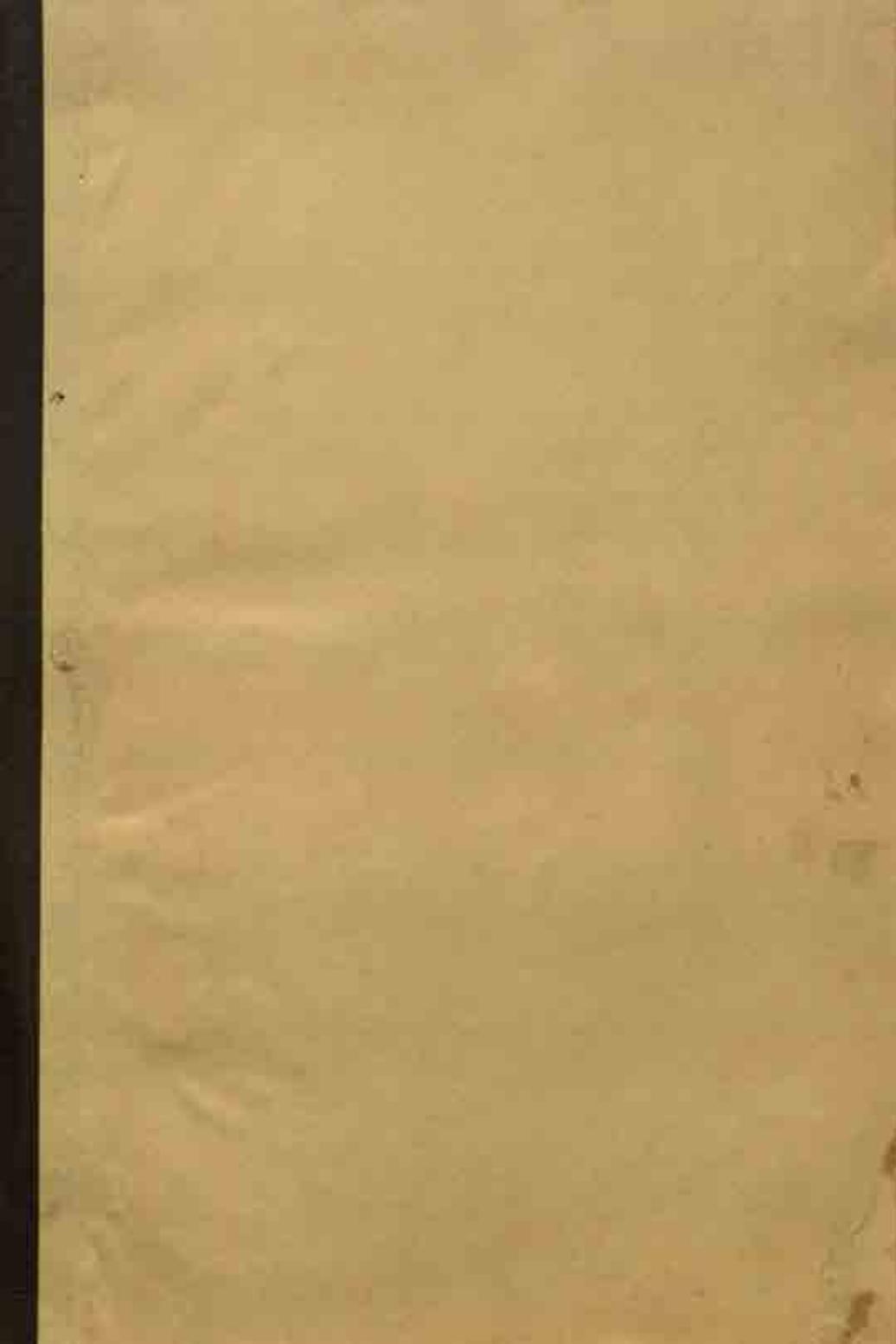


GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
CENTRAL
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
LIBRARY

ACCESSION NO. 30565
CALL No. R 910.30954424
P D G / Amala

D.G.A. 79.



333

A H
7765

GAZETTEER

OF THE

AMBALA DISTRICT.

30565

1889-4.



R 910.3095442G
P.D.G. / Amb

Compiled and Published under the authority

of the

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.



CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY, NEW DELHI.

Acc. No. 30565

Date..... 9. 3. 57

Call No. 910-3095442G

P.D.G./Amb

PREFACE.

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V. (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI. (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Chap. III. (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost if not quite verbally, from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to, which again was largely based upon the Settlement Reports of the district by Messrs. Wynyard and Melvill.

The reports in question were written about 1855, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older Settlement Reports, afford very inadequate material for an account of the district. No better or fuller material, however, was either available or procurable within the time allowed. But when the settlement operations now in progress are complete, a second and more complete edition of this *Gazetteer* will be prepared; and meanwhile the present edition will serve the useful purpose of collecting and publishing in a systematic form, information which had before been scattered, and in part unpublished.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Macnabb, Frizelle, Kensington and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration. The final edition, though compiled by the Editor, has been prepared for and passed through the press by Mr. Stack.

THE EDITOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
CHAP. I.—THE DISTRICT.	
A.—DESCRIPTIVE	1
B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA	1
II.—HISTORY.	11
III.—THE PEOPLE	14
A.—STATISTICAL	25
B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE	25
C.—TRIBES, CLANES AND LEADING FAMILIES	30
D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TRADITIONS	38
IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION	41
A.—AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK	41
B.—OPERATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE	47
C.—POSTS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS	51
V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	54
VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS	58
APPENDIX	66
STATISTICAL TABLES (INDEX ON PAGE II).	78

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

Section A.—Descriptive—

PAGE.

General description	
Physical features—Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.	1
Nature of the soil, scenery, &c.—River system	2
River system—The Ghaggar	3
The Sarasvati	4
The Sarasvati—The Chambal	5
The Chambal—The Tungri—The Balloo—The Nakri—The Markanda	6
The Markanda—The Beqa—The Kishana—The Sutlej—The Sugh	7
Rao—The Budhi Rao—The Luni—The Jaito Devi Rao	8
The Siswanwali—The Rani—The Pathera—The Rikha—The	
Somni—The Umar—The Satsi	8
The Satis—The Jamni—Canals—Rainfall, temperature, and climate	9
Rainfall, temperature, and climate—Diseases	10
	11

Section B.—Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Geology—Minerals	
Minerals—Wild animals: spot	11
Trees	12
	13

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

Early history	
Early history—Later Hindu period	14
Later Hindu period—The Sikhs	15
The Sikhs	16
The introduction of British rule—The Mutiny	17
The Mutiny—Famines	18
Famines—Formation of the district—District Officers	22
District Officers—Development since annexation	23
	24

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

PAGE

Section A.—Statistical—

Distribution of population—Migration and birth-place of population	23
Migration and birth-place of population—Increase and decrease of population	26
Increase and decrease of population—Births and deaths	27
Births and deaths—Age, sex, and civil condition	28
Age, sex, and civil condition—Infirmities—European and Eurasian population	29
European and Eurasian population	30

Section B.—Social and Religious Life—

Villages—Houses and domestic life	32
Houses and domestic life—Dress—Food of the people	33
Food of the people—General statistics and distribution of religions	37
General statistics and distribution of religions—Religious sects and institutions—Fairs and religious gatherings	38
Fairs and religious gatherings—Language—Education	39
Education—Character, disposition, and physique of the people	37

Section C.—Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families—

Poverty or wealth of the people—Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes	38
Jats and Rājpūts—Jats—Rājpūts—Brahmins	39
Gujars—Panjābs—Leading families	43

Section D.—Village Communities and Tenures—

Village tenures—Village offices—Proprietary tenures— <i>Tilakdiari</i> tenures	41
<i>Tilakdiari</i> tenures—The <i>Lahakram</i> tenure	42
The <i>Chaddram</i> tenure—Riparian custom	43
Riparian custom—Tenants and rent—Agricultural labourers	44
Pony village grants—Poverty or wealth of the proprietors	45
Poverty or wealth of the proprietors	46

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A.—Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live Stock—

General statistics of agriculture—General standard of agricultural practice—The seasons—Rainfall—Irrigation	47
Irrigation—Agricultural implements and appliances—Manure and rotation of crops	48
Manure and rotation of crops—Principal staples—Average yield. Production and consumption of food grains	49
Arboriculture and forests—Kalsar Forest—Jagādhri plantation (reserv)—Live stock	50
Live stock	51

Section B.—Occupations, Industries and Commerce—

Government breeding operations, Jain—Occupations of the people	52
Principal industries and manufactures—Term-cotton—Basket work—Cotton prints—Brass-ware—Shāhibdūd industries—Musical instruments—Paper lace	53
Course and nature of trade	53

Section C.—Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications—

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest—Labour—Weights and measures ...	54
Weights and measures—Communications, Telegraph, Post ...	55
Roads ...	56
Roads—Telegraph—Post ...	57

CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Executive and Judicial—Criminal, Police and Gaols ...	58
Criminal, Police and Gaols—Revenue, taxation and registration ...	59
Revenue, taxation, and registration—Settlements of land revenue ...	60
Settlements of land revenue—Statistics of land revenue ...	61
Statistics of land revenue—Institutions and censes—Disaffection rule— Government lands, forests, &c.—Assignments of land revenue ...	62
Education—Government Wards' Institute, Ambala city ...	62
Government Wards' Institute, Ambala city—Mail—Ambala Leper Asylum ...	63
Ecclesiastical—Troops and commands—Head-quarters of other departments ...	64
Head-quarters of other departments—Institutions of land revenue and censes ...	65

CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

General statistics of town—Ambala town. Description ...	66
Ambala town. Description—History—Taxation, trade, &c. ...	67
Taxation, trade, &c.—Institutions—Population and vital statistics ...	68
Population and vital statistics—Kharar town—Jagadhri town ...	69
Jagadhri town—Biria town ...	70
Biria town—Sahibaura town ...	71
Sahibaura town—Shihabuddin town ...	72
Shihabuddin town—Umeshwar town ...	73
Umeshwar town—Ranian town—Loharsa town ...	73
Loharsa town—Ropar town ...	79
Ropar town—Mandi Majra ...	79
Mandi Majra ...	79

APPENDIX.

