

cultivated for the autumn harvest. In Dādri wheat is rarely sown except on lands irrigated from wells, and the main harvest is in the autumn, when millet is the staple crop. Pulses are sown with millet, which is also grown to some extent in Jind. Gram is the staple spring crop.

<i>Tahsīl.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Sangrūr	252	203	71	35
Jind	489	386	77	38
Dādri	591	238	14	39
Total	1,332	827	162	112

In the Jind *tahsīl* rent is taken either in cash or by division of produce. Cash rents vary from Rs. 1-3-3 to Rs. 1-9-3 for unirrigated land, while for irrigated land Rs. 4-12-9 is paid on cotton and double that amount on sugar-cane. Where the less valuable irrigated crops are grown, rent is paid in kind, the landlord taking one-fourth of the produce. In the Dādri *tahsīl*, kind rents are very rare. From R. 0-12-9 to Rs. 3 per acre is paid for unirrigated land, and Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 for land watered from wells. In the Sangrūr *tahsīl* rent is taken by division of crops. The rates are the same as in the Jind *tahsīl*. The extension of railways has tended to equalize the prices of grain in different parts of the State.

Rents,
wages, and
prices.

Apart from the extension of canals, the State has since 1891 advanced Rs. 8,000 for the construction of wells for irrigation and drinking purposes, and nearly Rs. 16,000 more has been provided from village funds. There is a State bank in each *tahsīl*, by which advances are made at half the ordinary rates of interest. The cultivated area increased by 4.5 per cent. between 1881 and 1901, but there is little room for further extension.

Improve-
ments in
agricul-
tural
practice.

Dādri, which lies close to Hariāna, is the main cattle-breeding tract, the animals resembling the famous Hariāna breed. Camels are also reared by the Rahbārīs in this *tahsīl*, and used both for ploughing and carrying, as well as for riding. A good type of milch-buffalo is found in Jind. The State maintains three Reserves in which grazing is allowed on payment.

Cattle,
ponies, and
sheep.

The State owns 7.6 per cent. of the Sirhind Canal. Of the total area cultivated in 1903-4, 162 square miles, or more than 13 per cent., were classed as irrigated. Of this area, 37 square miles were irrigated from wells, 121 from canals, and 4 from streams. There are 2,292 masonry wells in use, besides 289

Irrigation.

unbricked wells, lever wells, and water-lifts. Wells are virtually confined to Sangrūr and Dādri, as the cost of making them is prohibitive in the Jīnd *tahsīl*. The bucket and rope are commonly used, but a few Persian wheels are found in one part of the State. In 1903-4, 27 square miles were irrigated from the Sirhind Canal and 4 from the Ghaggar river and other streams in Sangrūr, while in the Jīnd *tahsīl* the Western Jumna Canal irrigated 60 square miles. The Hānsi and Būtāna branches of the Western Jumna Canal were managed by the British Government prior to 1888. In that year, however, an agreement was made by which the State took over distributaries irrigating 60,000 acres on payment of Rs. 1,20,000, less the cost of maintenance, &c., giving a net amount of about Rs. 1,05,500 a year payable to Government. The State is also allowed to irrigate 10,000 acres free of water rate, if there is a sufficient supply of water in the canal. The Bhiwāni branch, still under British management, irrigates about 2,300 acres in this *tahsīl*, for which the State pays the water rates fixed for British villages, plus 50 per cent. in lieu of owner's rate.

Forests. The only forests are the three Reserves already mentioned. These are called *bīrs* and have an area of 2,623 acres. While yielding an income of over Rs. 2,000 in normal years, they also form valuable fodder reserves for the cattle in time of famine.

Mines and minerals. The State contains no mines or minerals, with the exception of stone and *kankar* quarries and saltpetre, the last of which yields a revenue of nearly Rs. 15,000. Stone is quarried in the Dādri *tahsīl*, but most of it is used locally.

Arts and manufactures. The only industries of any importance are the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments, leathern and wood-work, country cloth, and rude pottery. The towns of Sangrūr and Dādri are noted for their leathern goods, shoes, harness, and well-gear; and in the former good furniture of English pattern is made. In the Sangrūr *tahsīl* embroidery is done by women for local sale and some of it is exported. There is some turnery at Dādri. The only factory is a cotton-ginning and pressing steam factory at Jīnd town, which in 1903-4 gave employment to 120 persons.

