

very severe, and it was largely to meet the needs of famine-stricken refugees from Bikaner and Hissār that measures of relief were undertaken. The maximum number of persons employed on works was about 3,000, and of persons in receipt of charitable relief about 2,000.

Adminis-
tration.

There is one Political Agent for the three Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur, with head-quarters at Patiāla. The Rājā himself controls the administration. He is assisted by a council of three members, the *Ijlās-i-ālia*, which also acts as a court of appeal from the orders of the heads of departments as well as from those of courts of justice. The principal departmental officers are the Mīr Munshi, or foreign minister, who, in addition to the duties indicated by his title, controls the postal, canal, and education departments; the Bakhshi or commander-in-chief, who is responsible for the administration of the army and police departments; the Hākīm-i-adālat-i-sadr or head of the judicial department, who also possesses important powers as a court of appeal in civil and criminal cases; and the Dīwān-i-māl sadr, whose special charge is revenue and finance, and who controls the *nāzims* in their capacity as revenue officers. Each of the three *nizāmat*s is subdivided into *thānas* or police circles, which correspond generally to the old *parganas*. The *nizāmat*s are also *tahsils*, each being administered by a *nāzim*, under whom is a *tahsildār*.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The principal court of original criminal jurisdiction in each *nizāmat* is that of the *nāzim*, who can award sentences of imprisonment up to three years. Subordinate to the *nāzim* are the *naib-nāzims* and the *tahsildārs*, whose jurisdiction is limited to cases of trespass. Appeals from the orders of the *nāzims* lie to the *Adālat sadr*, which in its original jurisdiction can inflict sentences of imprisonment up to five years, and from the *Adālat sadr* to the *Ijlās-i-ālia* of three judges. The highest court is the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, in which the Rājā presides, and which alone can inflict the severest penalties of the law. No regular appeal lies to this court, but the Rājā exercises full powers of revision over the proceedings of the lower courts. Civil suits of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000 are disposed of by a Munsif in each *nizāmat*, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the *nāzim*. The *nāzim* himself disposes of all suits of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000. The *Adālat sadr* hears appeals from his orders, and the *Ijlās-i-ālia* from those of the *Adālat sadr*. In revenue cases, appeals from the orders of the *tahsildārs* lie to the *nāzim*, and further appeals in revenue executive cases to the Dīwān, and in other cases to the *Adālat sadr*.

A third appeal is allowed to the *Ijlās-i-ālia* from decisions of the *Adālat sadr*. A city magistrate, with the powers of a *nāzim*, disposes of civil and criminal work in the capital. The Indian Penal Code and Procedure Codes are in force, with certain modifications.

The land revenue alone and the total revenue of the State Finance. are shown below, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	6,50	7,60	8,82
Total revenue . . .	11,69	12,36	14,71

Apart from land revenue, the principal items in 1903-4 were cesses (Rs. 61,000), irrigation (1.3 lakhs), and excise (Rs. 51,000). The expenditure included public works (3.8 lakhs), army (1.9 lakhs), police (Rs. 86,000), and education (Rs. 10,000). The mint, which dates from a period prior to the establishment of British rule in the Punjab, is still used, but only on very special occasions, such as the accession of a Rājā. The Nābha rupee is worth 15 annas.

It is doubtful whether Akbar's land revenue assessments ^{Land} were ever applied to the country which is now comprised in the ^{revenue.} main portion of the State. Bāwal, however, was a *pargana* of the *sarkār* of Rewārī. The ancient system of levying the revenue in kind was in force in Nābha State up to 1860, when a cash assessment was introduced in all the *parganas* except that of Lohat Baddi, in which it was not introduced till 1875. The first assessments were summary in character, but in 1873 the present Rājā directed a regular settlement of the Amloh *nizāmat* to be carried out. This work was completed in 1878, the settlement operations being conducted according to the British Revenue Law of 1848 and the rules thereunder, and the assessment was fixed for a period of twenty years. In 1888 the settlement of the Bāwal *nizāmat* was taken in hand and completed in 1892, that of the Phūl *nizāmat* being commenced in 1891 and reaching its conclusion in 1901. These two latter settlements were conducted on the lines of the Punjab Revenue Law of 1887, the land being measured and the record-of-rights prepared as in a British District. The land revenue demand under the new settlements amounted in 1905-6 to 8.8 lakhs. The revenue rates for unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0-8-5 in Phūl to a maximum of Rs. 2-10 for the best land in the same *tahsīl*. For irrigated land, they vary from Rs. 2-2 in Bāwal to Rs. 6-13-6 in Phūl.