The Kuthia parsoons ...	82-83
-------------------------	-------

Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

Land Transport Board (LTA) / Land Transport Authority (LTA)

• 114 •

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

The Ambala district is the southern-most of the three districts of the Ambala division, and lies between north latitude $30^{\circ}49'$ and $30^{\circ}46'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ}26'$ and $77^{\circ}30'$. It occupies the angle where the Siwaliks meet the Jammá, and stretches westwards under the former, and southwards along the latter. Its greatest length from north-west to south-east is 92 miles, and its breadth at the widest part 67 miles. It is bounded on the north-east by the Himalayas, among which lie the Simla Hill States, on the south-east by the Jammá, which separates it from the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Provinces, on the south by the district of Karnal, on the west by the Native State of Patiala and the Lúdhiana district, and on the north-west by the Sutlej. These boundaries, however, include the greater portion of the territory belonging to the Native State of Kalsia, which lies scattered about among the British villages. It is divided into six tahsils, of which those of Pipili and Ambala include all the south-eastern portion of the district, while Jagadhri, Narasingarh, Kharar, and Ropar lie under the hills in that order from east to west. The tahsils are further sub-divided into parganas as follows:—Ambala into Ambala and Muláma; Jagadhri, into Jagadhri, Mustafabad, and Khirribád; Ropar, into Ropar and Morinda; Kharar, into Kharar and Mohárikpur; Narasingarh, into Narasingarh, Sadhaura, and Kutiha; and Pipili, into Thanesar, Shahábád, and Láidwá.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tahsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains five towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:—Ambala, 67,463; Jagadhri, 12,300; Sadhaura, 10,794; Ropar, 10,320; Shahábád, 10,218. The administrative head-quarters are situated at Ambala on the Seendo, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and at about the centre of the district. Ambala stands 19th in order of area and 1st in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 2.41 per cent. of the total area, 5.66 per cent. of

the total population, and 5.75 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown in the margin.

Town.	N. Lat. ° Min.	E. Long. ° Min.	Few above sea-level.
Ambala	$30^{\circ}49'$	$76^{\circ}26'$	600
Churu	$30^{\circ}45'$	$76^{\circ}24'$	600
Jagadhri	$30^{\circ}45'$	$76^{\circ}24'$	600
Narasingarh	$30^{\circ}45'$	$76^{\circ}24'$	600
Ropar	$30^{\circ}45'$	$76^{\circ}24'$	600
Thanesar	$30^{\circ}46'$	$76^{\circ}22'$	600
Kutihá	$30^{\circ}46'$	$76^{\circ}22'$	600

Chapter I. A.**Descriptive.****Physical features.**

A strip of Pātiāla territory jutting into the district from the south-west, separates it into two uneven halves, which are connected only by a neck of land immediately below the hills, not more than two miles wide at its narrowest point. Of these two portions, the southern is the larger, and has the shape of an irregular square, two sides of which rest upon the Jumna and the Himalayas respectively. The northern, and smaller portion stretches north-west along the face of the hills as far as the Sutlaj. Towards the Himalayas the portion is comparatively straight, the first slope of the hills marking throughout the greater part of the district's length the border of British territory, beyond which lies the independent State of Nāhan or Saranpur; at two points only does the district extend into the hills; once at its eastern extremity upon the Jumna, and again nearly opposite its narrowest point, about midway between the Jumna and the Sutlaj. The eastern projection into the hills is a tract of a few square miles only, but is valuable for the *sit timber*, with which it is thickly grown. The other hill tract, known as the Morni *khāls* of the Kukha *parganah*, is 97 square miles in extent. It differs so completely from the remainder of the district, as well physically as in its history and the races of its inhabitants, that the account of it requires to be kept quite separate from that of the district at large. It is printed, therefore, in the form of a separate appendix to this volume. Below the hills, the face of the country assumes immediately the appearance, to the eye, of a perfectly level plain. It has, however, a uniform slope towards the south-west, and near the hills its surface is broken at short intervals by the beds of mountain torrents. These form the most characteristic feature in the physical aspect of the country.

**Nature of the soil,
country, &c.**

The aspect of the country is pleasing, undulating near the hills, then stretching away into the central plains. It is well wooded throughout, especially in the south, where fine mango groves abound. The neighbourhood of the hills, and the moisture imparted by the passage of the numerous hill torrents, give an air of freshness, almost of prettiness, to what would otherwise be a level and uninteresting plain. The Himalayas, in clear weather, are visible from all parts of the district. The whole surface of the country is alluvial, the only distinction being between more ancient and more modern deposits. The high ground which occupies the heart of the district is technically known as *binder*; the low-lying alluvial soil of modern growth is called, in distinction, *kholder*. Of one or other of these kinds is the whole district made up. The formation of the alluvial deposits has been thus described:

"The flat country between the Jumna and Ambala has undoubtedly all, or nearly all, been formed by the silting up of the rivers, which, rising down from the hills, bear year after year a deposit in their beds, until the beds become too shallow to hold the flood. This then spreads over the country, leaving a deposit throughout its course, until it finds some lower level, through which it works a channel, and for a time leaves its own course entirely. The old shallow bed is ploughed and cultivated, until after years or centuries the water returns to what has again become the lowest level of the country."

The *bisgar* tract, *per excellence*, of the southern portion of the district, is that which lies between the Sombi and the Markanda, and is drained by the Chitang and Sarsuti. Towards the east it ends abruptly in the high bank of the Jumna; to the west it slopes gently away in the direction of the Ghaggar and the plain in which lies the city and cantonments of Ambala.

In the northern part of the district, beyond the line marked by the Ghaggar, spurs of the Himalayas project further into the plains. Below them the country is rich and well wooded, mostly a level plain even up to their very feet, and though like the southern portion, it is intersected by mountain torrents, yet these flow, for the most part, in deep channels, and their influence does not extend beyond their immediate limits. They deposit no silt near the hills, and the country, as a natural consequence, is slightly lower than it is to the south of the Ghaggar. The soil too of this portion of the district is much less mixed with sand, and consists, for the most part, of a loamy mould. But the water lying deep, the country is dry, and on this account less fertile than are other tracts, which to all appearance have a poorer soil. In the *khader* land, near the hills, water is so close to the surface that it can be obtained in the river beds by merely scratching away a little of the earth. But, generally speaking, in *khader* land, the depth of water below the surface varies from 6 to 20 feet. In such soil the spring harvest is generally grown independent of artificial irrigation. The wells are worked by a rude Persian-wheel or by the hand lever. They are, however, but little used in comparison with those on the higher or *bisgar* lands, where there exists a more constant necessity for irrigation. In some parts of the *bisgar* land, water is hardly obtainable at all for irrigation, and in the parts most remote from the hills many villages do not possess a well, even for drinking purposes, but depend entirely for their water supply on the surface drainage collected in tanks. The general depth below the surface in *bisgar* land varies from 30 to 60 feet, and though the water is abundant, the labour of raising it is great.

The general character of the hill streams, which have already been alluded to as a prominent feature of the district, is that of broad sandy courses, scarcely below the surface of the country, and varying in breadth from a hundred yards to upwards of a mile, dry during the great part of the year, but pouring down a formidable body of water in rainy weather. This character they maintain for a distance, on the average, of 20 miles below the hills. They then gradually taper off into sluggish docile streams, with well-defined clay banks, and a volume which is much diminished, as well by irrigation as by absorption in the sand. Eventually all, or almost all, the streams that leave the hills between the Sutlej and the Jumna unite in the Ghaggar. This from the commencement is the most important of them all, and is the only one which contains a flow of water throughout the year. Passing the confines of the district, it flows on

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Nature of the soil,
economy, &c.

River system.

**Chapter I. A.
Descriptive.
River system.**

through Patiala and Sirsa, and finally loses itself in the rainless sands of Rajputana. Two streams, the Sirsa *nadi* and the smaller stream from Valakund, are perennial, and fall into the Sutlej at about 5 and 11 miles above Ropar respectively. The waters of the Sirsa *nadi* are utilized to turn flour mills. The other streams, without exception, dry up shortly after the cessation of the rains, or, at best, retain water only in a few unconnected pools. In some places their beds are ploughed up for the spring harvest, so that their track is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, until, on the commencement of the rains, they swell again into formidable torrents. The local name for these torrents is *rav*. In the northern part of the district, the river beds are deeper and less sandy than in the south. A short account is given below of the most important.

The Ghaggar.

