

The State contains 14 towns and 3,580 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was : (1881) 1,467,433, (1891) 1,583,521, and (1901) 1,596,692. The small increase in the last decade was due to the famines of 1897 and 1900, which caused much emigration from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The State is divided into the five *nizāmat*s, or administrative districts, of KARMGARH, PINJAUR, AMARGARH, ANĀHADGARH, and MOHINDARGARH. The head-quarters of these are at Bhawānigarh, Basi, Barnāla, Rājpora, and Kānaud respectively. The towns are PATIĀLA, the capital, NĀRNAUL, BASI, Govindgarh or BHATINDA, SAMĀNA, SUNĀM, Mohindargarh or KĀNAUD, SANĀUR, BHADAUR, BARNĀLA, BANŪR, PAIL, SIRHIND, and HADIĀYĀ.

The following table shows 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.				
Karmgarh . .	1,834	4	665	500,635	273.0	— 0.8	15,370
Pinjaur . .	784	1	1,588	212,866	271.4	— 5.97	3,695
Amargarh . .	858	3	605	365,448	425.9	+ 1.06	7,596
Anāhadgarh .	1,836	4	454	377,367	205.5	+ 8.62	8,899
Mohindargarh	575	2	268	140,376	243.8	— 5.09	2,537
State total	5,412	14	3,580	1,596,692	295	+ .83	38,097

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*.

Hindus form 55 per cent. of the total, and Sikhs, though Patiala is the leading Sikh State of the Punjab, only 22 per cent., slightly less than Muhammadans. Jains, less than 3,000 in number, are mostly found in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. The density, though higher than the Provincial average for British Districts, is lower than the average of the Districts and States situated in the Indo-Gangetic plain west. It is lowest in the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, where less than 14 per cent. of the total area is cultivated. There is not, however, much room for extension of cultivation, as the cultivable tracts are fully populated. Punjābi is the language of 88 per cent. of the population.

Nearly every caste in the Punjab is represented in Patiala, but the Jats or Jāts, who comprise 30 per cent. of the population, are by far its strongest element. Other cultivating castes

Castes
and occu-
pations.

are the Rājputs, Ahīrs (in Mohindargarh), Gūjars, Arains, and Kambohs. Brāhmans and Fakīrs number nearly 8 per cent. of the population ; and artisan and menial castes, such as the Chamārs, Chūhrās, Tarkhāns, &c., comprise most of the residue. Of the whole population, 62 per cent. are dependent on agriculture ; and the State has no important industries, other than those carried on in villages to meet the ordinary wants of an agricultural population.

Christian
missions.

In 1901 the State contained 122 native Christians. The principal missionary agency is that of the American Reformed Presbyterian Church, which was established in 1892, when Mahārājā Rājindar Singh permitted Dr. Scott, a medical missionary of that Church, to establish a mission at Patiāla town, granting him a valuable site for its buildings. The only other society working among the native Christians is the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, established at Patiāla in 1890. In the village of Rāmpur Katāni (Pail *tahsīl*) an Anglo-vernacular primary school, started by the Ludhiāna American Mission, teaches 22 Jat and Muhammadan boys. There is also a small mission school at Basi, where twelve or thirteen sweeper boys are taught.

General
agricul-
tural con-
ditions.

Agricultural conditions are as diversified as the territory is scattered. In the Pinjaur *tahsīl* they resemble those of the surrounding Simla Hill States, and in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* those of Rājputāna. Elsewhere the State consists of level plains with varying characteristics. The Rājputra, Banūr, and Ghanaur *tahsīls* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, the Patiāla and part of the Bhawānigarh *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, and the Fatehgarh (Sirhind) and Sāhibgarh (Pail) *tahsīls* of the Amargarh *nizāmat* lie in the Pawādh, a naturally fertile tract of rich loam. Sirhind and Pail are both protected by wells, and, though not irrigated by canals, are the richest in the State from an agricultural point of view. } The Narwāna *tahsīl* lies in the Bāngar, a plateau or upland in which the spring-level is too low for wells to be profitably sunk. } The remaining parts of these three *nizāmat*s, and the whole of Anāhadgarh, lie in the Jangal, a tract naturally fertile, but unproductive owing to the absence of rain and the depth of the spring-level until irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The Jangal consists of a great plain of soft loam covered with shifting sandhills, with a few wells on the borders of the Pawādh ; but agriculturally it is in a transition stage, as the canal permits of intensive cultivation.

