

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
General statistics
of towns.

At the census of 1891 all places having a population exceeding 5,000 and all Municipalities were classed as towns for census purposes. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the district:—

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hissár	Hissár	16,854	8,863	7,991
Hánsi	Hánsi	14,085	7,457	6,628
Bhiwáni	Bhiwáni	35,408	18,186	17,222
Fatehábad	Fatehábad	2,848	1,543	1,305
Sirsa	Sirsa	16,415	9,081	7,334
	Ranfa	5,110	2,728	2,382
	Ellenábad	2,311	1,266	1,045
	Rori	3,490	1,868	1,622

The two last were classed as towns merely because they were managed by Municipalities, but these have now been abolished with effect from April 1st, 1891, and they have in fact no claim to be regarded as towns.

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table XVIII. Further particulars will be found in the District Census Report.

The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, Municipal Government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

Hissár town. Description.

The town of Hissár lies in north latitude $29^{\circ} 9' 51''$ and east longitude $75^{\circ} 45' 55''$ and contains a population of 16,854 persons, an increase of 19 per cent. on the population returned at the census of 1881. It is situated on the Western Jumna Canal 102 miles west of Delhi and is a station on the Rewari-Ferozepore Branch of the Rájputána-Malwa Railway. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is well wooded, and numerous fruit gardens surround the town. The town itself is completely surrounded by an old wall with four gates, viz., the Delhi and Mori to the east; the Taláki to the west; and the Nagori to the south. The streets are wider and less tortuous than in most native towns. The houses of the trading class inside the town are generally well built, and one of the main streets, together with a square called the "Katra," present quite an imposing appearance.

Straggling suburbs stretch irregularly beyond the wall, towards the east and south-east and are mostly composed of houses of an inferior description. The three main ones are known as the Dogars' Malis' and Ghosis' mohallas from the names of the castes who inhabit them. The canal runs a short distance to the south of the town walls and is crossed by four bridges, three of masonry and one wooden. To the south of the canal itself runs the Railway.

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Hissar town. Description.

The Civil Station containing the residences of the District Officials stationed here, is long and straggling, and lies to the south of the Railway; but a few of the European residents live in or near the city. The District Kacheri and Church are in the middle of the Civil Station and the Railway Station is near them.

Some very fine trees have been in former days planted along the Station roads with the help of canal water and operations in the same direction are being carried on vigorously at the present time.

The Police lines are at the extreme east end of the Civil Station, the western end of which is situated within the limits of the Government Cattle Farm. There is a good water-supply from wells in the city and there are numerous ghâts for bathing and washing on the canal bank. The main town is well above the level of the canal water and the climate is on the whole salubrious.

The Hissar Cattle Farm described at page 204 is celebrated all over India. It is managed by a Superintendent (an officer in the Commissariat Department) whose charge extends over an estate of 42,498 acres, chiefly land laid down in pasturage. The farm supplies bullocks for Commissariat purposes for the whole of Upper India. Bulls for breeding purposes are also reared here and distributed all over the Punjab. Mule and sheep breeding is also carried on.

The principal antiquities in the neighbourhood of the place have already been described. Within the walls the chief object of antiquarian interest is the Juma Masjid. From an inscription in it it would appear to have been built by one Amir Muhammad in 1535 A. D. in the reign of the Emperor *Humayun*. There are numerous other mosques in the town.

Antiquities.

The Gujari mahal, and the palace of Firoz Shah inside the fort, on the ruins of which now stands the residence of the Superintendent of the Cattle Farm, have already been described.

The underground apartments of the palace still exist in a good state of preservation. It is said that these apartments were so arranged that a stranger wandering among the dark passages which connected them, would inevitably be drawn towards a small and dark room in the centre, to which, if he tried to extricate himself, he would invariably return.

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History.

An account of the founding of Hissár by Firoz Shah Tuglak has been already given in Chapter II. Prior to its foundation Hânsi had been the principal town of the neighbourhood. The new town, however, becoming the political and fiscal centre of the district, soon supplanted Hânsi in importance, and for many years continued to be the favourite resort of the Emperor, who made it the starting point for his hunting expeditions along the banks of the Ghaggar. The *débris* of Firoz Shah's town are still visible in the mounds and broken bricks and tiles which lies scattered profusely on the plain to the south of the modern city; and tombs and temples still remain standing to tell of bygone splendour. These remains cover a wide area. During Muhammad Shah's reign at Delhi, Shahdád Khan, resident of Kasur, was Nawáb of Hissár Firozah for 30 years, *i. e.*, from 1707 to 1737 A. D. He was succeeded by three others, who ruled 22 years, *i. e.*, till 1760.

In 1747 disturbances arose which attracted the attention of the Sikhs to this portion of the Punjab. They plundered the town on several occasions between 1754 and 1768. In 1769 Nawáb Taj Muhammad Khan became ruler of Hissár, which he governed for three years, being succeeded by Nawáb Najaf Khan. The Muhammadans were defeated at the battle of Jind by Rájá Amar Singh of Patiala, who established his rule at Hissár and erected a fort, now known as the old jail.

In 1783 the terrible *chálisa kál* or famine completed the ruin which the inroads of marauding Sikhs had begun, and depopulated the town, which did not recover its prosperity for some twenty years after. About this time the Muhammadan rule at Delhi lost its vitality, and the Mahrattás appeared on the scene. This period was one of constant strife in which the famous adventurer George Thomas, the Sikhs and the Mahrattás alternately gained the upper hand.

Thomas took possession of an old mosque outside the town and converted it into a fortified residence for himself. It is now known as the "*Jeház*," a corruption of George Thomas' Christian name. The old inhabitants began gradually to return and a new town sprang up. In 1802 Hissár passed to the British. Since then its history has been uneventful except for the terribly dark tragedy which occurred here in the Mutiny.

Municipality. Taxation and trade.

The Municipality of Hissár was first constituted in 1867. It is now a Municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 10 elected and 5 nominated members; among the latter is the Civil Surgeon, who is at present the President. For election purposes the Municipality is divided into 8 wards.

Table No. XLV shows the income of the Municipality for the last fifteen years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied under the usual rules on goods brought into the Municipality for consumption or retail sale.

There is no special manufacture worth noticing. The trade is not extensive nor has it been fostered by the Railway. In fact the latter by promoting the through transit of goods between east and west has tended to destroy whatever importance Hissar may have had as a centre of the previous traffic along the Delhi-Sirsa road. The imports are only for the purpose of supplying the local demand and the exports consist of only a certain amount of surplus local produce together with some grain brought for export from the Patiala territory and the volume of these have to some extent no doubt increased as a consequence of the extension of the Railway, the town having been brought into closer connection with other markets.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is as per margin.

Population and vital statistics.