Commerce and trade. Large quantities of grain are exported through Sangrūr, Jīnd, and Dādri. Other exports are cotton, *ghī*, and oilseeds, while the chief imports are refined sugar and cotton cloth.

Means of communication. The Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway was opened in 1901, the State finding four-fifths of the capital for its construction. It connects Sangrūr, the capital, with Dhūri Junction on the Rājputra-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway and

with Jākhāl Junction on the Southern Punjab Railway, and is managed by the North-Western Railway in return for 55 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Southern Punjab Railway has three stations in the Jind *tahsīl*, and the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway two in Dādri. Sangrūr is also connected by metalled roads with Dhūri and Patialā, and with Jind by a partially metalled road. The State contains 42 miles of metalled roads and 191 miles of unmetalled roads. The postal and telegraphic arrangements are similar to those in PATIĀLA.

In common with the rest of the Punjab, the State suffered Famine. from the famines of 1783, 1803, 1812, 1824, and 1833. That of 1860-1 also affected the State, especially the Dādri *tahsīl*, and half a year's revenue was remitted, advances for the purchase of cattle and seed being also given. In 1869-70 a fodder famine caused great losses of cattle, and a fifth of the revenue was remitted in the Jind *tahsīl*, advances being also made in Dādri. In 1877-8 the scarcity was more severe and was met by loans from the State banks. In 1883-4 a fodder famine again caused great loss of cattle, and revenue was largely suspended. In 1896 famine reappeared, and Rs. 27,500 was allotted for relief works, 7,000 maunds of grain were distributed as advances for seed, and Rs. 3,000 spent in charitable relief; and though the scarcity was intensified in 1897, the losses were not severe. In 1899 the crops failed again before the people had had time to recover from the effects of the preceding famine. Two months after the opening of relief works in October, 1899, it was resolved to concentrate the famine-stricken people on the Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway. The highest daily average (1,260) was reached in March, 1900. Works were not closed until December, 1900, and the total expenditure on them exceeded Rs. 40,000. Poorhouses were also opened and relief given privately at a cost of nearly Rs. 23,000, excluding the expenditure on additional dispensaries and the relief of immigrants. On the conclusion of the famine, Rs. 1,58,000 was advanced to the people for the purchase of cattle and seed, bringing up the total expenditure incurred by the State to Rs. 2,27,000.

The Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for Administration. Jind is the Political Agent for the Phūlkiān States and Bahāwalpur, who resides at Patialā. The administration of the State is divided between four departments. Foreign affairs and education are controlled by the foreign minister. The Dīwān controls finance, excise, and revenue; the Bakhshī Khāna under the commander-in-chief is responsible for the army and the

police, and the Adālatī or minister of justice for civil and criminal justice. The heads of these departments sitting together form a State Council known as the *Sadr Alā*, to which each of the ministers individually is subordinate. The Council again is controlled by the Rājā. The accountant-general's office was established in 1899. For administrative purposes the State is divided into two *nizāmat*s and three *tahsīl*s. Each *tahsīl* is further subdivided into police circles, the Sangrūr *tahsīl* containing three, Jīnd and Dādri two each. Each *nizāmat* is administered by a *nāzim*, under whom is a *tahsildār* in each *tahsīl*.

Civil and
criminal
justice.

In each *nizāmat* the *nāzim* and *tahsildārs* exercise judicial powers, and in 1899 a subdivisional magistrate was appointed in the Dādri *tahsīl*. The *nāzim* corresponds roughly to a District Magistrate, and from his decisions appeals lie to the *Sadr Adālat*, which is presided over by the Adālatī. Further appeals lie to the *Sadr Alā*, which is subordinate to the *Ijlās-i-Khās*, or court of the Rājā. All these courts exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code are in force in the State, with certain modifications.

Feuda-
tories.

The principal feudatory is the Sardār of Badrukhān, the representative of the junior branch of the ruling family. The *jāgīr* is worth Rs. 8,843 per annum, and is subject to the usual incidents of lapse and commutation. The Rājā of Nābha is a member of this family.

Land
revenue.