The *bhaiyāchārā* is the general form of tenure, except in (Mohindargarh, where the *pattidāri* form is prevalent.)

The principal agricultural statistics derived from the most recent revenue records are given below :—

Chief
agricul-
tural sta-
tistics and
principal
crops.

<i>Nizāmat.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Karmgarh . .	1,834	1,338	368	386
Pinjaur . .	784	467	143	217
Amargarh . .	858	672	243	128
Anāhadgarh . .	1,836	1,661	465	96
Mohindargarh . .	575	445	38	49
Total	5,887	4,583	1,257	876

The principal food-grains cultivated are gram (area in 1903-4, 660 square miles), barley and gram mixed (587), wheat (432), *bājra* (367), *jowār* (362), wheat and gram mixed (284), and maize (239). Mustard covered 286 square miles, *chari* (*jowār* grown for fodder) 238, and cotton 72. In the hill tract (Pinjaur *tahsīl*) potatoes, ginger, turmeric, and rice are the most valuable crops, and Indian corn is largely grown for food. In the Sirhind and Pail *tahsīls* sugar-cane is the most paying crop. It is also grown in parts of the Patiāla, Amargarh, and Bhawānigarh *tahsīls*. (Cotton is grown generally in all but the sandy tracts of the south-west, and it forms the staple crop in Narwāna.) Tobacco is an important crop in the Pawādh tract. Rice is grown in the three *tahsīls* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat* which lie in the Pawādh. Wheat is the staple crop in the north-western half, barley and gram, separately or mixed, in the south and west, (and millet in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*.) In the latter millet is an autumn crop, dependent on the monsoon rains. In the rest of the State the spring harvest is more important than the autumn harvest, and its importance increases as canal irrigation is developed.

Cash rents are very rare. The landlord's share of the produce varies from one-fifth to one-half, and one-third may be taken as the average rate. Land irrigated from wells usually pays a higher rate than other land, except in the dry tracts to the west and south, where the soil is inferior and the expense of working wells heavy. The highest rates are paid in the sub-montane country to the north and east of Patiāla. The wages of unskilled labour when paid in cash, as is generally the case in towns and more rarely in the villages, vary from 3 annas a day in outlying tracts to 6 annas in the capital. A reaper earns from 6 to 12 annas a day, and a carpenter from 8 to 12 annas or even R. 1 in the hills. Prices have risen about 12 per cent. in the last fifteen years.

Rents,
wages, and
prices.

- Advances to agriculturists. Few State loans to cultivators were made prior to the revision of the settlement which began in 1901 and is still proceeding, and very high rates of interest were charged. During the three years ending 1906, a total of nearly Rs. 80,000 was advanced. The rate of interest on loans for the construction of wells and the purchase of bullocks is just under $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while loans for the purchase of seed are given free of interest.
- Cattle, ponies, and sheep. The cattle of the Jangal in the south-west and of Mohindargarh are fine up-standing animals, but the cows are poor milkers, and cattle-breeding hardly exists. Ponies of a fair class are raised in the Bāngar, in the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and there is a State stud at Patiāla, established in 1890, with 5 horse, 1 pony, and 3 donkey stallions, and 25 brood-mares.
- Fairs. Fairs are held twice a year at Karauta and Dharson, both in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, at which about 20,000 cattle change hands yearly. Cattle fairs were also started in 1903-4 at Bhatinda, Barnāla, Mānsa, Boha, Dhamtānsāhib, Sunām, Patiāla, Rājpora, Dhūri, Sirhind, and Kānaud.
- Irrigation. Of the total area under cultivation in 1903-4, 1,257 square miles, or 27 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 342 square miles, or 27 per cent., were irrigated from wells, and the rest from canals. The State contains 12,696 wells in use, besides unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Patiāla owns 84 per cent. of the share (36 per cent.) of the Sirhind Canal possessed by the Phūlkiān States. The Hissār branch of the Western Jumna Canal, which irrigated 85 square miles in 1903-4, also secures against famine a large part of the Narwāna *tahsīl*; and in the *tahsīls* of Banūr and Ghanaur a small inundation canal from the Ghaggar, which irrigated 14 square miles in 1903-4, serves a number of villages. Wells are mainly confined to the Pawādh and the part of the Jangal which adjoins it. Wells are also used in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*, but the water in some is brackish and only beneficial after rain. Jāts generally use the bucket and Arains the Persian wheel on a masonry well, but some of the Arains and Kambohs in the Banūr *tahsīl* use the *dingli* or lift.
- Forests. In the hill *thānas* of Pinjaur, Dharmpur, and Srīnagar, in the Pinjaur Dūn and Siwāliks, the State possesses valuable forests, in which considerable quantities of *chīl* (*Pinus longifolia*), pine, oak, *deodār*, and bamboo are found. The first and second-class forests have an area of 109 square miles, with 171 square miles of grass lands. It also possesses several 'reserves' (*bīrs*) aggregating 12,000 acres in the plains. The forests are controlled by a Conservator, who has two