It is difficult to determine the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. on population of 1868.
Whole town ...	1868	14,133	7,911	6,222	...
	1881	14,167	7,827	6,340	0
	1891	16,854	8,863	7,991	19
Municipal limits ...	1868	14,133	...	...	...
	1875	14,162	...	...	0
	1881	14,167	...	...	0
	1891	16,854	...	...	19

The details in the margin give the population of the main town and suburbs. The increase in population is to be attributed no doubt to the increase of local trade in consequence of the opening of the Railway.

Town or suburb.	Population.		
	1868.	1881.	1891.
Hissar town ...	...	13,251	16,598
Civil Lines ...	...	525	...
Commissariat Lines	14,133	391	...
Suburbs ...	...	...	256

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table XVIII. Details of

sex will be found in the Census Tables of the District.

The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation in each case being the figures of the most recent census.

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Population and
vital statistics.

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	6	7	5
1869	...	...	...	72	70	73
1870	12	13	11	43	42	44
1871	24	25	22	44	44	44
1872	23	14	9	38	37	40
1873	21	10	10	28	28	28
1874	35	19	16	34	35	34
1875	33	19	14	44	41	48
1876	35	18	17	36	33	38
1877	30	15	14	34	32	37
1878	27	16	11	61	62	79
1879	18	10	8	45	45	45
1880	22	12	9	25	29	23
1881	31	17	14	37	37	36
1882	33	16	15	35	46	33
1883	43	26	18	48	47	49
1884	41	24	17	54	54	53
1885	34	18	15	39	40	39
1886	36	19	17	31	30	33
1887	33	20	14	43	42	45
1888	33	18	15	30	29	32
1889	27	15	12	29	29	29
1890	32	19	16	33	30	38
1891	28	14	14	25	26	25
Average	28	15	13	37	37	37

Institutions and
buildings.

The only noteworthy public institutions are the Hospital and the School which have already been described. The town itself contains the usual Tahsil and Thána buildings and the District Jail is situated between the town and the Railway.

Hánsi Town. De-
scription.

Hánsi is a town of 15,190 inhabitants situated in latitude $29^{\circ} 6' 19''$ north and in longitude $76^{\circ} 0' 19''$ east. Its population has increased by 19 per cent. since the census of 1881.

It lies on the Western Jumna Canal and on the Delhi-Sirsa road, 16 miles to the east of Hissár. The canal-irrigation has promoted the growth of trees and the land immediately round the town is well-wooded. The town is surrounded by a brick wall with several gates and loop-holed and bastioned for defence. The houses are mostly of bricks, but the buildings generally are not equal to those of Hissár. There are two wide streets running through the town and crossing one another at right angles. The other streets are narrow and winding. The drainage of the town is carried by a channel dug for the purpose and called the Ganda Nála into a *johur* or depression on the west of the town.

To the north of the town lies the Fort on a huge mound. It was dismantled in great part after the Mutiny and the materials sold by auction. The only parts of the walls now remaining are the northern curtain face and a gate with side wings in the southern wall.

The Barsi gate of the town has been lately restored by the Municipal Committee and now presents an imposing appearance.

The numerous architectural remains in or near Hánsi have been dealt with in Chapter II.

The fort and the ancient town are probably two of the oldest places in India. As already stated in Chapter II, it was an important stronghold in the time of the early Mussalmán invasions of India and was held by the advanced posts of the Chauháns of Ajmere and Sámbar.

Rai Pithaura is locally said to have been the founder of the fort, but although he probably made it an important place and greatly strengthened it, it was certainly in existence long prior to his time.

Prior to the foundation of Hissár in 1354, Hánsi, under Hindús and Muhammadans alike, was a centre of local administration and the chief town of Hariána. In the famine of 1783 it shared the fate of the rest of the district, and lay almost deserted and in partial ruin for several years. In 1795 it became the head-quarters of the adventurer George Thomas, who had seized upon the greater part of Hariána. From this period the town began to revive. On the establishment of English rule in 1802, the town was selected as a site for a Cantonment, and for many years a considerable force, consisting principally of local levies, was stationed there. In 1857, however, these levies broke into open mutiny, murdered every European upon whom they could lay hands, and combined with the wild Rájput tribes of the district in plundering the country. On the restoration of order, it was not thought necessary to maintain the Cantonment, the houses of which have since fallen into decay.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown below :—

Population and vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. on population of 1868.
Whole town... ..	1868	13,563	6,958	6,605	...
	1881	12,653	6,583	6,068	...
	1891	15,190	8,067	7,123	...
Municipal limits	1868	13,563	...	...	...
	1875	12,210	...	...	-10
	1881	12,656	...	...	-7
	1891	15,190	...	...	+12

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The details in the margin give the population of the main town and suburbs.

Town or Suburb.	Population.		
	1868.	1881.	1891.
Hánsi town	13,563	11,205	14,065
Mainli		962	...
Minor Suburbs		59	...
Suburbs ... ..	...	...	1,105

It would appear that the enumeration of 1868 included the population of all the outlying *dhanís*

which was not included in those of 1875 and 1881.

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vital statistics.

The increase of population between 1881 and 1891 is to be attributed to the construction of the Railway which has stimulated the local trade, especially the export of the surplus canal produce.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table XVIII. Details of sex will be found in the Census Tables of 1891. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	11	11	16
1869	...	...	...	32	33	36
1870	25	27	23	44	39	31
1871	36	39	32	52	51	56
1872	32	17	15	30	40	50
1873	26	14	12	27	27	40
1874	36	20	17	30	30	39
1875	40	20	19	37	35	50
1876	40	21	19	38	34	23
1877	31	16	15	23	26	32
1878	22	11	11	61	69	43
1879	18	9	9	44	45	42
1880	30	16	14	25	25	24
1881	33	17	17	30	30	35
1882	31	18	13	27	25	29
1883	32	15	16	24	24	25
1884	37	20	18	38	38	38
1885	20	12	9	33	33	33
1886	28	15	13	33	32	34
1887	34	18	16	36	33	39
1888	39	21	18	30	31	29
1889	41	22	19	28	27	29
1890	46	25	21	54	55	53
1891	36	18	18	35	34	37
Average ...	31	17	14	33	33	33

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last six years is shown in Table XLIV.

Municipality.
Taxation and trade.

The town has no foreign trade and the remarks which were made in the case of Hissár apply to this town also. The export is of merely local produce and the import for local consumption. The Railway has abolished any through trade that there once may have been, though it has probably increased the volume of local trade. There are no manufactures.

The Municipal Committee consists of 6 elected and 3 nominated members; among the latter is the Tahsildár who is the President of the Committee. The income for the last six years is shown in Table XIV. It is derived chiefly from octroi under the usual system.

Public buildings.

The public buildings consist of the Tahsíl, Thana, Dispensary, School-house and Sarai near the Railway station. There is a dák bungalow as well as a canal rest-house in the vicinity of the town.

The town of Bhiwáni lies in latitude $28^{\circ} 46' 0''$ north and longitude $76^{\circ} 11' 45''$ and is situated at a distance of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hissár. It has a population of 35,487 as against 33,762 in 1881, an increase of 5 per cent. The city may be said to be a creation of the British *regimé*. At the beginning of the present century, when the Delhi Territory came under British rule, Bhiwáni was an insignificant village. The tradition runs that one Ním, a Rájput, founded the village in honour of his wife Bahni, who had saved his life from treachery, and called it by her name.

