

the only group of buildings of any architectural pretensions in the District; the Jhajjar palaces are merely large houses on the old Indian plan.

Rohtak contains 11 towns and 491 villages. Its population The at each of the last four enumerations was: (1868) 531,118, people. (1881) 553,609, (1891) 590,475, and (1901) 630,672. It increased by nearly 7 per cent. during the last decade, the increase being greatest in the Sāmpla *tahsīl*, and least in Jhajjar. It is divided into four *tahsīls*—ROHTAK, JHAJJAR, SĀMPLA, and GOHĀNA—the head-quarters of each being at the place from which it is named. The chief towns are the municipalities of ROHTAK, the administrative head-quarters of the District, JHAJJAR, BERI, BAHĀDURGARH, and GOHĀNA.

The following table shows the distribution of population in 1901:—

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Rohtak . .	592	5	102	197,727	334.0	+ 8.2	7,648
Sāmpla . .	409	2	122	162,423	397.1	+ 8.4	3,810
Jhajjar . .	466	1	189	123,227	264.4	+ 3.2	3,598
Gohāna . .	336	3	78	147,295	438.4	+ 6.3	2,011
District total	1,797	11	491	630,672	350.9	+ 6.8	17,067

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

Hindus number 533,723, or 85 per cent. of the total, and Muhammadans 91,687. About 85 per cent. of the population live in villages, and the average population in each village is 1,096, the largest for any District in the Punjab. The language ordinarily spoken is Western Hindi.

The Jāts (217,000) comprise one-third of the population and own seven-tenths of the villages in the District. The great majority are Hindus, and the few Muhammadan Jāts are of a distinctly inferior type. The Hindu Rājputs (7,000) are a well-disposed peaceful folk, much resembling the Jāts in their ways; the Ranghars or Muhammadan Rājputs (27,000), on the other hand, have been aptly described as good soldiers and indifferent cultivators, whose real *forte* lies in cattle-lifting. Many now enlist in Skinner's Horse and other cavalry regiments. The Ahirs (17,000) are all Hindus and excellent cultivators. There are 9,000 Mālis and 3,000 Gūjars. The Castes and occupations.

Brāhmans (66,000) were originally settled by the Jāts when they founded their villages, and now they are generally found on Jāt estates. They are an inoffensive class, venerated but not respected. Of the commercial castes the Baniās (45,000) are the most important; and of the menials the Chamārs (leather-workers, 55,000), Chūhrās (scavengers, 23,000), Dhānaks (scavengers, 21,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 12,000), Kumhārs (potters, 13,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 9,000), Nais (barbers, 13,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 13,000), and Telis (oil-workers, 7,000). There are 17,000 Fakīrs. About 60 per cent. of the population are agriculturists, and 21 per cent. industrial.

Christian missions.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a branch at Rohtak town, and in 1901 the District contained 41 native Christians.

General agricultural conditions.

The general conditions with regard to agriculture in different parts depend rather on irrigation than on differences of soil. Throughout the District the soil consists as a rule of a good light-coloured alluvial loam, while a lighter and sandier soil is found on elevations and clay soils in depressions of the land. All soils alike give excellent returns with sufficient rainfall, but, unless irrigated, fail entirely in times of drought, though the sandy soil can do with less rain than the clay or loam. The large unirrigated tracts are absolutely dependent on the autumn harvest and the monsoon rains. Roughly speaking, the part north of the railway may be classed as secure, that to the south as insecure, from famine. The whole of the soil contains salts, and saline efflorescence is not uncommon where the drainage lines are obstructed.

Chief agricultural statistics and principal crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *pattidāri* and *bhaiyāchārā* tenures, *zamīndāri* lands covering only about 8,000 acres, and lands leased from Government about 5,500 acres. The following table shows the main agricultural statistics in 1903-4, areas being in square miles:—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Rohtak . .	592	511	186	47
Sāmpla . .	409	346	122	38
Jhajjar . .	466	382	59	59
Gohāna . .	336	281	159	33
Total	1,803	1,520	526	177

Wheat is the chief crop of the spring harvest, occupying 103 square miles in 1903-4; grain occupied 141 and barley

47 square miles. In the autumn harvest the spiked and great millets are the principal staples, occupying 338 and 335 square miles respectively; cotton occupied 65 square miles, sugar-cane 31, and pulses 138. Indigo is grown to a small extent, but only for seed.

The cultivated area increased from 1,406 square miles in 1879 to 1,520 square miles in 1903-4, in which year it amounted to 84 per cent. of the total area. The increase of cultivation during the twenty years ending 1901 is chiefly due to canal extensions, and it is doubtful whether further extension is possible. Fallows proper are not practised; the pressure of population and the division of property are perhaps too great to allow them. For rains cultivation the agriculturist generally sets aside over two-thirds of his lands in the autumn and rather less than one-third in the spring, and the land gets rest till the season for which it is kept comes round again; if there is heavy rain in the hot season, the whole area may be put under the autumn crop, and in that case no spring crop is taken at all. These arrangements are due to the nature of the seasons, rather than to any care for the soil. On lands irrigated by wells and canals a crop is taken every harvest, as far as possible; the floods of the natural streams usually prevent any autumn crop, except sugar-cane, being grown on the lands affected by them. Rotation of crops is followed, but in a very imperfect way, and for the sake of the crop rather than the soil. Nothing worth mention appears to have been done in the way of improving the quality of the crops grown.

Except in the Jhajjar *tahsil*, where there is a good deal of well-irrigation, advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act were not popular till recent years; nor are advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act common, save in times of scarcity, as the people prefer to resort to the Baniās. During the five years ending September, 1904, a total of 5·3 lakhs was advanced, including 4·9 lakhs under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Of this sum, 3 lakhs was lent in the famine year 1899-1900.

The bullocks and cows are of a very good breed, and particularly fine in size and shape. A touch of the Hānsi strain probably pervades them throughout. The bullocks of the villages round Beri and Georgegarh have a special reputation, which is said to be due to the fact that the Nawāb of Jhajjar kept some bulls of the Nagaur breed at Chuchakwās. This breed is small, hardy, active, and hard-working, but is said to have fallen off since the confiscation of the Jhajjar State. The *samindārs* make a practice of selling their bullocks after one

Improvements in agricultural practice.

Cattle, horses, and sheep.

crop has come up, and buying fresh ones for the next sowings, thereby avoiding the expense of their keep for four or five months. The extensive breaking-up of land which has taken place since 1840 has greatly restricted the grazing-grounds of the villages; the present fodder-supply grown in the fields leaves but a small margin to provide against seasons of drought; and in many canal estates difficulty is already being experienced on this score. Few large stretches of village jungle are now to be found, and the policy of giving proprietary grants has reduced by more than half the area of the Jhajjar and Bahādurgarh reserves. A large cattle fair is held at Georgegarh. The horses of the District are of the ordinary mediocre type. Goats and sheep are owned as a rule by village menials. The District board maintains three horse and three donkey stallions.

Irrigation. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 526 square miles, or nearly 36 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 453 square miles were irrigated from canals, and 72 from wells. The District had 2,903 masonry wells in use, all worked by bullocks on the rope-and-bucket system, besides 864 unbricked wells, water-lifts, and lever wells. Canal-irrigation more than trebled and well-irrigation more than doubled during the twenty years ending 1901. The former is derived entirely from the WESTERN JUMNA CANAL, the Būtāna branch of which (with its chief distributary, the Bhiwāni branch) irrigates the Gohāna and Rohtak *tahsils*, while various distributaries from the new Delhi branch supply Rohtak and Sāmpla. The area estimated as annually irrigable from the Western Jumna Canal is 278 square miles. There used to be a certain amount of irrigation from the Sāhibi and Indori streams, but this has been largely obstructed by dams erected in the territory of the Alwar State. Wells are chiefly found in the south of Jhajjar and in the flood-affected tracts of Sāmpla.