In the time of Rājā Gajpat Singh the State consisted only of the four *parganas* of Jīnd, Safidon, Sangrūr, and Bālānwālī, with a revenue of about 3 lakhs. Before the settlements made by Rājā Sarūp Singh, a fluctuating system of assessment was in vogue, including *batai*, *kankūt*, and cash rates fixed on the nature of crops. The settlements were made in different years for each *tahsīl*. Between 1857 and 1866 a summary settlement of the Sangrūr and Jīnd *tahsīl*s was conducted, resulting in a total demand of 3.2 lakhs. Shortly after this a regular settlement of the whole State was made, which produced a fixed revenue of 5.9 lakhs. In both of these settlements the *batai* system was partly continued. Two regular settlements followed, when cash rates were introduced throughout. The assessment of the fourth settlement was 6.2 lakhs. Revenue rates on unirrigated land vary from a minimum of R. 0-4-1 in Dādri to a maximum of Rs. 1-12-10 in Sangrūr, and on irrigated land from a minimum of R. 0-6-1 in Dādri to a maximum of Rs. 2-5-9 in Sangrūr.

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

	1880-1.	1890-1.	1900-1.	1903-4.
Land revenue . .	7,14	7,15	8,03	7,54
Total revenue . .	10,71	12,67	14,93	16,04

Apart from land revenue, the principal sources of revenue, with the amounts derived from each in 1903-4, are as follows : canals (2.5 lakhs), railways (1.2 lakhs), and stamps (0.6 lakh). The principal heads of expenditure are army (2.7 lakhs), canals (1.2 lakhs), public works (0.9 lakh), police (0.5 lakh), and miscellaneous (8.8 lakhs).

The income derived from excise in 1903-4 was Rs. 29,000. Liquor is distilled on premises which belong to the State, under the supervision of State officials, and still-head duties are levied of Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon and Rs. 2 per gallon of 25° under proof. The arrangement regarding the import of Mālwa opium is similar to that which obtains in the case of Patiāla, but the quantity allowed to Jīnd at the lower rate never exceeds 19 chests. The duty paid on this opium is refunded to the State, with the object of securing the co-operation of the officials in the suppression of smuggling. The import of opium from Dādri into British territory is prohibited. The contracts for the retail sale of opium, drugs, and liquor are auctioned, and wholesale licences are granted on payment of a fixed fee. The excise arrangements are under the control of a Superintendent, who is subordinate to the Dīwān. Miscellaneous revenue.

The mint is controlled by the State treasurer, but, as in Currency. the case of Patiāla, coins are struck only on special occasions, and these can hardly be said to be current coinage. The Jīnd rupee bears an inscription similar to that on the Patiāla rupee, to the effect that it is struck under the authority of Ahmad Shāh Durrāni¹. The value of the coin is about 12 annas. Gold coins are also struck.

The towns of Sangrūr, Jīnd, Safidon, and Dādri have Municipal. been constituted municipalities.

The expenditure on public works in 1903-4 was Rs. 90,854 ; Public and the principal buildings erected by the department since works. 1900 are the Ranbīr College, the Ranbīr Ganj, the Record* Office, and the Female Hospital, all at Sangrūr.

The State army consists of a battalion of Imperial Service Army. infantry, 600 strong, with all necessary transport ; and a

¹ See p. 295.

local force of 220 cavalry, 560 infantry, 80 artillery, and 16 serviceable guns.

Police and jails. The police force had, in 1903-4, a total strength of 405 of all ranks, and the village watchmen numbered 523. The police force is controlled by an Inspector-General, under whom there is a Superintendent for each of the three *tahsils*, and a deputy-inspector for each of the seven police stations. The principal jail is at Sangrūr. It has accommodation for 320 prisoners, and is managed by a *dāroga* under the supervision of the *Adālati*. The chief jail industries are printing, weaving, book-binding, and the making of *daris* (cotton carpets), paper, webbing, and rope.

Education. In 1901 the proportion of literate persons was 2.8 per cent. (5 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils under instruction was 602 in 1890-1, 791 in 1900-1, and 730 in 1903-4. In the last year the State had 4 secondary and 7 primary and special (public) schools, and 15 elementary (private) schools, with 3 girls in the private schools. The eleven institutions classed as public were all managed by the Educational department of the State. The existing system dates from 1889, when the old State schools at Sangrūr, Jīnd, Dādri, and Safidon were remodelled, so as to bring them into line with the regulations of the Punjab Educational department. In 1894 the school at Sangrūr was raised to the status of a high school, and in 1902 the Diamond Jubilee College was completed at that town. The expenditure of the State on education was Rs. 9,300 in 1892-3 and Rs. 10,400 in 1903-4.