Bhiwáni was the first place taken by the force which accompanied the Honourable Edward Gardiner when he was deputed to restore order in Hariána in 1810 A. D.

In 1817 Mr. William Fraser, Political Resident at Delhi, selected the village for the site of a *mandi* or free market. Up to that time the seat of the commerce of the neighbourhood had been the town of Dádri, a few miles to the south-east of Bhiwáni, and at that time under the rule of an independent Nawáb. The estates of the Nawáb were confiscated in 1857 on account of his rebellion at the time of the Mutiny, and were bestowed upon the Rájá of Jind as a reward for fidelity. The exactions and excessive duties extorted by the Nawáb were a source of constant fear and annoyance to the resident traders; and upon the establishment of a mart at Bhiwáni all the principal firms at once transferred their business thither. The rise of the city to importance was rapid. It was, till recently, the main channel through which all the trade from Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and other states of Rájputána has flowed into Hindustán, and the principal mercantile firms of every part of Southern India had agents or *gumáshtas* there. The opening of the Rájputána Railway diverted its trade, and enormously decreased its commercial importance. The construction of the Rewári-Ferozepore Railway has to a large extent restored it to its former position as will be noticed below. The town stands in a depression in the midst of a loamy plain rising into sand-hills on the west.

The site was selected at the first founding of the original village in order to ensure a supply of water for the village tank. The plain round the town, in the absence of well or canal irrigation is, except in the immediate vicinity of the town and in favourable seasons, bare of trees. Even round the town, containing though it does a large number of wealthy merchants, there is not a single garden of any pretensions. Owing to the rapidity with which the town is increasing in size, it became necessary some years ago to throw back the old enclosing wall for a considerable distance, so as to allow room for extension. The new wall is passed by 12 main gateways. The vacant space between the new and old walls is rapidly being covered with mud hovels and enclosures, huddled together with no order or arrangement. The houses in the older part of the town are built of brick and are frequently

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History and description.

several storeys high. Some of the *havelis* belonging to the merchants are fine imposing looking structures. Good streets from 15 to 40 feet wide, extend through the town in all directions. The larger are well metalled with *kankar*, the smaller are generally unpaved and sandy. There are open outer drains on both sides of the streets; but the situation of the town being lower than the surrounding country, great difficulties lie in the way of organizing a complete drainage system. Most of the drainage at present finds its way into tanks, which are to be found both inside and outside the town, and form almost the sole supply of drinking water. The largest of these tanks is outside the old town, but inside the new walls. A suggestion has been made for the formation of a public garden in its vicinity. The water-supply is deplorably bad. The wells are 60 feet deep, and the water in them is generally brackish and undrinkable. There are 82 inside and 19 outside the town, but only 26 are fit for use; in some of these even the water becomes offensive and undrinkable in the hot weather, or runs dry altogether. The only other water obtainable is from the *johurs* or water holes already mentioned, of which there are 9 within and 17 outside the town. The greater part of them are merely irregular pits, out of which the soil has been removed for making bricks. The majority of them, however, are freely used by the inhabitants.

Population. Vital statistics.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. on population of 1868.
Whole town. ...	1868	32,254	18,228	14,026	
	1881	33,762	17,631	16,131	
	1891	35,487	18,202	17,285	
Municipal limits	1868	32,254	...	...	...
	1875	33,230	...	...	+ 3
	1881	33,762	...	...	+ 5
	1891	35,487	...	...	+19

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were made.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XVIII.

The large preponderance of Hindús is accounted for by the fact that the agricultural proprietors are Hindu Rájputs and the trading classes, the most important element in the population, Hindu Baniyás.

The increase in population is to be attributed as in other cases to the construction of the Railway, which in the case of Bhiwáni has stimulated local imports and exports, and also the through trade from the East and from Lower India to the Native States of Rájputána.

Details of sex will be found in the Census Tables. The annual birth and death rates since 1868 are given below, the basis

of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

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Population. Vital statistics.

Year.	Birth-rates.			Death-rates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	15	15	13
1869	34	33	36
1870	29	28	31
1871	52	49	56
1872	45	41	50
1873	36	34	40
1874	35	31	39
1875	45	41	50
1876	22	21	23
1877	33	34	32
1878	45	46	43
1879	42	42	42
1880	23	22	24
1881	33	32	35
1882	27	28	25
1883	42	23	19
1884	32	33	31
1885	31	29	32
1886	43	22	20
1887	35	35	35
1888	40	24	23
1889	32	39	37
1890	39	32	32
1891	38	40	43
Average ...	41	23	19	36	35	36

The actual number of births and deaths is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Bhiwáni is a Municipal town. The Municipality is of the second class. The Committee consists of 10 elected and 5 nominated members, among the latter is the Tahsildár who is President of the Committee. The Municipal income is raised principally from octroi levied on imports for local consumption or retail sale. Table XLV shows the income for the last six years.

Municipality and taxation.

The construction of the Railway has to some extent damaged the through trade of the place between the districts round Delhi and the parts towards the north-east about Sirsa, as this now goes by rail direct, but that to Shekhawati, Bikaner and other States in Rájputána has developed largely and Bhiwáni is at present probably the chief centre of the trade. The principal staples of this trade are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton goods and iron. Imports for local consumption in the neighbourhood and exports of local surplus produce also pass through Bhiwáni and there is a large retail trade with surrounding villages. The construction of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway will probably be a considerable blow to the Rájputána trade. The traders of the town are most enterprising; a cotton press and a steam mill for flour and oil have been established, and firms having partners resident in Bhiwáni are found in almost every large town in India.

Trade.

The only manufacture in Bhiwáni is that of brass vessels which has been already referred to.

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Institutions. Public buildings.

The principal institutions of the town of Bhiwání are the School which is a fine large roomy building and the Dispensary. The remaining public buildings are the new fortified Tahsil outside the town, the Post Office, the Police Station and a fine building used both as a district rest-house and a Committee Hall.

The Railway runs a short distance from the town on the south side.

There are two fine Dharmshálas near the town which owe their existence to the liberality of local merchants. There is also a fine new temple and Dharmshála on the circular road round the town as well as numerous other temples.

Fatehábád. Description.

Fatehábád is a small Municipal town of 2,848 inhabitants situated in latitude $29^{\circ} 3'$ north and longitude $75^{\circ} 30'$ east, 30 miles to the north-west of Hissár. Its population has been gradually decreasing for many years. It is situated on ground somewhat above the level of the surrounding country, and on the east is a large *jhil* which is filled in the rains. The adjacent country to the north, north-east and east is well wooded and is irrigated by artificial cuts, and by natural flow from the Joiya stream which is a few miles distant. The main town is surrounded by a wall which is to a great extent dismantled, except near the fort which forms the east end of the town. There are two main streets or bazars which are paved and run at right angles to each other. There are two gates at one end of each street, known as the Hissár and Rattia gates. A considerable portion of the main town inhabited by traders consists of good masonry houses, the houses of the Rains who form a considerable agricultural element in the population of the main town, are principally of mud. The drainage of the town owing to its high position is easily carried off by the side drains in the streets and the water supply from wells is good. There are several outlying hamlets (*dhánis*) and the separate village of Basti Bhimán is close to the main town.