- Rents.** Rent is paid either in cash or in kind. The share of the produce varies from one-quarter to one-half, and this system is common in Phūl and Amloh. Cash rents are the rule in Bāwal, ranging from 12 annas to nearly Rs. 7 per acre on un-irrigated land, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 17-8 on irrigated land.
- Miscellaneous revenue.** The lease of the State distillery at Nābha is sold by auction, and the contractor arranges for the retail sale through his agents, who are not allowed to charge more than a certain price for each kind of liquor. The poppy is not grown in Nābha, but raw opium is imported from Mālwa and the Hill States, and prepared for the market after importation. The Phūl preparations are well-known and command a large sale. Hemp drugs are imported from Hoshiārpur, but their export is prohibited. The licences for the retail vend of both are auctioned. The State receives an allotment of 35 chests of Mālwa opium per annum, each chest containing 1.25 cwt. The State pays a special duty of Rs. 280 per chest for this opium, instead of the ordinary duty of Rs. 275 ; but it is credited back to the State by Government, with a view to secure the cordial co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium into British territory from the Bāwal *nizāmat* is forbidden.
- Municipal.** Nābha is the only town in the State that is administered as a municipality, but octroi is levied in the markets established at Jaito, Phūl, and Bahādur Singhwālā.
- Public works.** The Public Works department is in charge of the *Afsar-i-Tamīrāt*, subject to the general control of the Dīwān. The principal public buildings are mentioned in the article on NĀBHA TOWN.
- Army.** The army consists of a battalion of Imperial Service infantry, and a local force of 150 cavalry, 70 infantry, and 40 artillerymen with 10 serviceable guns.
- Police and jails.** The total strength of the police force is 838 officers and men, and the executive head of the force is styled Colonel of Police. The department is under the control of the Bakhshī. There are, in addition, 533 village watchmen. The principal jail is at Nābha. It is managed by a *dāroga* under the supervision of the city magistrate, and has accommodation for 500 prisoners. The jail industries include carpet-weaving and paper-making. The jail at Bāwal has accommodation for 100 prisoners.
- Education.** The State contains thirteen public schools, all managed by a committee of officials. The system dates from 1880, when the school at Nābha was raised to the middle standard. In 1885

its students first appeared in the Punjab University examination; in 1888 it was raised to the status of a high school; and in 1893 to that of a college, to be reduced again five years later to that of a high school owing to lack of funds. Bāwal has a middle school, and at Chotiān an Anglo-vernacular school is maintained, to which only sons of Sikhs are admitted, with the Rājā's permission. The total expenditure on education in 1903-4 was Rs. 10,000. In 1901 the percentage of the population able to read and write was 4.2 (7.4 males and 0.1 females), being higher than in any other State in the Province. The total number of persons under instruction rose from 396 in 1891 to 635 in 1903-4.

There are 8 dispensaries in the State, in addition to the Medical hospital at the capital, which contains accommodation for 5 in-patients. In 1903-4 the number of cases treated was 68,673, of whom 1,914 were in-patients, and 1,791 operations were performed. In the same year, 525 persons were successfully vaccinated, or 1.76 per 1,000 of the population. The vaccination staff consists of a superintendent and three vaccinators, one for each *nizāmat*, first appointed in 1882. Vaccination is nowhere compulsory. The total expenditure on medical relief in 1903-4 was Rs. 9,600.

The first trigonometrical survey was made between 1847 and Survey. 1849, and maps were published on the 1-inch and 2-inch scales. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and a revised edition in 1897. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847-9 were revised in 1886-92. There are no revenue survey maps.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873).]