Hospitals and dispensaries. The State contains 3 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, with accommodation for 64 in-patients. In 1903-4 the number of cases treated was 29,129, of whom 166 were in-patients, and 867 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 17,815. The medical department is in charge of the State Medical officer.

Vaccination. Vaccination, which is compulsory throughout the State, is carried out by a staff of four vaccinators under an inspector. In 1903-4 the number of vaccinations performed was 4,752, representing 16.9 per 1,000 of the population.

Survey. Revenue survey maps were prepared for each *tahsil* at the first settlement. They were revised during the second and third settlements, and during the fourth settlement a fresh survey of Jīnd and Sangrūr was made and new maps were prepared. For the Jīnd *tahsil*, a map on the 4-inch scale was made. The first trigonometrical survey was made between 1847 and 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 of it in 1897. 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).]

Sangrūr Nizāmat.—Head-quarters *nizāmat* or administrative district and *tahsīl* of Jīnd State, Punjab, lying between $30^{\circ} 6'$ and $30^{\circ} 21'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 48'$ and $76^{\circ} 2'$ E., with an area of 252 square miles. It comprises several scattered pieces of territory, of which the principal *pargana*, Sangrūr, is bounded on the north and west by Patiāla and Nābha, and on the east and south by Patiāla. It also includes the *ilākas* of Kulāran, Bālānwālī, and Bāzīdpur, which are broken up into six detached areas. The population in 1901 was 64,681, compared with 59,521 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains two towns, SANGRŪR, the head-quarters and capital of the State (population, 11,852), and Bālānwālī (2,298); and 95 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.2 lakhs. It lies in the great natural tract known as the Jangal.

Jīnd Nizāmat.—South-eastern *nizāmat* or administrative district of Jīnd State, Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 24'$ and $29^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $76^{\circ} 48'$ E., with an area of 1,080 square miles. It comprises the two *tahsīls* of JĪND and DĀDRI. The population in 1901 was 217,322, compared with 225,039 in 1891. The *nizāmat* contains five towns, JĪND, the head-quarters, SAFĪDON, DĀDRI, KALIĀNA, and Baund; and 344 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 4.7 lakhs.

Jīnd Tahsīl.—Northern *tahsīl* of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying between $29^{\circ} 2'$ and $29^{\circ} 28'$ N. and $76^{\circ} 15'$ and $76^{\circ} 48'$ E., with an area of 489 square miles. It forms a compact triangle, almost entirely surrounded by the British Districts of Karnāl, Delhi, Rohtak, and Hissār, while on the north it is bounded by the Narwāna *tahsīl* of Patiāla. It lies entirely in the natural tract known as the Bāngar, and includes a part of the Nardak or Kurukshetra, the sacred land of the Hindus. The population in 1901 was 124,954, compared with 123,898 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains two towns, JĪND (population, 8,047), the head-quarters, and SAFĪDON (4,832); and 163 villages. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.3 lakhs.

Dādri Tahsīl.—Southern *tahsīl* of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and State, Punjab, lying between $28^{\circ} 24'$ and $28^{\circ} 48'$ N. and $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $76^{\circ} 30'$ E., with an area of 591 square miles. It forms

a compact block of territory, 30 miles long by 23 broad, south of the Jīnd *tahsīl*, from which it is separated by the British *tahsīl* of Rohtak. It is bordered on the south and west by Dujāna State, the Bāwal *nizāmat* of Nābha, the Mohindargarh *nizāmat* of Patiāla, and the Lohāru State, while on the west lies the British District of Hissār, and on the east that of Rohtāk. It lies partly in Hariāna, and partly in the Bāngar, a tract of sandy soil, interspersed with shifting sandhills, and has a hot, dry climate, being exposed to violent sand-storms from the Bikaner desert in the hot season. The population in 1901 was 92,368, compared with 101,141 in 1891. The *tahsīl* contains three towns, DĀDRI (population, 7,009), the headquarters, KALIĀNA (2,714), and Baund (3,735); and 181 villages. The decrease in population is due to emigration caused by the famines of 1896-7 and 1899-1900. The land revenue and cesses amounted in 1903-4 to 2.4 lakhs.

