal has an outlet to drain off excess water in the Sirsa Branch during the rainy season into the Chautang Canal. The canal is not a success and nowadays very little water for the Chautang Nala gets into it being dissipated up above: practically its most important source of supply is the Rakshi Naddi and the surplus water of the Sirsa Branch Canal, but the flow is irregular and the irrigated area very small.

A scheme to canalize the Markanda Naddi is under consideration. This scheme, if it matures, will take in all the area on the left bank of the Markanda and to the west of the Delhi-Umbala-Kalka Railway: it would do away with the excessive flooding of the area in the Kaithal tahsil known as the "Naili Tract" and would be a boon to the health of the district.

The roads and buildings in the district are in charge of the Executive Engineer of the Ambala Provincial Division who has his head-quarters at Ambala, and there is a Sub-Division at Karnal. The Grand Trunk Road, which passes from north to south through the length of the district (about 75 miles), and important Provincial buildings are maintained by the Public Works Department and the other roads and buildings have been entrusted to

Roads and
buildings.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

A.

CHAP.
III. G.Police and
Jails.

Railways.

Constitution
and distribu-
tion.

the District Board for maintenance. The Board is paid a fixed annual sum for each building and road and is responsible for all petty and annual repairs.

The district is traversed from south to north by the Delhi-Umbala-Kalka Railway which is a branch of East Indian Railway. It was opened in 1892 and is managed by the East Indian Railway authorities. The District Superintendent in charge has his headquarters at Delhi.

In addition to this a loop line was constructed from Nirwana (on the Southern Punjab Railway) *via* Kaithal to Kurukshetra Junction (in Karnal District) and another loop line from Panipat to Jhind *via* Safidon is under construction which, it is hoped, will be opened in 1916.

The line from Narwana to Kaithal is managed by the North-Western Railway authorities and from Kaithal to Kurukshetra by the East Indian Railway authorities.

Section G.—Police and Jails.

The district lies in the Eastern Police Range. The constitution of the District Police Force is as follows :—

- One Superintendent of Police.
- One Assistant Superintendent (when available).
- One Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- One Court Inspector.
- One Reserve Inspector.
- 4 Circle Inspectors.
- 31 Sub-Inspectors.
- 84 Head Constables.
- 573 Foot Constables.
- 3 Mounted Constables.

The recruits enlisted belong to Karnal or to neighbouring districts of this province or of the United Provinces, and are drawn from the following classes :—Syads, Pathans, Rajputs, Brahmans, Jats, Sikhs and Sheikhs. Good Punjabi recruits are seldom met with.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Kaithal Police Sub-Division, is stationed at Kaithal. Four Circle Inspectors, in charge of four circles, the boundaries of which correspond to the four tahsils of the district, have their respective headquarters at Karnal, Panipat, Kaithal and Thanesar.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

A Court Inspector, attached to the office of the Superintendent, is in charge of the prosecution in cases sent up by the police for trial in the courts at Karnal. A Court Sub-Inspector performs similar duties in Kaithal for the Police Sub-Division there and one Court Sub-Inspector is posted at head-quarters to assist the Court Inspector.

CHAP.
III. G.
—
Police and
Jails.
—
Prosecutions.

The police lines at Karnal and the standing guards at head-quarters are in charge of a Reserve Inspector under whose orders are four Reserve Sub-Inspectors, one of them specially detailed to the lines. The Reserve consists of 101 men, besides two Head Constables and 25 Foot Constables maintained in lines as a first armed reserve.

Police Lines
and Reserves.

Of the 23 police stations, one situated at the Karnal Railway Station, is under the control of the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Southern Section. Each police station is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector as Station House Officer. The average strength of the force attached to a police station is 10 Constables, 2 Head Constables. Besides these Regular Police Stations, one outpost is maintained under the control of the nearest Station House Officer. The following is the list of police stations (thanas) :—

Police
Stations.