Amloh.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābhā State, Punjab, lying between 30° 15' and 30° 41' N. and 75° 57' and 76° 24' E., with an area of 291 square miles. The population in 1901 was 115,078, compared with 113,364 in 1891. It contains the town of NĀBHĀ (population, 18,468), the capital of the State, and 228 villages. The head-quarters are at the large village of Amloh. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.3 lakhs. The *nizāmat* lies wholly in the great natural tract called the Pawādh, the soil of which is a rich loam and exceedingly fertile. The tract is well-wooded; but as the water-level is near the surface, malarial fever and other diseases are common, an evil said to have been intensified by the irrigation from the Sirhind Canal. It is divided into the three police circles of Amloh, Bhadson, and Nābhā.

Phūl Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābha State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 8'$ and $30^{\circ} 39'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 50'$ and $75^{\circ} 50'$ E., with an area of 394 square miles. The population in 1901 was 111,441, compared with 101,245 in 1891. It contains two towns, PHŪL (population, 4,964), the head-quarters, and DHANAULA (7,443); and 96 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.3 lakhs. The *nizāmat* includes five separate areas interspersed with the territories of Farīdkot, Patiāla, and Jīnd States, and with the British Districts of Ferozepore and Ludhiāna. Its main block is the territory round the towns of Phūl and Dhanaula, which has an area of 289 square miles, Jaito and Lohat Baddi *parganas* comprising most of the rest. It is divided into the five police circles of Dyālpur, Phūl, Dhanaula, Jaito, and Lohat Baddi. The *nizāmat* lies wholly in the great natural tract known as the Jangal, which is dry and healthy, possessing a sandy soil of considerable fertility where water is available. The spring-level is too far below the surface for well-irrigation, but the *nizāmat* is now commanded by the Sirhind Canal.

Bāwal Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Nābha State, Punjab, lying between 28° and $28^{\circ} 25'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $76^{\circ} 45'$ E., with an area of 281 miles. The population in 1901 was 71,430, compared with 68,147 in 1891. It contains one town, BĀWAL (population, 5,379), the head-quarters, and 164 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.2 lakhs. The *nizāmat* consists of three separate pieces of territory: Bāwal proper, Kanti-Kalīna, and the isolated village of Mukandpur Basi. Bāwal proper lies south of Rewāri, a *tahsīl* of the British District of Gurgaon, and forms a wedge jutting southwards into the Alwar and Jaipur States of Rājputāna. It is separated by the Rewāri *tahsīl* from the *pargana* of Kanti-Kalīna, 21 miles long by $9\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying parallel to the Nārnaul *nizāmat* of the Patiāla State. The whole *nizāmat* is geographically a part of the Rājputāna desert, being an arid, rainless tract, singularly destitute of trees, streams, and tanks, though the Sāwī, a seasonal torrent which rises in the Jaipur hills, passes through the southern edge of the Bāwal *pargana*. It is divided into the two police circles of Bāwal Kānti and Chauki Deb-Kalān.

Bāwal Town.—Head-quarters of the *nizāmat* of the same name in Nābha State, Punjab, situated in $28^{\circ} 4'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 36'$ E., 10 miles south of Rewāri. Population (1901), 5,739. Founded in 1205 by Rao Miswāla, Chauhān Rājput of Alwar, it eventually came under the Nawābs of Jhajjar and

then passed to Nābha. It has since greatly developed, though its trade suffers from competition with Rewāri. It contains several old buildings, the most interesting of which is a mosque built in 1560 and still in good repair. It possesses a police station, an Anglo-vernacular middle school, and a dispensary.

Dhanaula.—Town in the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 17' N. and 75° 38' E., 40 miles west of Nābha town. Population (1901), 7,443. Founded in 1718, the town was the capital of the State until Rājā Hamīr Singh made Nābha his residence in 1755. It has no trade, but possesses a police station, a primary school, and a dispensary.

Jaito.—Town in the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 26' N. and 74° 56' E., on the Ferozepore-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, 40 miles east of Ferozepore. Population (1901), 6,815. Jaito possesses a large grain market, and an important cattle fair is held here in the month of February. It has a police station, a dispensary, and a primary school.

