

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

CHAP.
III, D.
Miscella-
neous
Revenue.
Excise.

Table 41 gives details about excise revenue and consumption. The general population is, no doubt owing to poverty, very abstemious, and the amount of liquor, drugs and opium consumed is small. The incidences of consumption of the various excisable articles in the year 1908-09 are given in the following table:—

1	2	3	4
Name of article.	Annual consumption per head of population.	Cost price including tax.	Incidence of taxation per head.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Imported spirit	005 bottles	0 0 1 5	0 0 09
Country spirit	01 bottles	0 0 2 75	0 0 1 25
Opium	1 másha	0 0 5 5	0 0 3 75
Charas	6 rattis	} 0 0 3	0 0 2 75
Bhang	6½ máshas		

There is no distillery in the district. Country spirit is imported for consumption from Delhi, Karnal, Lahore and Sháhjahánpur.

There is no poppy cultivation. Opium comes from Ghazipur and *bhang* and *charas* from Delhi and Hoshiarpur. The popular taste of the present-day demand is flavoured products. Spirit is flavoured with essences like cardamum, saffron, musk, orange or apple. Cardamum, saffron, musk, etc., are mixed with opium to give it a pleasant taste, or it is partaken of in the form of deleterious mixtures called “madak,” and “chandú.” “Charas” is smoked with tobacco, and “bhang” is flavoured with pepper, anise, poppy and other seeds. It is also partaken of in the form of a sweetmeat called “barafi.”

Illicit distillation is unknown, and there is very little smuggling of spirits, opium, drugs or cocaine.

The following statement shews the actual receipts under the stamp and Court Fees Acts during the five years ending 1908-09. Gurgaon is an agricultural district, and as explained in the remarks on Civil Justice the receipts from court fees vary with the seasons.

Stamps.

Thus in 1905-6 and 1908-09 there was a marked falling off of receipts, in the former year owing to scarcity and in the latter year owing to scarcity combined with fever. The large increase in the number of stamp-vendors after 1904-05 is due to the introduction of the system of granted licenses to village postmasters to

CHAP.
III, E.
Local and
Municipal
Government

Stamps.

sell non-judicial stamps. The system has not proved successful and the subsequent decrease in the number of vendors is due to the gradual cancellations of licenses of those postmasters who effected the smallest sales.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			Number of licensed stamp- vendors.
	Stamp Act.	Court fees Act.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1904-05	11,572	44,827	55,899	55
1905-06	12,517	36,889	49,406	39
1906-07	10,821	43,308	54,129	35
1907-08	12,026	41,816	53,342	35
1908-09	13,974	38,211	50,185	31

Income-tax.

Tables 42, 43 and 44 give details about income tax. The demand on account of income tax is very small and for most of it the towns are responsible. Very few of the hereditary landowners are well enough off to be assessable and most of the assesseees are grain dealers or money-lenders. The gradual rise in the demand since 1903-04 is due to the rise of prices and consequent increase of profits made by the commercial community.

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

District
Board.

The District Board is constituted under Act XX of 1883. There are 45 members, of whom 8 are *ex-officio* and 37 nominated. In order that all parts of the district may be fairly represented 30 circles have been constructed, for each of which a member is nominated, while 7 nominations are made irrespective of circles.

Up to 1906, non-official members were elected, but this system proved a failure and was abolished in favour of nomination. The Deputy Commissioner is chairman and the Civil Surgeon Vice-Chairman, the remaining *ex-officio* members being the five Tahsildárs and the District Inspector of Schools. Local Boards were abolished in 1898.

Table 45 gives details of the annual income and expenditure since 1890-91. The chief source of income is the local rate (Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. on the land revenue), the income from which, representing four-fifths of the total rate, is shewn in column 2. Until recent years this was collected *pro rata* with the land revenue, and in consequence the Board's income fell off seriously after

1899-1900, as since that year owing to prolonged drought suspensions and remissions of the land revenue have been heavy, but in 1907 it was ordered that collections of local rates should not usually be suspended unless the whole land revenue of the area in question was suspended.

Further, in 1909 orders were issued that the income from local rates should be estimated at the same figure every year, and a balance of 20 per cent. should be maintained, out of which will be spent in bad years the amount by which the local rate collections fall below the estimate. These two changes will do much to steady the income of the Board, and will obviate the serious embarrassment caused in recent years by the falling off of income in years of drought. Other important items of receipt in 1908-09 were:—

	Rs.
Cattle-pounds	2,579
Education (fees)	4,933
<i>Bands</i>	3,414
Civil works	6,159
Contribution from Provincial Funds ...	88,456

The incidence of taxation per head of population in this year was 2 annas 5 pies. The chief heads of taxation are education, medical and public works. The large sums shown in column 10 as "other miscellaneous expenditure" in 1907-08 and 1908-09 represent chiefly the sums spent by the District Board on the Ghamrauj test-work. In the latter year also Rs. 28,671 were expended on provincial contributions.

The public works and the educational and medical institutions under the management of the District Board are referred to separately in this chapter.

The other chief spheres of the Board's activity are the following:—

Arboriculture.—Government has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 4,900 for promoting arboriculture. A scheme of operations was drawn up for the three years ending 1911-12, and nurseries have been started at Gurgáon, Sohna, Palwal, Táoru and Firozpur-Jhirka. The nursery at Gurgáon is doing very well and is supplying seedlings to all parts of the district and for sale to zamindárs. Some were also sold to the Pataudi State. The average number of trees planted during the three years ending 1908-09 was 7,142. A wood depôt has recently been started at head-quarters at which all saleable timber in the district is collected instead of being sold locally at a nominal price. The experiment is working satisfactorily. The District Board also manages all Government *bands*, horse and cattle-breeding, 1 dák bungalow, 19 rest-houses, 1 garden (at Gurgáon), 20 cattle-pounds, 8 ferries, 3 *serais* and 1 *zailghar* (at Gurgáon). *Bands*, horse and cattle-

CHAP.
III, E.

Local and
Municipal
Government

District
Board.