History.

As already narrated the town was founded by the Emperor Firoz Shah, and named after his son Fateh Khan. There were three other forts built at the same time by Firoz Shah in the neighbourhood of Fatehábád and named after his other three sons, Muhammadpur, Zafarábád and Razábád; villages bearing the above names still mark the sites, but the forts have long ago disappeared. At the opening of the present century, Fatehábád was the seat of the Bhatti Chieftain Khan Bahadur Khan who has been alluded to elsewhere.

The Rains were originally proprietors of the lands surrounding the town, but lost their status for default in payment of Government revenue. The estate now belongs to Lala Sohan Lal, the Government Treasurer of Hissár. The *lât* or pillar of Firoz Shah and his fort are the principal antiquities of the place and have already been referred to. The latter must

have been a place of great strength originally. It stands on a slight eminence overlooking the town on the east side at the head of one of the two bazars.

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Population has slightly decreased within the last ten years. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1891 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. on population of 1868.
Whole town ...	1868	3,175	1,818	1,357	...
	1881	2,922	1,613	1,379	...
	1891	2,848	1,542	1,306	...
Municipal limits	1868	3,175	...	...	3
	1875	3,084	...	...	6
	1881	2,902	...	...	11
	1891	2,848	...	...	...

Town or Suburb.	Population.		
	1868.	1881.	1891.
Fatehábád town ...	3,175	2,320	2,053
Basti Thákur ...		672	389
Basti Nai and Basti Talwandi.		...	332
Dhani Thoba ...		...	74
Total ...	3,175	2,992	2,848

The details in the margin give the population for the main town and suburbs.

The constitution of the population by religions and the number of occupied houses is shown in Table No. XVIII. Details of sex will be found in the Census Tables.

As will be shown below, the town has been gradually losing its trade and sinking to the level of a large agricultural village and this accounts for the continuous decrease in population.

YEAR.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891...	34	18	16	25	24	27

The birth and death rates for 1891 are given below, the basis of the calculation being the figures of the recent census.

Fatehábád is a Municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 7 nominated and 2 *ex-officio* members, the latter of whom are the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildár who are President and Vice-President of the Committee respectively. The income is derived mainly from octroi.

Municipality and taxation.

Formerly Fatehábád, from its position on the direct route between Delhi and Sirsa, was to some extent a trade centre for the export of the surplus produce of the Náli tract, but the construction of the Rewári-Firozpur Railway, which instead of running through Fatehábád direct runs 11 or 12 miles to the west, has almost entirely diverted the trade from the town, and it now to a large extent makes direct for the Railway at Bhattu, the nearest station $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fatehábád. The construction of the

Trade.

Chapter VI.

Towns and Municipalities.

Trade.

new Sirsa Indri Canal which will run not far from the town, may perhaps revive some of its importance as a trade centre. At present it is gradually but steadily losing its commercial character. The trade is principally a retail one with the surrounding villages.

The only noticeable manufacture is that of *kupás* or leathern jars for holding oil, *ghi*, &c., which are made by the Dabgar caste.

Institutions.

The principal institutions are the Dispensary outside the town and the School inside the fort. There is also a rest-house on the fort eminence. There is also a Tahsil inside the town below the fort, but a new one is about to be built on the fort. The Thána is outside the town.

Sirsa town. History.

The following account of the rise of the present town of Sirsa is taken from Mr. Wilson's Settlement Report:—

“In 1837 A.D. the site of the town of Sirsa, once a populous and flourishing mart, was wholly deserted. There was no village, not even a single inhabited hut, though the brick walls of scores of houses, uninhabited since the famine of 1783, were still standing. But the traditions of its former prosperity were not forgotten, and numerous merchants residing in the neighbouring Rájputána States repeatedly urged Captain Thoresby to restore the town. Soon after assuming charge of the district he took up the scheme and applied for sanction, and the Lieutenant-Governor in according his hearty approval remarked that the recovery of the Bhatti territory from a state of waste and its conversion into a populous country was the principal object contemplated in the nomination of a separate Superintendent for that tract, and that the restoration of the old town of Sirsa was likely to greatly further this object. In January 1838 Captain Thoresby called together the merchants and others who wished to settle in the new town, and made a commencement in the uninhabited jungle to the east of where the old town of Sirsa was. This site was chosen because of the good quality of the water, the number of old masonry wells in the neighbourhood, the proximity of the old fort with its inexhaustible supply of good burnt bricks, and the associations and traditions connected with the old town of Sirsa. The high, thick jungle which then covered the site was cleared away, the lines of the walls and streets were marked out by bamboos and flags, and work was at once commenced by a large gang of convicts and numerous free labourers. The town was laid out as a square of 2,800 feet side, crossed by broad streets at right angles to each other, and thus presents an appearance of regularity very seldom seen in an Indian town. A ditch and rampart were made round it in order to afford the protection which the merchants thought necessary in the state of the country; building sites were allotted to the numerous applicants and notwithstanding such difficulties as were caused by the drought of 1838 and a visitation of cholera, within a year many hundreds of buildings had been

finished and the foundations of about 2,000 altogether had been laid, the total cost to Government being only about Rs. 6,000. The town continued to grow in size and importance as the surrounding country became more fully colonised. It was soon made the head-quarters of the Bhatti territory and became the great emporium for the trade of the neighbourhood, and by collecting large stores of grain made the country much safer against sudden scarcities."

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
Sirsa town. History.

The town lies on the south side of the Railway and owing to the circumstances under which it was constructed its streets are broad and regular. Owing to the arid nature of the country and the want of irrigation there are few trees round the town or in its immediate neighbourhood. In addition to the native town there is a large Railway settlement on the north side of the line containing the residences of the Railway officials and subordinates.

There are numerous antiquities in and around Sirsa, relics of its ancient predecessor, the town of Sarsúti. The most remarkable is the old fort, a large irregular mound to the north-west of the town, and now full of ancient bricks, the *débris* of the original fort. It is one of the oldest places in India. The history of Sarsúti has been given in a previous chapter. There are numerous Hindu temples and Mussalmán mosques and tombs around the town.

Antiquities.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase per cent. on population of 1868.
1869	11,000	6,271	4,729	...
1875	12,807	7,211	5,596	16
1881	12,292	6,711	5,581	12
1891	16,415	9,081	7,334	40

The population of the town as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

Population. Vital statistics.

Between 1881 and 1891 the population of the town increased by 33 per cent. This large increase is to be traced no doubt as in other cases to the expansion of trade caused by the construction of the Railway and the general development of the tract of which it is the centre. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XVIII. It will be seen that as in the somewhat similar trade centre Bhiwání, Hindús predominate largely.