Nābha Town.—Capital of the Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 23' N. and 76° 10' E., on the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway. Population (1901), 18,468. Founded on the site of two older villages in 1755 by Hamīr Singh, chief and afterwards Rājā of Nābha, it has since been the capital of the State. It is surrounded by a mud wall containing six gates. In the heart of the town is a fort, with a masonry rampart and four towers. One part of the fort is kept private, while the rest is used for state offices. The marble monuments of former Rājās are situated in the Shām Bāgh inside the town. The palaces of the Rājā and the heir-apparent are in the Pukhta Garden outside the town, while Elgin House, a spacious building, reserved for the accommodation of distinguished visitors, stands in the Mubārak Garden close by. The cantonment and the jail, which has accommodation for 500 prisoners, lie outside the town. The principal exports are grain, oilseeds, and raw and ginned cotton; the principal imports are sugar and cloth. The town is administered as a municipality; the income in 1903-4 was Rs. 19,000, chiefly derived from octroi, and the expenditure was Rs. 22,200. It contains a high school and a hospital, called the Lansdowne Hospital.

Phūl Town.—Head-quarters of the Phūl *nizāmat* of Nābha State, Punjab, situated in 30° 20' N. and 75° 18' E. Population (1901), 4,964. The town was founded by Chaudhri

Phūl, the ancestor of the Phūlkiān houses, who in 1627 left Mahrāj and founded a village, to which he gave his own name, 5 miles east of that place. It contains a vernacular middle school, a police station, and a dispensary. Rāmpur, a station on the Rājputana-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway, 3 miles from Phūl, possesses a large grain market; and Chotiān, a large village 2 miles distant, has an Anglo-vernacular middle school for Sikhs.

Boundaries, configuration, and hill and river systems.

Bahāwalpur State.—Native State under the political control of the Government of the Punjab, lying in the extreme south-west of the Province, between $27^{\circ} 42'$ and $30^{\circ} 25'$ N. and $69^{\circ} 31'$ and $74^{\circ} 1'$ E., with an area of 15,918¹ square miles. On the north-east it adjoins Ferozepore District; and on the north-west the Sutlej separates it from Montgomery and Multān Districts, and, after its junction with the Chenāb, from Muzaffargarh District. The Indus then divides it from the Punjab District of Dera Ghāzi Khān and the Upper Sind Frontier District in Sind, the latter also adjoining it on the south. On the south-east it is bordered by the Rājputāna States of Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Its length from north-east to south-west is about 300 miles, and its mean breadth 40 miles. Devoid of hills and streams, except the pools and back-waters of the three great rivers, it is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert, known as the Rohi or Cholistān; the central tract is chiefly desert, not capable of cultivation, identical with the Bār or Pat uplands of the western Punjab; and the third, a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley, is called the Sind. The desert is separated from the central tract by the depression known as the Hakra, which must at one time have carried the waters of a large river. Opinions are divided as to whether this river was the Sutlej, the Ghaggar, or the Jumna.

Geology.

The State lies entirely in the alluvium. The Cholistān is a deep mass of sand in which wells fail to reach a substratum of clay, and which is at some places overlaid with deposits of amorphous sulphate of lime, while its surface is a succession of sand-dunes, rising in places to a height of 500 feet, and covered with the vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts. The central upland is a stiff clay mixed with sand, and the riverain tract is a micaceous soil with alternating layers of light bluish silt.

Flora.

The flora of the State is as varied as its natural divisions.

¹ These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB, and on p. 341 of this article, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They represent a more recent survey.

The scenery of the fertile riverain with its countless palms is almost Egyptian in character, and the lotus abounds in the pools by the river. In the uplands and the Sind tamarisk jungles stretch for miles ; and in the Rohi there are stretches of *khār* (*Caroxylon Griffithii*), from which the State derives an annual income of more than Rs. 30,000 a year.

Wolves are found in the Sind and Rohi, and the wild ass Fauna. occurs in the latter. Hog and hog deer abound in the Sind, and antelope, *chinkāra*, or 'ravine deer,' and *nīlgai* in the upland. Fish are common in the rivers, and the State derives a small income from the fisheries which are leased to the Jhabel, Mor, and Kehal, three indigenous tribes of almost amphibious habits.

'In Bahāwalpur,' says a local proverb, 'rain changes into storms of wind.' In July and August showers fall occasionally, but the annual rainfall rarely exceeds 5 inches. This deficiency of rain causes a climate abnormally hot in spite of its extra-tropical latitude ; and from the end of April to the middle or end of June the mean shade temperature is 103°, the air is dry and the wind fiery, so that the growth of vegetation is imperceptible. During the monsoon clouds soften the temperature, and with only an inch of rain the country becomes fresh and green. After November the mean temperature falls to 60° or 65° with frosty nights. The climate is generally healthy, except in the Sind during the autumn. The water is bad in some places, and it is to this cause that the frequency of stone and scurvy is attributed. Spleen-disease is common. Climate, rainfall, and temperature.