CHAP.
III, E.Local and
Municipal
GovernmentMunicipal-
ities.

breeding pounds and ferries are mentioned in other sections of the Gazetteer, and it has already been noted that the connection of the District Board with *bands* ceases from 1st April, 1910.

Table 46 shews six municipalities and four notified areas, but by Punjab Government Notifications No. 674 and 679, dated 17th November 1908, the Farukhnagar and Sohna Municipalities were reduced to the status of notified areas. So there are now four municipalities and six notified areas.

Rewari,
Municipality.

Rewari Municipality is of the second class and was constituted by Punjab Government Notification No. 1464 S., dated 24th September 1885.

The committee is composed of 12 members, two of whom—the Tahsildar and Assistant Surgeon—are *ex-officio*, two are nominated and the remaining eight are elected. Previous to 1907 there was no provision for the separate representation of Hindus and Muhamadans, but as the result of a petition presented by the Muhamadans of the town new election rules were sanctioned by Panjab Government notification No. 357, dated 17th June 1907, in accordance with which half the elected members are Hindus and half Muhamadans.

Income.

The only taxes are octroi and a fee of Re. 1 levied on each bullock cart plying for hire within municipal limits. The income from each source averaged during the three years ending 1908-09 Rs. 38,942 and Rs. 269 respectively, and the incidence of the total taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-6-11.* Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income. The chief articles on which it is paid are grain (excepting barley), sugar, oilseeds, cloth and piece-goods and articles of clothing. Barley and metals which are almost exclusively exported are exempt from octroi and oilseeds will shortly be exempted for the same reason. The tax is unpopular and difficult to administer efficiently, but the committee are not in favour of substituting any other form of taxation.

Other sources of income averaged during the years above mentioned Rs. 3,819. The chief items were:—cattle-pound fees, rents of lands and houses, sale proceeds of manure, school fees, fines under the Municipal and other Acts and grants-in-aid.

Expendi-
ture.

The total income shews a tendency to decrease owing to the effect on the market of the extension of railways.

The chief items of expenditure were:—

	Rs.
General administration	3,826
Collection	5,839
Public safety	9,977
Public health and convenience	20,067
Public instruction	4,633

* In making this calculation refunds of octroi have been deducted.

Rewári is entirely dependent for its water supply on its wells which with only a few exceptions are very salt. Any scheme for bringing water from a distance seems beyond the present resources of the town, but a sum of Rs. 2,000 has recently been sanctioned for expenditure on boring operations. It is hoped that if a lower stratum is tapped than that of the ordinary wells, sweet water may be struck. Operations will commence in 1910-11.

CHAP.
III, E.Local and
Municipal
GovernmentWater-works
scheme.

The Municipality of Palwal is of the second class and was constituted in 1885 by Punjab Government Notification No. 1464 S., dated 24th September 1885. The Committee is composed of nine members, one of whom, the Tahsildar, is *ex-officio* president, three are appointed and five elected. The election rules do not provide for any separate representations of Hindús and Muhammadans.

Palwal Muni-
cipality.

The only tax is octroi. The income from this source averaged Rs. 18,073 during the three years ending 1908-09 and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-6-6. Octroi furnishes nearly the whole income. The chief articles on which it is paid are grain, sugar, cloth and piece-goods and metals.

Income.

As the tax is levied chiefly on agricultural produce, much of which is exported, the percentage of refunds to total receipts is very large and amounted during the three years referred to, to 25 per cent. No article is at present, exempt, but oilseed which is almost entirely an article of through trade will shortly be exempted.

The total income from sources other than octroi is Rs. 4,089, the chief items being cattle-pound fees, rents of lands, sale-proceeds of manure, school fees, fines under Municipal and other Acts and grants-in-aid.

The extension of canal irrigation, the opening of cotton mills and most important of all the construction of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway have all contributed to increase the prosperity of the town, and the income shews a steady upward tendency.

The chief items of expenditure were—

General administration.

Expendi-
ture.

	Rs.
Collection	8,800
Public safety	3,468
Public health and convenience	13,612
Public instruction	3,577

The town lies low and is surrounded on three sides by hollows. The extension of canal irrigation has caused serious water-logging and after the heavy rains of 1908 the whole town was swamped. It is proposed to drain the hollows and a scheme is now being prepared by the District Engineer under the orders of the Sanitary Engineer, Punjab. The expenditure will be beyond the resources of the Municipal Committee and will be borne mainly by Provincial revenues.

CHAP.
III, E.Local and
Municipal
GovernmentHodal Mu-
nicipality.
Income.

The Municipality of Hodal is a municipality of the 2nd class and constituted by Punjab Government Notification No. 1464 S., dated 24th September 1885. The Committee is composed of 9 members of whom two, the Tahsildar and Hospital Assistant, are *ex-officio*, and the remaining seven are appointed.

The elective system was abolished in 1889 owing to the misconduct of the elected members. Octroi is the only tax and the same remarks apply as in the case of Palwal.

The average income during the three years referred to was octroi Rs. 5,007, other Rs. 1,394 and the total incidence of octroi per head of population was Re. 0-9-10.

The situation of Hodal resembles that of Palwal and the income shews an upward tendency for the same reason as in the case of Palwal.

Expenditure.

The chief items of expenditure were as follows :—

	Rs.
Collection	1,358
Public safety	1,111
Public health and convenience	5,021

No scheme of drainage or water works is being undertaken.

Firozpur-
Jhirka Muni-
cipality.

The Municipality of Firozpur-Jhirka is a municipality of the 2nd class, and was constituted by Punjab Government Notification No. 1464 S., dated 24th September 1885. The Committee is composed of 9 members of whom one, the Tahsildar, is *ex-officio*, two are appointed, and the remaining six are elected. No system exists for the separate representation of Hindús and Muhammadans, but an application from the Muhammadans of the town for separate representation is under consideration.

The only tax is octroi. The average income during the three years referred to above was octroi Rs. 5,340, other Rs. 2,236 and the incidence of octroi per head of population was Re. 0-11-8.

The chief items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
Collection	1,333
Public safety	1,678
Public health and convenience	2,263
Public instruction	1,479

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

All official members hold office for three years.