Karnal Tahsil.	Thanesar Tahsil.	Panipat Tahsil.	
Karnal Sadr ...	Thanesar ...	Panipat Sadr ...	Kaithal.
Karnal City ...	Shahabad ...	Panipat City ...	Guhla.
Nisang ...	Ladwa ...	Smalka ...	Pehowa.
Gharaunda ...	Badaur ...	Urlana ...	Pundri,
Butana ...	Singhaur ...	...	Rajaundh.
Indri ...	Thaska Miranji ...	...	Asaundh.

There are also City Police Posts in the towns of Karnal, Panipat, and Kaithal, and a police post (chauki) at Pipli on the Grand Trunk Road

Each police station is provided with the necessary lock-ups for males and females. The police lock-ups at Panipat, Thanesar and Guhla are also used for under-trial prisoners as no judicial lock-ups now exist at these places. There are 20 cattle-pounds under police control, of which 18 belong to the District Board and 2 to the Municipalities.

Lock-ups and
cattle-
pounds.

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.]

The municipalities of Shahabad, Ladwa and Thanesar maintain a Chaukidari establishment which is under police control. The question of substituting regular Police for the present staff is under consideration.

Army.

Municipal
Chaukidars.Difficulties in
working.

The most difficult police stations to manage are Urlana, Kaithal and Guhla and Thanesar. In Urlana some villages are more than 20 miles from the police station which is located on the very border of the Jind State. The Kaithal police station jurisdiction contains some very large and populous villages and the Station House Officer is responsible for the control of both the rural and municipal police, including the standing guards. The Guhla jurisdiction contains some villages surrounded by the territories of the Phulkian States and 25 miles distant from the police station. Thanesar besides being at all times one of the chosen spots of Hindu pilgrimage is also the scene of the great Solar Eclipse Fair held at intervals of four or five years. On such occasions large numbers of special police are posted to the Fair area.

Karnal as a whole is not addicted to violence though murders and dacoities of a serious nature occur from time to time and the operations of the criminal tribes mentioned in Section B of this chapter occasionally cause trouble. The characteristic crime of the district however is cattle-theft. The aggrieved party as often as not appeals to a self constituted *Punchayat*, or committee of the leading men in a village or tract, in order to secure the return of his animal, instead of reporting the matter to the police. This practice naturally renders the crime extremely difficult to cope with. All classes participate more or less in these offences, but the most prominent thieves are Rajputs and Gujars. The few trackers in the force are far from expert.

Jails.

There is only a sub-Jail at Karnal under the charge of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. At Kaithal, the head-quarters of a sub-division, there is a judicial lock-up and small judicial lock-ups also exist in tahsils.

Section H.—Army.

Recruiting.

The district is an unproductive recruiting ground. The reason for this is partly the unhealthiness of the Naili and Khadir tracts and the resulting poor physique of the people, but more especially the disinclination of the Jats and Musalman

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.]

Rajputs of the Kaithal, Bangar and Nardak (the healthy tracts) to leave their homes.

CHAP.
III. H.
Army.

Recruiting.

Repeated efforts have been made to induce them to enlist, but with little success. There is fine material amongst the Jats, but unlike their fellow-tribesmen in the adjoining district they show little inclination for military service. The Rajputs appear to find cattle-lifting a more lucrative employment than soldiering. The extension of the canal to the Nardak and the consequent increase of prosperity and demand for labour has naturally rendered the people even more averse from military service than before. In 1915, however, in consequence of the War with Germany special efforts were made and a far larger number were induced to join the army than ever before. The result, however, was poor compared with the success of similar efforts in the Rohtak District.

The total sum paid in 1914 to military pensioners of the district was— Pensioners.

Rs.

8,941 to combatant pensioners.

4,809 to non-combatant pensioners.

Total ... 1,3750

The barracks of the old cantonment lying between the Grand Trunk Road and the New Main Line Canal together with 2,078 acres were occupied first by the Government Stud Farm and subsequently in 1876 by General Parott's breeding depôt. In 1891 his establishment was taken over by the Remount Department as a horse-breeding depôt. This depôt was moved to Mona in 1902, and the land and buildings are now occupied by the Military Grass Farm which supplies fodder and dairy produce to the troops at Ambala and other military stations. The farm is under the immediate control of a Staff Sergeant and some assistants subordinate to the Director of Military Farms. About 805 acres are annually under grass and fodder crops, some 1,070 acres being reserved for cereals. A sterilizing and separating machine deals with milk collected at various agencies throughout the district, the cream being sent into Ambala Dairy.