Floods are said to be less frequent than they were before the great Punjab canals were made. The flood of 1871, which covered some 1,300 square miles of the lowlands, threw large areas out of cultivation for a whole year.

The Abbāsi Daudputras, from whom the ruling family History. of Bahāwalpur has sprung, claim descent from the Abbāsīd Khalīfs of Egypt. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrāni empire, the mint at Bahāwalpur being opened in 1802 by Nawāb Muhammad Bahāwal Khān II with the permission of Shāh Mahmūd of Kābul. On the rise of Ranjīt Singh, the Nawāb, Muhammad Bahāwal Khān III, made several applications to the British Government for an engagement of protection. These, however, were declined, although the Treaty of Lahore in 1809, whereby Ranjīt Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, in reality effected his object. The first treaty with Bahāwalpur was in 1833, negotiated the year

after the treaty with Ranjīt Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawāb within his own territories, and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. The political relations of Bahāwalpur with the paramount power, as at present existing, are regulated by a treaty made in October, 1838, when arrangements were in progress for the restoration of Shāh Shujā to the Kābul throne.

During the first Afghān War, the Nawāb rendered assistance both in facilitating the passage of troops and in furnishing supplies; and in 1847-8 he co-operated actively with Sir Herbert Edwardes in the expedition against Multān. For these services he was rewarded by the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhung, together with a life-pension of a lakh. On his death a dispute arose regarding the succession. He was succeeded by his third son, whom he had nominated for the throne in supersession of his eldest son. The new ruler was, however, deposed by his elder brother, and obtained asylum in British territory, with a pension from the Bahāwalpur revenues; he broke his promise to abandon his claims, and was confined in the Lahore fort, where he died in 1862. In 1863 and 1866 insurrections broke out against the Nawāb, caused by cruelty and misgovernment. The Nawāb successfully crushed the rebellions; but in March, 1866, he died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, and was succeeded by his son, Nawāb Sādik Muhammad Khān IV, a boy of four. After several endeavours to arrange for the administration of the country without active interference on the part of Government, it was found necessary, on account of disorganization and disaffection, to place the principality in British hands during his minority. The Nawāb attained his majority in 1879, and was invested with full powers, with the advice and assistance of a council of six members. During the Afghān campaigns (1878-80) the Nawāb placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, and a contingent of his troops was employed in keeping open communications, and in guarding the Dera Ghāzi Khān frontier. On his death in 1899 he was succeeded by Muhammad Bahāwal Khān V, the present Nawāb¹, who attained his majority in 1901, and was invested with full powers in 1903. The Nawāb of Bahāwalpur is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Archaeology.

The principal archaeological remains are described in the

¹ Nawāb Muhammad Bahāwal Khān V died at sea in February, 1907, while returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca. His son, who succeeds as Nawāb, Hāji Sādik Muhammad Khān V, Abbāsi, is only two years of age.

articles on BIJNOT, MAROT, PATTAN MUNĀRA, SARWĀHI, SUI VEHĀR, and UCH.

The State contains 10 towns and 1,008 villages. The population at the three last enumerations was : (1881) 573,494, (1891) 650,042, and (1901) 720,877. It is divided into the three *nizāmat*s or administrative subdivisions of Bahāwalpur, Minchinābād, and Khānpur, which derive their names from their head-quarters. The chief towns are BAHĀWALPUR, the modern capital of the State, AHMADPUR (EAST), KHĀNPUR, UCH, AHMADPUR (WEST), and KHAIRPUR.

The following table gives the chief statistics of population in 1901 :—

<i>Nizāmat.</i>	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Minchinābād .	3,528	2	556	180,901	51.2	+ 8.96	4,205
Bahāwalpur .	7,079	4	268	260,696	36.8	+ 11.5	16,104
Khānpur .	5,311	4	184	279,280	52.6		
State total	15,000	10	1,008	720,877	48.0	+ 10.9	20,309

NOTE.—The figures for the areas of *nizāmat*s are taken from revenue returns. The total State area is that given in the *Census Report*. Since 1901, 551 square miles have been transferred from Khānpur to Bahāwalpur, and the population given in the table is, in the case of each *nizāmat*, the population in 1901 of the territory now comprised in that *nizāmat*.