General
information
about Muni-
cipalities.

Municipal activity extends to the management of all schools, dispensaries, sarais, cattle-pounds, slaughter-houses, markets, etc., situated within municipal limits, and to the registration of births and deaths (*vide* chapter I, section C). The Committee also supervise burial and burning grounds, building operations and other matters connected with sanitation and public health.

Sub-committees are appointed for each main branch of administration. The general conduct of business is regulated by rules passed under section 24 of the Punjab Municipal Act. Those for Rewári are contained in Punjab Government Notification No. 70, dated 7th November 1894, and for the other Municipalities in Notification No. , dated 18th April 1889.

CHAP.
III, G.

Army

General
information
about Muni-
cipalities.

Section F.—Public Works.

The district forms part of the Delhi sub-division of the Delhi Provincial Division and is in the immediate charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Delhi, who has his head-quarters at Delhi. When there are any large works under construction in the district a separate sub-division is organized for the district with head-quarters at Gurgaon.

The establishment subordinate to the Assistant Engineer consists of a sub-overseer on Rs. 40 per mensem, a mistri on Rs. 25 per mensem, and five road inspectors on Rs. 50, Rs. 35, Rs. 25, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 per mensem.

The Police buildings are maintained by the Police Department with funds supplied by the Public Works Department. All tahsil buildings and cattle-pounds, and some of the civil courts at Gurgaon are maintained by the District Board with funds placed at their disposal by the Public Works Department. The remaining buildings in the district are maintained directly by the Public Works Department. Similar information about the roads of the district was given in chapter II, section G.

The principal works carried out during the last five years were :—New police stations at Táoru and Hathin, new district court at Gurgaon, house and office for the Settlement Officer and metalled roads from Sohna to Palwal, and Nuh to Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka. The importance of these roads has been mentioned in the section referred to above.

Section G.—Army.

The Gurgaon district lies in the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Punjab Command. It does not contain any cantonment at Rewári. There is a detachment of the 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, of the following strength :—

Army.

Colour Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	1
Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...	27
Reservists	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						31

CHAP.
III. H.
—
Police and
Jails.
Police.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

This section has been contributed by the Superintendent of Police.

The district forms part of the Eastern Range which is under the control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, with head-quarters at Ambala.

The Police are under the direct control of a Superintendent who is responsible for the internal economy and discipline of the force and, subject to the general supervision of the District Magistrate, responsible also for the detection and prevention of crime.

The strength of the force, with the numbers of rural police, town and village watchmen, is shewn in Table 47.

Under the reorganization scheme its numbers have been increased by 3 Inspectors in charge of separate circles with head-quarters at Gurgaon, Palwal and Nuh; the force will also be increased by 50 constables. The following is a list of road posts and outposts:—

<i>Road post.</i>					<i>Out-post.</i>
Khori	...	...	...	...	Sháhjahánpur.
Piao	...	...	...	...	Dhá rubera.
Guráarroa.					
Kund.					
Pirthala.					
Takia.					
Bhádas.					

There are no punitive, military or other special police attached to this district.

The Punjab Railway Police supply constables for duty at the stations of Rewári and Garhi Harsaru, the Rájputána-Málwa Railway Police supply constables at Khori and Kund, and the United Provinces Railway Police are in charge of Asáoti, Palwal, Bámnikhera, Sholaka and Hodal stations.

The majority of the constables are recruited within the district from the Sheikh, Sayad, Pathán, Jat, Ahír, Rájput and Meo tribes: a few Minas have also been enrolled.

Recruits are, on enlistment, subjected to a six months' course of training during which they are taught drill and musketry, guard, escort and beat duties: they also attend school daily where they are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of law and procedure, detection and prevention of crime, arrest and custody of accused persons, and general police rules. During the course of the year each constable on rural duty is called into head-quarters for a one month's course of instruction, and is then put through his annual course of musketry; he is, during this period, drilled morning and evening and made to attend school for three hours during the day when all new Government and departmental

orders are explained to him, and his memory is refreshed in law and departmental orders, by the Sub-Inspector and Head Constables in charge of the school. Before returning to his rural police station he is required to pass a verbal examination in the subjects noted above: should he fail to satisfy his examiners he is, unless there are special reasons to the contrary, considered unfit for rural duty and transferred to Lines, until, after private tuition or otherwise, he can shew himself fit for Thána duty. Three constables are sent each year for a course of training at the Phillaur Training School. The Sub-Inspector in charge of a police station (termed Station House Officer) is directly responsible for the detection and prevention of crime. He is required personally to conduct all investigations into cognizable offences and to take the necessary steps to ensure the success of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CHAP.
III. H.
Police and
Jails.
Police.

For this purpose he is given two assistants, in the shape of Head Constables, the one to aid in the investigation work and the other to assist him in writing up his books. For the purposes of detection of crime the Finger Print system is regularly used: this branch of police duties is under the supervision of the Court or Prosecuting Inspector and the results are eminently satisfactory. Statistics of cognizable crime are given in Table 48.

In accordance with Government orders no trackers have been enlisted in the police force, as the system of tracking is, strictly speaking, not in vogue in the district.

Three camel sowars are entertained on the strength of the force, which does not include any mounted (horse) police. Most of the cattle-pounds in the district are in charge of the police. The income derived from them is credited to the District Board or to the Municipal Committee concerned in the case of pounds situated within municipal limits.

There are only two criminal tribes in this district, Bauriahs and Minas. The former are sparsely scattered all over the district and their history, characteristics, etc., are so well known as to call for no special mention here. The Minas, on the other hand, being peculiar to the Gurgaon District, are entitled to a special note, which is appended below.

Criminal
tribes,

MINAS.

1. This tribe is Hindu by religion and claims Rájput descent. Major Powlet, Mr. Channing and other authorities connect them with the Meos, and state that both are probably representatives of the earlier non-Aryan inhabitants of the country. The Minas were the original masters of the state of Ambar, now known as Jaipur; they were subdued by the Rájputs in A. D. 967. Sháhjahánpur forms their headquarters in this district and is the place from which, in former days, their marauding

Descriptive.