Military Grass
Farm.

For the purposes of Transport Registration the district is divided into 30 sub-circles, which are composed, usually, of two zails with an average area of about 100 square miles. A "Halqedar" or Registration Assistant is in charge of each

Transport
Registration.

CHAP.
III. I.

Education.

Transport
Registration.

"Halqa." Some 1,600 draught bullocks suitable for military Transport used to be registered and there is very little doubt that double this number could be found if necessary. The registration system is, however, now given up and each circle is merely expected to provide a certain allotment when required.

The best bullocks are, as a rule, of an exceptionally fine stamp, being almost entirely of the famous "Hansi" breed. These are found on the higher portions of the district away from the low lands adjoining the river.

It is estimated that from 200 to 300 of the best carts suitable for military purposes could be obtained when required.

Camels are not numerous, such as belong to the district being generally employed at Delhi and other large towns where their owners ply for hire. The Kaithal Tahsil, affording, as it does, large areas suitable for their grazing, produces the largest number. It is estimated that some 150 to 200 good camels, suitable for military transport purposes, could be hired when necessary.

Some good ponies are bred in the district, but these are of too good a stamp for transport purposes. The district is expected to provide only a few ponies for transport, riding, draught and ambulance.

Mules.

The district is estimated to contain 200 mules, of which not more than 20 or 30 are fit for Army Transport purposes. Very few good mules are bred in the district, such as there are being usually sold whilst still immature at Amritsar and other fairs for use in the hills or in Government departments. The owners of mules are nearly all Kumhars who do not hesitate to load them at two years of age, thereby stunting their development.

Section I.—Education.

The number of Private Schools on 31st March 1915 was 24 for boys and 4 for girls with 368 and 47 pupils, respectively. The number of these schools has considerably decreased of late years owing to the increase in District Board and Aided Schools. The general subjects of instruction are Urdu, Hindi, Mahajani, Arabic and Sanskrit taught by rote. The schools are rarely inspected by Government officers and are practically uncontrolled. The system of teaching is antiquated but useful and thorough.

There were 1 girls' and 11 boys' unaided schools of the primary standard at the close of the year 1914-15. With one exception all have since been brought on the aided list. An Anglo-Vernacular High School was started at Panipat designated

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.]

the Hali Moslem High School, Panipat, the Manager of which has applied for grant-in-aid which is likely to be sanctioned shortly.

There is an aided Anglo-Vernacular Upper Primary School maintained by the Jain community at Panipat which is likely to be raised to the Middle standard. Besides this there were 14 aided indigenous schools for boys and 5 for girls on 31st March 1915. Of these 4 are maintained by the Muhammadan community, 5 by private Muhammadan teachers and managers, one by the Sikh Sabha, Shahabad, 2 by the Hindu Sanatan Dharm Sabha, one by a Hindu teacher and one for low caste boys by the S. P. G. Mission. Out of 5 girls' schools two are maintained by the Hindu community and 3 by private persons.

The number of scholars in the Government High School, Karnal, including the Branch school formerly located in the city, and now transferred to the main school buildings, was 339 on 31st March 1915. The handing over of the old hospital buildings to the Government school has greatly increased the accommodation. It has been converted with necessary alterations into a commodious boarding-house where 80 boarders can reside easily and a separate room is now allotted to each class or section of a class. The number of passes in the Matriculation Examination from the school in 1915 was 17 out of 24 candidates sent up. The school has earned distinction in athletics and games of all kinds, and is progressing satisfactorily. In addition to the Government High School there is a Government Normal School for male teachers at Karnal, turning out yearly about 80 new teachers after giving them training for a year. It has a primary department attached to it serving for the pupil teachers as a practising school. The number of pupils at this practising school (known as the Model school) at the close of the year 1914-15 was 165, all detached from the Primary Department of the Government High School.