About 83 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. As 9,881 square miles of the State are desert, the density of population appears low as compared with the Provincial average of 185, but the Sind tract is somewhat thickly populated and has gained considerably by migration from the Punjab. Three-fourths of the people speak the dialect of Western Punjābi known locally as Multānī or Bahāwalpurī. This is spoken all along the river from Khairpur to Ahmadpur West and southwards to the Cholistān. Punjābi, also called Jatkī (the Jat speech), and Ubhechar or Eastern, extends from Khairpur to the north-east border, while west of Ahmadpur West and round Kot Sabzal and Fatehpur Māchkā Sindī and Bahāwalpurī are spoken. In the Cholistān the Mārwarī-Rāthī dialect of Rājasthānī prevails.

The most important of the landowning tribes are the Jats, Castes and who number 192,000 and comprise 26 per cent. of the population, Rājputs (107,000), and Balochs (65,000). Other agricultural tribes are the Arains (38,000), Daudputras (19,000), Khokhars (17,000), Pathāns (11,000), and Kharrals (6,000). occupations.

The only commercial class, the Aroras, number 66,000. Of the menials, the most important are the Māchhis (fishermen, 23,000), Kumhārs (potters, 11,000), Mallāhs (boatmen, 10,000), Julāhās (weavers, 9,000), Mochīs (shoemakers, 10,000), Jhinwārs (water-carriers, 8,000), and Tarkhāns (carpenters, 8,000). Saiyids number 11,000 and Shaikhs 14,000. The native Christians number only 6. About 58 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

The three natural tracts have already been described. The Rohi or Cholistān, bounded on the north and west by a depression called the Hakra, is pure desert, in which crops depend wholly on the scanty rainfall, and the vegetation is sparse. Unbricked wells are sunk, but their excavation in the sandy soil is a perilous task, as the water-level is 80 feet below the surface. The second tract runs parallel to the Rohi. Its soil is a stiff clay mixed with sand, and though cultivation depends chiefly on the rainfall, wells are also worked. The third and richest tract in the State is the Sind or alluvial strip along the rivers. Every year its soil is enriched by floods, which leave a deposit of rich silt, and the land yields fine crops with little labour. The supply of water to the Sind is supplemented by a system of inundation canals and by wells. Large areas have been brought under cultivation during the last twenty-five years, owing to the extension of the system of inundation canals. Half a million acres of State land, which now brings in a revenue of 3 lakhs, have been leased to cultivators, the leases in most cases containing the promise of proprietary rights after a period of years. There is abundance of room for the extension of colonization in the Khānpur *nizāmat*.

Chief agri-
cultural
statistics
and princi-
pal crops.

The following table shows the chief statistics of cultivation in 1903-4, areas being in square miles :—

<i>Nizāmat.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Bahāwalpur .	7,079	417	370	580
Minchinābād .	3,528	515	419	1,200
Khānpur .	5,311	519	572	1,427
Total	15,918	1,451	1,361	3,207

The crops which covered the largest area in 1903-4 were wheat (607 square miles), rice (183), spiked millet (90), great millet (85), and gram (82).

Improve-
ments in

Although rules sanctioning advances were passed in 1879, they were not made to any useful extent by the State till 1900,

when Rs. 7,20,000 was advanced to cultivators for the sinking of 1,280 new wells and the repair of 159 old ones. Up to 1904 about 8 lakhs had been thus advanced. agricul-
tural prac-
tice.

The commonest domestic animals are the bullock and the Cattle. buffalo. There is also a large number of camels in the State, many of which are employed in the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 1,361 square miles, Irrigation. or nearly 94 per cent., were irrigated. Of this area, 204 square miles were irrigated from both wells and canals, 14 from wells alone, 993 from canals, and 150 by inundation from the rivers. In that year the State contained 17,220 masonry wells, besides 2,420 unbricked wells. The State has a vast system of inundation canals which take off from the rivers, especially from the Sutlej.