The Ghaggar rises in the territory of Nâlaur or Sarmour, and, passing through the Kûtâha *parganah*, leaves the hills a few miles above the town of Mani Mâjra. It skirts the border of the Khurâr *tâhsil* for a few miles, and then crosses the district at its narrowest point. Thence it passes on into Patiala territory, but again touches the border of the district, a short distance to the west of the city of Ambâla. Near Mani Mâjra it is largely used for irrigation, the water being drawn off by means of artificial cuts, or *kids*. The bed is stony for a few miles below the hills, but soon becomes a wide tract of sand. The upper portion of the course contains water throughout the year, a foot deep in summer, but reaching six feet in the rains. The greater part of it, however, is drawn off for irrigation in the first few miles of its course, and in dry weather but little escapes for use lower down. When in flood, the current is too dangerous for boats, but, except on rare occasions, the stream is always fordable. The Ambala and Simla road crosses it by a ford about half way between Kâlka and Ambala, and the mails are, during the rains, carried over on elephants. Immediately after heavy rain, delay is often experienced, but the water quickly subsides sufficiently to allow of fording. The use of the Ghaggar water either for drinking or for irrigation is most prejudicial to health, causing fever, spleen, and goitre. The Settlement Officer of the district, speaking of the tract which it waters, says:—

“These villages are frightfully under-populated. There are but few wells, and the Ghaggar water is drunk. Fever is extensively prevalent, as is proved by the discoloured spleen of almost every third man. Ask a man to run a few hundred yards alongside of your horse, and he is immediately stopped by a coughing fit; whereas a Jat, living out of the influence of irrigation, will run a couple of miles with the greatest ease. Goitre (called *gillaree*) is very prevalent; and it is by no means uncommon to find four, five or six *cossas* (called *sawar*) of deformed minds and bodies in a single village. Families die out in the fourth generation. There is not a man in the *shâk* who can boast of a residence of more than three generations. * * * * In fact, it is only the prospect of obtaining immense out-turns to their labour that induces men to settle here.”

The area irrigated by the Ghaggar in this district amounts in all to nearly 10,000 acres.

The Sarasuti is the ancient Sarasvati, famous in annals of early Brahminical history. It rises in the low hills just beyond the border of the district in Sarmner, and emerges into the plains at Ad Badri, a place esteemed sacred by all Hindus. A short distance below the hills a branch stream connects it with the Sumbi, and a mile or two further, near the village of Chalmr, it disappears for a time in the sand, but, percolating underground, re-emerges about three miles further south, at the village of Bhawanipur. At Balchhappar, again disappearing below the surface, it is apparently lost in the Chintang. At Pura Khera, however, it again reappears, and flows onwards in a south-westerly direction until at Urai, near Pohawa, it is joined by the Markanda. Crossing Karnal, the united river, bearing still the name of Sarasuti, enters Patiala territory and ultimately joins the Ghaggar. In ancient times the Ghaggar, below this junction, appears to have borne the name of its tributary, the Sarasuti, and, undiminished in those days by irrigation near the hills, poured down a considerable volume of water across the Rajputana plains, and debouched into the Indus below the junction of the Panjab rivers. Its bed can be still traced as far as Mirgarh in Bahawalpur, but its water penetrates no further than Bhatner in Rajputana.

Much has been written as to the desiccation of the Sarasuti, which is thus represented in ancient times to have been an important river. The phenomenon, however, seems amply explained by the supposition made above, that anciently the Ghaggar was considered an affluent of the Sarasuti, instead of the Sarasuti of the Ghaggar, and that when ancient writers speak of the Sarasuti, they include under that name the united Ghaggar and Sarasuti. If the possibility of this be granted, the failure in the water supply is easily accounted for by the greater volume of water now drawn off for irrigation, and by the silting up of the river beds caused by the dams employed to divert the water over the fields. It is impossible to suppose that the supply of water in the sources has permanently decreased. This varies from year to year with the rainfall, and there is no reason for supposing that the rainfall is less now than it used to be. There is no mystery about the matter. The Ghaggar, it must be remembered, would, if it and its tributaries were left to themselves, receive the whole drainage of the lower Himalayas between the Jammu and the Sutlej, and this is quite sufficient to provide water during the rains for a considerable river. At the present time, in parts of the course of the various streams, every village has dams, which, however small individually, carry off in the aggregate an enormous volume of water, quite sufficient to affect the lower parts of the stream. Nor is this the only result of this system of damming back the water for purposes of irrigation. Not only is water drawn off, but the flow of the water which escapes is impeded. This leads to increased absorption in the soil, and increased deposit of silt. And thus, year by year, the power

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

The Sarasuti.

Chapter I. A-**Descriptive.****The Saraswati.**

of the streams to sweep away obstacles becomes less, while the obstacles themselves become more formidable. There can be no doubt that the process of desiccation of the lower parts of the Ambala streams will go on and increase until the introduction of a new and improved method of utilizing their waters. In the Ambala district the bed of the Saraswati is for the most part well defined, but expands, here and there, into a broad belt of sand. It never contains more than two feet of water, and is dry for eight months in the year, water remaining only in occasional pools or in spots where it is dammed up to provide bathing places for pilgrims. General Cunningham, in his Archaeological Report for 1863-64, gives the following account of the river :—

"The Saraswati, in Sanskrit *Sarasvati*, is less well-known to require more than a mere notice. Its name is derived from *sara*, a 'lake or pool,' and *svati*, 'like,' meaning the 'river of lakes or pools,' a character which it still bears, as it partially dries up early in the year, and becomes a mere succession of pools without any visible stream. The Brâhmans have cleverly taken advantage of three pools, to each of which they have attached a legend with its accompanying shrine. Thus, along the bank of the Saraswati to the north of Thânsar, from *Hûlî Jâlî* on the east to *Ajna Ghat* on the west, a distance of only five miles, there are no less than 34 shrines, or seven shrines in one mile, or a shrine at every 250 yards. Of these the most celebrated is the *Kâla Prâtrikâ*, or *Gangapatrîkâ*, in which the Ganges herself is said to have bathed to get rid of the load of sin with which the people had defiled her waters. Another famous place is the *Sikhanîrâkâ*, where *Vâsu Râja* delinated a shrine to Siva, under the name of *Sikha*. According to the legend, the leperas *Râja Lîs*, whose name I have found in widely-diffused as those of the Pandits themselves, while travelling in a *lôli* was set down by the bearers on the bank of the Saraswati. A dog crossed the river and stopped near the *lôli* to shake himself, when some water was sprinkled on the *Râja*, who was astonished on seeing that each spot thus wetted immediately became white. He at once plunged into the stream and came out entirely cleansed from his leprosy. These two legends are alone sufficient to account for the deeply-rooted belief of the people in the purifying quality of the waters of the Saraswati. Some places refer to the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parashurâma, and other spots are dedicated to the story of the Pandits, such as *Keliorâkâ-nîs* and *Askiper*. In the first of these places the water of the river was changed to milk (*kakera*) for the use of the wearied Pandits, and in the other their bones (*asla*) were collected together in a heap. In A.D. 634 these bones were shown to the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thêng, who records that they were of very large size. All my inquiries for them were fruitless, but the site of *Askiper* is still pointed out in the plain to the west of the city towards *Ajna Ghat*."

The Hindu tradition attached to the disappearance of the river in the sand is as follows. Saraswati was the daughter of Mahâdeo; but her father one day, in a fit of drunkenness, approaching with intent to violate her modesty; she fled, and in her flight, whenever she saw her person galling, she dived under ground, re-emerging a few miles further on. The river sprung up in her track, and where she disappeared in order to commemorate her exploit there the river also to this day dives under ground.

The Chatang rises in the plains a few miles to the south-east of the Saraswati, and the two streams run parallel to each other

until the point of their secret junction. From this point the bed of the Châtrang strikes more to the south and runs for some distance parallel with the Jumna; then, turning westward, it passes in the direction of Hânsi and Hisar. In this part of its course, its bed is utilized for the Hisar branch of the Western Jumna canal. Traces of its bed are visible as far as the Ghaggar, which it used to join some miles below Bhatner.

The Tângri rises in the hills of Katîliâ, and flowing in a southerly direction as far as Panjokhra, a village about five miles north-east of Ambala, there separates into two main channels, which still keep a southerly course, running one on either side of the cantonment of Ambala. Each branch, after passing Ambala, again subdivides, and the whole is finally lost in the sand near Thol and other villages, about 15 miles south-west of Ambala. The banks of the main stream and of the eastern branch are high and steep. The bed is sandy throughout, dry except in the rains, when the water attains a depth of 12 feet. The adjacent lands are sandy, no islands are formed, nor is the current dangerous. The river deposits large quantities of sand. It is usually fordable throughout its whole length except when heavy floods come down. These, however, continue only for a few hours at a time. The water of the western branch, which has sloping banks and an ill-defined channel, spreads over the neighbouring fields on both sides, fertilising a considerable tract. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Tângri by a masonry bridge.

The Bâliâli is a kindred stream, so connected with the Tângri that the two may be almost considered as branches of one river. They form one stream at Bob, a village adjoining the Ambala cantonments on the north. Formerly they used to inundate the cantonments, but their floods are now shut out by a permanent dam, which turns nearly all the water of the Tângri into the bed of the Bâliâli and completely protects the cantonments. At Sîhpur, on the Grand Trunk Road, the river is joined by the Umri, and all three have thenceforward one channel.

The Sâdhanawâla ravi, otherwise known as the Nakti or Sadadhieni audi. This stream is formed a little above the town of Sâdânsur, by the confluence of the Sûkar, Fandi, and Khundri torrents. It joins the Mârkanda about 13 miles below the hills.

The Mârkanda, which rises in the Nihâl hills, receives the Rungudi at a short distance within the district, and the Sâdhanawâla as above noted. It is further swelled, about 6 miles lower down, by the Begnâ and ultimately joins the Saraswati, a few miles beyond the border of the district, near Pohowâ. The Mârkanda is the principal drain of this part of the country. It is a dangerous and treacherous stream, and rises suddenly from rain in the hills, when the water comes down with a rushing noise, like a wall or a wave of the sea, sweeping all before it; then, running off, leaves the river bed a quick-sand,

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Châtrang.

The Tângri.

The Bâliâli.

The Nakti.

The Mârkanda.

Chapter I. A.Descriptive.The Mārkanda.

except only at the regular beaten fords. The deposit left by this river is very valuable, and the best sugar-cane in the district is grown in land flooded by it and the Sadiaura soil. But this benefit is in a measure neutralized by the sand, which in dry weather drifts eastward from it, bearing destruction to cultivated lands and at times burying whole villages. The floods, too, have severely damaged or entirely swept away many large villages. The river is, therefore, but a doubtful blessing to the neighbourhood.