Forests. The District contains no forests, except 8 square miles of Government waste under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner; and, save along canals and watercourses and immediately round the village, trees are painfully wanting. Reserved village jungles are, however, a feature of the District and are found in nearly every village.

Minerals. The Sultānpur salt sources are situated in five villages in Gurgaon and in one in this District in the Jhajjar *tahsil*. A large amount of *kankar* is found, some of which is particularly pure and adapted for the preparation of lime. The low hills in the south yield a limestone suitable for building purposes.

The chief manufactures are the pottery of Jhajjar; the Arts and
saddlery and leather-work of Kalānaur; muslin turbans, inter-manu-
woven with gold and silver thread, and a muslin known as factures.
tanzeb, produced at Rohtak; and the woollen blankets woven
in all parts. Dyeing is a speciality of Jhajjar. The bullock-
carts of the District are well and strongly made. Four cotton-
ginning factories and one combined ginning and pressing
factory have recently been opened at Rohtak, which naturally
absorb a good deal of the raw cotton of the District. In 1904
they employed 279 hands. In other industries the native
methods of production are adhered to; and, though in the
towns foreign sugar and cloth are making way, in the villages
native products hold their own. Owing to the opening of the
factories and the Rohtak grain market, the demand for labour
has considerably increased and wages have risen.

In ordinary seasons the District exports grain, the annual Commerce
export of cereals being estimated by the Famine Commission and trade.
of 1896-7 at 89,000 tons. The construction of the Southern
Punjab Railway has greatly facilitated exports at all times, and
imports in time of scarcity, the monthly average imported by
this line during the famine year 1899 being no less than
3,400 tons. Commerce is also much helped by the Rohtak
grain market, owing to its favourable position, its exemption
from octroi, and the facilities given for grain storage.

The District is traversed by the Southern Punjab Railway; Railways
the Rewāri-Bhatinda branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway and roads.
crosses the west side of the Jhajjar *taksil*; and the terminus
of the branch from Garhi Harsāru to Farrukhnagar is about
a mile from the border. The District is well provided with
roads, the most important of which are the Delhi-Hissār,
Rohtak-Bhiwāni, and Rohtak-Jhajjar roads, all of which are
metalled. The total length of metalled roads is 79 miles and
of unmetalled roads 605 miles. Of these, 20 miles of metalled
and 41 miles of unmetalled roads are under the Public Works
department, and the rest under the District board.

The first famine of which there is any trustworthy record Famine.
was that of 1782-3, the terrible *chāḥṣa*. From this famine
a very large number of villages in the District date their
refoundation, in whole or in part. Droughts followed in 1802,
1812, 1817, 1833, and 1837. The famine of 1860-1 was the
first in which relief was regularly organized by Government.
Nearly 500,000 daily units were relieved by distribution of
food and in other ways; about 400,000 were employed on
relief works; Rs. 34,378 was spent on these objects, and

Rs. 2,50,000 of land revenue was ultimately remitted. In 1868-9, 719,000 daily units received relief, 125,000 were employed at various times on relief works, nearly Rs. 1,35,000 was spent in alleviating the calamity, and more than Rs. 2,00,000 of revenue in all was remitted. The special feature of the relief in this famine was the amount raised in voluntary subscriptions by the people themselves, which was nearly Rs. 45,000. There is said to have been great loss of life, and nearly 90,000 head of cattle died. The next famine occurred in 1877-8. Highway robberies grew common, grain carts were plundered, and in the village of Badli a grain riot took place. No relief was, however, considered necessary, nor was the revenue demand suspended: 176,000 head of cattle disappeared, and it took the District many years to recover. Both harvests of 1895-6 were a failure, and in 1896-7 there was literally no crop in the rain-land villages. Relief operations commenced in November, 1896, and continued till the middle of July, 1897, at which time a daily average of 11,000 persons were on the relief works. Altogether, Rs. 96,300 was spent in alleviating distress, and suspensions of revenue amounted to 3.4 lakhs. The famine was, however, by no means severe; more than three-fourths of the people on relief works were menials, and large stores of fodder and grain remained in most of the villages. The famine of 1899-1900 was only surpassed in severity by the *chālisa* famine above mentioned. The spread of irrigation had, however, largely increased the area protected from famine; and, while in 1896-7 the affected area was 1,467 square miles, in 1899-1900 this had shrunk to 1,234, in spite of the greater severity of the drought. The greatest daily average of persons relieved was in the week ending March 10, 1900, when 33,632, or 9 per cent. of the population affected, were in receipt of relief. The total cost of the famine was 7.5 lakhs. The total deaths from December, 1899, to October, 1900, were 25,006, giving a death-rate of 69 as compared with the average rate of 37 per 1,000. Fever was responsible for 18,279 and cholera for 1,935 deaths. The losses of cattle amounted to 182,000.

The District is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, assisted by three Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom one is in charge of the District treasury. Each of the four *tahsils* is under a *tahsildār*, assisted by a *naib-tahsildār*.

The Deputy-Commissioner, as District Magistrate, is responsible for criminal justice. Civil judicial work is under a District Judge; and both officers are supervised by the Divisional

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

Civil
justice and
crime.

Judge of Delhi, who is also Sessions Judge. The District Judge has two Munsifs under him, one at head-quarters, the other at Jhajjar. There are also six honorary magistrates. The predominant form of crime is burglary.

The villages are of unusual size, averaging over 1,000 persons. Land revenue administration. They afford an excellent example of the *bhaiyāchārā* village of Northern India, a community of clansmen linked together, sometimes by descent from a common ancestor, sometimes by marriage ties, sometimes by a joint foundation of the village, with no community of property, but combining to manage the affairs of the village by means of a council of elders; holding the waste and grazing-grounds, as a rule, in common; and maintaining, by a cess distributed on individuals, a common fund to which public receipts are brought and expenditure charged.

The early revenue history under British rule naturally divides itself into two parts—that of the older tracts which form most of the area included in the three northern *tahsils*, and that of the confiscated estates which belonged before the Mutiny to the Nawābs of Jhajjar and Bahādurgarh. Thus the regular settlements made in 1838-40 included only half the present District. The earlier settlements made in the older part followed Regulation IX of 1805, and were for short terms. In Rohtak little heed was paid to the Regulation, which laid down that a moderate assessment was conducive equally to the true interests of Government and to the well-being of its subjects. The revenue in 1822 was already so heavy as to be nearly intolerable, while the unequal distribution of the demand was even worse than its burthen. Nevertheless an increase of Rs. 2,000 was levied in 1825 and Rs. 4,000 shortly after. The last summary settlement made in 1835 enhanced the demand by Rs. 20,000. The regular settlement made between 1838 and 1840 increased the assessment by Rs. 14,000. This was never paid, and the revision, which was immediately ordered, reduced it by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or 16 per cent. The progress of the District since this concession was made has been a continuing proof of its wisdom.

Bahādurgarh and Jhajjar were resumed after the Mutiny. The various summary settlements worked well on the whole, and a regular settlement was made between 1860 and 1863.