Cash rents are very rare. Kind rents vary from one-fifth on unirrigated lands to one-half on some of the canal-irrigated and inundated lands in parts of the Khānpur and Bahāwalpur *nizāmat*s. The rent of canal-irrigated land in these two *nizāmat*s rules higher than in Minchinābād, where the tenant is responsible for the cost of canal clearance. Throughout the State, landlords realize in addition to the rent a number of dues of varying amounts. The occupancy tenant of the British Punjab is unknown in Bahāwalpur. Cash wages have risen very largely in the last few years, but except in towns the wages of labour are generally paid in kind. Rents and
wages.

The forests comprise an area of 412 square miles; but of this a large area is merely treeless waste, which is being gradually colonized by settlers from British Districts and other States, as well as by the people of Bahāwalpur itself. During the minority of the late Nawāb extensive plantations were established, and these now yield a large income. The forests, plantations, and gardens realized an income of Rs. 1,60,000 in 1903-4. The chief forest officer is the *Mohtamim janglāt*, and the department is controlled by the Mushīr-i-āla. Forests.

Kankar abounds in several places, especially in the *M^cLeod-ganj ilāka* of the Minchinābād *tahsīl*. Saltpetre is also made from saline earth in several villages in the Minchinābād and Khairpur *tahsīls*. Minerals.

The only arts of any importance are the manufacture of silk *lungīs* (ornamental turbans) and *sufis* (silk cloth). Metal cups are made at Bahāwalpur and Khānpur towns, while a very lucrative industry is the manufacture of impure carbonate of soda, which is exported in large quantities, especially from the Arts and
manu-
factures.

Bahāwalpur *tahsīl*. Ahmadpur East and Khairpur are noted for their porcelain vessels and shoes, and the latter also for its painted cloth of various kinds. The last decade has witnessed considerable industrial development on modern lines. Nine rice-husking mills have been established—one at Bahāwalpur, three at Khānpur, two at Allahābād, and one each at Sādikābād, Kot Samāba, and Naushahra. Cotton-ginning is also carried on in the mills at Bahāwalpur and Kot Samāba, and in one of the Khānpur mills.

Commerce
and trade.

The trade of the State is free, all transit dues having been abolished under treaty with the British Government. The principal exports are wheat, gram, indigo, dates, mangoes and other fruit, wool, saltpetre, and the manufactured articles mentioned above. Cloth and *gur* (unrefined sugar) are the chief imports.

Means of
communi-
cation.

The Lahore-Karāchi branch of the North-Western State Railway enters the State at the centre of its north-west border by the Adamwāhan bridge across the Sutlej, and leaves it at Walhar in the extreme south-west, with a length of 148 miles within the State. This line is joined at Samasata by the Southern Punjab Railway, which enters the State near McLeodganj Road, 156 miles from Samasata, and has a branch to Ferozepore. There are 624 miles of unmetalled and about 40 miles of metalled roads.

Postal
arrange-
ments.

The postal arrangements are peculiar. In return for an annual payment of Rs. 6,000, they are undertaken by the British Post Office. Official letters are conveyed free within the State, and the Postal department supplies free of charge service stamps to the value of Rs. 1,300 annually for purposes of official correspondence outside the State. These arrangements have been in force since 1878.

Famine.

Famine in Rājputāna always causes a stream of immigration into Bahāwalpur, and in recent years the State has invariably made a point of providing work for the refugees. In 1899 the number of immigrants was 40,000. The able-bodied were employed on the canals, and many of the others were admitted into the poorhouses. The total cost to the State of the relief measures was 2.5 lakhs.

Adminis-
tration.

The direct functions of administration are exercised by the Nawāb, who is assisted by a council of eleven members, comprising the Mushīr-i-āla or Wazīr (who is the president of the council), the foreign minister, the revenue minister, the chief judge, the finance minister, the commander-in-chief of the State forces, the minister of public works, the minister of the

Nawāb's household, the private secretary, the general secretary, and the minister of irrigation. The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiāla.