The Begūā.

The Begūā, a wide torrent, having two sources in Kātāba and Sarmaur, emerges into the plains near the village of Fatali-garh, and flowing almost due south through the parganas of Naruṅgār, Sadiaura, and Malana, falls into the Mārkanda at Alumū Majra. The banks are shelving and the land adjacent sandy. Like the Mārkanda, it is subject to sudden and violent floods, and on subsiding, leaves a valuable deposit of alluvial soil. It is dry three months in the year. Its greatest depth in the rainy season is four feet, and it is fordable nearly everywhere.

The Kusħalla.

The Kusħalla is a small stream coming from the direction of Kallo, and joining the Ghaggar at Chandi. Its banks are abrupt and its bed sandy.

The Sukhiā.

The Sukhiā, called also the Sukhā, is a broad stream rising near Pinjaur, which after a course of 15 miles in a southern direction, falls into the Ghaggar at Mābarikpur. It has abrupt banks and a pebbly bed. It is of little use for irrigation, but a few villages derive a fluctuating supply of water from it. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but, except near springs, is dry at other times. It is always fordable.

The Sugħ rū.

The Sugħ rū flows from the Siwiliks in two branches which unite at Bindal, and the combined stream reaches the Sutlej two miles below Ropar.

The Budhi rū.

The Khirābālwālī nādi, called also Budhi rū, leaves the hills near Mirzapur, and, flowing in a westerly direction for about 20 miles, loses itself near Bairāmpur. Its banks are abrupt near the hills, but become shelving further to the west. It carries three feet of water in the rains, but is generally dry.

The Landra.

The Landra rises near Parch, in the Mani Majra parganah, and flows south-east, under the name of the Patiala rū, through the territory and town of Patiala, until it finally joins the Ghaggar. It has no defined channel, but spreads over the fields with a sandy bed. Its depth in the rains is three feet.

The Jainti Devī rū.

The Khānpur, called also rū Jainti Devī, rises in the hills and flows by Khurur. It receives the Choyā nādi near Surhind. The banks are sometimes steep, sometimes shelving. The bed is sandy and contains four feet of water in the rains. The Choyā arises from surface drainage near Surhā, and flows by Sangatpura between Khānt and Morinda, and thence into Patiala territory.

The Siswanwill rises near Siawā, and flows into the Sutlej nine miles below Ropar. It is of the same character as the last, and carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Run rises in Sarmaur, flows southward, and carries a large body of water into the Mārkanda at Dūmānwāla. Its bed is stony, with banks abrupt and well defined. Its depth of water in the rains is three feet.

The Pathrāla, known in the hills as Roti *Riu* rises on the border of Sarmaur, and, after a course of 20 miles due south, discharges its waters into the Western Jāmīs Canal near Dādipur. It carries three feet of water in the rains.

The Rākhi is a small stream rising in the plains at Dharmkot near Bīlsapur. It flows south-west by Jagādhri, and joins the Chatang near Lādwa. Its course is through a well-defined clay bed, with steep banks, and it carries four feet of water in rainy seasons.

The Sombi, a broad hill torrent, rises in Sarmaur, and takes a southerly course between the Pathrāla and Saraswati and nearly parallel to both. After a course of 25 miles, it discharges its waters into the Western Jāmīs Canal at Dādipur. The bed is a mass of sand with sloping banks, so that the river is constantly changing its course. Dry during nine months of the year, it carries four feet of water during the rains. Its floods are exceedingly rapid and violent, but quickly drain off. They are most beneficial to the country on its banks.

The Umeri, or Shāhsādipurwāli *nali*, is formed of water collected in the plains during the rainy season. It begins at Rataur, and flowing south-west by Shāhsādipur and Majra, joins the Bahāli, or Tāngri, at Shāhpur on the Grand Trunk Road. It spreads wide over the country, and, in places, leaves a rich deposit of good soil.

The Sutlej has a front towards the district of about 45 miles. It first touches its border just below Kiratpur, and, from this point as far as Ropar, flows southwards, forming the boundary between the districts of Ambala and Hoshiarpur. Opposite Ropar, having cleared the end of the Siwalik range in Hoshiarpur, the river sweeps round in a semi-circle, and from this point flows due west still forming the boundary of the district. Above Ropar, the bed is rough and full of boulders, rapid and dangerous for navigation. Below, the boulders give place to sand, and the stream becomes smooth and navigable. The average depth of water is, in the cold weather, 10 feet, in the summer 15, and during the rains as much as 20. The action of the river is capricious; flowing through a wide bed, the deep stream one year is on the west side, another on the east; and the area of villages upon its banks is modified every year. Its tendency at present is to encroach eastwards. Both banks of the river are abrupt, so as to prevent the use of the water to any great extent for irrigation purposes. Below the bank, however, on the Ambala side, is a belt of

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The Siswanwill.
The Run.

The Pathrāla

The Rākhi.

The Sombi.

The Umeri

The Sutlej.

Chapter I. A.Descriptive.The Sutlej.

alluvial soil, richly cultivated, and the most productive tract in the district. Fording in some places during the cold weather, the river is crossed by ferries which are noticed in Chapter V. Large quantities of timber are rafted down the Sutlej from the hills, and there is an important timber depot on its banks at Roopar. Boats are used in the part of the river which washes this district, only for ferrying passengers and goods from side to side. They are flat-bottomed, and from 36 to 40 feet in length by 9 or 10 feet broad. They have a capacity of 150 to 250 masunds burden, and are capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers. This river, as well as the Jamna, is navigable by such boats at all seasons of the year. A few individuals obtain a livelihood by fishing in the Sutlej and the Jamna. Weighted nets are used for this purpose.

The Jamna.

The Jamna finally leaves the hills at a place called Hathni Kund, formerly the site of the upper head of the Western Jamna Canal. On the eastern, or Saharanpur side, the hills terminate some 3½ miles higher up the river. On either side, immediately below the debouch of the river from the hills, old channels, known as Bûdhi Jamna, diverge from the present bed, and, running nearly parallel to it, rejoin it, the eastern branch at about 21 miles, the western at about 17 miles, below Hathni Kund. They are dry when the river is low, but carry a considerable volume of water in time of flood, derived both from the main Jamna and from hill torrents which fall into them. The bed of the Bûdhi Jamna on the Ambala side is almost on the same level as that of the main river. Above it, to the west, rises the high bank which marks the limit of the river's valley. This bank is abrupt and well defined, near the hills as much as 100 feet in height, but rapidly sloping down till it ranges from 10 to 12 feet. The interval between the old and new beds, is scarcely above the flood level of the river, and is intersected everywhere by cross channels, some of which are permanently dry, while others contain water during the rains. The river beds, both old and new, are formed, to a distance of 1½ miles below Hathni Kund, of boulders brought down from the hills, and even below this point boulders, cropping out here and there, cause rapids in the stream. They are replaced by shingle, which at the 15th mile below the hills disappears in sand, and it is not till this point is reached that the river becomes uniformly smooth. It is navigable, however, by country boats to within a short distance of Hathni Kund. The average fall below Hathni Kund is about 1 in 344. The river is crossed by the iron railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats opposite Jagâlîri.

Canals.

A detailed description of the canals of the Ambala district has been furnished by the Canal Department and is published at length in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer*.

each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Year.	Fall in mm.
1866-67	309
1867-68	277
1868-69	323
1869-70	304

Fever is most prevalent in the Pipli tahsil, but is common everywhere. The returns show it to be the only regularly recurring cause of serious mortality. Goitre is very common on the banks of the Ghaggar. Blindness is extremely prevalent, the rate being higher in this district than in any other.

In the town of Ropar alone a list is given by the Deputy Commissioner of 77 cases of blindness out of a population of 8,700. Of the 77 cases, 17 are the result of small-pox, 29 of ophthalmia, 31 of other causes. Only two are recorded as born blind. Of the whole, 11 are reported curable, and probably the mass of cases, where blindness is the result of ophthalmia, might have been relieved if treated in time. Unfortunately, though there are competent surgeons at the dispensaries, they are not supplied with the necessary instruments. The terrible ravages of blindness will be fully brought out by a comparison with European statistics. In England, by the census of 1861, the proportion was 1 in 1,037, which was far higher than in most continental countries. The highest proportion in Europe is that of Norway, where it is 1 in 540. Infirmitiés are discussed in Chapter III., page 29. Tables Nos. XI., XIA., XIB., and XI.IV. give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found at pages 27 and 29 for the general population, and in Chapter VI. under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

Chapter I. B. Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Rainfall, tempera-
ture, and climate.

Diseases.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in *extenso* in the provincial volume of the *Gazetteer series*, and also in a separate pamphlet.

Gold is said to be found in minute quantities among the sand washed down by some of the streams in the Khamar tahsil. The only mineral product of any practical importance is lime. Large quantities of lime-stone are brought down by the streams from the hills, and form deposits which are collected and burnt.

Geology.

Minerals.

Chapter I. B.**Geology, Fauna
and Flora.****Minerals.****Wild animals :
sport.**

for lime. The kilns are erected in the lower hills, where wood and stone are abundant. They are made of a cylindrical shape like a well, about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and the same in height; and there are two openings or valves to each furnace. The kiln is then charged with fuel consisting of green wood, the stone to be calcined is heaped on the top, and the whole is ignited and burns for 36 hours. The stone is thrown on to the kiln little by little. In four days the whole cools, and the stone is found to be calcined and of a white colour. It is then slaked by throwing water on it, and the result is lime in powder. In some places the kiln consists merely of a hole dug in the ground.