CHAP.
III, H.Police and
Jails.

Descriptive.

expeditions set forth into the most distant parts of Rájputána, Central India, and the Deccan. The Minas have some 39 "gots" the chief of which are *osora got* and *chanda got*. Their religious ceremonies are the same as those of the other Hindu tribes of the district. The following customs are peculiar to them, viz., *zunnar bandi*, or the sacred thread ceremony and the re-marriage (*karáo*) of a widow with a younger brother of the deceased husband. Minas will smoke with Rájputés, Ahírs and Játs, provided always the *hukka* is a metal one, and not made of pottery or leather. They eat the flesh of sheep and goats, but regard deer as sacred.

They revere Brahmans, and the Minas of Sháhjahánpur have a charity fund supported by universal subscription; this fund is used to supply food to Brahmans, Sádhus and the like. The amount of charity or offering is usually limited to one free meal.

The Minas of this district have four sacred resorts. A mound at Sháhjahánpur under which are supposed to repose the ashes of one Jodha Bhagat. It is in a small way a place of pilgrimage. An oath taken on this mound is seldom violated. Memorials in honour of three *satis* exist at Nimrána, Mindáwar and Kaosi Mora. The heroines of these are worshipped on the following occasions:—marriage, child birth and the calving of a cow or a buffalo. The tribe was once famous for its bravery and skill at arms, but the advance of civilization has modified the former, and the Arms Act has sounded the death knell of the latter.

Criminal
traits and
methods.

2. From 1868-80 the Minas used to organize gangs for the commission of robberies and dacoities in Rájputána, Central India and even in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. These usually acted under the leadership of Thokdárs, and went armed and mounted on camels. They sent on spies who disguised themselves as Fakirs, Brahmans, etc., or got employment as servants in or about the house of the victim selected. A very favourite plan in cities and towns was to enter as a marriage procession and make the attack from inside during the night. They took great care to master the manners and customs of *fakirs*, mendicant Brahmans and musicians so as to obtain easy access into the houses of wealthy Hindús. Their depredations were usually marked by their great violence and the completeness of the arrangements for retreat and the speedy disposal of loot. About the year 1875 their field of operations began to contract, and their crimes became less violent. This has continued, until now they are mostly content with either comparatively petty crimes, or a subordinate position in organised crime.

This is due to the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act, organised police surveillance and a better understanding with the adjacent native states. It is also instructive to note that the improvement coincided with the introduction of measures for their reformation.

3. Although no record exists to show what were the relations between the authorities and the Minas before 1865, yet from latter papers it is evident that some primitive measures for their surveillance were employed. A ticket of leave system followed. By this no Mina could leave his village without a written pass signed by the Thánadar. This was abandoned in 1867 as though effective, it caused very great hardships and the Chief Court ruled that it was illegal. The next measure was to prosecute all Minas leaving their villages without authority under section 19 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Again the Chief Court quashed all such convictions on appeal and the order was cancelled.

CHAP.
III, H.
Police and
Jails.
Repressive
measures.

In 1868 the then Commissioner of the Delhi Division directed the establishment of a Police roll-call saying "Between the two evils, *viz.*, that of leaving these men absolutely free from surveillance and that of finding the Chief Court quash convictions the former is evidently the worse."

About this time, *i.e.*, 1866, a suggestion was put forward that the Thokdárs should be made entirely responsible for their Thoks and should be forced to bring back all absentees. This was generally pronounced impracticable and it was pointed out that it would merely cause the Thokdars to resign in a body. The question of a punitive post was raised in 1868 and again in 1874. The difficulty was the cost. In common justice this should fall entirely on the Minas, and they had not sufficient property to guarantee it. The question was ultimately shelved owing to this difficulty and the danger that the placing of such a post would drive the Minas away from their villages and turn them into a dangerous wandering tribe. Confiscation of the property of absentees was then tried, but this proved a failure as none but Minas would buy land or houses in a Mina village or confiscated from a Mina. The prices realised were purely nominal and it was found that property thus bought was actually held in trust by the purchasers for the original owner. A register of Minas as laid down in the Criminal Tribes Act was first opened in 1878. An informal one had been used by the police for about two years before this, but it was not in sufficient detail to be useful as a permanent record. This was the foundation of the present organised surveillance of the tribe.

4. The first suggestion of any measure not of a repressive nature is found in 1872 when Mr. Oliver put forward the idea of enlisting them as chaukidárs. He himself notes later in the same year that Minas cannot be trusted to abstain from aiding their own people in crime. Nothing further was done in this line until 1878 when some Mina chaukidárs were actually enlisted. These with certain exceptions gave satisfaction. In 1904 a further step was taken and specially selected Minas were enlisted in the Police of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnál. This year from

Reformatory
measures.

**CHAP.
III, B.****Police and
Jails.****Reformatory
measures.**

reports submitted by the Superintendents of these districts it was found that the measure had been successful. It should however be noted that loyalty to each other is one of the strongest characteristics of the tribe and that although constables may be relied on to work well in ordinary matters something more than passing sympathy with the criminal may be expected when they are asked to act against their brother Minas. At present their only other field of employment is as cultivators, a position in which they do not give satisfaction. In this connection it must be remembered that they all originally held lands from which they were often driven by the results of their own misdeeds or more often by misdirected official zeal; and also that claiming Rájpút descent, as they do, they look on cultivation as tenants as beneath their dignity.

The first Mina school was opened in 1870 but met with little success during the next 15 years. The tide has now turned, the younger generation has taken kindly to education and the schools are in a flourishing condition. In 1907 all Minas attending school were exempted from roll-calls and similar restrictions during their school life. This privilege was abused in a few instances, but such abuse was not approved by the Minas in general and the measure has met with some success.

Many times between 1872 and now the question of giving Minas land has cropped up but owing to the scarcity of available land in the district and the want of money to purchase the project has had no practical results. The want of money had also handicapped district officers in their efforts to have Minas taught suitable trades and thus provide them with a means of honest livelihood.