Dādri Town.—Head-quarters of the *tahsīl* of the same name in the Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 28° 35' N. and 76° 20' E., 87 miles south-west of Delhi, and 60 south of Jīnd town, on the Rewāri-Bhatinda branch of the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway. Population (1901), 7,009. The town, which derives its name from *dādar* = 'frog,' lies in a depression. It is said to be an ancient place, but its history is unknown. In 1857 it was governed by Nawāb Bahādur Jang, a relative of the Nawāb of Jhajjar, and was confiscated for his disloyalty. It was then conferred on the Rājā of Jīnd as a reward for his services in the Mutiny. A tank, the Someshwara, and other buildings constructed by Sita Rām, treasurer of the emperor Muhammad Shāh, are its only antiquities. The municipality has an income of Rs. 11,400, chiefly from octroi. Trade was ruined by the exactions of the Jhajjar Nawābs, and competition with Bhiwāni has prevented its recovery. The town is noted for its leathern goods, and there is some turnery.

Jīnd Town.—Head-quarters of the Jīnd *nizāmat* and *tahsīl*, Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 29° 20' N. and 76° 19' E., on the Southern Punjab Railway, 60 miles south-east of Sangrūr, the modern capital, and 25 miles north-west of Rohtak. Population (1901), 8,047. It was formerly the capital of the State to which it gave its name, and the Rājās of Jīnd are still installed here. It lies in the holy tract of Kurukshetra; and tradition ascribes its foundation to the Pāndavas, who built a temple here to Jainti Devi, the 'goddess of victory,' round which sprang up the town Jaintapuri, since corrupted into Jīnd. Of little importance in the Muhammadan period,

it was seized by Gajpat Singh, the first Rājā of Jīnd, in 1755. Rahīm Dād Khān was sent by the Delhi government in 1775 to recover it, but was defeated and killed. His tomb is still to be seen at the Safidon Gate, and trophies of the victory are preserved in the town. It contains many ancient temples, and several places of pilgrimage. The fort of Fatehgarh, part of which is now used as a jail, was built by Rājā Gajpat Singh. The municipality has an income of Rs. 7,210, chiefly from octroi; and there is a considerable local trade.

Kaliāna (or Chal-Kalyāna).—Town in the Dādri *tahsīl* of Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 28° 33' N. and 76° 16' E., 5 miles east of Dādri town. Population (1901), 2,714. It was the capital of Kalyān of the Chal tribe, a Rājā who in 1325 rebelled against Alaf Khān, son of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlak, king of Delhi, and was defeated and slain by Saiyid Hidāyatullah Khān, who also fell and whose tomb still exists.

Safidon.—Town in the Jīnd State and *tahsīl*, Punjab, situated in 29° 21' N. and 76° 42' E., 24 miles east of Jīnd town. Population (1901), 4,832. Legend ascribes its foundation to the destruction of the serpents (*sarpa damana*, whence Safidon) by Janamejaya, the son of Rājā Parīkshit, to avenge the death of his father. It lies in the holy tract of Kurukshetra, and the remains to the south of the modern town testify to its former splendour. The Nāgchhetra tank recalls the holocaust of the Nāgs or snakes. The municipality has an income of Rs. 2,300 a year, chiefly derived from octroi; and there is a fair local trade.

Sangrūr Town.—Modern capital of the Jīnd State, Punjab, situated in 30° 15' N. and 75° 59' E., 48 miles south of Ludhiāna, on the Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl Railway. Population (1901), 11,852. Founded about 300 years ago, it remained a mere village until Rājā Sangat Singh in 1827 transferred his capital from Jīnd, which he considered as being too far from Patiāla and Nābha. Rājā Raghubīr Singh, the successor of Sarūp Singh, adorned it with many public offices and other buildings. It is administered as a municipality, with an income of about Rs. 3,900, chiefly derived from octroi, and has a considerable local trade. The principal manufactures are leathern goods and furniture. It contains the Diamond Jubilee College, completed in 1902, a high school, the Victoria Golden Jubilee Hospital, and a Zanāna hospital.

Nābha State.—One of the Phūlkiān States, Punjab. Its total area is 966¹ square miles; and it consists of two distinct parts, of which the larger lies between 30° 8' and 30° 42' N. and 74° 50' and 76° 24' E., while the second, which forms the *nizāmat* of Bāwāl, lies in the extreme south-east of the Punjab and is distinct in all respects from the rest of the State. The main portion comprises twelve separate pieces of territory, scattered among the other two Phūlkiān States of Patiāla and Jīnd, and contiguous with the British Districts of Ferozepore and Ludhiāna and the State of Māler Kotla on the north, and the District of Farīdkot on the west. This portion is divided into two administrative districts or *nizāmats*, which correspond with its natural divisions, the Amloh *nizāmat* lying in the fertile tract called the Pawādh, and the Phūl *nizāmat* in the vast arid tract called the Jangal or waste. Bāwal is geographically a part of the Rājputāna desert. The State contains no important streams; and the level plain over which its territories are scattered is broken, within the limits of the State, only by the shifting sandhills of Phūl and the low rocky eminences, outliers of the Arāvalli system, which stud the south of Bāwal.