This district is considered to be among the best in the Punjab for sport of several kinds. Game may be readily found in every part of it, but is especially plentiful in the neighbourhood of Kalesar, in the jungles of the Pipli *tahsil* north of Thanesar, and the Morni forest of Kutaha. Tigers even are found in the lower ranges of the Siwalik hills. Leopards and wolves are common in the same locality; while, more to the west and north, at and near Morni in Kutaha, bears are very numerous. Hyenas and wolves are only too common everywhere, the latter being frequently killed within a mile of Ambala city. Of the deer tribe, the district contains no fewer than seven different kinds. *Sambhar* are as great a plague to the Kutaha hill villages as are black-buck in the plains. Along the hills, *chital* are found in fine herds, as well as numbers of *kibur* or barking deer. Repar, in the north, has its speciality in *chauris* or raving deer, and the thick *dakh* jungles of Pipli and Thanesar swarm with *wilga* and *pasha*, or hog deer. The common antelope affords excellent sport everywhere, but especially in the Ambala and Jagadhri *tahsils*. There are plenty of pig along the hills and in Pipli; but the nature of the ground is against hunting them on horseback. Small game shooting is not remarkably good. Black partridges are plentiful enough in the Pipli *dakh* jungles, and grey partridges and hares are always to be shot in the fields; but, except in the *khadar* between the Sarhind Canal and the Sutlej from the 12th to the 15th mile of the canal, there is little or no snipe or duck shooting, owing to the scarcity of water. The quail shooting in March is excellent; and along the foot of the hills, but more specially at Morni, there is remarkably good pheasant and jungle-fowl shooting.

As to fishing, *mohair* abound both in the Sutlej and the Western Jammal Canal. At times, when the canal is low, fine fish of this species have been shot with the rifle.

The natives occasionally catch quail with nets, and aborigines with strings, in which their feet are entangled. Deer are shot by native *chakris* in large numbers. They stalk them with consummate skill, and, using a charge of slugs, seldom fail to bag their game.

Rewards are given for killing wild animals as follows: for a tiger, leopard or panther, Rs. 15; for tiger, leopard or panther cubs, Rs. 3; for a wolf, Rs. 5; for wolf cubs, Re. 1. Four tigers

were destroyed in 1865, and two in 1870. During the last five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 620 have been given for the destruction of 2 tigers, 16 leopards, 1 bear, 136 wolves, and 271 snakes.

The mango, common in the southern portion of the district, and especially fine in the neighbourhood of the caml, is not found north of Ambala except in the Ropar and Khurat *tubells*. In the south, fine groves of mangoes form striking objects in the scenery of the district, and are moreover a considerable source of income to the landowner. The commonest timber tree in the district is the *akhar* (*Aesculus indica*), which grows almost everywhere in great abundance. The other indigenous trees are the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *sirs* (*Acacia siensis*), *bil* (mulberry), *all* (*Vatica robusta*), *Bargat* (*Ficus indica*), *sindhal* (*Bombax ceiba*), *teekhi* (*Trema orientalis*), and *dhak* (*Butes frondosa*). This *all* is found only in the Siwaliks.

In parts the growth of trees, especially of the *dhak* and *all*, becomes so thick as to deserve the name of forest. Such parts as those of the Chhachhra near Thanesar, covering 57,000 acres, of Morni in Kullu, covering 62,000 acres, and of Kalesar on the border of Sarmaur (Nahan), covering 14,000 acres, are cases in point. In the *purvars* of Ladwa there are 64,788 acres of *dhak* forest, and in that of Shahabad, 35,926 acres. Both these tracts are in the Pirali *tobad*, and not far from Thanesar. The Chhachhra jungle is formed exclusively of *dhak* trees, the Morni jungle of rough scrub with a few bamboos and *chil* (*Pennis longifolia*). The Kalisar forest is the most important, being composed of *all* trees and yielding valuable timber. It lies on the banks of the Jamuna, and, extending up the slopes of the Siwalik range, juts into Sarmaur. It is under the care of the Forest Department. There was formerly another considerable forest tract near the Sutlaj, called Bir Gura, which was the hunting ground of the Sodhi Sardars; but on the confiscation of the Sodhi estates for misconduct, in 1846, the forest was apportioned to the neighbouring villages, and the greater part has now been brought under cultivation. The forests proper are described in Chapter IV. (Section A).

The only jungle produce requiring mention is that of the *dhak* *bikh* trees. The *dhak* flowers yield a yellow dye; and a gum, which exudes from the bark, is collected by the poorer classes, chiefly by *Parbats* from across the Jamuna, who rent from the owners the right to tap the trees, and forms an article of their daily diet. The timber of this *dhak* stands long exposure to water without rotting; the *nimchak* of wells and also wooden cylinders put in when a well is breaking down are often made of it. Its wood is excellent fuel. The outer fibres of the root are used to cover the rope (roo) of a chariot well to prevent friction. Its leaves are a favourite fodder for buffaloes. In bad seasons the fruit of the *bikh* (*Capparis obovata*) is collected in great quantities by the poorer classes for food. This tree fruits twice in a dry season, and is a valuable resource in drought. Its fruit is also used as a pickle. The tree is abundant in the stiff soil of the *sardak*,

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.

History.

Early history

The antiquities and ancient history of Ambala, and especially of the Kurukshetra or battle-field of the Pandavas and Kauravas and of the numerous traditions connected with it that centre in Thanesar, have been discussed very fully by General Cunningham in his Archaeological Survey Reports I., 245; II., 212-231; XIV., 72-106. Ambala and its neighbourhood are intimately connected with the earliest dawn of Indian history. The strip of country included between the Saraswati and Drishadvati (the Sarasvati and the Ghaggar) is the "Holy Land" of the Hindu faith, the first permanent home of Aryans in India, and the spot in which their religion took shape. Hence the sanctity, even in modern times, of the waters of the Sarasvati, which attracts worshippers from all parts of India, even from Orissa and remote portions of Bengal. The towns of Thanesar and Pihowa are the chief centres of attraction, but its whole bank is lined with shrines. At Thanesar as many as 100,000 persons have been known, even of late years, to assemble on the occasion of an eclipse; and a tank, filled from the Sarasvati, is yearly bathed in by double or treble that number. Nor has subsequent history failed to supply food to keep alive the associations of remote antiquity. Thanesar and its neighbourhood, the Kurukshetras, teem with traditions of the great conflict of the Pandavas and Kauravas, and this fact, without doubt, has done much to stir up in the Hindu mind a lively desire to visit the sacred spots. The Mahabharata, recording as it does the exploits of those heroes of antiquity, has exercised, and still does exercise, an unbounded influence over the masses of the people. It is always in their thoughts, and such religious ideas as they have are drawn exclusively from its pages. The scenes therefore whereon the great drama was played out cannot fail to interest and attract them. Modern rules of sanitation have done much to render unpopular the fairs at which pilgrims congregate, and the numbers have of late years undoubtedly fallen off. It is probable, however, that only idle loafers-on will be deterred by such measures, and Thanesar will always continue to be a resort of the faithful from all parts of India.*

The name Kurukshetras, or "field of Kuru," is derived from Kuru, father of Sanjam, great grandfather of the heroes of the Mahabharata. Kuru is said to have become an ascetic on the bank of the great holy lake to the south of Thanesar. The true limits of the holy tract cannot be ascertained with certainty.

* See account of the towns of Thanesar and Pihowa.

According to popular belief the number of places of pilgrimage in it is 300, but no complete list of them is given. Its circuit is variously said to be 29, 40 and 48 *kos*, and these accounts would make it include the town of Jind, which is 65 miles distant from Thanesar. This account General Cunningham^{*} rejects as a late invention of interested Brahmins, wishing to carry favour with the *Sītā Rājā* of Jind, by bringing his capital within the range of the holy circuit; and he concludes by accepting as the probable boundary a line drawn from Ratan Jaksh on the Barnasutti, westwards to Pihowa, from Pihowa southwards to beyond Pāndri, thence eastward to Narāma, and from Narāma northward again to Ratan Jaksh. This circuit is as nearly as possible 80 miles, or 40 *kos*; and within its limits lie all the famous places connected with the history of the Pāndus. It may therefore be accepted as approximately correct.

Of the later period of Hindu history there is but little to *Later Hindu period*. record. The capital of the country at this time was the town of Srughna, the site of which General Cunningham has identified with the village of Sugh, situated in a bend of the old bed of the Jamni, now utilized for the Western Jamni Canal, and close to Jagadhri and Bawali. Srughna is mentioned by Huen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, as a town 34 miles in circuit, the capital of a kingdom and a seat of considerable learning, both Buddhistic and Brahminical. He describes the kingdom of Srughna as extending to the mountains on the north, and to the Ganges on the east, with the Yamuna or Jamni flowing through the midst of it. The capital he represents as having been partly in ruins; but General Cunningham thinks that there is evidence in the coins found on the spot to show that it was occupied down to the time of the Muhammadan conquest. He thus describes the extent and position of the ruins:—

"The village of Sugh occupies one of the most remarkable positions that I have seen during the whole course of my researches. It is situated on a projecting triangular spur of high land, and is surrounded on three sides by the bed of the old Jamni, which is now the Western Jamni Canal. On the north and west banks it is further protected by two deep ravines, so that the position is a ready-made stronghold, which is covered on all sides, except the west, by natural defences. In shape it is almost triangular, with a large projecting fort or citadel at each of the angles. The site of the north fort is now occupied by the castle and village of Dyligarh. The village of Amildalpur stands on the site of the south-east fort; and that of the south-west is unoccupied. Each of these forts is 1,500 feet long and 1,000 feet broad, and each face of the triangle which connects them together is upwards of half-a-mile in length, that to the east being 4,000, and those to the north-west and south-west 3,000 feet each. The whole circuit of the position is therefore 22,000 feet, or upwards of 4 miles, which is considerably more than the 3½ miles of Huen Thsang's measurement. But as the north fort is separated from the main position by a deep sandy ravine, called the 'Baldas Nullah,' it is possible that it may have been unoccupied at the time of the pilgrim's visit. This would reduce the circuit of the position to 19,000 feet, or upwards of 3½ miles, and bring it into accord with the pilgrim's measurement. The small village of Sugh occupies the west side of the position, and the small town of Buriā lies immediately to the north of Dyligarh. The occupied houses, at the

Chapter II.**History.****Early history**

* Archaeological Report, 1863-64, p. 215-216.
† Arch. Surv. Rep., 1863-64, pp. 220 and 5.