assistants in the hills and one in the plains. Avenues of *shisham* (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) are planted along the canal banks, and of *kikar* (*Acacia arabica*) along the roads. The forest revenue in 1903-4 was Rs. 51,000.

Kankar is found at many places. Slate, limestone, and Minerals. sandstone occur in the Pinjaur hills, and in the detached hills of the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*. Saltpetre is manufactured in the Rājpora, Ghanaur, Banūr, Narwāna, and Nārnaul *tahsils*, and carbonate of soda in the Bāngar. Copper and lead ores are found near Solon; and mica and copper and iron ores in the Mohindargarh *nizāmat*.

Manufactures, other than the ordinary village industries, Arts and manufactures. are virtually confined to the towns. Cotton fabrics are made at Sunām, and silk at Patiāla. Gold lace is manufactured at Patiāla, and *sūsi* at Patiāla and Basi, the latter being of fine quality. At Samāna and Nārnaul legs for beds are turned, and at Pail carved doorways are made. Ironware is also produced at four villages. Brass and bell-metal are worked at Patiāla and Bhadaur, and at Kānaud (Mohindargarh), where ironware is also manufactured. The only steam cotton-ginning factory in the State is at Narwāna. A workshop is situated at Patiāla. The number of factory hands in 1903-4 was 80.

The State exports grain in large quantities, principally wheat, Commerce and trade. gram, rapeseed, millet, and pulses, with *ghū*, cotton, yarn, red pepper, saltpetre, and lime. It imports raw and refined sugar and rice from the United Provinces, piece-goods from Delhi and Bombay, and various other manufactures. The principal grain marts are at Patiāla, Nārnaul, Basi, Barnāla, Bhatinda, and Narwāna; but grain is also exported to the adjoining British Districts and to Nābha.

The North-Western Railway traverses the north of the State Means of communication. through Rājpora and Sirhind, and the Rājpora-Bhatinda branch passes through its centre, with stations at the capital, Dhūri Junction, Barnāla, and Bhatinda. The latter line is owned by the State, but worked by the North-Western Railway. The Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway, with stations at Dhūri and Sunām, also serves this part of the State. The Southern Punjab Railway passes along the southern border, with a station at Narwāna in the Karmgarh *nizāmat*. A mono-rail tramway, opened in February, 1907, connects Basi with the railway at Sirhind. There are 185 miles of metalled roads, all in the plains, and about 194 miles (113 in the plains and 81 in the hills) of unmetalled roads in the State. Of the

former, the principal connects Patiala with Sunām (43 miles), one branch leading to Sangrūr, the capital of Jind State, and another to Samāna. The others are mainly feeder-roads to the railways. There are avenues of trees along 142 miles of road.

Postal
arrange-
ments.

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1884, as modified in 1900, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The ordinary British stamps, surcharged 'Patiala State,' are used. Under an agreement concluded in 1872, a telegraph line from Ambāla to Patiala was constructed by Government at the expense of the State, which takes all the receipts and pays for the maintenance of the line.

Famine.

The earliest and most terrible of the still-remembered famines was the *chālīsa* of Samvat 1840 (A.D. 1783), which depopulated huge tracts in the Southern Punjab. In 1812 and 1833 the State again suffered. The famine of 1860-1 was the first in which relief was systematically organized by the State. Relief works were opened; over 11,000 tons of grain were distributed, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of revenue was remitted. The famine of 1897 cost the State nearly 2 lakhs in relief works alone. Three years later came the great famine of 1900. It was a fodder famine as well as a grain famine, and cattle died in large numbers. Relief measures were organized on the lines laid down for the British Districts of the Province. Nearly 4 lakhs was spent on relief works and gratuitous relief. Two lakhs of revenue was remitted and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was suspended.