The number of Board Schools for girls was 19 on 31st March 1915. Of this number 11 are maintained by the District Board and 8 by the Municipal Committees. Four of these give instruction in Urdu and the rest in the Deo Nagri language.

The Panipat Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has now 3 branches instead of 2 formerly attached to it. Numbers have lately fallen in this school, being 234 at the end of the year owing to the starting of the Hali Moslem High School. The staff of the Municipal Board School is now sufficient, though all of them are not trained teachers. The Kaithal Anglo-Vernacular School has continued its progress. The roll now stands at 252. Accommodation has also been increased by the erection of 4 new class rooms and boarding-house has been completed.

CHAP.
III. I.
Education.

CHAP.
III. I.

Education.

Vernacular
Middle
Schools.

There are 5 Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 of which are maintained by the District Board and 2 by the Shahabad and Thanesar Municipal Committees. The attendance at Pundri School in March 1915 was 185, while at Ladwa it was 107. The staff is now fairly competent and improving year by year. The boarding-houses at Ladwa and Kunjpura lately built afford sufficient accommodation for the present needs of the institutions, while the others still stand in need of commodious buildings which it is hoped will shortly be provided.

There were 8 branch schools at the end of the year 1914-15. The branch at Kaithal has during the last five years been amalgamated with the main school, while 2 new branches have been opened, one at Karnal and one at Panipat. The Shahabad Branch continues to be the most flourishing.

The number of District Board Primary Schools has increased from 70 in 1901 to 99 in 1914-15. The distinction between Primary and Zamindari as well as between town and village primary schools no longer exists. All vernacular primary schools adopt the same curriculum. Thirty schools have got one or more assistants. Efforts are being made to make these schools more popular with agriculturists by properly arranged time-tables limiting the hours of attendance to a minimum.

Two sons of gentlemen of rank are reading in the Chiefs' College at Lahore.

Education cannot be said at present to be popular with the majority of the agricultural classes. But great efforts are being made with the aid of Government grants to extend the number of schools as far as possible and undoubted progress has been made. The gross expenditure on education and educational buildings rose from Rs. 43,572 in 1900-01 to Rs. 92,257 in 1914-15. The pay of teachers has been greatly improved and the department now affords a good means of livelihood and fair prospects of advancement. New school buildings are being erected, although much still remains to be done. New schools are being opened every year. The supply of trained teachers is increasing owing to the larger number of training schools and the better prospects now existing in the Educational Department. But there is much room for improvement in the teaching establishment. More attention is being paid to discipline and to the physical and moral training of the boys. The annual district and divisional tournaments stimulate the playing of healthy games, which are becoming increasingly popular.

Section J.—Medical.CHAP.
III. J.
—
Medical.

There are 11 dispensaries in the district, all maintained by the District Board. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge of each dispensary, but the King Edward Memorial Hospital in Karnal and Panipat dispensary are in charge of Assistant Surgeons. One of the dispensaries itinerates in the villages for about 6 months in the year, affording treatment to people at their homes. This is greatly appreciated by the villagers.

Besides these there are two canal dispensaries, one of which is open to the public, towards which the district board contributes Rs. 600 per annum, and one Police Hospital. The whole department is under control of the Civil Surgeon of the district.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital in Karnal was made at a cost of 2½ lakhs in 1912 from District Board and Municipal funds and private subscriptions aided by a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Govt. It is a very fine and well-designed building, situated in a large compound, and is very well staffed and equipped. It has separate arrangements for treating female patients as well as infectious cases, and affords total accommodation for 114 in-patients, including 10 rooms for paying patients and one for European gentlemen. The floors and walls of the dressing, dispensing, operation and office rooms are of marble. The water-supply arrangements are very efficient, consisting of an elevated reservoir tank to which water is pumped by an oil engine and a distributary arrangement of pipes. A Dhobi ghât and a Bania's shop are situated inside the hospital compound.

The St. Elizabeth Zenana Mission Hospital in Karnal City supported by the S. P. G. Mission is intended for female patients only.