Each *nizāmat* is divided into three *tahsils*. The nine *tahsils* are Minchinābād, Nahr Sādikiyāh, Khairpur, Bahāwalpur, Ahmadpur, Allahābād, Khānpur, Naushahra, and Ahmadpur Lamma. Each *nizāmat* is in charge of a *nāzim*, and each *tahsil* of a *tahsildār* and a *naib-tahsildār*. State sub-divisions and staff.

The Mushīr-i-Māl or revenue minister exercises general revenue control in the State. The *nāzims*, *tahsildārs*, and *naib-tahsildārs* are subordinate to him in all matters connected with his functions. The State canals are in charge of a special minister.

Bills are introduced into council by the member in charge of the department concerned, and, after approval by the council, are submitted to the Nawāb for his final assent. A large number of the Acts in force in British India have been adopted, including the Penal Code and the Procedure Codes. Legislation.

The principal court is the *Sadr Adālat*, established in 1870. It consists of a single judge called the chief judge, under whom are three district judges and five first-class and three second-class Munsifs. The district judges hear suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value, and also exercise the powers of district magistrates with enhanced jurisdiction under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The first-class Munsifs exercise the powers of first-class, and the second-class Munsifs those of second-class magistrates and Munsifs in British territory. The judicial department is also in charge of registration, the chief judge being chief registrar, the district judges registrars, and the Munsifs sub-registrars. Pleaders are not admitted to practise in the State courts. The commonest forms of crime are cattle-theft and the abduction of women. Civil and criminal justice.

Prior to 1886 the State issued two rupees, the *Bahāwalpuri*, worth 12 annas, and the *Ahmadpuri*, worth 10 annas in British currency. It also coined gold *mohars*, Rs. 16 to Rs. 52 in value. It still coins a copper *nikka paisa* (or small pice), $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which equal the British quarter anna. British coin is now current throughout the State.

The following table shows the revenue of the State in recent years, in thousands of rupees :—

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	9.45	10.65	13.65	14.35
Total revenue . . .	14.43	16.39	22.94	26.93

Apart from land revenue, the principal receipts in 1903-4 were forests (1.6 lakhs), and stamps (Rs. 98,000). The expenditure was chiefly: on the Nawāb's court and household (12.8 lakhs), public works (3 lakhs), army (2.2 lakhs), police (1.5 lakhs), pension (1.1 lakhs), and revenue administration (1.1 lakhs). There was a reserve balance in the State treasury at the end of the year of nearly 26 lakhs.

Land
revenue.

Prior to 1886 the land revenue was mostly collected in kind, by division (*batai*) of the produce, the State taking one-fourth, one-third, or even two-fifths. In 1868 this system was abolished, and fixed assessments were imposed on each kind of crop. These rates were reduced in 1871-2, owing to a fall in prices. The summary settlements were completed in 1877, resulting in a revenue demand of 9.5 lakhs. The assessments were revised in 1889-91, and the revenue was raised to 11.3 lakhs. A further revision is now in progress. In the Bahāwalpur and Khānpur *nizāmat*s, where the reassessment was completed in 1905, the increase amounts to 3.4 lakhs. Members of the Daudputra tribe, to which the Nawāb belongs, hold revenue grants of the annual value of Rs. 74,000 on feudal conditions which are now obsolete. The revenue rates on cultivated lands vary from 8 annas per acre (unirrigated) to Rs. 5 per acre for gardens. The income from the grazing tax (*tirni*) in 1903-4 was 1.3 lakhs.

Miscella-
neous
revenue.

The Excise department is controlled by the Mushīr-i-Māl. The contract for the manufacture and vend of country spirits is sold by auction annually, and in 1903-4 the State realized Rs. 25,000. The contractor arranges for the retail sale of the liquor, subject to the sanction of the department. The system in regard to the contract for the sale of opium and drugs is similar. Rs. 34,000 was realized for the contract in 1903-4. The import of opium from Bahāwalpur into the British Punjab is prohibited. The State receives an allotment of 15 chests of Mālwa opium per annum, each chest containing 1.25 cwt. The State pays a special duty of Rs. 280 per chest, instead of the ordinary duty of Rs. 725; but the duty so paid is refunded with a view to secure the co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. By the agreement of 1879, the Nawāb is bound to prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within the State, and in return receives a subsidy of Rs. 80,000 per annum from the British Government.

Municipal. The State contains sixteen municipalities, the committees being composed of nominated official and non-official members.