It is both gratifying in the present and hopeful for the future to note that the improvement in the Minas is directly traceable to the reformatory measures adopted. The late Sir Denzil Ibbetson notes in this connection in 1884. "The future of these people appears hopeful and if Government could only see its way to locating them on waste lands the whole tribe might be speedily reclaimed."

The most pressing needs of the Minas are land and a wider field of employment. Given these there is every reason to believe that they will shortly develop into loyal and law abiding citizens. The beneficial influence of education will do much, time will mend their evil reputé and remove the prejudice which now exists against them. As a small field for the recruiting of men for either transport corps or Pioneer Regiments the Minas are well worth consideration. They are strong, active and more than ordinarily intelligent and if properly handled would give a good account of themselves in either of these important branches of the army.

There is no district jail, but only a sub-jail. The Treasury Officer is *ex-officio* Superintendent. Prisoners sentenced to more than 14 days' imprisonment are transferred to the jail at Delhi. There is accommodation for 43 prisoners only, while the average number confined is 50. It is proposed to increase the accommodation by re-including in the jail the east wing of the building, which since 1887 has been in use as a patwár school.

**CHAP.
III, I.**
**Education
and
Literacy.**

Jails.

The health of the prisoners is good. No industry is carried on, and until recently there was no arrangement for exacting hard labour from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, but four mills for grinding corn have now been provided.

As the institution was only converted from a Judicial lock-up into a sub-jail on 3rd October 1908 there are no reliable data of expenditure. The total expenditure from 3rd October 1908 to 31st March 1909 was Rs. 1,734-2-8 but this includes extraordinary expenditure on purchase of new furniture for the sub-jail. The cost of maintaining each prisoner is 2 annas per diem. The staff under the Superintendent consists of Police Hospital Assistant, who acts as Deputy Superintendent, Head Warder, 6 ordinary and 5 reserve warders, 3 convict officers, 3 convict cooks and 3 convict sweepers.

There are no reformatories in the district.

Section I.—Education and Literacy.

Table 50 gives details of literacy. Gurgaon in common with other districts of the Indo-Gangetic plain is distinctly behind the rest of the Province as the following figures shew :—

	PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
District	4.9	1	2.6
Province	6.5	3	3.6

The difference in literacy between the Hindús and Muhammadans is most striking and the Meos who predominate among the Muhammadans of the district are marked out as one of the most illiterate tribes in the Province. The same difference is reflected

CHAP.
III, I.Education
and
Literacy.Scripts em-
ployed.Indigenous
methods of
instruction.

in the tahsil figures, the Meo tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur being distinctly behind the rest. Of the other agricultural tribes the Ahirs are much in advance of the Játs. There has been a steady advance of literacy since 1881 among all religions.

The scripts employed are Urdu, Hindi or Bhásha, and Lande or Mahájani. As the name denotes the last named script is used by the shopkeeper class. The numbers literate in each script are Urdu 5,906, Hindi 6,191 and Mahájani 9,188.

The following are the indigenous methods of instruction :—

- (a) The sons of shopkeepers are sent to some Pádha to learn reading, writing and the keeping of accounts in the Lande character. No books are used. Each boy has a reed pen, an inkpot containing wet clay and a *takhti* (wooden board) smeared over with red clay or soot, on which the teacher marks the alphabet, figures or sums to be traced over by the pupils. This marking is called writing "Katkhanas." As soon as a boy has mastered the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic he begins to assist his father in keeping the shop accounts and this completes his education.
- (b) The sons of Brahmans are sent to a páthshála in charge of a Pandit to receive doctrinal or ceremonial instruction. The boys begin with the alphabet of Deva Nágri. The instruction is individual and two pupils rarely learn the same lesson. The teacher sits on his *gaddi* and the boys go to him by turns to receive instruction. They are divided into two sections—Chandraka Páthi and Sidhdhánt Páthi, the former studying elementary and the latter advanced treatises on Sanskrit grammar.
- (c) At some village mosques a *mullah* undertakes the pious duty of teaching Muhammadan boys the Korán. He begins by teaching his Arabic alphabet according to the Baghdádi Káida and then goes on to teach the Korán. The ordinary Meo is generally content with knowing the Kalma, the Azán and one or two of the ordinary prayers in Arabic.

Educational
system.

The Gurgáon District lies within the Delhi Educational Division and is in the charge of the Inspector of Schools stationed at Delhi. There are 146 schools or one to every 14 square miles. Details of the standards and number of scholars is given in table 51. A boy begins to attend school generally at the age of five. He enters the Lower Primary Department and after about three years passes the Lower Primary Examination and moves up into the IV class either Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular of the Upper Primary School.

If the latter the study of English commences at this stage. The Upper Primary Course as a rule is complete in two years after which he enters a Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School, the course of which extends over three years. Here he passes his Middle School Examination and reaches the High School stage. Some boys after passing the Primary and Middle School Examinations in the Vernacular take up the study of English and finish the English Primary course in one year and the Middle course a year later. After passing through the Middle School boys can spend two years in a High School being prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University. There is a slight difference in the curriculum of town and village Primary Schools. In the former Persian and ordinary arithmetic are taught while in the latter arithmetic, book-keeping, letter and handwriting, etc., are taught on the Indian system, and the education includes books on agriculture, mensuration and land records, the object being to make the education of village boys a preparation for their future profession of agriculture.

**CHAP.
III. I.**

**Education
and
Literacy.**

**Educational
system.**

The girls' schools give instruction up to the Primary Standard in reading and writing Urdu and Hindi and in arithmetic. In some schools geography and in all sewing and knitting are also taught. To encourage female education books, slates and materials for sewing and needlework are supplied free by the District Board.