The settlement of the whole District was revised between 1873 and 1879. Rates on irrigated land varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12, and on unirrigated land from 5 annas to Rs. 1-9. Canal-irrigated land was, as usual, assessed at a 'dry' rate, plus owners' and occupiers' rates. The result of the new

assessment was an increase of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the previous demand. The demand for 1903-4, including cesses, amounted to nearly 11 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 5 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	9,69	9,50	7,43	8,15
Total revenue . .	11,09	11,38	10,37	11,34

Local and municipal. The District contains five municipalities, ROHTAK, BERI, JHAJJAR, BAHĀDURGARH, and GOHĀNA; and ten 'notified areas,' of which the most important are MAHAM, KALĀNAUR, MUNDLĀNA, and BUTĀNA. Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 1,24,000. The expenditure in the same year was Rs. 1,22,000, the principal item being public works.

Police and jails. The regular police force consists of 433 of all ranks, including 63 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who is usually assisted by 2 inspectors. The village watchmen number 702. The District has 10 police stations, 4 outposts, and 17 road-posts. Three trackers and three camel *sowārs* now form part of the ordinary force. The District jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 230 prisoners.

Education. The standard of education is below the average, though some progress has been made. Rohtak stands twenty-sixth among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 only 2.7 per cent. of the population (5 males and 0.1 females) could read and write. The number of pupils under instruction was 2,396 in 1880-1, 3,380 in 1890-1, 5,097 in 1900-1, and 5,824 in 1903-4. In the last year the District possessed 9 secondary and 65 primary (public) schools and 2 advanced and 42 elementary (private) schools, with 211 girls in the public and 8 in the private schools. The Anglo-vernacular school at Rohtak town with 262 pupils is the only high school. The other principal schools are two Anglo-vernacular middle schools supported by the municipalities of Jhajjar and Gohāna, and 6 vernacular middle schools. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 44,000, chiefly derived from District funds; fees provided nearly a third, and municipal funds and Provincial grants between them a fifth, of the total expenditure.

Besides the Rohtak civil hospital, the District possesses five Hospitals and dispensaries. These in 1904 treated a total of 59,714 out-patients and 1,016 in-patients, while 2,894 operations were performed. The income was Rs. 10,000, almost entirely derived from Local and municipal funds.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 14,406, representing 22.8 per 1,000 of population. The towns of Rohtak and Beri have adopted the Vaccination Act.

[D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1883-4); H. C. Fanshawe, *Settlement Report* (1880).]

Rohtak Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, lying between 28° 38' and 29° 6' N. and 76° 13' and 76° 45' E., with an area of 592 square miles. The population in 1901 was 197,727, compared with 182,649 in 1891. It contains five towns—ROHTAK (population, 20,323), the head-quarters, BERI (9,723), KALĀNAUR (7,640), KAHNAUR (5,024), and MAHAM (7,824)—and 102 villages, including SĀNGHI (5,126). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.9 lakhs. The plain is broken by a chain of sandhills on the east and by scattered sandy eminences elsewhere, and is partially irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. Trees are scarce, except round the villages and along the older canal-branches.

Sāmpla Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, lying between 28° 35' and 29° 1' N. and 76° 35' and 76° 58' E., with an area of 409 square miles. The population in 1901 was 162,423, compared with 149,818 in 1891. It contains the towns of BAHĀDURGARH (population, 5,974) and Kharkhauda (3,765); and 122 villages, including the 'notified area' of Sāmpla, its head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.1 lakhs. The greater part of the *tahsil* is an arid upland plain, the northern portion of which is now irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal. In the extreme south-east is a small lowland tract, irrigated by countless water-lifts.

Jhajjar Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, lying between 28° 21' and 28° 41' N. and 76° 20' and 76° 54' E., with an area of 466 square miles. The population in 1901 was 123,227, compared with 119,453 in 1891. It contains one town, JHAJJAR (population, 12,227), the head-quarters, and 189 villages, including GEORGEGARH, founded by George Thomas. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.9 lakhs. The *tahsil* is intersected in all directions

by sand ridges which often rise to a considerable height. On the east the low-lying land used to be regularly flooded by the Sāhibi and Indori streams, and large lakes then formed in the depressions; but of recent years the volume of these torrents has diminished, and the country rarely remains flooded for any considerable period. The north of the *tahsil* is a continuation of the plateau of Rohtak and Sāmpla, while in the south a few low rocky eminences lend variety to the landscape.

Gohāna Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 57'$ and $29^{\circ} 17'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 29'$ and $76^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 336 square miles. The population in 1901 was 147,295, compared with 138,555 in 1891. It contains the three towns of GOHĀNA (population, 6,567), its head-quarters, BARAUDA (5,836), and BUTĀNA (7,509); and 78 villages, including MUNDLĀNA (5,657). The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.6 lakhs. The *tahsil* is flat and well wooded, and ample means of irrigation are available.

Bahādurgarh.—Town in the Sāmpla *tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 41'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 56'$ E., 18 miles west of Delhi on the Rohtak road, and on the Southern Punjab Railway. Population (1901), 5,974. The name of the town was originally Sharafābād. It was given in *jāgīr* to Bahādur Khān and Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chiefs of Farrukhnagar, in 1754, and its name changed to Bahādurgarh. The *jāgīr* was resumed in 1793 by Sindhia, and in 1803 the town and the surrounding villages were bestowed by Lord Lake on Ismail Khān, brother of the Nawāb of Jhajjar. The estate was confiscated in 1857 owing to the disloyalty of the chief, Bahādur Jang. The municipality was created in 1873. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,600. Income and expenditure in 1903-4 each amounted to Rs. 6,400, the income being chiefly from octroi. The town is of no commercial importance. The municipality maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Barauda (Baroda).—Town in the Gohāna *tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 9'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 37'$ E., on the Butāna branch of the Western Jumna Canal. Population (1901), 5,836.

Beri.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Rohtak, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 42'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 35'$ E., 15 miles south of Rohtak town, on the direct road from Delhi to Bhiwāni. Population (1901), 9,723. It formed part of the estate of

George Thomas, who took it by storm from a garrison of Jāts and Rājputs. It is now the great trade centre of the neighbourhood, and the residence of many wealthy merchants and bankers. Two large fairs are held annually in February and October. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,800 and 10,200 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,200, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 7,300. It maintains a vernacular middle school.

Butāna.—Town in the Gohāna *tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in 29° 12' N. and 76° 42' E., 19 miles north of Rohtak, on a branch of the Western Jumna Canal, to which it gives its name. Population (1901), 7,509. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Georgegarh (*Jahāsgarh*).—Village in the Jhajjar *tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in 28° 37' N. and 76° 36' E. Population (1901), 1,285. It was founded by George Thomas, who built a fort to overawe the towns of Beri and Jhajjar, which was besieged and taken by a large Marāthā force under Louis Bourquin, Thomas being obliged to retire to Hānsi. A large cattle fair is held here twice a year.