Chapter II.

History.

Later Hindu period.

time of my visit were as follows : Mandalpur 100, Tughlak 125, Dylgarh 150, and Buris 4,000, or altogether 5,875 houses, containing a population of about 20,000 souls.

Of themselves the people have no special traditions, but there is a ruined round tower to the north-west of the village, and several foundations made of large bricks inside the village. Between Sags and Amritpur there is a square tank called the *Sangam-i*, which is probably old, but the temple on its bank is a modern one. On the east and south-east faces, the eastern ramparts still form high mounds on the crest of the high bank. A line of similar mounds extends from north-north-east to south-south-west, nearly across the middle of the position, and towards the east there are several isolated mounds. But on none of these could I find any ancient remains, excepting broken bricks of large size from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches broad and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. These large bricks are unmistakable evidences of antiquity, but the great number of ancient coins that are found all over the place afford evidence equally certain and much more interesting. The place was said to have been visited only six weeks before by Lieutenant-Palmer a coin collector, but so plentiful is the field, that I obtained no less than 125 old Hindu coins of all sizes, from the small Delhi pieces of the Chahar and Tamer Raids of Delhi, to the square punch-marked pieces of silver and copper, which are certainly as old as the rise of Buddhism, and which were probably the common currency of India as early as 1,000 B.C. According to the traditions of the people the city of Mandir or Mandalpur formerly covered an extent of 42 acres and included Jagatpur and Chauri on the west with Buris and Dylgarh to the north. As Jagatpur lies 2 miles to the west, it is now possible that the city could ever have exceeded so far, but we may reasonably admit that the gardens and summer houses of the wealthy inhabitants may possibly have extended to that distance. At Chauri, which lies two miles to the north-west, old coins are found in considerable numbers, but it is now entirely separated from Buris and Dylgarh by a long space of open country.

Thanesar, also, is mentioned by Ilwra Thanes as the capital of a quasi-independent kingdom. Only a small portion of this, however, would fall within the boundaries of the present district of Amritsar. Thanesar was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni.

The Sikhs.

The history may now pass on at one stride to the time of the fall of the Mahammadan Empire of Delhi. Its practical interest begins with the rise of the Sikh principalities south of the Sutlej during the latter half of the last century. As the central power of the Empire relaxed under the blows of the Marathas on the one side and the Durans on the other, the Sikh marauders of the Punjab proper began to extend their encroachments beyond the Sutlej and ere long acquired for themselves the heart of the country between that river and the Jumna. At the time of the fall of the Marathas before the English in 1803, the whole tract was parcelled out among Chiefs of various grades of power, from the Phulkila Raids of Patiala, Jind, and Nalha, down to the petty Sardar who had succeeded in securing, by violence or fraud, the possession of a few villages. When all that was to be had for the mere taking was secured, each leader began to look upon his neighbour. The less powerful were absorbed by the stronger, and the stronger fought among themselves. The smallest acquisition made by one Chief was a source of jealousy to his neighbour, and a headlong spirit of grasping was everywhere rampant. Thus matters went on, till

Chapter II.

History.

The Sikhs.

Ranjit Singh made his appearance on the south bank of the Sutlaj. He had already made one raid upon the most northern of the Cis-Sutlaj States. Tribute had been exacted, and where this was not forthcoming, the recusant had been deprived of his estates. The next year would probably bring another visitation. Thus pressed, and fearing the fate which was already overtaking their Trans-Sutlaj brethren, the disconnected chiefs at last, in 1808, combined to apply to the British Government for aid. The Government, which was at the time engaged in negotiations with Ranjit Singh, accepted the responsibility, and took the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs under its protection.

By the treaty of 1809 between the Government and Ranjit Singh, they were for ever secured from encroachment from the north. Internal wars were sternly forbidden by a proclamation issued in 1811. But with this exception the powers and privileges of the Chiefs remained untouched. Each Chief, great and small alike, had within his own territory absolute civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction, subject only to the general authority of the Agent to the Governor General. No tribute was taken from them, and, though they were required, in the case of war, to aid the Government, yet no special contingent was fixed. The right to escheats was the sole return for its protection, which the Government demanded. There followed a long period of peace, during which, while north of the Sutlaj every vestige of independence vanished before the encroachments of Ranjit Singh, the Cis-Sutlaj Chiefs enjoyed a complete immunity from invasion, and retained undiminished rights of sovereignty. After thirty-six years, with the exception of a few states which had lapsed from failure of heirs, each Chief still found himself the ruler of the territory which he or his fathers had held at the time when they passed under British protection.

No occasion for testing the gratitude of the Chiefs for these benefits occurred, until the declaration of the first Sikh war, and the Sutlaj campaign of 1845. But when tested, it miserably failed. Throughout the war, few of the Chiefs displayed their loyalty more conspicuously than by abstaining from open rebellion. Their previous conduct had not been such as to encourage the British Government in its policy towards them. Almost without exception they had abused its indulgence, and made the security of its protection a means of extortion and excess of every kind. There was nothing whatever to admire in the internal management or administration of their estates, as was simply testified by the universal satisfaction with which the peasants of those estates which, from time to time, had lapsed, came under direct British management. It has been well said that "independence, for these Sikh Chiefs, had no nobler significance than the right to do evil without restraint, and to oppress the people who were so unfortunate as to be their subjects."^{*}

* Griffin, "Rajas of the Punjab," p. 218.

Chapter II.**History.**

The introduction of
British rule.

Having thus already lost the confidence of the Government, the Sikh Chiefs in the Sutlej campaign forfeited all claim to consideration. It was seen that the time had arrived for the introduction of sweeping measures of reform; and the Government unhesitatingly resolved upon a reduction of their privileges. Several important measures were at once adopted. The police jurisdiction of most of the Chiefs was abolished, the existing system being most unfavourable to the detection and punishment of crime. All transit and customs duties were also abolished, and, thirdly, a commutation was accepted for the personal service of the Chief and his contingent. The despatch of the Governor-General, embodying this resolution, was dated November 7th, 1846. The only States exempted were : Patiala, Jind, Nabha,* Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Chhachhaura (Kalsia), Raixot, Burin and Mamdot. With these exceptions, the police jurisdiction was made over to European officers. The Political Agency of Ambala was transformed into a Commissionership, under an officer styled the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States. His subordinates, however, under the titles of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, while taking over the judicial and executive functions of the Chiefs, still retained, for a time, their powers as political officers.

It soon became apparent that the Chiefs, deprived of their police jurisdiction, were unable to collect their revenue. A proposal was therefore made for a regular settlement of the land revenue. But before final orders had been passed upon this point, the second Sikh campaign commenced. It ended in the annexation of the Panjab, and in the removal of the political reasons which had hitherto complicated the question of the amount of power to be left to the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs. In June 1849, it was accordingly declared that, with the exception of the States already mentioned, all the Chiefs should "cease to hold sovereign powers, should lose all criminal, civil, and fiscal jurisdiction, and should be considered as no more than ordinary subjects of the British Government in the possession of certain exceptional privileges."[†] The revenues were still to be theirs, but were to be assessed by British officers, and under British rules. The whole administration now vested in the British Government, and was placed under the superintendence of the recently formed Board of Administration at Lahore. The district officers ceased to exercise political functions, and the Commissioner was appointed the sole referee in disputes between the Chiefs.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the course of events in 1857 is taken from the Panjab Mutiny Report. The proximity of the Cis-Sutlej States to the focus of the revolt rendered it a very difficult matter to uphold in it British authority as supreme. The inhabitants of a part of it were to a certain extent one with the rebels of

* Nabha was excommunicated, one quarter of its territory being confiscated.

† Griffin's "Empire of the Punjab," p. 217.

Delhi in race, in feeling, and in creed; there is no natural boundary to separate the Panjab from the North-Western Provinces; and this undividedness of country, joined with the care entailed on the authorities by the imperative necessity for holding the Grand Trunk Road, made this division a very anxious charge. But Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner, and his district officers nobly and successfully exerted themselves to put down all discontent and crime, and to show that we still had power and the means to keep it. The feudal Chiefs were ordered to furnish their quotas of horse and foot, and the revenue they had hitherto paid in commutation was remitted. The following extract from Mr. Barnes's report will show the inestimable value of the services rendered to us also by the Chiefs of the protected Sikh States; the first stroke towards securing their allegiance was taken by Mr. Forsyth, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala, in calling on the Raja of Patiala, at the very first *mutiny*, to send in his troops, thus leading him at once to take a decided part, from which he has never since swerved. Mr. Barnes says:—

"The station of Ambala was left with four weak companies (about 250 men) of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and some six-pounder guns, to man which we had only native artillery-men. A redoubt was erected with the church in the centre, and the remaining residents were concentrated in the houses around. A militia was formed of uncommissioned officers, and the magazine, the treasure, and the commissariat stores were all lodged in the redoubt, which was garrisoned by a company of the Fusiliers. Owing to the defection of the Nasiri Batalion, there was no available escort for the siege train or for the ammunition so urgently needed by the army. I offered, however, to furnish political auxiliaries, and accordingly the siege train came down from Phialur under a guard of horse and foot furnished by the Nihon Rajps, and accompanied by a detachment of the 9th Irregulars under Lieutenant Campbell. The ammunition was conveyed by a party of the district police, and so, throughout the campaign, the most important military stores were constantly sent down under the charge of contingents furnished by the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States. Their troops protected our stations and patrolled the Grand Trunk Road from Ferozepur and Phialur down to the very walls of Delhi. The safety of this Province may be attributed to their loyalty and good example. The Raja of Jind, with Captain McAndrew and a small but well-disciplined force, acted as the vanguard of the army, and by my directions kept always in advance. When the first detachment of Europeans reached Kurnool, this little band proceeded twenty-two miles farther to Panipat, quieting the country, securing the road, and collecting supplies; and in this manner they advanced boldly to within twenty miles of Delhi. A detachment of the Jind troops seized the bridge at Bagpat, and thus enabled the Mysore force to join head-quarters. A party of the Jind sepoys, with Captain Hodson at their head, rode into Mysore and opened our communication with that station. The troops of the Mahirajah of Patiala guarded Thanesar and Ambala, and the safety of Ludhiana was intrusted to the Raja of Nihon and the Kotla Nawab. These eminent services afforded by the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs are thus specially noticed as part of the history of the late campaign. I feel under the deepest obligations to them, and the Governor-General, in the *General* announcing the fall of Delhi, has declared that they shall not be without their reward."