Adminis-
tration.

The Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur resides at Patiala. He is the representative of the Lieutenant-Governor, and is the channel of communication in most matters between the State authorities on the one hand and British officials or other States on the other. He has no control over the State courts, but he hears appeals from the orders of certain of the District Magistrates, &c., of British Districts, in their capacity as Railway Magistrates for the various railways which pass through Patiala territory.

During the minority of the Mahārājā, his functions are exercised by a Council of Regency consisting of three members. There are four departments of State: the finance department (*Dīwān-i-Māl*) under the Dīwān, who deals with all matters of revenue and finance, the foreign department (*Munshī Khāna*) under the Mīr Munshī, the judicial department (*Sadr*

Adālat) under the *Adālātī*, and the military department (*Bakhshī Khāna*) under the *Bakhshī* or commander-in-chief. The Chief Court was created by Mahārājā Rājindar Singh, to hear appeals from the orders of the finance, foreign, and judicial ministers. There is no regular legislative department. Regulations are drafted in the department concerned and submitted for sanction to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, or court of the Mahārājā. Under the present arrangements the power of sanction rests with the Council of Regency, the members of which possess the power of initiation. For general administrative purposes the State is divided into five *nizāmat*s, each being under a *nāzim*, who exercises executive powers and has subordinate to him two or three *naib* (deputy) *nāzims* in each *nizāmat*, and a *tahsildār* in each *tahsīl*.

The lowest court of original jurisdiction in civil and revenue cases is that of the *tahsildār*, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *nāzim*. The next higher court is that of the *naib-nāzim*, who exercises criminal and civil powers, and from whose decisions appeals also lie to the *nāzim*. The *nāzim* is a Sessions judge, with power to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding fourteen years, as well as an appellate court in criminal, civil, and revenue cases. From his decisions appeals lie in criminal and civil cases to the *Sadr Adālat*, and in revenue cases to the *Dīwān*, with a second appeal to the Chief Court, and a third to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*: both the last-mentioned courts also exercise revisional jurisdiction in all cases. All sentences of death or transportation for life require the confirmation of the Mahārājā, or, during his minority, of the Council of Regency.

Special jurisdiction in criminal cases is also exercised by the following officials. The *Mīr Munshī*, or foreign minister, has the powers of a Sessions Judge with respect to cases in which one or both parties are not subjects of the State: cases under the Telegraph and Railway Acts are decided by a special magistrate, from whose decision an appeal lies to the *Mīr Munshī*; certain canal and forest officers exercise magisterial powers in respect of offences concerning those departments; and the Inspector-General exercises similar powers in respect of cases in which the police are concerned. During the settlement operations the settlement officers are also invested with power to decide revenue cases, and from their decisions appeals lie to the Settlement Commissioner. At the capital there are a magistrate and a civil judge, from whose decisions appeals lie to the *Muāwin Adālat*.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

The Sikh Jāts are addicted to crimes of violence, illicit distillation, and traffic in women, the Hindū Jāts and the Rājputs to cattle-theft, and the Chūhrās to theft and house-breaking, while the criminal tribes—Sānsīs, Baurias, Balochs, and Mīnās—are notorious for theft, robbery, and burglary.

In 1902 a few *panchāyats* were established in the Narwāna and Govindgarh *tahsils* for the settlement of disputes of a civil nature. The experiment has proved successful, and there are now 76 of these rural courts scattered about the State. Up to the end of 1906, they had disposed of more than 45,000 cases, the value of the claims dealt with being considerably over 60 lakhs. The parties have the right to challenge the decision of the *panchāyat* in the ordinary courts, but up to the present less than 2 per cent. of the decisions in disputed cases have been challenged in this manner.

Feudatories.