Gohāna Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in 29° 8' N. and 76° 42' E., on the Western Jumna Canal, 20 miles north of Rohtak town. Population (1901), 6,567. The town is said to have been the site of a fort belonging to Prithwī Rāj, afterwards destroyed by Muhammad of Ghor. A yearly fair is held here at the shrine of Shāh Zia-ud-dīn Muhammad, a saint who accompanied Muhammad of Ghor to India. There are also two temples in honour of the Jain Arhat Parasnāth, at which an annual festival takes place. The municipality was created in 1873. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 9,300, and the expenditure Rs. 9,500. The income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 8,300, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,200. The town is of no commercial importance. The municipality maintains a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Jhajjar Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in 28° 36' N. and 76° 40' E., 21 miles south of Rohtak town and 35 miles west of Delhi. Population (1901), 12,227. The town was destroyed by Muhammad of Ghor and refounded by a Jāt

clan. It was taken from the Nawābs of Farrukhnagar by the Jāt chieftain Sūraj Mal, and afterwards fell into the hands of Walter Reinhardt, husband of Begam Sumrū. Jhajjar was assigned to George Thomas in 1794, and on annexation in 1803 was granted to Nawāb Nijābat Khān. The estate was confiscated in 1857 owing to the disloyalty of the ruling chief, Abdur Rahmān Khān, who was hanged for his share in the Mutiny. Jhajjar became for a short time the head-quarters of a District of that name, which was abolished in 1860. The principal buildings are the old palace of the Nawābs and the new palace or Bāgh Jahānāra. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 13,500 and Rs. 14,000 respectively. The income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 18,600, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,800. The town is noted for its dyeing industry, and for the thin or 'paper' pottery produced. It has a considerable manufacture of muslins and woollen goods, and embroidery is also largely carried on. The municipality maintains a dispensary and an Anglo-vernacular middle school.

Kahnaur.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Rohtak, Punjab, situated in 28° 45' N. and 76° 32' E., 11 miles south of Rohtak town and 15 miles north-west of Jhajjar. Population (1901), 5,024.

Kalānaur.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Rohtak, Punjab, situated in 28° 50' N. and 76° 24' E., 12 miles west of Rohtak town on the road to Bhiwāni. Population (1901), 7,640. It was founded by Kaliān Singh and Bhawān Singh, two Ponwār Rājputs, sons-in-law of Anang Pāl, the king of Delhi, and named after the former. Kalānaur remained in the possession of their descendants, who, though dispossessed for a time by the Balochs of Farrukhnagar, were reinstated by the Delhi court. The town is famous for its leather-work, especially saddlery. It has a vernacular middle school.

Maham (Mahim).—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Rohtak, Punjab, situated in 28° 58' N. and 76° 18' E., 20 miles west of Rohtak town on the road to Hānsī. Population (1901), 7,824. Tradition alleges its destruction by Muhammad of Ghor; but though doubtless a place of some antiquity, it is not mentioned by historians before Akbar gave it in *jāgīr* to Shāhbāz Khān, an Afghān. Under his descendants it flourished greatly, until it was sacked by the Rājputs under Durga Dās in the reign of Aurangzeb. Since then, though re-peopled, it has never recovered its prosperity. It is a pic-

turesque place with many interesting ruins, including a fine *baoli* or stepped well built by a mace-bearer of Shāh Jahān. It has a vernacular middle school.

Mundlāna (*Mandlāna*).—Village in the Gohāna *tahsil* of Rohtak District, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 12' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 50' E.$ Population (1901), 5,657. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

Rohtak Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsil* of the same name, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 54' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 35' E.$, on the Southern Punjab Railway, 44 miles north-west of Delhi; distant by rail from Calcutta 1,000 miles, from Bombay 1,026, and from Karāchi 863. Population (1901), 20,323, including 10,404 Hindus and 9,916 Muhammadans. It is plausibly identified with the Rauhitaka or Rauhita of the *Rājatarangini* and of Alberūni; but tradition avers that its ancient name was Rohtāsgarh or 'the fort of Rohtās,' a Ponwār Rājā, and points to the mound called the Khokra Kot as the site of the old town. It is also said that Muhammad of Ghor destroyed the town soon after it had been rebuilt by Prithwī Rāj in 1160, but it is not mentioned by the earlier Muhammadan historians. A colony of Shaikhs from Yemen are said to have built a fort; and the Afghāns of Birahma, an ancient site close by, also settled in the town, which became the capital of a fief of the Delhi kingdom. Kai Khusrū, the grandson and heir of Balban, was enticed from Multān by Kaikubād and put to death here about 1286; and in 1410 Khizr Khān, the Saiyid, besieged Idrīs Khān in Rohtak fort, and took it after a six months' siege. After the decline of the Mughal power Rohtak, situated on the border line between the Sikh and Marāthā powers, passed through many vicissitudes, falling into the hands of one chieftain after another. It became the head-quarters of Rohtak District in 1824, and was plundered in the Mutiny of 1857.

The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 24,900, and the expenditure Rs. 24,400. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 25,000, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 23,600. The town is an important trade centre; and four factories for ginning cotton and one for ginning and pressing have recently been established. The number of factory hands in 1904 was 279. Muslin turbans interwoven with gold and silver thread and a form of muslin known as *tanzeb* are produced. The Anglo-vernacular high school is managed by the Educational department.

Sāngi.—Village in the District and *tahsil* of Rohtak, Punjab, situated in $29^{\circ} 1' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 41' E.$ Population (1901), 5,126. It is administered as a 'notified area.'

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

Gurgaon District.—District in the Delhi Division of the Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 39'$ and $28^{\circ} 33' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 18'$ and $77^{\circ} 34' E.$, in the extreme south-east of the Province, with an area of 1,984 square miles. It stretches towards the outlying hills of the Rājputāna table-land, and its southern part belongs geographically to that part of Northern Rājputāna known as Mewāt or the country of the Meos. It is bounded on the north by the States of Dujāna and Pataudi, and the Districts of Rohtak and Delhi; on the east the river Jumna separates it from Bulandshahr and Aligarh in the United Provinces; on the south it marches with the Muttra District of the United Provinces and the State of Bharatpur; on the west it is bounded by territories belonging to the States of Alwar, Jaipur, and Nābha. The surface presents a considerable variety of contour. Two low rocky ranges, continuations of the Arāvalli chain, enter its border from the south, and run northward in a bare and treeless mass towards the plain country. The northern plain falls into two natural divisions, divided by the western range. Eastwards, the valley between the two ridges lies wide and open throughout; and below the escarpment of the eastern ridge an alluvial level extends unbroken to the banks of the Jumna. Immediately at the foot of the uplands lie a series of undulating hollows, which during the rains become extensive swamps. West of the western range lies the Rewāri *tahsil*, consisting of a sandy plain, dotted with isolated hills. Though naturally dry and sterile, it has become, under the careful hands of its Ahīr inhabitants, a well-cultivated tract. Numerous torrents carry off the drainage from the hills, while large pools or *jhāls* collect the water brought down by these torrents.

Geology.

The greater part of the District is covered by alluvium, but outcrops of rocks occur in numerous small hills and ridges. These are outliers of the slates and quartzites (Alwar quartzite) of the Delhi system. The slate is usually a fissile clay slate, and is quarried near Rewāri. There are brine wells in the Sultānpur *mahāl* and sulphur springs at Sohna¹.

Botany.

The flora is mainly that of North-Eastern Rājputāna, and in the south-west includes several desert forms. Trees are few, except where planted; but on the hills that extend

¹ Hacket, 'Geology of the Arāvalli Region,' *Records, Geological Survey of India*, vol. xiv, part iv.

into the District from the Arāvalli ranges, *gugal* (*Boswellia serrata*), yielding frankincense, occurs, and also an acacia yielding catechu; while the south-east portion is characterized by the *dhaok* or *dhao* (*Anogeissus pendula*). The Jumna valley and the north-eastern corner belong botanically to the Upper Gangetic plain.