The indigenous industrial school at Gurgáon maintained by the S. P. G. and Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was mentioned in Chapter I, Section C. The school at the outset imparted only general education up to the Lower Primary Standard. The industrial department consisting of shoe-making, carpentry and tailoring was opened later. In the year 1901 the teaching of drawing was added. In 1902 the making of country shoes was started. The number of boys on the technical side at present is 45. The school premises consist of 3 dormitories, 1 school house, 4 workshops, Superintendent's quarters, Head Master's quarters and 4 teachers' quarters, refectory, kitchen and play-ground. The establishment for the technical side consists of one Superintendent and a separate teacher for each branch of industry including drawing. Five hours a day are devoted to the various industries and one hour to drawing. The institution is doing good work. It receives a grant from the District Board, the amounts in 1907-08 and 1908-09 being Rs. 977 and Rs. 933, respectively.

**Gurgáon
Industrial
School.**

A general description of the Salámatpur Industrial School is given in Chapter I, Section C. The number of girls on the roll at the beginning and end of 1909 was 126 and 120, respectively, and the sales of needlework for the year amounted to Rs. 7,568-7-9. The District Board gives an annual grant, which in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 1,008-12-0 and in 1908-09 to Rs. 974.

**Salámatpur
Industrial
School.**

**CHAP.
III. I.**

**Education
and
Literacy.**

Special mea-
sures for the
criminal tribe
of Minas.

At the Sháhjahánpur Primary School special efforts are being made to encourage education among the Minas (*vide* Section H). Stipends are paid to Mina scholars from the date of their admission, and bonuses are given to successful students of the 3rd and 5th Primary classes and to the teachers of those classes. It is most satisfactory to find that there are 50 or 60 Mina boys attending the school. Those who pass the Upper Primary School Examination are awarded scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem and are exempted from payment of tuition fees. They are also supplied by the District Board with books *gratis* while reading in the Middle Department. Sanction for these stipends and other concessions mentioned above is obtained once every five years from the Punjab Government.

**Female edu-
cation.**

Female education is in a very backward state. There are only 14 District Board girls' primary schools with 335 scholars. Progress is very slow partly owing to the apathy of parents (and among Muhammadans to the prejudice against breaking the *purdah* system) and partly to the difficulty of obtaining qualified and efficient mistresses on the low scale of pay offered. Efforts are, however, being made to increase the scale of pay and give more prizes to the students.

**Rewári High
School.**

The only High School in the district is at Rewári. It was opened as a Middle School in 1857 and raised to a High School in 1880. Between 1886 and January 1905 it was maintained from municipal funds, but since January 1905 it has been directly under the Education Department. The boarding-house accommodates 60 boys. In 1908-09 the expenditure was Rs. 14,212-11-9, and the income from fees Rs. 5,696-10-6.

**Middle
Schools.**

There are 6 Middle Schools. The only Anglo-Vernacular Middle School is at Gurgáon. The five Vernacular Middle Schools are at Sohna, Nuh, Hasanpur, Palwal and Firozpur Jhirka.

**Primary
Schools.**

A list of the Vernacular Primary Schools, as it stood on 30th November 1909, is given below :—

BOYS' SCHOOLS.

GURGAON TAHSIL.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bahora Kalán. | 10. Bhundsi. |
| 2. Kásan. | 11. Mubárákpur. |
| 3. Sihi. | 12. Budhera. |
| 4. Garhi Harsaru. | 13. Mahchéna. |
| 5. Gurgáon village. | 14. Pachjanwan. |
| 6. Jhársa. | 15. Ghámrauj. |
| 7. Bádsháhpur. | 16. Wazírpur. |
| 8. Dhankot. | 17. Daula. |
| 9. Farukhnagar. | 18. Jaráon. |
| | 19. Jamálpur. |

BOYS' SCHOOLS—concluded.

REWARI TAHSIL.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Khorī. | 16. Rewāri Branch, II. |
| 2. Balwāri. | 17. Rewāri Branch, III. |
| 3. Hussainpur. | 18. Rewāri Branch, IV. |
| 4. Dahina. | 19. Chillar. |
| 5. Kanhaura. | 20. Jaitpur. |
| 6. Jātusāna. | 21. Nandrāmpurbās. |
| 7. Gurāora. | 22. Kanwāli. |
| 8. Bikanir. | 23. Ahrod. |
| 9. Bhārāwās. | 24. Gokalgarh. |
| 10. Tānkri. | 25. Masāni. |
| 11. Shāhjahānpur. | 26. Lisān. |
| 12. Turkiawās. | 27. Bhurpur. |
| 13. Dhāruhera. | 28. Pāhlāwās. |
| 14. Qutabpur. | 29. Mandaula. |
| 15. Rewāri Branch, I. | 30. Bolni. |

CHAP.
III, I.Education
and
Literacy.Primary
Schools.

PALWAL TAHSIL.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rasūlpur. | 10. Pirthala. |
| 2. Pingor. | 11. Nāgri Branch, Palwal. |
| 3. Khambi. | 12. Dighaut. |
| 4. Likhi. | 13. Balai. |
| 5. Bhiduki. | 14. Ghorī. |
| 6. Hodal. | 15. Banswa. |
| 7. Banchāri. | 16. Dhatir. |
| 8. Aurangābād. | 17. Chāndhat. |
| 9. Seoli. | 18. Barauli. |

19. Sajwāri.

NUH TAHSIL.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Tāoru. | 6. Bhiraoti. |
| 2. Mālab. | 7. Ghāsara. |
| 3. Ujina. | 8. Dhulāwat. |
| 4. Hathin. | 9. Mandhnākā. |
| 5. Bahin. | 10. Jaurasi. |

11. Akhaira.

FIROZPUR TAHSIL.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Biwan. | 9. Mandikhera. |
| 2. Punahānā. | 10. Bukhārākā. |
| 3. Shāhchokhā. | 11. Marora. |
| 4. Pinangwan. | 12. Bichhor. |
| 5. Sākras. | 13. Singār. |
| 6. Nagina. | 14. Multhān. |
| 7. Bisru. | 15. Lohinga Kalān. |
| 8. Agāon. | 16. Budaid. |

GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gurgāon. | 7. Hodal. |
| 2. Sohna. | 8. Hathin. |
| 3. Farukhnagar. | 9. Nuh. |
| 4. Palwal. | 10. Rewāri. |
| 5. Hasanpur Urdu. | 11. Pinangwan. |
| 6. Hasanpur Nāgri. | 12. Firozpur-Jhirka. |

**CHAP.
III, J.****Medical.**

Table 52 gives full details of the total expenditure on education and shews how it is distributed between Provincial, District Board and Municipal Funds.