The chief of the feudatories are the Sardārs of Bhadaur, who between them enjoy a *jāgīr* of over Rs. 70,000 per annum. Like the ruling family, they are descendants of Phūl; but in 1855 the claim of Patiāla to regard the Bhadaur chiefs as feudatories of her own was disallowed by Government, and their villages were brought under British jurisdiction. Three years later the supremacy over Bhadaur was ceded to the Mahārājā as a small portion of the reward for his loyalty in 1857. The tenure of the *jāgīr* is subject to much the same incidents in respect of lapse and commutation as similar assignments in the British portion of the Cis-Sutlej territory. There are at present six sharers in the *jāgīr*, while the widows of deceased members of the family whose shares have lapsed to the State receive maintenance allowances amounting to Rs. 8,699.

The numerous *jāgīrdārs* of the Khamānon villages receive between them over Rs. 90,000 a year from the State, and are entitled, in addition, to various dues from the villagers. Ever since 1815 Patiāla had been held responsible for the general administration of this estate, though the British Government reserved its rights to escheats and military service. In 1847 the question of bringing the villages entirely under British jurisdiction was mooted. The negotiations were prolonged until after the Mutiny, when, in 1860, Government transferred its rights in the estate to Patiāla in return for a *nazarāna* of Rs. 1,76,360. The *jāgīrdārs* are exempted from the appellate jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and are entitled to have their appeals heard by the foreign minister. The *jāgīrdārs* of Pail constitute the only remaining group of assignees of any

importance. Their *jāgīrs* amount in all to over Rs. 18,000, and are subject to the usual incidents of lapse and commutation.

The main area of the State corresponds roughly to the old Land Mughal *sarkār* of Sirhind, and was subject to Akbar's fiscal revenue reforms. Formerly the State used to collect nearly all its revenue in kind, taking generally one-third of the produce as its share, calculated either by actual division or by a rough and ready appraisement. In 1862 a cash assessment was first made. It resulted in a total demand of about 30.9 lakhs, reduced three years later to 29.4 lakhs. Afterwards summary assessments were made every ten years, until in 1901 a regular settlement was undertaken, a British officer being appointed Settlement Commissioner. The present demand is 41.5 lakhs or, including cesses and other dues, 44.8 lakhs, of which 4.7 lakhs are assigned, leaving a balance of 40 lakhs realizable by the State. The revenue rates on unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0-6-4 in parts of Mohindargarh to a maximum of Rs. 5-11-3 in the Bet circle of the Sirhind *tahsīl*, and on irrigated land from 12 annas in Pail to Rs. 9-9-6 in the Dhāyā circle of Sirhind. There are wide variations from circle to circle in the average rates. The average 'dry' rate in one of the Mohindargarh circles is ten annas, while in the Bet of Sirhind it is Rs. 3-14-6. Similarly, the average 'wet' rate in the Sunām *tahsīl* is R. 1-13-4, and in the Dhāyā of Sirhind Rs. 5-11-3.

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

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . . .	32,68	32,71	33,17	34,63
Total revenue . . .	40,92	53,16	65,34	66,75

The principal sources of revenue, other than land revenue, and the amounts derived from each in 1903-4, are: public works, including irrigation and railways (14.1 lakhs), excise (2.2 lakhs), octroi (1.9 lakhs), stamps (1.7 lakhs), and provincial rates (1.4 lakhs); while the main heads of expenditure are public works (14.4 lakhs), army (9.1 lakhs), civil list (4.5 lakhs), police (4.2 lakhs), land revenue administration (4 lakhs), general administration (3 lakhs), religious and charitable endowments (1.9 lakhs), and medical (1.8 lakhs).

The right of coinage was conferred on Rājā Amar Singh by Ahmad Shāh Durrāni in 1767. No copper coin was ever minted, and only on one occasion, in the reign of Mahārājā

Narindar Singh, were 8-anna and 4-anna pieces struck ; but rupees and gold coins or *ashrafs* were coined at intervals up to 1895, when the mint was closed for ordinary coinage. Up to the last the coins bore the legend that they were struck under the authority of Ahmad Shāh, and the coinage of each chief bore a distinguishing device, generally a representation of some kind of weapon. The Patiala rupee was known as the *Rājā shāhi* rupee. It was rather lighter than the British rupee, but contained the same amount of silver. Rupees known as *Nānak shāhi* rupees, which are used in connexion with religious ceremonies at the Dasahra and Dīwālī festivals, are still coined, with the inscription—

*Degh, tegh o fateh nusrat be darang,
Yāft az Nānak Gurū Gobind Singh.*

Excise.