The days when tigers abounded in Gurgaon on the wooded banks of the Jumna are long since gone by, though now and then a straggler from the Alwar hills is seen. The striped hyena is found only in the neighbourhood of the hills. Leopards are not uncommon. Wolves, foxes, and jackals are common in all parts. The sacred monkey is found in great numbers about Hodal, and there are also a few in Rewāri and Gurgaon. Wild hog frequent the low hills near Bhaund⁴⁴ and Sohna and the lowlands of the Jumna. Both antelope and 'ravine deer' (Indian gazelle) are fairly plentiful, the former in the hilly and sandy parts, the latter in the lowlands. The *nilgai* is also found in the southern parts of the Rewāri *tahsil*. Hog deer are occasionally met with in the lowlands of the Jumna.

Both heat and cold are less extreme than in the Punjab proper, though near the hill ranges and in the Firozpur-Jhirka valley the radiation from the rocks makes the heat intense. Fever is the chief cause of mortality, but the District is the least unhealthy of the Division, Simla excepted. The flooded tracts near Nūh are particularly malarious, and fever has come with the Agra Canal into the high plain.

The average rainfall varies from 22 inches at Rewāri to 26 inches at Gurgaon. Of the total in the latter place, 23½ inches fall in the summer months and 2½ in the winter. The uncertain nature of the monsoon is the most marked feature of the returns, the precipitation having varied from 48 inches at Nūh in 1885-6 to 0.1 inch at Hattin in 1899-1900.

Gurgaon, with the rest of the territory known as MEWĀT, formed in early times part of an extensive kingdom ruled over by Rājputs of the Jaduvansī or Jādon tribe. The Jādon power was broken by Muhammad of Ghor in 1196; but for two centuries they sturdily resisted the Muhammadan domination, and the history of the District is a record of incursions of the people of Mewāt into Delhi territory and of punitive expeditions undertaken against them. Under Fīroz Shāh III the Jādons were converted to Islām; and Bahādur Khān or Bahādur Nahar took a prominent part in the intestine struggles that followed the invasion of Tīmūr, founding the family of the Khānzādas, members of which ruled Mewāt

Climate
and tem-
perature.

Rainfall.

History.

in partial independence of the Delhi empire. Bābar annexed Mewāt, and from this time the power of the Khānzādas rapidly declined. During the decay of the Mughal empire the District was torn between contending powers. In the north were the Nawābs of Farrukhnagar, a principality founded in 1732; in the centre an independent power had risen at Ghasera; Rewāri was held by an Ahīr family, with forts at Gokulgarh and Guraora; while from the south the great Jāt ruler Sūraj Mal of Bharatpur was extending his dominions. He captured Ghasera and Farrukhnagar; but after his death in 1763 Farrukhnagar returned to its former rulers, and a great part of the tract was recovered for the empire by Najaf Kulī Khān. Under the Marāthās the greater part of the District was held by Generals de Boigne, Perron, and Bourquin. Begam Sumrū owned the *pargana* of Jhārsa; and George Thomas had that of Fīrozpur assigned to him in 1793, and once plundered Gurgaon, but lost this part of his possessions in the following year. In Rewāri, Tej Singh, ancestor of the present leading family of Ahīrs, allied himself with the Marāthās and established himself in power.

After Lord Lake's conquests the District passed to the British with the rest of the country ceded by Sindhia in 1803, but was left in the hands of native assignees, the District of Gurgaon being formed piecemeal as their estates for one cause or another escheated. The first of these acquisitions was in 1808, when Rewāri, Nūh, Bahora, and Sohna came under British rule, and a District was formed with its head-quarters at Bharāwās near Rewāri. After the lapse of Hodal and Palwal the head-quarters were transferred to Gurgaon. More escheats followed; and in 1836 the Nawāb of Fīrozpur-Jhirka lost his estates for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser, Commissioner of Delhi, while Jhārsa lapsed on the death of Begam Sumrū. In 1857 the Nawāb of Farrukhnagar, followed by the Meos, rose in rebellion, while in Rewāri the Ahīr chief preserved an armed neutrality. Order was, however, quickly restored after the fall of Delhi, and the estates of Farrukhnagar were confiscated.

Archaeology.

The chief objects of antiquarian interest are at PALWAL, HODAL, FARRUKHNAGAR, FĪROZPUR-JHIRKA, and REWĀRI.

The people.

The District contains 8 towns and 1,171 villages. The population at each of the last four enumerations was: (1868) 689,034, (1881) 641,848, (1891) 668,929, and (1901) 746,208. It increased by 11.5 per cent. during the last decade. There are five *tahsils*—GURGAON, FĪROZPUR, NŪH, PALWAL, and

REWĀRĪ—each named from its head-quarters. The chief towns are the municipalities of REWĀRĪ, FARRUKHNAGAR, PALWAL, FĪROZPUR-JHIRKA, SOHNA, and HODAL. GURGAON, the head-quarters of the District, is a small place. The following table shows the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Gurgaon . .	413	3	207	125,760	304.5	+ 11.9	3,986
Palwal . .	382	2	187	172,557	451.7	+ 15.2	4,301
Firozpur . .	317	1	230	132,287	417.3	+ 16.2	2,362
Nūh . .	403	1	257	145,931	362.1	+ 10.9	2,397
Rewāri . .	426	1	290	169,673	398.3	+ 5.2	6,397
District total	1,984	8	1,171	746,208	376.1	+ 11.5	19,443

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

Hindus number 499,373, or 67 per cent., and Muhammadans 242,548. About 85 per cent. of the people returned their language as Hindustāni or Urdū; 14 per cent. speak Mewāṭī, and 2,600 persons Braj.

The Meos (129,000), who number one-sixth of the population, are probably almost pure aborigines, of the same stock as the Minās of the Arāvalli Hills, though perhaps with an admixture of Rājput blood. They hold large tracts of land in the southern portion of the District, and are now without exception Muhammadans, though retaining many Hindu customs. The tribe has laid aside its former lawless turbulence; and the Meos, though still thriftless, extravagant, and lazy, now rank among the most peaceable communities in the Punjab. The Jāts (77,000) live chiefly in Palwal and the northern *parganas*; they are almost entirely Hindus. Some of their villages worthily sustain the general high reputation of the tribe, but others are reported to be ill-cultivated. The Ahīrs (78,000) form the majority of the population in Rewāri, and are justly esteemed for the skill and perseverance with which they have developed the naturally poor resources of that sterile region. They are all Hindus. The Gūjars (25,000) also are practically all Hindus. The Rājputs comprise 18,000 Hindus and 9,000 Muhammadans. The Gaurwas (4,000) are Rājputs who have adopted widow remarriage. The Khānzādas (4,000) claim descent from Jādon Rājputs, converted by Fīroz Shāh, who

Castes and occupations.

made them rulers of Mewāt. It is possible that they are akin to the Meos, some of whom profess to have been formerly Khānzādas; if so, they may be the representatives of the upper, as the Meos are of the lower, classes of the aboriginal population. The Mālīs (market-gardeners) number 11,000. The Saiyids (3,000) and Balochs (2,000) bear a bad name as indolent and thriftless cultivators, and swell the returns of crime far beyond their just proportion. The criminal class of Minās (800) are notorious for their thieving propensities. The chief of the commercial tribes are the Baniās (37,000). Of the menial tribes, the most important are the Chūhrās (scavengers, 21,000), Jhīnwars (water-carriers, 12,000), Kumhārs (potters, 16,000), Lohārs (blacksmiths, 7,000), Nais (barbers, 14,000), Kassābs (butchers, 17,000), Tarkhāns (carpenters, 13,000), and Telis (oilmen, 7,000). There are 26,000 Fakīrs. About 60 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

Christian
missions.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission has branches at Gurgaon and Rewāri, with dispensaries at the latter place and at Palwal. In 1901 the District contained 221 native Christians.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

The Jumna in Gurgaon, as elsewhere, is fringed by a strip of alluvial land, the *khādar*, which leads to the broad level plain, known as the *bāngar*. Here the soil is almost uniformly a good loam. Towards the hills the plain sinks into a shallow depression of clayey soil, the *dabar*, which receives the drainage of the higher ground. West of the hills the ground is broken by rocky knolls and sandhills, while even in the level parts the soil is much lighter than that of the *bāngar*.