Expenditure.

All schools within municipal limits except the Rewári High School are maintained by the Municipalities concerned, while all the remainder are maintained by the District Board.

**Native
presses.**

There is only one native press in the district, the "Matba Maqbúl-i-'Am" at Rewári, which publishes a newspaper called "Sádiq-ul-Akhbár". It has a very small local circulation.

Section J.—Medical.

Dispensaries.

Statement 53 gives details of the attendance at the nine Government charitable dispensaries of the district. Those at Rewári, Palwal, Hodal and Firozpur are maintained by the Municipalities concerned with grants from the District Board if necessary, while the remaining five are maintained by the District Board directly. All are under the control of the Civil Surgeon, who also has charge of the Police and Sub-Jail hospitals. Two private hospitals are maintained by the Baptist Missionary Society at Palwal under the supervision of Dr. F. W. Thomas, M.B. The men's hospital has 26 beds for in-patients. A new operation room has just been added, and in 1909, a new isolation ward was built by public subscription (non-Christian) and named after Sir Louis Dane, the Lieutenant-Governor, who laid the foundation-stone. The women's hospital is in charge of Miss Young, M.D., the nursing staff being superintended by Miss Ferguson. It has 21 beds. It receives a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Palwal Municipality and Rs. 50 per mensem from the District Board. In February 1903, the S. P. G. Mission opened a hospital for women at Rewári in charge of a lady doctor. The institution received a grant of Rs. 50 per mensem from the Rewári Municipality and remained open until 1908, when it had to be closed owing to the death of the lady doctor. The Society hope to re-open it from April 1, 1910. The following statement shews the work done by the two aided zenána hospitals.

	ACCOMMODATION.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.					Medical. Dispensaries.
	Men.	Women.		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
Zenána Mission Dispensary, Rewári.	...	12	Indoor.	Male	0.61	0.42	0.80	7.00	Closed.
				Female	0.04	...	0.20	0.75	
				Children { Male children.	...	...	1.20	0.25
				{ Female child- ren.	...	...	...	...
				Total	0.65	0.42	6.20	8.00	
				
			Outdoor.	Male	0.24	0.60	0.80	0.50	
				Female	20.23	14.50	20.30	20.59	
				Children { Male children.	3.66	6.60	7.50	8.00	
				{ Female child- ren.	4.27	7.60	8.00	7.00	
				Total	28.40	29.30	36.60	36.00	
				
Zenána Mission Dispensary, Palwal.	...	24	Indoor.	Male	0.84	1.00	0.50	...	
				Female	6.00	10.00	10.50	10.90	
				Children { Male children.	1.88	1.00	0.70	0.50	
				{ Female child- ren.	1.28	2.00	1.10	1.30	
				Total	10.00	14.00	12.80	12.70	
				
			Outdoor.	Male	44.00	2.00	0.30	0.10	
				Female	36.00	34.00	29.90	29.70	
				Children { Male children.	21.00	6.00	3.20	4.70	
				{ Female child- ren.	15.00	17.00	13.70	13.80	
				Total	116.00	59.00	47.10	48.30	
				

At the Nuh, Punahána, Farukhnagar, Firozpur-Jhirka and Hodal dispensaries, which are for out-door patients only, the staff consists of—

Staff.

- 1 Hospital Assistant on Rs. 35-55 per mensem.
- 1 Compounder on Rs. 8 per mensem.
- 1 Bhisti on Rs. 3 per mensem.
- 1 Sweeper on Rs. 3 per mensem.

At Sohna there is in addition a dhái on Rs. 10, while the staff of the remaining dispensaries is as follows:—

Gurgaon.	Rewári.	Palwal.
Pay per mensem. Rs.	Pay per mensem. Rs.	Pay per mensem. Rs.
1 Assistant Surgeon ... 200	1 Assistant Surgeon ... 150	1 Hospital Assistant ... 55
1 Compounder ... 15	1 Compounder ... 12	1 Compounder ... 10
1 " " ... 9	1 Ditto ... 9	1 Dresser ... 8
1 Dresser ... 8	1 Dresser ... 8	1 Cook ... 7
1 Dhái ... 10	1 Dhái ... 10	1 Bhisti ... 7
1 Cook ... 8	1 Cook ... 6	1 Wardman ... 7
1 Bhisti ... 6	1 Bhisti ... 5	1 Sweeper ... 6
2 Male ward coolies (each) 6	1 Ward coolie ... 6	
1 Female ditto ... 6	1 Kahár ... 6	
1 Málí ... 6	1 Sweeper ... 5	
2 Sweepers (each) ... 6	1 Female sweeper ... 2	
1 Female ditto ... 5		
1 Dhobi ... 10		

CHAP.
III. J.
Medical.
Operations.

The following statement shows the number of operations performed at the different classes of dispensaries :—

YEAR.	LOCAL FUND DISPENSARIES.												PRIVATE AIDED.								
	GURGAON.			REWARI.			OTHERS.			TOTAL.			PALWAL.			REWARI.			TOTAL.		
	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.	Selected.	Others.	Total.
1903	675	443	1,118	32	532	564	50	2,142	2,192	757	3,117	3,879	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	840	454	1,294	43	635	678	50	1,449	1,499	933	2,538	3,471	20	130	150	12	74	86	32	204	236
1905	828	452	1,280	32	683	715	58	1,632	1,690	918	2,767	3,685	15	169	184	5	138	143	20	307	327
1906	451	540	991	106	715	821	76	1,699	1,775	633	2,954	3,587	29	105	134	36	232	268	65	337	402
1907	408	841	1,309	224	790	1,014	101	1,962	2,063	793	3,593	4,386	24	128	152	28	252	280	52	380	432
1908	410	760	1,170	158	817	975	84	2,161	2,245	652	3,738	4,390	30	152	182	...	...	...	30	152	182

The most important are operations on bones, extraction of lens and removal of vesical calculi. The number of each of the above classes of operation performed during the last 10 years is as follows:—

CHAP.
III. J.