Flora and fauna. The flora of Phūl and Amloh is that of the Central Punjab, approaching in the south-west that of the desert. In Bāwal it is the same as in the neighbouring States of Rājputāna. The fauna is the same as in the Patiāla plains and in Jīnd. Statistics are not available, but the rainfall is heaviest in Amloh and lightest in Bāwal. The climate of Bāwal and Phūl is dry, hot, and healthy. Amloh, with its soil of rich loam and high water-level, is the least salubrious part of the State.

Climate and rainfall.

History. The earlier history of Nābha is that of the PHŪLKIĀN STATES, till it became a separate State in 1763. After the capture of the town of Sirhind by the confederate Sikhs in that year, the greater part of the old imperial province of the same name was divided among the Phūlkiān houses, and the country round Amloh fell to Hamīr Singh, then chief of Nābha, who thus became its Rājā. In 1774, however, Gajpat Singh, Rājā of Jīnd, wrested Sangrūr from his hands, and also took Amloh and Bhādsan. The two last places were restored to the Rājā of Nābha on the intervention of Patiāla, but Sangrūr has ever since remained a part of the Jīnd State. In 1776 the Phūlkiān Rājās combined to resist

¹ These figures do not agree with the area given in Table III of the article on the PUNJAB and in the population table on p. 329 of this article, which is the area returned in 1901, the year of the latest Census. They are taken from more recent returns.

the attack of the Muhammadan governor of Hānsi, who had been sent by the Delhi government to attack Jīnd, and after his defeat Rori fell to Hamīr Singh as his share of the conquests. In 1783 Hamīr Singh was succeeded by his minor son Jaswant Singh, the Rānī Desu, one of his widows, acting as regent till 1790. She recovered most of the territory which had been seized by Jīnd; and after the death of Gajpat Singh in 1789 the feud between the two powers was forgotten, while in 1798 a common danger compelled them to unite with the other Sikh chiefs and prepare to resist the invasion of Shāh Zamān Durrānī. While so engaged at Lahore, intelligence reached the Phūlkiān Rājās that the adventurer George Thomas was besieging Jīnd, and they hurried back to its relief. In the fighting that ensued the Sikhs were utterly defeated, and accused the Nābha chief of lukewarmness in the common cause; and it is certain that he took no part in the struggle. In 1801, however, Nābha was included in the treaty with General Perron, by which, in return for the expulsion of Thomas from their territories, the Cis-Sutlej chiefs agreed to submit to the Marāthās. In 1804 Jaswant Singh entered into friendly relations with Lord Lake; and when Holkar halted at Nābha in 1805, on his way to Lahore, the Rājā held to his engagement with the British and refused him assistance. War, however, soon after broke out between the Rānī of Patiāla on the one hand and the Rājās of Nābha and Jīnd on the other. Jaswant Singh was defeated and joined the Rājā of Jīnd in invoking the aid of Ranjīt Singh, who in 1806 crossed the Sutlej and halted at Nābha. Here he did little to reconcile the contending powers, but proceeded to dismember the Muhammadan State of Māler Kotla, assigning to Jaswant Singh portions of the Kot Basia, Talwandi, and Jagraon dependencies of that State, with part of Ghumgrāna. In 1807-8 Ranjīt Singh again made expeditions into the Cis-Sutlej States, and in 1808 Jaswant Singh received from him the principality of Khanna.