Chief agri-
cultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

The District is held almost entirely on the *pattidāri* and *bhāiyāchārā* tenures, though *samindāri* lands cover 9,000 acres. The area for which details are available from the revenue records of 1903-4 is 1,941 square miles, as shown below:—

<i>Taksil.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Gurgaon . . .	413	299	43	37
Palwal . . .	382	314	130	40
Firozpur . . .	317	259	49	7
Nūh . . .	403	329	72	23
Rewāri . . .	426	365	106	23
Total	1,941	1,566	400	130

The chief crops of the spring harvest are gram and barley, which occupied 71 and 167 square miles respectively in

1903-4. Wheat occupied 68 square miles. In the autumn, spiked millet is by far the most important crop, occupying 347 square miles. Next come pulses (275 square miles), great millet (111 square miles), and cotton (86 square miles). There is little sugar-cane (only 12 square miles), and practically no rice.

The cultivated area has increased but slightly since the settlement of 1872-83, being 1,566 square miles in 1903-4 as compared with 1,555 square miles at settlement; and as four-fifths of the total area is now under cultivation, no great extension is to be expected, or could be possible without unduly reducing the area utilized for grazing. Little attention is paid to any regular course of cropping. Unmanured land is generally cultivated only for one harvest, and the rest it gets during the other harvest is thought sufficient. Great millet is not sown in the same land two years in succession. Cotton is not sown after spiked millet. In all other cases, in deciding what crop to sow, regard is paid to the kind of soil and amount of rainfall, without any consideration as to what the previous crop was. Advances for constructing wells under the Land Improvement Loans Act are fairly popular, Rs. 67,000 having been advanced during the five years ending 1904. During the same period 2.8 lakhs was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, for the purchase of bullocks and seed.

As might be expected from the small proportion of land uncultivated, grazing is scarce, and Gurgaon is not a cattle-breeding District. A cattle fair is held at Rewāri. The horses and sheep are of no special importance. The District board has two horse and two donkey stallions. Large numbers of goats are grazed on the hills; they are frequently owned by butchers, who make them over to shepherds on condition of receiving a certain share, generally a half, of the increase.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 400 square miles, or 25 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 222 square miles were irrigated from wells, 152 from canals, and 25 from streams, tanks, and embankments. The District has 9,208 wells in use, all worked by bullocks on the rope-and-bucket system, besides 3,511 unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Canal-irrigation is entirely from the AGRA CANAL, which traverses the eastern portion of the District. The third main source of irrigation is the collection of the water of the hill torrents by means of embankments. These are maintained by the District board, and the total area irrigated from them

doubled in the twenty years ending 1901. On the other hand, owing to the diminution of water in the Sāhibi, Indori, and Landooha streams, the low-lying flooded area has considerably decreased.

Forests.

The only forests are about one square mile of unclassed forest and Government waste under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner. As a whole, the District is not well wooded, and some parts, such as the low-lying tracts in the Nūh *tahsil*, are extremely bare. In Rewāri the tamarisk is especially common, and the ownership of these trees in waste lands and along village roads is often distinct from that of the soil. Palwal is by far the best wooded *tahsil*, and most of the Jāt villages in it reserve a certain portion of their area from the plough.

Minerals.

The Sultānpur salt sources lie in six villages, five in this District and one in Rohtak. The salt is made entirely from natural brine, 43 wells of which were worked in this District in 1903-4. The brine is about 26 feet below the surface and 15 feet deep, and the supply seems inexhaustible, as some of the works have existed for over 200 years. The salt, known as Sultānpurī, is, however, of poor quality, and the demand for it is dying out. Saltpetre is extracted from the earth of old sites and refined at Hodal. Iron ore exists in the hills, but its manufacture has long been abandoned owing to the scarcity of fuel. Traces of copper exist and mica is occasionally extracted. Plumbago has been found, but is too impure to be of any commercial value. A little gold is sometimes washed out of the sand of the hill torrents. Excellent slates are quarried in the neighbourhood of Rewāri.

Arts and manufactures.

Coarse cotton and woollen fabrics are made in the villages. Muslin is woven at Rewāri, but there is little trade in it. The chief industry is the brass manufacture of Rewāri; the greater part of the out-turn consists of cooking utensils, but articles decorated with chasing, engraving, and parcel tinning are also produced for export. Glass bangles are made at Sohna, shoes at Jharsa, Sohna, and other places, and iron vessels at Firozpur-Jhirka, and at Dārāpur and Tānkri in the Rewāri *tahsil*. There are two factories for ginning cotton, one at Palwal and one at Hodal, employing 268 hands in 1904. There is an out-still for the distillation of spirit at Firozpur-Jhirka.

Commerce and trade.

Trade centres in the town of Rewāri, which ranks as one of the chief emporiums in the Punjab. Its merchants transact a large part of the commerce between the States of Rājputāna and Northern India. Salt from the Sāmbhar Lake and iron

are the principal imports; while sugar, grain, and English piece-goods are the staple exports. Hardware of brass, coated with white metal, is also largely exported. The District produces cereals and pulses considerably beyond its needs for home consumption; and of late years, owing to the extension of railway communication, a steady export trade in grain has sprung up. Nūh, Firozpur-Jhirka, Palwal, Hattin, Nagina, Punahāna, Hodal, Hasanpur, and Farrukhnagar are the chief marts (after Rewāri) for country produce, the last-named being also the market for the Sultānpur salt.

The Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway from Delhi to Ajmer crosses the District with a branch line to Farrukhnagar, and the Bhatinda line leaves it at Rewāri, which is an important junction. The Agra-Delhi chord of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, opened in 1904, runs through the east, and the Rewāri-Phulera line through the Rewāri *taksi*. Railways and roads.

The grand trunk road from Delhi to Agra traverses the Palwal *taksi*, and there is a metalled road from Gurgaon to Sohna (15 miles), which is to be carried 6 miles farther on to Nūh. A metalled road also runs from Firozpur-Jhirka through Nagauna into the State of Alwar. The roads of greatest mercantile importance are, however, still unmetalled, very heavy, and difficult to traverse in the rains. The total length of metalled roads is 81 miles, and of unmetalled roads 509 miles. Of these, 30 miles of metalled roads are under the Public Works department, and the rest are maintained from Local funds. The Jumna is navigable by country craft throughout its course, and is crossed by eight ferries.

As might be expected in a District so largely dependent, Famine. until lately, on the rainfall, Gurgaon suffered severely in all the famines that have visited the Punjab. The *chāhisa* famine of 1783-4 was very disastrous; and in the famines of 1833-4 and 1837-8 a number of estates were deserted, partly on account of high assessments and partly from too stringent collection of revenue. The effects of the famines of 1860-1 and 1868-9 were greatly mitigated by the relief afforded by Government. In the latter year, the first for which we have full reports, 344,527 daily units were relieved, and 15,324 persons were employed on works, with a total expenditure of Rs. 11,139. The famine of 1877-8, in conjunction with a new and excessive assessment of land revenue and an unsympathetic revenue administration, badly crippled the District for some time; the maximum number on relief on any one day was 2,155, while 313 deaths from starvation were reported, and 150,000 head

of cattle died. There was scarcity in 1884. In 1896-7 the famine was by no means severe, as irrigation from the Agra Canal had been developed and a much larger measure of protection insured. Distress lasted from January to May, 1897, and affected none but the menial classes. The daily average of persons relieved in no week exceeded 3,100, and the total cost was only Rs. 14,070. In the famine of 1899-1900, 1,033 square miles, or 53 per cent. of the total area, was affected; the greatest daily number in receipt of relief was 18,153 persons, or 5 per cent. of the population affected, and the total expenditure was 3.8 lakhs.