Next in importance to the securing of the Grand Trunk Road, and of the loyalty of the native Chiefs, was the necessity

Chapter II.History.The Mutiny.

for saving the treasures from attack. They were all, at the commencement of the outbreak, under sepoy guards. Mr. Barnes promptly issued instructions to his district officers, in obedience to which the Ambala treasure (Rs. 3,50,000) was placed under the 1st Fusiliers, and the Thanesar money (Rs. 10,00,000) sent to the same guard. Mr. Rickotta sent his Rs. 1,50,000 to the care of the two companies of the 8th Queen's Regiment at Phialaur. Major Marsden at Firospur placed his in the entrenchment, where it was guarded by H. M.'s 61st Regiment. Only the Simla treasury remained under a guard of natives, and they, being Gurkhas of the Nassiri Battalion, were considered staunch. However, during their temporary mutiny, although the Simla treasury remained untouched, the branch treasury at Kasauli was plundered of Rs. 32,043, of which only Rs. 12,063 were recovered. Mr. Barnes thus describes the means adopted to secure ready and regular conveyance for stores and ammunition to the army, and sick and wounded men from it—means which never once failed of their end, and on which the district officers reflect with an honest pride, that in no case was a single cart unreasonably delayed or a single rupee's worth of stores plundered:—

"The requirements of the army became incessant, and the road was thronged with carts laden with every variety of stores. A bullock train was suggested by Mr. Forsyth to be carried on by the district officers. This arrangement proved defective in practice for the want of a general supervisor in charge of the whole line. I obtained leave from the Chief Commissioner to organize a 'Military Transport Train' under the agency of Captain Briggs, an able and zealous officer of great experience. His exertions and complete success deserve the special thanks of Government. We had been drained of our carriage, and no assistance could be drawn from either the Ganges Doab or the Delhi territory. The Army Commissariat could give no help. Carts that reached Delhi never came back, and there was imminent danger of a dead-lock. All these difficulties were overcome by Captain Briggs. His jurisdiction extended from Firospur to Delhi, 265 miles. A train of 50 waggonas a day from each of the principal stations of Ambala, Ludhiana, and Karnal, and 14 waggonas per diem from Firospur, was soon organised. The same number was also daily employed on the return journey. Stores of every description, especially the enormous demands for ordnance ammunition, were safely and regularly supplied to the army. The sick and wounded were comfortably conveyed from camp to Ambala. The train was in full operation from the 22nd July to the middle of October. The scheme was eminently successful owing to the skill, tact, and indefatigable energy of Captain Briggs. He has fully acknowledged his obligations to the civil authorities of the Cis-Sutlej States, who gave him their utmost support. The cost of the train was Rs. 97,317, and it has fully realized the objects for which it was organised."

This division (in Mr. Barnes' words) "acted as a kind of breakwater: beyond was the raging sea, inside was comparative calm." It could not, however, be expected that the surface should be unruffled. At first the natives seemed aghast at the enormity of the odds against us: but after the first shock came the desire to rebel, and it required the strongest determination to quell incipient insurrection. The police were exhorted to use their arms freely against any one found in the act of perpetrating violent crime. The lawless and

predatory were checked by the manifestation of a will on the part of the officers. Some were killed in pursuit, and 123 executed by process of law, partly by district officers sitting in commission, and partly by Mr. Barnes. Besides these, 258 mutineers were executed, and 102 sentenced to imprisonment, who deserved death, as they belonged to the mutinous regiments at Firozpur. It was only by such measures that districts were controlled which were quickly escaping from our grasp.

It was known for some weeks previous to the outbreak that the minds of the native soldiers in this station were unsettled. On the 19th April mysterious fires began to occur, and, though they were at first attributed to the thatchers, the eyes of all the residents were gradually opened to see that the soldiery and none others were the real authors of them. Mr. Forsyth obtained positive information, on the 7th and 8th May, that the prediction of a rebellious clique among the sepoys was "that in the following week blood would be shed at Delhi or Ambala, and that a general rising of the sepoys would take place." On May the 10th, the day of the Mirat mutiny, the 5th and 60th Regiments Native Infantry, and the detached guard of the 60th at the treasury, simultaneously rushed to their bells of arms, and began loading their muskets. The treasury guard remained under arms the whole day in direct disobedience to orders. This overt act of mutiny was unconditionally forgiven by the military authorities, and the result was that large portions of these regiments afterwards joined the rebels at Delhi; the remainder, when ordered into jail on September 1st by the directions of the Chief Commissioner, attempted to fly, but were killed by the European troops, or afterwards captured and tried. Mr. Forsyth's exertions in procuring carriage at the first outbreak—when, as Mr. Barnes says, the natives, thinking our rule at an end, were deserting the town "like rats from a sinking ship"—were most successful. Mr. Forsyth says:—

"As soon as it was determined by the Commander-in-Chief that an onward move should be made, a sudden difficulty arose in the want of carriage. The Deputy Commissary-General having officially declared his inability to meet the wants of the army, the civil authorities were called upon to supply the demand. As Ambala there has always been a difficulty to furnish carriage of any kind, the carts being of a very inferior description. However, such as they were, they had to be pressed into service; and in the course of a week, after the utmost exertions, 500 carts, 2,000 camels, and 2,000 coolies were made over to the Commissariat Department. 30,000 mounds of grain were likewise collected and stored for the army in the town of Ambala."

As soon as this first difficulty had been overcome, the necessity for preserving the peace of the district led Mr. Barnes to call on the commutation-to-mere chiefs to furnish men instead of their usual tribute in money. By the operation of this order, a force of 450 foot and 250 horse was soon at our disposal; but the moral effect of these and the other influential Chiefs siding with us was of far greater value than even the force they supplied. Mr. Barnes observes further:—

Chapter II.

History.

The Mutiny.

Chapter II.History.The Mutiny.

"In addition to these *sardars*, who were bound to supply levies, several public-spirited individuals volunteered their own services and brought several followers. Among these the most prominent were Rao Rahim Baksh, of Panjiana, who with 70 followers guarded the road between Ambala and Juggalpur; and the Sikhs of Sâdhaura, who furnished 60 men to protect the public and private buildings in the civil station, thus relieving our police from very heavy duty."

The civil courts in this district were for some time unavoidably closed. Mr. Forsyth's time was wholly engrossed by his pressing miscellaneous duties. Captain McAndrew, Assistant Commissioner, was on duty with the advanced guard of the Delhi field force. Mr. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, was on detached duty on the river Jamna; and the time of the only remaining civil officer, Mr. Vaughan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was entirely taken up with the very heavy duties of the treasury. It was not till Mr. C. P. Elliot was transferred from Lahore to Ambala that the court could be re-opened, and by his well known industry and perseverance he rapidly cleared off all arrears in this department. Mr. Plowden was detached with a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry under Captain Wytl, and two companies of the 5th Native Infantry under Captain Garstin, to keep down the turbulent population of the banks of the Jamna. He was out in camp from 19th May to November, and was always to be found wherever danger was threatening or insurrection abroad. His force (Mr. Barnes states) was the means of saving Saharanpur, whether he had guns to set in conjunction with Mr. Simms, the energetic Magistrate and Collector of that place. Even when deserted and fired at by his Hindostani troops, Mr. Plowden held on with his Sikhs, and eventually succeeded in checking the progress of the bold marauders, and destroying their short-lived power. Captain Gardner, a Delhi refugee, was sent with two other companies of the 5th Native Infantry to guard Bonar. Mr. Barnes gave him authority to act as a Magistrate if needful, and he did excellent service. He remained there until the men were called in. The zeal he displayed led to his death, which occurred at Kasauli a short time afterwards, from illness induced by the exposure and exertions which he had undergone.

Famine.

The district suffered severely in the famine of 1860-61. The autumn rains of 1860 failed utterly and the rain crop withered in the ground. So great was the heat that even the jungle tracts produced no grass, and the cattle died off by thousands. A sprinkling of rain fell in December, but not sufficient to enable preparations to be made for the spring harvest, and except where the means existed of artificial irrigation, this too failed as completely as the autumn harvest of the preceding year. The price of wheat rose to 8 annas per rupee (= 1½ per lb.), and the mortality from disease and hunger began to be serious. The distress was aggravated by the influx, which in such seasons always occurs, of refugees from Bikaner and Hariâna, who flocked into the district, in many instances only to die from exhaustion. The distress lasted all through the summer until the ripening of the autumn harvest, which a copious fall of rain at the usual season

providentially rendered unusually good. A good spring harvest followed in 1862, the price of grain fell, and the district speedily recovered.