But in spite of the grants thus made, the policy of Ranjīt Singh excited the deep distrust of the chiefs, who in 1809 threw themselves upon the protection of the British Government, and Ranjīt Singh desisted from all further attempts to extend his dominions south of the Sutlej. Jaswant Singh's ability had raised the State at this period to a high pitch of prosperity. It was well cultivated and the total revenue amounted to 1.5 lakhs. He was, however, involved in constant disputes with Patiāla concerning the boundaries of the two

States, and his last years were embittered by the rebellions of his son, who predeceased him. On his death in 1840 he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Deoindar Singh, a timid and vacillating man, who during the first Sikh War in 1845 sympathized with the Sikh invaders, his conduct in regard to carriage and supplies required from him in accordance with treaty being dilatory and suspicious in the extreme. After the battles of Mudki and Ferozeshāh, however, supplies were sent in abundance, and when the final victory of Sobraon was gained the whole resources of the State were placed at the disposal of the British Government. An official investigation was made into the conduct of the chief, with the result that he was deposed, but received a pension of Rs. 50,000 a year. Nearly a fourth of the territory was also confiscated, a part of it being bestowed upon the Patiāla and Farīdkot States in reward for their loyalty. His eldest son, Bharpūr Singh, was placed in power in 1847. At the time of the Mutiny in 1857 this chief showed distinguished loyalty, and was rewarded by a grant of the territory which forms the present Bāwal *nizāmat*, then worth Rs. 1,06,000 per annum, on the usual condition of political and military service at any time of general danger. In addition, the *sanad* of 1860 conferred on the Nābha Rājā privileges similar to those conferred at the same time on the chiefs of Patiāla and Jīnd. Bharpūr Singh died in 1863, and was succeeded by his brother, Bhagwān Singh, who died without issue in 1871. By the *sanad* granted in 1860, it was provided that, in a case of failure of male heirs to any one of the three Phūlkiān houses, a successor should be chosen from among the descendants of Phūl by the two chiefs and the representative of the British Government; and Hīra Singh, the present Rājā, was accordingly selected. He was born about 1843. The Rājā is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, including 4 personal to the present chief.

The
people.

The State contains 4 towns and 488 villages. Its population at the last three enumerations was: (1881) 261,824, (1891) 282,756, and (1901) 297,949. It is divided into three *nizāmat*s, AMLOH and BĀWAL, with their head-quarters at the town from which each is named, and PHŪL with its head-quarters at DHANAULA. NĀBHA is the capital of the State.

The table on the next page shows the chief statistics of population in 1901.

More than 54 per cent. of the population are Hindus, only 26 per cent. being Sikhs, though Nābha ranks as one of the principal Sikh States of the Punjab. The Sikhs are mainly

Jats by tribe, and are found mostly in the Phūl *nizāmat*, a tract which came under the influence of the great Sikh Gurūs. Amloh contains a number of Sikhs of the Sultāni sect, but the Jāts of Bāwal are for the most part orthodox Hindus, that tract lying closer to the great centres of Hinduism. The speech of the great mass of the people is Punjābi, which is returned by three-fourths of them, but Hindustāni is spoken in the Bāwal *nizāmat* and by the educated classes generally.

<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.				
Amloh . . .	291	1	228	115,078	395.2	+ 1.5	5,358
Phūl . . .	394	2	96	111,441	282.9	+ 10.7	5,476
Bāwal . . .	281	1	164	71,430	254.2	+ 4.7	1,576
State total	928	4	488	297,949	321	+ 5.4	12,410

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*.

The Jāts or Jāts of all religions exceed 31 per cent. of the population, the Sidhu tribe, to which the ruling family belongs, being especially important. The Rājputs and Ahīrs also form considerable elements, but the latter are almost entirely confined to the Bāwal *nizāmat*. About 58 per cent. of the total are supported by agriculture. In 1901 only one native Christian was enumerated in the State, which contains no mission.

Castes and occupations.

The Bāwal *nizāmat* differs as much from the rest of the State in agricultural conditions as it does in climate and other characteristics, and Amloh and Phūl also differ from one another, but less widely. Amloh, owing to its damp climate, is naturally very fertile and well wooded. The soil is a rich loam, generally free from sand, and the spring-level is near the surface. The introduction of canal-irrigation has intensified the natural tendency of this tract to become water-logged in seasons of heavy rainfall. Phūl is, with the exception of one small tract, in somewhat marked contrast. The soil is sandy and the spring-level far below the surface. Consequently water was scarce until the introduction of canal-irrigation rendered a great extension of cultivation possible. Though sandy the soil is fertile, and its power of absorbing moisture prevents water-logging. Naturally less well wooded than Amloh, the Phūl *nizāmat* was formerly covered with scrub, which is now being cleared as cultivation extends; and indeed

General agricultural conditions.

the whole tract is undergoing an agricultural revolution as the canals are developed. The Bāwal *nizāmat*, with its dry hot climate, is singularly destitute of streams, tanks, and trees, and depends for its cultivation on a scanty and precarious rainfall.