Details of sex will be found in the Census Tables.

The annual birth and death rates from 1869 are given below. The basis of the calculation in each case being the population by the most recent census. The actual births and deaths for the last six years are given in Table No. XLIV.

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
Population, Vital statistics.

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	36	...	...
1869	...	...	...	52	42	33
1870	17	16	18	11	10	11
1871	13	11	12	...	...	...
1872	23	13	11	24	25	23
1873	31	18	13	35	30	42
1874	45	24	21	48	41	58
1874	49	20	23	29	27	32
1875	33	18	15	27	24	30
1876	31	27	35	76	70	83
1877	31	17	14	33	35	31
1878	15	8	6	17	18	15
1879	25	13	12	21	20	23
1880	23	12	11	20	22	19
1881	16	10	6	26	26	27
1882	44	25	19	30	34	28
1883	28	15	13	26	26	27
1884	32	19	13	22	21	22
1885	40	20	20	13	51	51
1886	38	20	13	39	37	40
1887	36	20	16	37	35	39
1888	42	24	18	40	39	41
1889	43	23	20	30	30	30
1890	43	23	20	...	...	...
1891	34	19	15	...	...	...
Average	29	16	13	50	29	32

Municipality and taxation.

Sirsa is a Municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 6 elected and 3 nominated members, of whom the Sub-divisional Officer is one. He is also President of the Committee. The income is mostly from octroi. Table No. XLV gives details for the last 16 years.

Trade.

Formerly Sirsa was a centre of the through trade between Delhi on the east and Karachi and Multan on the west; but the extension of Railway communications has diverted this trade. Sirsa has, however, always been a centre of the export trade to the States of Rajpútána, and, as in the case of Bhiwáni, the Railway has fostered this. Very many of the traders of Sirsa are Baniyas from Rajpútána.

The town is also of course a centre for the distribution of goods imported for local consumption in the neighbourhood and for the collection and export of grain produced locally in years of good harvest. Altogether the town is flourishing. There are no manufactures worthy of notice.

Public buildings and institutions.

The principal public institutions are the School and Dispensary and the Municipal Hall. The other public buildings are the Sub-divisional Officer's Kacheri which formed the old District Kacheri; near it is the Tahsil and both are north-east of the town on either side of the Railway. There is also a Thana, a District rest-house and a Police rest-house. Inside the town is a Gurudwara supported by the Sikhs and a large masonry building called the Katra and intended for a market place. A large and handsome mosque has been recently built by the Mussalmáns of Sirsa and the neighbourhood.

Ránia is an old Bhatti village in the valley of the Ghaggar. It was formerly the seat of the Bhatti Nawáb and remained inhabited all through the time of the anarchy which preceded British rule. It has not much trade and is simply a large village. The majority of the inhabitants are Mussalmáns, chiefly Rains, Joiyas and Bhattis engaged in the cultivation of the rice and wheat lands of Ránia and the neighbouring villages.

Chapter VI.
Towns and Municipalities.
Ránia.

The Municipality, which was of the second class, was abolished with effect from April 1st, 1891. Statistics of the income up to that date are given in Table XLV.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

HISSAR DISTRICT.

—○—
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Table No. II,—showing DEVELOPMENT (by quinquennial periods).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1863-69.	1873-74.	1874-79.	1885-90.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Population	484,681	...	484,681	660,646	672,569	776,006
Cultivated acres	1,346,836	1,407,818	1,161,761	2,342,644	2,488,617	2,530,647
Irrigated acres	90,589	95,178	105,727	46,535	72,261	79,286
„ from Government works	53,978	56,744	66,014	44,531	67,414	75,093
Assessment, land revenue, Rs.	4,30,044	4,27,825	4,27,712	6,01,711	6,12,280	7,94,005
Revenue from land, Rs.	3,83,963	4,26,929	4,24,157	5,62,664	5,97,459	7,59,659
Gross revenue, Rs.	4,42,322	4,20,041	5,25,398	7,27,802	7,35,675	8,12,179
Number of Kine	86,706	147,140	94,500	408,936	528,875	533,213
„ „ sheep and goats	56,236	88,107	80,302	213,605	200,121	206,223
„ „ camels	12,689	13,561	6,690	34,076	37,744	38,708
„ „ buffaloes ... ..	...	...	...	83,128	101,140	103,167
Miles of metalled roads	499	31	42	10	21	21
„ „ unmetalled roads		469	509	890	870	870
„ „ railways	108	122	122
Police staff	590	568	548	703	670	670
Prisoners convicted	1,406	1,333	1,921	1,740	1,594	1,700
Civil suits, number	1,742	2,717	2,774	3,764	3,395	4,109
„ value in rupees	1,24,164	1,65,137	1,69,726	2,04,000	3,27,011	2,88,579
Municipalities, number ... ..	...	3	6	10	8	8
„ income in rupees	40,866	81,749	50,958	1,05,414	1,15,887	98,180
Dispensaries—number of	2	2	4	7	8	8
„ —patients	12,733	13,896	25,129	48,059	63,937	66,503
Schools—number of	24	25	26	41	52	51
„ —scholars	1,094	1,216	1,348	2,142	1,896	1,885

NOTE.—Sirsa Sub-Division added to this District on 1st November 1884 and the Budhlada tract on 1st March 1889.

Table No. III.—showing RAINFALL.

1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27																									
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																									
	RAIN GAUGE STATION.																									
	1800-57.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Average.
Hissár	90	224	86	102	109	104	285	117	109	233	244	137	174	127	144	189	119	99	171	259	193	215	160	152	113	161
Hánsi	101	237	94	90	153	111	293	133	93	218	178	129	237	144	116	197	156	112	182	205	117	223	140	123	173	159
Bhiwáni	84	197	77	92	129	131	276	174	114	346	147	91	170	132	165	203	109	135	205	395	101	178	160	128	193	185
Facehabad	97	280	95	61	133	111	245	155	75	186	225	108	144	120	164	294	109	154	227	167	127	277	150	156	165	162
Sirsa	148	162	98	130	133	110	183	157	111	104	191	126	234	115	89	263	135	145	180	40	90	170	120	135	164	145

Hissar District.]

Table No. IIIA,—showing RAINFALL at HEAD-QUARTERS.

MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.		MONTHS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE.	
	Number of rainy days in each month of past years.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month for 25 years.		Number of rainy days in each month of past years.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month for 25 years.
	January	1·4		6·0	October ... ..	0·4	1·4
February	1·2	4·9	November	0·1	0·8
March	1·4	6·0	December	0·8	5·8
April	0·5	2·4	1st October to 1st January	1·3	7·5
May	1·6	6·0	1st January to 1st June ...	6·1	25·3
June	3·4	15·6	1st June to 1st October ...	18·3	128·5
July	6·3	50·3	Whole year	25·7	161·3
August	5·6	43·8			
September	3·0	18·8			

Table No. IIIB,—showing RAINFALL at TAHSIL STATIONS.