District
subdivi-
sions and
staff.

The District is divided for administrative purposes into five *tahsils*, each under a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. It is in charge of a Deputy-Commissioner, who has under him two Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, one being in charge of the District treasury.

Civil
justice and
crime.

The Deputy-Commissioner as District Magistrate is responsible for criminal justice, and the District Judge for civil judicial work. Both are under the supervision of the Divisional and Sessions Judge of Delhi. There is only one Munsif, who sits at head-quarters. The predominant forms of crime are cattle-theft and burglary.

Land
revenue
adminis-
tration.

A notable feature in the system of land tenures is the re-distribution of the land among the communal proprietors. This custom has survived in a few villages, but is dying out. The fiscal history is a melancholy one. As each *pargana* came under British rule, it was either summarily settled, or else the Collector managed the whole as a single estate, and made from it what collections he could, no regular engagement being entered into with the proprietors. Regular settlements began in 1836-7, and by 1842 every *pargana* had been dealt with. The working of this settlement, though very uneven, was satisfactory on the whole. The rapid rise in prices which continued to the end of the decade helped to mitigate the severities of the assessment. Thus, by the time prices fell in the next decade, increased cultivation and irrigation had put the people in a better position to fulfil their engagements.

The revised settlement was carried out between 1872 and 1883. The increase in cultivation was estimated at 40 per cent., while the increase taken in revenue was only 17 per cent. The new settlement, however, was most unfortunate in the opening seasons of its term. The autumn harvest of 1877 was a complete failure, and the local officials recommended the suspension of the entire instalment; but sanction was

refused on the ground that proprietors whose revenue had just been raised must be in a position of affluence and therefore able to pay in a bad year as well as in a good. The result was widespread distress, and collection of the revenue in full proved impossible. Moreover, it was not until 1882 that counsels of leniency prevailed, and by that time pestilence and famine had stamped upon the people an impress of poverty which years of prosperity could hardly remove. The assessment was lowered by nearly 8 per cent. for a term of seven years, and permanently by 4 per cent. At the expiry of the term in 1889 the larger reduction was made permanent; and though the years 1890-5 were years of plenty, they were overshadowed by the famine lustrum that followed. The District came under resettlement in 1903. The average assessment on 'dry' land is Rs. 1-0-6 (maximum, Rs. 1-12; minimum, 9 annas), and on 'wet' land Rs. 2-8 (maximum, Rs. 3-8; minimum, Rs. 1-8). The demand, including cesses, in 1903-4 was nearly 14 lakhs. The average size of a proprietary holding is 3.7 acres.

The collections of land revenue alone and of total revenue are shown below, in thousands of rupees:—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue	12.47	11.96	10.12	11.31
Total revenue	13.68	13.72	12.97	14.32

The District contains six municipalities, REWARI, FARRUKH-NAGAR, PALWAL, FIROZPUR-JHIRKA, SONNA, and HODAL, besides four 'notified areas.' Outside these, local affairs are managed by a District board, whose income amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 1,24,000. Its expenditure in the same year was Rs. 1,46,000, the principal item being public works.

The regular police force consists of 520 of all ranks, including 117 municipal police, under a Superintendent, who is usually assisted by two inspectors. The village watchmen number 1,428. The District contains 15 police stations, one outpost, and 13 road-posts. There is no jail in the District, and the convicts are sent to Delhi District jail. The Minās and Bauriās are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 908 were on the register in 1901.

Gurgaon stands twenty-seventh among the twenty-eight Districts of the Province in respect of the literacy of its population. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 2.6 per

cent. (4.9 males and 0.1 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 3,199 in 1880-1, 4,696 in 1890-1, 5,139 in 1900-1, and 5,563 in 1903-4. In the last year the District possessed 7 secondary and 108 primary (public) schools, and 17 elementary (private) schools, the number of girls being 347 in the public and 105 in the private schools. Of the public schools, 11 were supported by municipalities and 18 received a grant-in-aid, the remainder being maintained by the District board. The only high school is an Anglo-vernacular municipal school at Rewāri, managed by the Educational department. The special schools include two for low-caste boys, and one industrial school for boys and another for girls. To encourage education among the criminal tribe of Mīnās, stipends of from R. 1 to Rs. 3 per month are offered to boys of this class to support them at school. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 51,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,000, municipalities Rs. 15,000, District funds Rs. 25,000, and fees Rs. 8,000.

Hospitals
and dis-
pensaries.

Besides the Gurgaon dispensary the District has eight out-lying dispensaries. At these institutions 77,889 out-patients and 1,716 in-patients were treated in 1904, and 3,707 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 24,000, of which Rs. 13,000 was derived from Local funds and the greater part of the remainder from municipal funds. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a dispensary in charge of a lady doctor at Rewāri, and another at Palwal.

Vaccina-
tion.

The number of successful vaccinations in 1903-4 was 23,697, or 31.76 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is compulsory only in Rewāri.

[J. Wilson, *Codes of Tribal Custom of Twenty-one Tribes in the Gurgaon District* (1882); D. C. J. Ibbetson, *District Gazetteer* (1884); F. C. Channing and J. Wilson, *Settlement Report* (1882).]

Gurgaon Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, lying between 28° 12' and 28° 33' N. and 76° 42' and 77° 15' E., with an area of 413 square miles. The population in 1901 was 125,760, compared with 112,390 in 1891. It contains the three towns of GURGAON (population, 4,765), the head-quarters, SOHNA (6,024), and FARRUKHNAGAR (6,136); and 207 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.5 lakhs. At annexation the area covered by the present *tahsil* was occupied by the *parganas* of Farrukhnagar held by the Nawāb of Farrukhnagar, Jhārsa held by Begam Sumrū, and the greater part of Bahora and Sohna, held by General

Perron. The two last *parganas* were resumed at annexation, and were brought under British administration in 1808-9. Jhārsa lapsed on Begam Sumrū's death in 1835, and Farrukhnagar was confiscated owing to the Nawāb's complicity in the Mutiny of 1857. Dams are built across the torrent-beds which descend from the low rocky hills in the centre and east, and the water is stored up for irrigation. In the north, the soil is a rich mould; in the south, sand predominates; while in the north-west, in the neighbourhood of Farrukhnagar, the sand ridges are separated by depressions of hard soil where the water collects in seasons of heavy rainfall.

Palwal Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 51'$ and $28^{\circ} 16'$ N. and $77^{\circ} 11'$ and $77^{\circ} 34'$ E., with an area of 382 square miles. It is bounded on the east and south by the United Provinces, the river Jumna forming the eastern boundary. The population in 1901 was 172,557, compared with 149,740 in 1891. It contains the two towns of PALWAL (population, 12,830), the head-quarters, and HODAL (8,142); and 187 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.2 lakhs. The *parganas* of Palwal and Hodal, which make up the present *tahsil*, were once held by General de Boigne. They were assigned by the British Government, and lapsed on the deaths of the assignees in 1813 and 1817. The *tahsil* is well wooded, and consists of a fertile plain watered by the Agra Canal.