Prior to 1874, the distillation, the sale, and even the use of liquor were prohibited. The present arrangement is that no distillation is allowed except at the central distillery at Patiala. The distiller there pays a still-head duty of Rs. 4 per gallon. The licences for retail sale are auctioned, except in the case of European liquor, the vendors of which pay Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 per annum according as their sales do or do not exceed 2,000 bottles. The State is privileged to receive a number of chests of Mālwa opium every year at a reduced duty of Rs. 280 per chest of 140½ lb. The number is fixed annually by the Government of the Punjab, and varies from 74 to 80. For anything over and above this amount, the full duty of Rs. 725 per chest is paid. The duty paid on the Mālwa opium imported has, since 1891, been refunded to the State, with the object of securing the hearty co-operation of the State officials in the suppression of smuggling. Import of opium into British territory from the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* is prohibited. The importers of opium into Patiala pay a duty of R. 1 per seer to the State. Licences for the retail sale of opium and hemp drugs are sold by auction. Wholesale licences for the sale of liquor, opium, and drugs are issued on payment of small fixed fees.

Municipal.

Patiala town was constituted a municipality in 1904 and Nārnaul in 1906.

Public works.

The Public Works department was reorganized in 1903 under a Superintending Engineer, who is subject to the control of one of the members of Council of the Regency. An extensive programme of public works has been framed, the total cost of which will be 85 lakhs ; and a considerable portion of it has been carried out at a cost of 25 lakhs during the

three years that have elapsed since the reorganization of the department. Public offices, *tahsils*, police stations, schools, dispensaries, markets, and barracks have been erected. The *darbār* chamber in Patiāla Fort has been remodelled and reroofed, and is now a magnificent hall. A large Central jail has been constructed at Patiāla, and a number of new roads have been made. Among buildings erected during the last few years by private subscription may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Poorhouse at Patiāla, which cost Rs. 80,000, and the Victoria Girls' School, which cost half that sum.

In 1903-4 the regular police force consisted of 1,973 of all ranks. The village watchmen numbered 2,775. There are 42 police stations, 3 outposts, and 17 road-posts. The force is under the control of an Inspector-General. District Superintendents are appointed for each *nizāmat* with inspectors under them, while each police station is in charge of a *thānadar*. The State contains two jails, the Central jail at the capital and the other at Mohindargarh, which hold 1,100 and 50 prisoners respectively. The Imperial Service contingent maintained by the State consists of a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry. The local troops consist of a regiment of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and a battery of artillery with eight guns. The State possesses altogether fifty serviceable guns. The total strength of the State army—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—is 3,429. Police, jails, and army.

Patiāla is the most backward of the larger States of the Punjab in point of education. The percentage of literate persons is only 2.4 (4.2 males and 0.1 females) as compared with 2.7, the average for the States of the Province. The percentage of literate females doubled between 1891 and 1901, but that of literate males declined from 5.3 to 4.2. The number of pupils under instruction was 6,479 in 1880-1, 6,187 in 1890-1, 6,058 in 1900-1, and 6,090 in 1903-4. In the last year the State possessed an Arts college, 21 secondary and 89 primary (public) schools, and 3 advanced and 129 elementary (private) schools, with 538 girls in the public and 123 in the private schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 83,303. The Director of Public Instruction is in charge of education, and under him are two inspectors. Education.

The State possesses 34 hospitals and dispensaries, of which 10 contain accommodation for 165 in-patients. In 1903-4 the number of cases treated was 198,527, of whom 2,483 were in-patients, and 10,957 operations were performed. The Hospitals and dispensaries.

expenditure was Rs. 87,076, wholly met from State funds. The administration is usually controlled by an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who is medical adviser to the Mahārājā, with nine Assistant Surgeons. The Sadr and Lady Dufferin Hospitals at the capital are fine buildings, well equipped, and a training school for midwives and nurses was opened in 1906.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is controlled by an inspector of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, under whom are a supervisor and thirty vaccinators. In 1903-4 the number of persons successfully vaccinated was 43,782, or 27 per 1,000 of the population. Vaccination is nowhere compulsory.

Surveys.