TAHSIL STATIONS.	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1868 to 1890.			
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st June.	1st June to 1st October.	Whole year.
	Hissár	7·5	25·3	128·5	161·3
Hánsi	6·4	28·4	123·4	158·3
Bhiwáni	7·6	24·2	133·6	165·4
Fatehabad	7·4	27·4	126·7	161·5
Sirsa	8·2	23·9	112·8	144·9

Table No. V,—showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

DETAILS.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.					
	District.	Hissár.	Hánsi.	Bhiwáni.	Fateh-abad.	Sirsa.
	Total square miles, 1890-91 (according to village papers)	5,188	810	799	749	1,179	1,651
Culturable square miles, 1890-91	830·4	123·8	104·1	111·2	231·9	359·4
Cultivated square miles, 1890-91	3,954·1	592·6	646·7	600·2	878·3	1,237·3
Square miles under crops (average 1886-86 to 1890-91)	2,327·6	329·4	441·2	345·0	563·2	648·8
Total population 1891	778,006	122,299	165,689	127,794	181,638	178,586
Urban population 1891	90,581	16,854	14,085	35,468	2,848	27,323
Rural population 1891	679,425	105,445	151,604	92,326	178,790	151,263
Total population per square mile (1891)	149·6	150·0	207·4	170·6	154·0	108·2
Rural population per square mile (1891)	131·0	130·2	189·7	123·3	151·6	91·6
owns and Villages.						
Over 10,000 souls (1891)	5	1	1	2	...	1
5,000 to 10,000 (1891)	1	...	...	...	...	1
3,000 to 5,000 (1891)	19	1	7	3	7	1
2,000 to 3,000 (1891)	24	1	11	5	5	2
1,000 to 2,000 (1891)	162	34	43	16	39	30
500 to 1,000 (1891)	297	60	36	41	75	85
Under 500 (1891)	450	37	31	64	137	190
Total	967*	134	129	131	263	310
Occupied houses ... { Towns	14,207	2,371	2,263	5,101	399	4,073
... { Villages	86,279	14,209	20,801	11,400	23,074	16,795
Unoccupied houses... { Towns	6,530	905	776	3,443	192	1,264
... { Villages	16,753	2,964	4,862	3,211	4,329	1,487
Resident families (i.e., Chulas.) { Towns	21,164	3,890	3,151	7,911	732	5,471
... { Villages	133,404	20,761	30,698	18,061	34,391	29,483

* NOTE.—In addition to these 38 estates are uninhabited and 4 are included in villages Bas and Aurang Shahpur in the Hánsi Tahsil. The total number of estates is 1,009.

Table No. VI.—showing MIGRATION.

1 DISTRICTS.	2 Immigrants.	3 Emigrants.	4 MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		6 DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSILS.					10
			Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Hissár.	Hánsí.	Bhiwáni.	Fatahabad.	Sírca.	
Rohtak	13,129	12,127	344	284	626	7,510	3,989	435	369	369
Gurgaon	3,027	857	414	310	397	604	1,140	233	453	453
Delhi	1,465	2,180	463	521	249	436	301	155	324	324
Karnál	3,446	5,942	331	344	465	1,716	208	944	118	118
Ferozepore	4,270	13,322	446	487	141	68	34	856	3,181	3,181
Patnála	31,971	23,235	377	291	2,026	4,343	2,162	14,665	8,775	8,775
Jind	15,187	12,727	340	340	1,182	6,359	6,080	1,010	536	536
Nábha	2,185	1,106	444	370	87	306	344	714	684	684
Loharu	2,935	1,730	407	387	324	639	1,762	124	86	86
N.-W. Provinces	3,390	...	591	...	527	1,183	451	356	873	873
Rájpútána	60,619	...	476	...	9,671	5,488	13,216	8,237	25,015	25,015

NOTE.—No record of emigrants from Hissár District has been tabulated in the North-Western Provinces.

Table No. VII.—showing RELIGION and SEX.

1 RELIGION.	2 DISTRICT.			6 TAHSILS.					10 Villages.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hissár.	Hánsi.	Bhiwáni.	Fatahá- bad.	Sírca.	
Persons	776,006	...	...	122,299	165,689	127,794	181,638	178,586	679,423
Males ... ..	...	414,909	...	64,709	89,645	67,394	97,036	96,125	363,950
Females ... ..	...	...	361,097	57,590	76,044	60,400	84,602	82,461	315,475
Hindús	548,896	294,919	253,977	98,090	133,529	110,163	102,396	104,728	483,597
Sikhs	22,151	11,904	10,247	62	278	50	7,926	13,835	21,360
Jatns	5,690	2,908	2,732	918	2,370	811	343	1,250	3,741
Musalmánns	199,019	105,041	93,969	23,165	29,506	16,755	70,971	58,613	170,716
Christians	242	180	112	66	6	15	1	154	10
Parsis	17	7	10	10	...	...	1	6	1
Christians other than natives	199	109	90	65	3	5	1	125	...
Musalmán Sunni	197,824	104,450	93,344	23,122	29,489	16,672	70,317	58,164	169,490
" Shiah	189	121	68	27	18	69	4	73	114

NOTE.—These figures have been taken from Tables Nos. VI, XVIII, XIX and B of Census 1891.

Table No. VIII.—showing LANGUAGES.

1 LANGUAGE.	2 District.	6 DISTRIBUTION BY TAHSILS.					7
		Hissár.	Hánsi.	Bhiwáni.	Fatahabad.	Sírca.	
Hindustáni (with its dialects)	312,065	65,411	133,748	83,135	20,464	9,337	
Bagri	272,320	52,822	31,541	41,015	69,165	77,777	
Punjábi	187,350	1,441	385	3,598	91,727	90,109	
Jatki	14	5	...	2	...	7	
Dialects of vagrants, &c.	1,022	...	...	...	...	1,022
Dogri	4	1	...	3	...	1	
Pahari	1	...	...	15	...	...
Turánián dialects	24	9	...	4	...	37	
Pashtu	52	5	...	...	6	22
Bengali	30	4	3	1	...	4	
Portuguese	4	...	...	2	1	8
Gujráti	17	...	6	5	...	...
Kashmiri	241	236	...	5	...	...
Mahrattí (with Dakhni)	2,614	2,293	1	2	272	41	
Sindi	5	...	...	...	...	5
Tamil (with Madrasi)	6	...	...	...	...	6
Arabic	2	...	...	1	...	1
Armenian	1	...	...	...	...	1
Parsi (Persian)	10	1	...	...	1	8
English	191	66	...	...	2	110
German	3	...	1	2	...	...

Table No. XXXVIII.—showing the WORKING of the DISPENSARIES of the HISSAR DISTRICT for the years 1885 to 1890—continued.

NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Class of Dispensary.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED—continued.											
		Children.						Total of patients.					
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Hissar	1st Class ...	1,449	1,415	1,303	1,603	2,390	3,021	12,229	11,130	11,584	11,536	11,306	14,342
Bhiwani	Do. ...	2,325	2,290	3,029	2,956	3,220	3,436	11,355	10,323	12,204	13,326	12,969	12,657
Sirsa	Do. ...	1,243	1,155	1,995	2,904	3,232	3,916	7,138	6,261	7,367	10,218	11,098	12,905
Hansi	2nd Class ...	1,188	1,141	1,853	1,191	1,753	2,234	5,401	5,197	6,653	4,771	6,960	9,589
Fatehabad	Do. ...	513	653	762	692	1,059	890	4,436	5,152	6,753	7,133	7,107	4,752
Budhlada	Do. ...	853	814	1,137	1,065	1,202	1,317	4,942	5,285	5,809	5,394	6,057	6,466
Ellenabad	3rd Class ...	489	460	647	472	535	324	2,558	3,272	4,938	3,924	4,429	2,177
Barwala	Not classified	877	935	985	926	—	...	3,857	4,001	4,121	4,868

Hissar District.]

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Table No. XXXVIII,—showing the WORKING of the DISPENSARIES of the HISSAR DISTRICT for the years 1885 to 1890—concluded.

NAME OF DISPENSARIES.	Class of Dispensaries.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED—concl'd.						EXPENDITURE IN RUPEES.						OPERATIONS.					
		In-door patients.						1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.												
Hissár	1st Class	310	288	344	340	418	523	2,780	2,783	2,782	2,980	3,671	3,560	849	661	731	819	963	1,522
Bhiwáni	Do. ...	383	315	367	336	277	405	4,335	4,086	5,459	4,291	3,960	3,564	1,743	2,220	1,769	1,853	1,300	1,160
Sirsa	Do. ...	272	254	287	410	422	423	2,450	2,664	2,062	2,837	2,892	3,101	615	495	522	1,814	1,109	974
Hánsi	2nd Class	197	190	170	134	182	231	1,603	1,771	1,679	1,731	1,889	1,705	575	652	699	520	947	1,293
Fatehabad	Do. ...	94	128	122	108	94	142	941	953	959	909	1,139	1,070	547	408	488	801	631	317
Budhláda	Do. ...	109	110	105	98	121	93	853	983	790	780	730	894	630	618	706	668	729	702
Ellenabad	3rd Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	733	846	632	840	614	182	145	179	120	94	77
Barwála	Not classified.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	372	433	344	...	...	276	278	362	554

Table No. XXXVIII.—showing the WORKING of the DISPENSARIES of the HISSAR DISTRICT for the years 1885 to 1890—concluded.

Table No. XXXIX,—showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1 YEARS.	2 NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS CONCERNING			5 Total.	6 VALUE IN REPRESENTATION OF SUITS CONCERNING			9 NUMBER OF REVENUE CASES.		10 REMARKS.
	Money or moveable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.		Land.	Other matters.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	
1885	3,327	857	624	4,808	22,114	2,72,687	2,94,801	4,311	4*	* Revenue Executive Cases, new institutions.
1886	3,042	774	690	4,506	33,940	2,16,015	2,49,955	9,204	19*	
1887	2,540	1,203	785	4,528	16,365	2,54,422	2,70,087	1,313	2†	† Revenue Executive Cases, including old cases for decision.
1888	3,132	1,478	628	5,238	71,390	1,05,503	2,66,893	1,527	13†	
1889	2,337	1,480	805	4,631	1,40,312	1,86,699	3,27,011	1,707	17+	
1890	2,709	974	627	4,310	80,931	1,58,052	2,38,983	2,758	5+	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement No. III of the Civil Report.

[Punjab Gazetteer,
Table No. XL,—showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
PERSONS TRIED.	Brought to trial during the year ...	3,423	3,353	3,607	3,317	3,803	3,565
	Discharged	396	390	588	436	503	1,245
	Acquitted... ..	593	528	563	567	602	520
	Convicted... ..	1,740	1,707	1,820	1,471	1,594	1,709
	Committed or referred	20	45	57	35	53	59
CASES DISPOSED OF.	Summons cases (Regular)	800	713	645	660	692	995
	Ditto (Summary) ... ..	...	1	5	10	8	78
	Warrant cases (Regular)	847	871	1,097	652	645	999
	Ditto (Summary)	1	9	40	21	16	2
	Enquiries under Chapter 18... ..	5	11	7	7	11	6
	Total cases disposed of	1,653	1,605	1,794	1,850	1,972	2,081
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO	Death	1	3	3	2	2	...
	Transportation for life	3	1	7	4	1	1
	Ditto for a term ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Penal servitude... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fine under 10 rupees	1,336	1,111	1,154	991	970	1,091
	Ditto 10 to 50 rupees	173	281	283	208	330	264
	Ditto 50 to 100 „	2	18	28	22	30	31
	Ditto 100 to 500 „ ... ..	...	4	13	10	12	2
	Ditto 500 to 1,000 „ ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Over 1,000 rupees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Imprisonment under 6 months	287	402	428	403	358	366
	Ditto 6 months to 2 years,	140	115	155	141	153	194
	Ditto over 2 years	3	4	37	9	21	27
	Whipping	43	33	65	54	38	51
	Find sureties of the peace ... ..	...	18	1	6	...	2
	Recognisance to keep the peace	61	68	24	5	15	59
	Give sureties for good behaviour	98	87	64	10	20	53

NOTE.—Taken from Statements Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Report.

Table No. XLI,—showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

Hisar District.]

NAME OF OFFENCE.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	NUMBER OF CASES INQUIRED INTO.						NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED.						NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.					
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1900.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1900.
Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2	5	11	10	18	15	17	34	88	59	126	136	5	11	44	46	82	79
Murder and attempts to murder,	5	4	8	10	13	17	4	5	23	16	14	25	3	2	9	7	2	8
Total serious offences against the person ...	63	98	65	110	124	92	115	145	131	109	180	122	93	77	67	65	110	55
Abduction of married women ...	2	9	4	21	17	9	5	11	4	19	8	16	...	10	3	9	1	5
Total serious offences against property ...	202	232	301	241	260	351	153	183	191	160	140	187	106	106	137	89	66	97
Total minor offences against the person ...	9	18	17	28	47	36	14	43	23	14	22	42	11	14	10	1	1	9
Cattle theft ...	149	128	201	258	317	327	128	153	249	162	181	210	63	72	194	66	95	92
Total minor offences against property ...	322	343	576	585	498	607	380	368	530	546	406	486	227	246	294	295	175	242
Total cognisable offences...	1,751	1,483	1,612	1,823	1,912	2,144	1,006	1,652	1,966	1,668	1,785	1,953	1,468	1,121	1,354	1,003	1,094	1,193
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	2	3	2	...	1	1	12	4	15	...	9	8	11	4	9	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage ...	144	177	149	164	136	157	96	97	73	80	54	39	7	11	8	7	13	8
Total non-cognisable offences ...	1,436	1,654	1,510	1,851	1,739	1,788	1,649	1,696	1,519	1,866	2,095	1,722	434	534	485	394	454	475