Firozpur Tahsil.—*Tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 39'$ and $28^{\circ} 1'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 53'$ and $77^{\circ} 20'$ E., with an area of 317 square miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Nūh and Palwal *tahsils*, on the south-east by the Muttra District of the United Provinces and the State of Bharatpur, and on the west by the State of Alwar. The population in 1901 was 132,287, compared with 113,874 in 1891. It contains the town of FĪROZPUR-JHIRKA (population, 7,278), the head-quarters, and 230 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs. The *parganas* of Firozpur and Punāhāna, which make up the present *tahsil*, were assigned for good service to Ahmad Bakhsh Khān, but were forfeited by his son for complicity in the murder of Mr. William Fraser in 1836. Of the two ranges of bare and rocky hills which extend northwards into the *tahsil*, one forms the western boundary and the other runs north-east for 25 miles and then sinks into the plain. The soil in the low-lying parts of the *tahsil*, which are liable to be flooded after heavy rains, is a sandy loam.

Nūh (Noh).—*Tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, lying between $27^{\circ} 53'$ and $28^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 51'$ and $77^{\circ} 19'$ E., with an area of 403 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the State of Alwar. The population in 1901 was 145,931, compared with 131,593 in 1891. It contains the village of Nūh, the head-quarters, and the town of Hattin (4,301), with 257 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.9 lakhs. Of the *parganas* which make up the greater part of the present *tahsil*, Nūh was brought under British rule in 1808, Hattin in 1823, and Taoru (which had been assigned to Bharatpur) after the Bharatpur War in 1826. The high plateau of Taoru is separated from the low-lying tract round Nūh by a low range of hills. To the east the country is undulating and water collects in the hollows.

Rewāri Tahsil (Riwāri).—*Tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 5'$ and $28^{\circ} 26'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 18'$ and $76^{\circ} 52'$ E., with an area of 426 square miles. It is almost entirely detached from the rest of the District, and is bounded on three sides by Native States. The isolated *pargana* of Shāhjahānpur, situated to the south in Alwar territory, is also included in this *tahsil*. The population in 1901 was 169,673, compared with 161,332 in 1891. It contains the town of REWĀRI (population, 27,295), the head-quarters, and 290 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.2 lakhs. Rewāri formed during the eighteenth century a semi-independent principality under a family of Ahir chiefs. On the cession of the country to the British, the revenue was first farmed by the Rājā of Bharatpur and then by the Ahir chief of the day. It was taken over by the Government in 1808. Shāhjahānpur belonged to the Chauhān Rājputs until the Haldias, dependents of Jaipur, wrested it from them in the eighteenth century. It lapsed to the Government in 1824. The *tahsil* consists of a sandy plain, the monotony of which is varied towards the west by irregular rocky hills of low elevation. The Kasauti on the extreme west and the Sahibi on the east are two torrents which contribute largely to the fertility of the land along their banks. In other parts there is copious well-irrigation.

Farrukhnagar.—Town in the District and *tahsil* of Gurgaon, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 27'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 50'$ E., on a branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway, 14 miles from Gurgaon. Population (1901), 6,136. It is the *dépôt* for the salt extracted from saline springs in the neighbourhood, but the industry has greatly declined of late years and threatens

soon to be extinct altogether. Farrukhnagar was founded by a Baloch chief, Faujdār Khān, afterwards Dalel Khān, who was made governor by the emperor Farrukh Siyar. He assumed the title of Nawāb in 1732, and the Nawābs of Farrukhnagar played an important part in the history of the tract for the next seventy years. Farrukhnagar was captured by the Jāts of Bharatpur in 1757, but recovered in 1764. On annexation the Nawābs were confirmed in their principality, but it was confiscated in 1858 for the complicity of the reigning chief in the Mutiny. The chief buildings are the Delhi Gate, the Nawāb's palace, and a fine mosque, all dating from the time of Faujdār Khān; also a large octagonal well belonging to the period of Jāt occupation. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,400, and the expenditure Rs. 5,900. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 6,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 10,600. It maintains a dispensary.

Firozpur-Jhirka.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in Gurgaon District, Punjab, situated in 27° 47' N. and 76° 58' E., 50 miles due south of Gurgaon. Population (1901), 7,278. Formerly a trade centre for cotton, it has been ruined by the absence of railway communications. It has an out-still for the distillation of spirit. It is said to have been founded by Firoz Shāh III as a military post to control the Mewātis. From 1803 to 1836 it was the seat of the Nawābs of Firozpur, to whom the present *tahsīl* had been granted on annexation. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 7,400 and 7,100 respectively. The income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 6,600, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,800. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Gurgaon Town.—Head-quarters of the District and *tahsīl* of the same name, Punjab, situated in 28° 29' N. and 77° 2' E., 3 miles from Gurgaon station on the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. Population (1901), 4,765. It is of no commercial or historical importance. Gurgaon is also known as Hidāyatpur, the village where at annexation a cavalry cantonment was located in order to watch Begam Sumrū's troops at Jhārsa. The civil head-quarters of the District were transferred here in 1816. Its name is taken from the neighbouring village of Gurgaon-Masāni, where there is a temple of Sitla, goddess of small-pox, which is visited annually by 50,000 or 60,000 people.

The town is administered as a 'notified area,' and contains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Hodal.—Town in the Palwal *tahsil* of Gurgaon District, Punjab, situated in 27° 53' N. and 77° 23' E., on the grand trunk road between Delhi and Muttra, and on the Delhi-Agra branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 8,142. A cotton-ginning factory gave employment to 61 persons in 1904, but the town has little trade. Saltpetre is refined to a certain extent. The Jāt chief, Sūraj Mal, was connected by marriage with the Jāts of Hodal, and there are the remains of several fine buildings erected by him. The municipality was created in 1867. The income during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 6,100, and the expenditure Rs. 5,000. The income in 1903-4 amounted to Rs. 6,300, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,300. It maintains a Government dispensary.

Palwal Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Gurgaon District, Punjab, situated in 28° 9' N. and 77° 20' E., on the grand trunk road between Delhi and Muttra, and also on the Delhi-Agra branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Population (1901), 12,830. A good road leads to Sohna (17 miles), whence the road is metalled to Gurgaon. Palwal is a *dépôt* for the cotton of the surrounding country, and a cotton-ginning factory has recently been set up, which employed 207 hands in 1904. Hindu tradition identifies Palwal with the Apelava of the Mahābhārata, which is said to have been restored by Vikramāditya. The mosque at Palwal is supported by pillars, which bear traces of Hindu idols defaced in the time of Altamsh in 1221. An elegant domed tomb of red sandstone, just outside the town on the Muttra road, is said to have been built by a *fakir*, who levied an impost for this purpose of one slab on every cart-load of stone which passed from Agra to Delhi for the building of the fort of Salimgarh. The municipality was created in 1867. The income and expenditure during the ten years ending 1902-3 averaged Rs. 15,000 and 14,700 respectively. The income in 1903-4 was Rs. 16,800, chiefly derived from octroi; and the expenditure was Rs. 22,100. It maintains a vernacular middle school and a dispensary.

Rewāri Town (Riwāri).—Head-quarters of the *tahsil* of the same name in Gurgaon District, Punjab, situated in 28° 12' N. and 76° 38' E., on the Delhi and Jaipur road, 32 miles south-west of Gurgaon, and the junction of the Rewāri-Bhatinda branch and the main line of the Rājputāna-