The Bhadaur villages in the Anāhadgarh *tahsīl* were surveyed and mapped by the revenue staff in 1854-5, and the whole of the Mohindargarh *tahsīl* in 1858, while they were still British territory. In 1877-9 a revenue survey of the whole State, except the Pinjaur *tahsīl*, was carried out; but maps were not made except for the Mohindargarh and Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*s, and for a few scattered villages elsewhere. During the present settlement, the whole of the State is being resurveyed, and the maps will be complete in 1907.

The first trigonometrical survey was made in 1847-9, and maps were published on the 1-inch and 2-inch scales; but the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was not surveyed until 1886-92, when 2-inch maps were published. A 4-inch map of the Cis-Sutlej States was published in 1863, and in the revised edition of 1897 the Pinjaur *tahsīl* was included. The 1-inch maps prepared in 1847-9 were revised in 1886-92.

[H. A. Rose, *Phūlkiān States Gazetteer* (in the press); L. H. Griffin, *The Rājās of the Punjab* (second edition, 1873); Khalifa Muhammad Hasan, *Tārīkh-i-Patiāla* (1877); also the various Histories of the Sikhs.]

Karmgarh.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between 29° 23' and 30° 27' N. and 75° 40' and 76° 36' E., with an area of 1,834 square miles. It had a population in 1901 of 500,635, compared with 500,225 in 1891, dwelling in four towns—PATIĀLA, SAMĀNA, SUNĀM, and SANĀUR—and 665 villages. The head-quarters are at Bhawānigarh or Dhodān, a village in the Bhawānigarh *tahsīl*. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 9.5 lakhs. The *nizāmat* consists of a fairly compact area in the south-east of the main portion of the State, and is divided into four *tahsīls*, PATIĀLA, BHĀWANIGARH, SUNĀM, and NARWĀNA, of which the first three lie in that order from east to west, partly in the Pawādh and partly in the Jangal tract, on the north of the

Ghaggar river, while the fourth *tahsīl*, Narwāna, lies on its south bank in the Bāngar.

Patiāla Tahsīl (or Chaurāsi).—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 8'$ and $30^{\circ} 27' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 17'$ and $76^{\circ} 36' E.$, with an area of 273 square miles. The population was 121,224 in 1901, compared with 128,221 in 1891. It contains two towns, PATIĀLA (population, 53,545), the head-quarters, and SANĀUR (8,530); and 197 villages. The *tahsīl* lies wholly within the Pawādh. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.1 lakhs.

Narwāna.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 23'$ and $29^{\circ} 51' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 58'$ and $76^{\circ} 27' E.$, in the Bāngar south of the Ghaggar river, with an area of 575 square miles. The population in 1901 was 117,604, compared with 108,913 in 1891. It contains 133 villages, of which Narwāna is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.8 lakhs.

Bhawānigarh (or Dhodān).—North-western *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 48'$ and $30^{\circ} 24' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 57'$ and $76^{\circ} 18' E.$, with an area of 499 square miles. The population in 1901 was 140,309, compared with 140,607 in 1891. It contains one town, SAMĀNA (population, 10,209), and 213 villages. The head-quarters are at the village of Bhawānigarh or Dhodān. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3 lakhs.

Sunām Tahsīl.—Westernmost *tahsīl* of the Karmgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 44'$ and $30^{\circ} 14' N.$ and $75^{\circ} 40'$ and $76^{\circ} 12' E.$, with an area of 486 square miles. The population in 1901 was 121,498, compared with 122,484 in 1891. It contains the town of SUNĀM (population, 10,069), the head-quarters, and 122 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.5 lakhs.

Pinjaur Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 4'$ and $31^{\circ} 11' N.$ and $76^{\circ} 29'$ and $77^{\circ} 22' E.$, with an area of 784 square miles. The population in 1901 was 212,866, compared with 226,379 in 1891, dwelling in one town, BANŪR, and 1,588 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 6.5 lakhs. The *nizāmat* forms the north-eastern part of the State, and is divided into four *tahsīls*, RĀJPURA, BANŪR, PINJAUR, and GHANAUR. Of these, the first lies in the Himālayan area, and the other three in the Pawādh. The country is scarred by torrent-beds, and is characterized by a peculiar subsoil which

makes irrigation from wells difficult. The head-quarters are at Rājpora. PINJAUR is a place of some antiquity.