Medical.

Operations.

1						2	3	4
Year.						Operation on bones.	Extraction of lens.	Removal of vesical calculi.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	79	350	31
1901	...	...	...	...	...	61	452	48
1902	...	...	...	...	...	85	481	36
1903	...	...	...	...	...	83	578	63
1904	...	...	...	...	...	112	733	68
1905	...	...	...	...	...	111	731	53
1906	...	...	...	...	...	128	436	56
1907	...	...	...	...	...	155	469	66
1908	...	...	...	...	...	140	353	52
1909	...	...	...	...	...	180	403	46

CHAP.
III. J.
Medical.
Income and
expenditure.

Details of income and expenditure are summarised in the following statement:—

YEAR.	INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.										Closing balance.
	Local Fund contributions.	Municipal Fund contributions.	Interest on Investments.	SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Miscellaneous receipts (to include sale of securities).	Total receipts.	SALARIES.			MEDICINES.		Diet.	Miscellaneous charges.	Building or repairs.	Investments.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Local Fund dispensaries.																		
1903 ...	12,579	5,889	...	6	118	11	18,403	6,435	360	2,379	3,626	258	790	1,214	3,341	...	18,403	
1904 ...	12,469	7,363	...	4	92	17	19,965	7,352	360	2,595	3,895	255	879	2,369	2,260	...	19,965	
1905 ...	11,920	6,348	...	65	271	97	18,701	7,784	359	2,744	3,451	313	104	2,017	1,079	...	18,701	
1906 ...	13,941	8,925	...	29	586	31	23,512	7,769	361	2,803	5,585	394	1,082	4,400	1,308	...	23,512	
1907 ...	13,820	8,473	...	56	650	235	23,234	7,871	357	2,689	4,205	499	1,175	4,940	1,498	...	23,234	
1908 ...	14,414	13,316	...	145	1,088	68	29,031	7,285	432	3,456	7,296	400	1,149	7,151	1,862	...	29,031	
Total ...	79,143	50,134	...	305	2,805	459	1,32,846	44,446	2,229	16,466	28,058	2,119	6,089	22,091	11,348	...	1,32,846	
Private aided mission.																		
1903 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904 ...	120	700	...	50	...	3,523	4,393	600	448	482	1,207	546	720	276	114	...	4,393	
1905 ...	680	800	...	144	65	7,322	9,011	2,722	1,650	378	1,715	140	985	1,118	303	...	9,011	
1906 ...	650	860	6,270	1,591	23	663	10,057	2,400	1,164	620	1,150	1,695	1,264	1,512	252	...	10,057	
1907 ...	250	840	...	2,890	128	5,876	9,984	2,704	2,181	704	1,528	88	1,331	1,196	302	...	9,984	
1908 ...	...	240	6,253	5	42	631	7,171	1,740	2,124	385	690	61	1,002	1,100	69	...	7,171	
Total ...	1,700	3,440	12,523	4,680	258	18,015	40,616	10,166	7,517	2,560	6,290	2,530	5,302	5,202	1,040	...	40,616	

There are no leper or lunatic asylums in the district.

Vaccination is compulsory only in the municipal town of Rewári. The vaccinating staff consists of one Superintendent and eight vaccinators. The following statement shews for the six years ending 1907-1908 the annual expenditure, the number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations, the average cost of each successful case and the percentage of the population protected :—

CHAP.
III, J.
Medical.
Vaccination.

1	2	3	4	5
Year.	Expenditure.	No. of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost per successful case.	Percentage of population protected.
	Rs.		A. P.	
1902-03	2,798	17,486	2 7	2'34
1903-04	2,792	23,697	1 11	3'18
1904-05	2,677	16,693	2 7	2'24
1905-06	3,155	19,992	2 6	2'67
1906-07	3,160	14,031	3 7	1'88
1907-08	3,106	17,504	2 10	2'34
Total ...	17,688	109,403	2 7	14'65

Great opposition used to be met with in many parts of the district, but the system is gradually becoming more popular, though re-vaccination, especially of female children is still extremely unpopular. For the past three years chloroformed glycerinated lymph, prepared at the Murree vaccine depôt, has been in use with excellent results as compared with former years, when lymph taken direct from the buffalo was employed. The latter caused excessively inflamed and painful arms, and in many cases no doubt erysipelas was set up and a considerable amount of mortality was caused. In these circumstances opposition to vaccination was natural. After a few years experience of the new lymph, which is free from noxious organisms, this opposition should disappear.

Under the orders contained in Government of India letter No. 87, dated 8th March 1895, sanitary inspection books were supplied to 24 selected villages in 1895, and the number has since been raised to 50. Drinking wells are annually cleaned and platforms and parapets constructed where necessary. Rs. 227-12-6 were spent by the District Board under this head during the five

Village
sanitation.

CHAP.
III, J.

Medical.

Village
sanitation.

years ending 1908-09. In paragraph 7 of Punjab Government letter No. 27, dated 15th January 1894, Government sanctioned the granting by the District Board of rewards to village communities for sanitary improvements. The zaildárs and lambardárs were however found to be indifferent to sanitation and no reward was earned.

During 1898-99 and 1899-00, the experiment was, by Government orders, suspended in the Delhi Division for want of funds. Since the latter year no rewards have been granted, partly for want of funds due to famine and bad years and partly because the people take very little interest in sanitation.

Sale of
quinine.

Quinine is sold at all post offices at 3 pies per packet of 5 grains, and efforts have been made to induce Indian druggists also to undertake its sale. By applying to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals through the Civil Surgeon they can obtain 102 five grain powders for Rs. 1-5-0. By disposing of these at 3 pies per packet they make a profit of 4 annas. This has not formed much of an inducement, as only 16 druggists undertook the sale of quinine in 1908. The sale of quinine by the District Board in 1908 and 1909 has already been alluded to in Chapter I, Section C.