The total annual expenditure on medical relief amounts to Rs. 64,458 exclusive of the Police and Canal Dispensaries and of the pay of the Civil Surgeon.

Vaccination is being carried out everywhere in the district and is compulsory in the Karnal and Kaithal municipalities. Revaccination, although carried out, is not popular yet.

Sanitation in villages is still practically non-existent and in the towns is far from satisfactory. But with the appointment of trained Sanitary Inspectors in the municipal towns of Karnal and Panipat matters are gradually improving.

Plague has made regular visits every year ever since 1902. The attitude of the people towards anti-plague measures is still apathetic and it requires great tact and effort to persuade

CHAP.
III. K.

Miscellaneous

people to submit to rat destruction and inoculation. There have been a few instances of actual resistance to anti-plague measures.

Cholera visits the district almost every year; the infection is almost invariably brought by the Hardwar pilgrims. There is not so much opposition to treatment of wells with permanganate, but there is still a tendency to hide cholera cases.

Malaria appears to be getting less virulent. The drainage system and arrangements of silting reaches made by the Canal Department have improved the situation of late years and quinine is freely distributed, but there are still several bad malarious tracts.

Section K.—Miscellaneous.

Arms licenses.

There were 511 licenses to carry arms current in the district in 1915. These cover 9 rifles, 459 guns, 92 swords and 32 revolvers and pistols. In the Karnal Tahsil 234 licenses were in force, in Panipat 64, in Thanesar 137 and in Kaithal 106. These include 262 licenses for protection of crops. The following persons are exempt :—

Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan of Kunjpura; Nawab Rustam Ali Khan, Mandwal, of Karnal; Khan Bahadur Umardraz Ali Khan, Mandwal, of Karnal; Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Man Singh and Gurdit Singh, sons of Desa Singh; Hoshigat Singh, Bhagwan Singh and Jowala Singh, sons of Chobail Singh, Jagirdars of Dhanaura; Sardar Gurdit Singh of Shamgarh; Sardar Telok Singh of Sikri; Bhai Shamsher Singh of Arnauli; Bhai Zabarang Singh, Jagirdar of Sidhowal; Faiz Ali Khan, Jagirdar of Karnal; Muhammad Hussain Khan of Biana, Jagirdar; Asad Ali Khan, Hussain Ali Khan, Salamat Ali Khan, Raza Ali Khan, Jagirdars of Karnal; Sher Singh and Khizan Singh of Labkari.

Monkeys, black buck, chinkara and wild pig do a lot of damage to the crops, especially the first, and the boon of holding gun licenses for the protection of crops is much appreciated.

Court of
wards

Three estates in this district are under the Court of Wards. That of Sidhowal was taken over in July 1894. It was released on 21st December 1909, but was again taken over on 7th February 1911. The yearly income now averages Rs. 64 000 and the estate has Rs 1,48,615 cash and 11 squares were purchased for the Ward in the Lyallpur District. The Ward Bhai Zabarang Singh was 27 years of age in 1915: he was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and is now Manager of his own estate. Besides villages in this district, the Bhai's Jagir includes

KARNAL DISTRICT.]

[PART A.

the Budladha ilaqa in the Hissar District and some villages in the Ferozepore District. The estate of the late Nawabzada Shamsheer Ali Khan, Mandal, was taken over on 27th August 1908. The average annual income is estimated at Rs 37,000. The ward was 12 years old in 1915 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. There are no liabilities. Average expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 28,000 per annum.

CHAP.
III. K.
Miscellaneous
Court of
wards.

The estate of the late Zafar Hussain Khan, Mandal, was taken over in October 1909. The ward was 12 years old in 1915 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The average annual income is Rs. 12,000, the average expenditure is Rs. 8,000 and there are no debts outstanding.

The Deputy Commissioner acts as Registrar, and each Tahsildar is a Joint Sub-Registrar for his tahsil. There are also Departmental Sub-Registrars at Karnal and Kaithal, Thanesar and Panipat. The registration work of the district has diminished since the introduction of the Land Alienation Act.

Registration.