Rājpora.—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 22'$ and $30^{\circ} 36'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 33'$ and $76^{\circ} 49'$ E., with an area of 141 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,117, compared with 59,607 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 146 villages, of which Rājpora is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.9 lakhs.

Pinjaur Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 41'$ and $31^{\circ} 11'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 50'$ and $77^{\circ} 22'$ E., with an area of 294 square miles. The population in 1901 was 55,731, compared with 56,745 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 1,136 villages, of which PINJAUR is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 84,000.

Banūr Tahsīl.—North-eastern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 23'$ and $30^{\circ} 39'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 40'$ and 77° E., with an area of 163 square miles. The population in 1901 was 56,674, compared with 60,185 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of BANŪR (population, 5,610), the head-quarters, and 135 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 1.7 lakhs.

Ghanaur.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Pinjaur *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 4'$ and $30^{\circ} 29'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 29'$ and $76^{\circ} 50'$ E., with an area of 186 square miles. The population in 1901 was 45,344, compared with 49,842 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 171 villages, of which Ghanaur is the head-quarters. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2 lakhs.

Amargarh Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 17'$ and $30^{\circ} 59'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 39'$ and $76^{\circ} 42'$ E., with an area of 858 square miles. The population in 1901 was 365,448, compared with 361,610 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains three towns, BASI, the head-quarters, PAIL, and SIRHIND; and 605 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 9.1 lakhs. The *nizāmat* comprises several distinct portions, and is divided into three *tahsīls*. Of these, FATEHGARH lies in the north-east of the State round the old Mughal provincial capital of Sirhind, and SĀHIBGARH or Pail forms a wedge of territory in the British District of Ludhiāna. The third *tahsīl*, AMARGARH, lies south of Pail between Māler Kotla on the west and Nābha on the east. This *tahsīl* lies in the Jangal, the two former in the Pawādh.

Fatehgarh Tahsīl (or Sirhind).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 33'$ and $30^{\circ} 59'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 17'$ and $76^{\circ} 42'$ E., with an area of 243 square miles. The population in 1901 was 126,589, compared with 130,741 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the towns of BASI (population, 13,738) and SIRHIND or Fatehgarh (5,415), the head-quarters; and 247 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.7 lakhs.

Amargarh Tahsīl.—South-western *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 17'$ and $30^{\circ} 37'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 39'$ and $76^{\circ} 12'$ E., with an area of 337 square miles. The population in 1901 was 123,468, compared with 118,329 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains 161 villages, the head-quarters being at Dhūri, the junction of the Rājputra-Bhatinda and Ludhiāna-Jākhāl Railways. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to Rs. 3.4 lakhs.

Sāhibgarh (or Pail).—Northern *tahsīl* of the Amargarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 23'$ and $30^{\circ} 56'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 59'$ and $76^{\circ} 35'$ E., with an area of 278 square miles. The population in 1901 was 115,391, compared with 112,540 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the town of PAIL or Sāhibgarh (population, 5,515), the head-quarters, and 197 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 3.1 lakhs.

Anāhadgarh Nizāmat.—A *nizāmat* or administrative district of the Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 33'$ and $30^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $74^{\circ} 41'$ and $75^{\circ} 50'$ E., with an area of 1,836 square miles. The population in 1901 was 377,367, compared with 347,395 in 1891. It contains four towns, GOVINDGARH, BHADAUR, BARNĀLA or Anāhadgarh, the head-quarters, and ĀYĀ; and 454 villages. It is interspersed with detached pieces of British territory, the principal being the Mahrāj *pargana* of Ferozepore District, and forms the western portion of the State. It lies wholly in the Jangal tract, and is divided into three *tahsīls*, ANĀHADGARH, GOVINDGARH, and BHĪKHI. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 7.2 lakhs.

Anāhadgarh Tahsīl (or Barnāla).—Head-quarters *tahsīl* of the Anāhadgarh *nizāmat*, Patiāla State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 9'$ and $30^{\circ} 34'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 14'$ and $75^{\circ} 44'$ E., with an area of 346 square miles. The population in 1901 was 105,989, compared with 104,449 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains the three towns of BARNĀLA or Anāhadgarh (population, 6,905), the head-quarters, HADIĀYĀ (5,414), and BHADAUR (7,710); and