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

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Table No. XLII.—showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
YEARS.	NUMBER IN GAOL AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		NUMBER IMPRISONED DURING THE YEAR.		RELIGION OF CONVICTS.			PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF MALE CONVICTS.					LENGTH OF SENTENCE OF CONVICTS.					PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.			PECUNIARY RESULTS.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Buddhists and Jains.	Official.	Service.	Professional.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.	
																									Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	160	4	405	16	152	216	...	12	9	...	246	15	16	264	71	64	15	4	2	1	33	12	4	12,910	3,282	
1886-87	172	5	517	8	164	278	...	12	8	16	336	19	1	392	73	45	10	1	1	3	34	10	9	13,442	2,889	
1887-88	250	2	650	13	228	435	...	17	7	10	447	16	7	410	86	103	46	6	6	3	81	16	5	16,313	1,376	
1888-89	273	3	566	7	208	364	...	21	9	6	364	13	2	396	56	88	22	6	3	2	66	9	2	15,091	1,850	
1889-90	218	1	556	9	224	340	...	18	42	22	303	35	61	347	101	65	36	7	7	2	50	9	9	13,556	1,613	
1890-91	220	3	619	10	274	355	...	4	71	...	425	28	11	364	126	90	42	6	1	...	76	25	10	14,403	1,760	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI and XXXVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII,—showing the POPULATION of TOWNS (Census of 1891.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil	Town	Total population.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musal-máns.	Other religions.	Number of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Hissár	Hissár	16,854	10,082	32	391	6,328	71	2,371	711
Hánsi	Hánsi	14,085	6,895	87	650	6,449	4	2,263	622
Bhiwáni	Bhiwáni	35,468	31,005	28	207	4,213	15	5,101	695
Fatehabad	Fatehabad	2,848	1,087	10	38	1,712	1	399	714
Barwála ... ..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirsa	Sirsa	16,415	11,228	57	306	4,667	157	2,629	624
	Rania	5,110	1,344	3	132	3,631	...	673	759
	Ellenabad... ..	2,311	1,787	...	68	456	...	405	571
	Rori	3,490	1,921	574	157	838	...	366	954

Table No. XLIV,—showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Towns.	Total population by Census of		Total births registered during the year.						Total deaths registered during the year.					
	Sex.	1891.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Hisar	Males	8,863	259	276	277	250	206	235	310	234	326	225	229	231
	Females	7,991	219	237	195	212	176	224	248	210	296	203	183	239
Hansi	Males	7,457	149	184	233	262	281	319	220	208	217	202	176	360
	Females	6,628	110	168	200	226	244	268	205	200	234	179	173	320
Bhiwani	Males	18,186	604	726	685	705	674	668	624	429	662	564	704	937
	Females	17,282	580	620	547	623	608	556	565	375	592	524	676	895
Sirsa	Males	9,031	229	246	241	250	292	284	174	143	339	251	224	259
	Females	7,394	164	244	165	194	227	240	153	125	286	226	218	227

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. LIH, LIV, and LV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV,—showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

Hissar District.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Municipality.	Class of Municipality.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hissar	II	10,948	10,201	9,921	10,861	10,663	11,614	10,778	16,340	15,711	16,767	16,760	22,332	22,210	17,900	17,170
Sirsa	"	17,544	19,063	20,206	22,451	12,489	11,373	16,003	18,546	12,235	26,505	21,038	23,624	20,048	26,794	21,460
Hansi	"	5,572	5,045	4,733	5,875	8,373	6,816	8,061	9,763	10,601	13,411	12,523	16,732	23,821	20,081	11,723
Bhiwani	"	41,676	32,195	32,249	35,317	34,641	33,017	39,871	35,880	33,468	40,918	44,479	48,364	49,130	46,421	43,990
Fatehabad	"	1,305	1,495	1,712	1,731	2,160	2,242	1,991	2,614	2,258	2,119	1,860	2,007	2,070	1,973	1,571
Rattia	III	425	800	621	714	737	1,115	1,018	963	1,068	1,322	...	...	...	...	...
Tohana	"	619	717	522	864	984	1,040	1,168	1,048	1,136	1,337	...	...	...	...	...
Ellenabad... ..	II	2,339	1,657	2,655	2,272	1,733	2,018	3,761	2,002	634	1,193	1,064	1,081	1,217	776	659
Rania	"	1,300	655	1,239	1,229	1,217	1,316	1,248	1,341	795	1,253	1,100	1,019	1,318	1,464	1,120
Rori	"	679	252	462	517	448	483	518	602	184	589	517	458	649	528	400

Including last 5 months' accounts of the 4 Municipalities of the late Sirsa District. Sirsa added to this District from 1st November 1884.

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXIX, XL and XLI of the Administration Report.

POLYMETRICAL Table No. XLVI.—showing DISTANCES.

HISSAR.		HISSAR.	
Hánsi	16	Hánsi.	
Sorkhi	26½	10½	Sorkhi.
Mundahal	31½	15½	5
Bhiwáni	36½	24	18
Bamla	40	27½	18
Toshan.	24	16½	18
Siwani	20	25	32
Babal	39½	38½	42½
Bajina	32	23	21½
Sangarpur	29½	25	26½
Dinod	33½	22	18
Kairu	38½	29	28½
Bawáni	24½	11½	8½
Bas	30½	14½	6½
Narnaund.	26	14	12
Khot Kalán	31	23	23½
Barwála	18½	18	24½
Tohána	38½	42	46
Dharsul	34½	42	48
Rattia.	36	40	54
Fatehabad	30	46	56
Badopal	21	37	47
Agroha	13	29	39
Ladwi	11½	27½	38
Bhattu	28	44	54
Balsamand	16½	32½	43
Sirsa	50	66	76
Rania	62	78	88
Ellenabad	75	91	101
Rori	52	68	78
Dabwáli	86	102	112
Chautála	87	103	113
Narail	43	59	69
Jamal	49	65	75
Sohawála	60	76	86
Odhan	68	84	94
Pipli	74	90	100
Lambi	98	114	124
Darbi	48	64	74
Jodhka	40	56	66
Abubshahr	83	99	109
Mundahal.			
Bhiwáni.			
Bamla.			
Tosham.			
Siwani.			
Baha.			
Bajina.			
Sangarpur.			
Dinod.			
Kairu.			
Bawáni.			
Bas.			
Narnaund.			
Khot Kalán.			
Barwála.			
Tohána.			
Dharsul.			
Rattia.			
Fatehabad.			
Badopal.			
Agroha.			
Ladwi.			
Bhattu.			
Balsamand.			
Sirsa.			
Rania.			
Ellenabad.			
Rori.			
Dabwáli.			
Chautála.			
Narail.			
Jamal.			
Sohawála.			
Odhan.			
Pipli.			
Lambi.			
Darbi.			
Jodhka.			
Abubshahr.			

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