Chief
agricul-
tural sta-
tistics and
principal
crops.

The main agricultural statistics for 1903-4 are given below, in square miles :—

<i>Nizāmat.</i>	Total.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Cultivable waste.
Amloh . . .	291	186	76	70
Phūl . . .	394	360	85	16
Bāwal . . .	281	247	23	21
Total	966	793	184	107

Gram (190 square miles), wheat (97), pulses (94), *bājra* (74), and barley (62) were the principal food-crops in 1903-4. The area under sugar-cane and cotton was 5 and 12 square miles respectively. The State anticipated the Government of the Punjab in imposing restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land to non-agricultural classes.

Cattle,
sheep, and
goats.

Cattle are not raised in large numbers, though there is some cattle-breeding in the Jangal. The fairs at Phūl and Jaito are important centres for the sale of cattle raised in the Southern Punjab. The latter is held in March and is attended by about 25,000 people, and the former by 5,000. Fairs are also held at Amloh and Nābha; and at Mahāsar in the Bāwal *nizāmat* a large fair takes place twice a year, at which animals worth Rs. 1,50,000 change hands. Few horses are now raised in the State, though the Jangal used to be famous for a powerful breed. Goats are more prized than sheep, as they supply milk; they are mostly reared in Bāwal. Camels are kept by the people for ploughing and the transport of grain in both Phūl and Bāwal, owing to the character of the country.

Irrigation.

The State owns 3.168 per cent. of the Sirhind Canal, and the Abohar and Bhatinda branches irrigate a large part of the Phūl *nizāmat*, while the Kotla branch supplies the rest of that *nizāmat*, and another irrigates a part of Amloh. The area irrigated varies inversely with the rainfall, the highest figures ever reached being 17,052 acres in Phūl and 7,110 acres in Amloh. In Amloh the spring-level is high and well-irrigation is common, 26 per cent. of the cultivated area being irrigated in this way. In Phūl, on the other hand, the spring-level is very low, and only 2 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated

from wells. In Bāwal, where there are no canals, 7 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated from wells. In 1903 the total number of wells in the State was 4,723, of which 3,385 were in Amloh. About 73 per cent. of the wells in Amloh are worked by means of the Persian wheel, which is unknown in the other *nizāmat*s.

Stone is quarried in the Kānti and Behālī hills in the Bāwal *nizāmat*. *Kankar* is found in several places throughout the State, and saltpetre in a few scattered villages in the *nizāmat*s of Phūl and Amloh. Mines and minerals.

The chief industries are the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, and brass utensils for local needs. Earthen vessels and clay toys are exported to the neighbouring tracts. Lace or *gota* is manufactured at Nābha and exported. Amloh has some reputation for its fabrics known as *gabrūn* and *sūsī*, and of late the manufacture of iron goods has been carried on with success. *Dārīs*, or cotton carpets, are woven at Amloh and Nābha. The capital possesses a cotton-ginning factory and a steam cotton-press, and Jaito a steam oil-mill, which employ 115, 40, and 22 persons respectively. Arts and manufactures.

The State exports grain in large quantities. To facilitate this export markets have been established at a number of places, that at Jaito being the largest. Cotton is also exported, chiefly to Ambāla. Commerce.

Railway communications are good. The State is traversed by the main line and by the Rājputra-Bhatinda, Ludhiāna-Dhūri-Jākhāl, and Ferozepore-Bhatinda branches of the North-Western Railway, while the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway crosses the Bāwal *nizāmat*. The State contains 88 miles of metalled and 35 miles of unmetalled roads. Of the former, the principal connects Nābha town with Patiāla (18 miles), with Kotla (18 miles), and with Khanna (24 miles). Means of communication.

The postal arrangements of the State are governed by the convention of 1885, which established a mutual exchange of all postal articles between the British Post Office and the State post. The ordinary British stamps, surcharged 'Nābha State' and 'Nābha State service,' are supplied to the State at cost price. The Postal department is controlled by a post-master-general. Postal arrangements.

The inhabitants of the State must have suffered from the famines which affected the adjoining tracts of Patiāla and Jind, but the records afford no information except in regard to the scarcity of 1899-1900. Even in regard to that, few statistics are available. The distress, except in parts of Bāwal, was not