The year 1869-70 was elsewhere one of famine. In Ambala, however, there was no great distress, the harvest being fairly good. Relief was necessarily provided for the mass of fugitives from Bikaner, Hisar, and Sirsa; but for the residents of the district scarcely any relief was required. All demands were met from funds locally subscribed. In 1877-8 again very great distress was caused by the failure of the rains. The southern portion of the district is, like the adjoining tracts of Karnal, peculiarly liable to drought; while the fact that the greater part of the district is well protected, tends to divert from the remainder the attention which it should receive.

The foregoing sketch has led far beyond the boundaries of the district of Ambala, but it was necessary to give an outline of the history of the Cis-Satlej States, in order to explain the circumstances under which the present district was formed. It has been shown that the right to escheats was from the first asserted by the British Government. By virtue of this rule, as from time to time a State lapsed, a portion of territory came under British management. The reforms and forfeitures of 1849 brought the district nearly to its present proportions. Lastly, in 1862, when it was determined to re-distribute the district of Thanesar—a district, like Ambala, formed from lapsed and forfeited territory—a large slice was added to Ambala, which practically completed the present boundaries of the district.

The district of Thanesar included the estates of Thanesar, which lapsed *takhsils* in 1832 and the remainder in 1850; Kaithal, which lapsed in 1843; and Ladiwa, confiscated in 1846. Up to 1849 these estates had been administered by the Political Agent of Ambala and his assistants. In that year, being incorporated with the Punjab, they were formed into one district under a Deputy Commissioner subordinate to the Commissioner of the Cis-Satlej Division. In 1862 the district was abolished as a separate charge, and its territory distributed between the districts of Ambala and Karnal. The *parganas* of Shahabad, Ladiwa, and a part of Thanesar fell to Ambala, and the remainder, including Kaithal, went to Karnal. The *tahsils* were at the same time remodelled. They had previously consisted of (1) Kaithal, (2) Gola, which included the Pehowa tract now in Ambala, (3) Thanesar, and (4) Ladiwa. The last two included the villages now forming the Indri *pargana* of the Karnal *tahsil*. In 1866 the Pehowa *pargana* was transferred from Karnal to Ambala, but in 1876 14 villages enjoying inundations from the lower Saraswati were re-transferred to Karnal. The present district comprises almost the whole of 81 Sikh *takhsils*.

The statements on the next page are lists of the officers who have held charge of the Ambala and Thanesar districts, respectively, during recent years.

Chapter II

History.

Famines.

[Formation of the district.]

District Officers.

Chapter II.

History.

District Officers.

ANHALA DISTRICT.			
Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
Captain Blair T. Reid	20th Nov. 1861.	C. P. Elliott, Esquire	1st April 1871.
" F. C. Maysey	20th May 1862.	W. Chalmers, Esquire	1st April 1872.
" D. T. Reid	20th June 1862.	Captain G. H. T. Marshall	25th April 1873.
T. D. Forsyth, Esquire	1st Nov. 1865.	" J. Foulds	24th April 1874.
F. H. McMillan, Esquire	22nd Jan'y. 1866.	" E. P. Gordon	1st April 1875.
Captain A. L. Beck	26th May 1866.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	26th April 1876.
" J. S. Tighe	2nd Feb'y. 1868.	Captain Mastery	2nd Oct. 1878.
C. P. Elliott, Esquire	21st Feb'y. 1867.	T. W. H. Tolbert	2nd Nov. 1879.
Captain J. H. Tighe	9th Sept. 1867.	J. A. Anderson, Esquire	27th Sept. 1881.
" H. V. Riddell	1st Aug. 1870.	T. W. H. Tolbert, Esquire	27th Oct. 1882.
Major J. S. Tighe	3rd Sept. 1870.	Major W. J. Parker	6th Nov. 1882.
Captain H. V. Riddell	4th March 1871.	J. Pringle, Esquire	21st July 1883.
Major J. S. Tighe	18th Mar. 1871.	A. H. Baines, Esquire	28th March 1883.
Captain H. V. Riddell	1st April 1871.	J. C. Brown, Esquire	13th July 1884.
Captain G. Johnson	1st July 1871.	A. H. Baines, Esquire	1st Nov. 1884.
T. Roberts, Esquire	1st April 1872.		

THAKHAR DISTRICT.

Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
Captain A. L. Beck	1st Ju'y. 1860.	Captain F. H. Graham	20th May 1860.
F. McNaughan, Esquire	1st June 1860.	" F. J. Miller	13th Oct. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Aug. 1860.	" H. H. Crumpton	13th Nov. 1861.
Lieutenant Johnstone	1st Dec'r. 1860.	" W. G. Davies	10th Dec'r. 1861.
Captain A. J. Hawes	1st Ju'y. 1860.	Colonel F. H. Doyle	21st Ju'y. 1862.
" N. W. Kiplinham	1st Feby. 1860.		

Development since
annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II., which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II. it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V. gives separate statistics for each tehsil and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II. of the Census Report of 1881:—

Percentage of total population who live in villages	<i>Persons</i>	47.62
Average rural population per village	<i>Males</i>	28.72
Average total population per village and town	<i>Females</i>	27.92
Number of villages per 100 square miles		418
Average distance from village to village, in miles		3.79
Density of population per square mile of		4.87
Total area	<i>Total population</i>	1,213
Cultivated area	<i>Rural population</i>	415
Cultivable area	<i>Town population</i>	262
Cultivable area	<i>Total population</i>	728
Number of resident families per occupied house	<i>Rural population</i>	629
Number of persons per occupied house	<i>Total population</i>	629
Number of persons per resident family	<i>Rural population</i>	438
	<i>Villages</i>	1,213
	<i>Towns</i>	262
	<i>Villages</i>	728
	<i>Towns</i>	4.87
	<i>Villages</i>	4.87
	<i>Towns</i>	7.75

Table No. VI. shows the principal districts and States with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by tehsils. Further details will be found in Table No. XI. and in supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II. of

Chapter III. of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 109,916, of whom 54,287 are males and 55,629 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of whom 49,580 are males and 74,581

Chapter III. A

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Migration and
birth-place of
population.

Proportion per mile of total population.		
	Gain.	Loss.
<i>Females</i>	109	118
<i>Males</i>	54	55

the Punjab is 124,161, of

Chapter III, A. females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

Statistical:

Migration and birth-place of population.

Born in	PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OF RESIDENT POPULATION.								
	Birth Proportion.			Other Population			Total Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
The district	50	50	100	70	70	140	50	50	100
The province	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100
India	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100
Asia	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100

The following remarks on the migration to and from Ambala are taken from the Census Report:—

—Here the effect of large cantonments in attracting population from a distance is at once apparent. Of the village population 72 per cent. is indigenous; of the town population only 73 per cent. On the other hand, the emigration to Lahore and Firozpur, where no large or larger cantonments exist, is in excess of the immigration. But as between Ambala and the districts which march with it, the migration is in the direction of less pressure, and the proportion of emigrants to immigrants increases throughout, as the density of population of the receiving district decreases. The uninhabitable hill area included in Ambala makes the figures for density on total area misleading, and those for cultivated area afford a truer measure of the pressure of population. Excluding Simla and Jhalian, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the migration to and from Ambala consists in taking population from the more densely peopled submontane districts, and giving it to the more sparsely peopled tracts to the south and southwest. Speaking generally, the proportion of males shows that the emigration to the districts from which it is receiving, and the immigration from these to which it is giving, are largely reciprocal in their character; while the movements in the opposite directions are to a great extent permanent, with a tendency to be temporary in the case of some of the more distant districts. The migration to and from Rawalpindi and the Native States, all of which march with Ambala, is very largely reciprocal. The large excess of immigration from the North-West Provinces is striking, but the figures for migration are estimates only. If the excess exists, the presence of the cantonments no doubt partly explains it.

Increase and decrease of population.

The figures in the marginal statement show the population

	Census.	Persons	Males	Females	Density per square mile
Ambala	1855 1869 1881	1,206,419 1,707,250 2,002,222	604,000 854,200 879,000	602,419 853,000 879,000	378 398 312
Simla	1855 1869 1881	10,000 10,000 10,000	5,000 5,000 5,000	5,000 5,000 5,000	100 100 100

of the present district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1869, and 1881. Unfortunately the boundaries of the district have changed so much since the census of 1855 that it is impossible to compare the figures; but the density of population as then ascertained probably did not differ much over the two areas. At the census of 1855, part of the present district was included in Thanesar. It is calculated that the population,

according to that census, of the tract transferred to Ambala in 1862 was 218,296 souls. Adding this to 732,017, the population returned for the district as it stood in 1855, we have 1,960,313 as the total population, which must be compared with 1,935,488, the population of the district as it stood in 1868. Excluding cantonments, the population of which fluctuates from year to year, the figures are 957,078 and 1,008,860, showing an increase of 5·41 per cent. between 1855 and 1868. The increase was by no means uniform. In Roopar and Kharar it ranged between 12 and 14 per cent. In Jeeddiri, on the other hand, there was a small decrease. This result the Deputy Commissioner attributed partly to emigration from the district into Nahan, the Raja of which State had procured the colonisation of several of his villages by offering favourable terms to British subjects; and partly also to the taking up a considerable tract of land for public purposes in connection with the canals.

It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 33 for males, 24 for females and 29 for persons; at which rate the male population would be doubled in 214·2 years, the female in 290·9 years, and the total population in 242·9 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Males	Females	Persons	Year.	Males	Females	Persons	Year.	Males	Females	Persons
1868	1007·0	986·8	2003·8	1869	1026·3	990·0	2016·3	1870	1045·6	1014·0	2059·6
1871	1069·7	1050·2	2120·0	1872	1102·5	1077·3	2179·8	1873	1135·9	1112·7	2248·6
1874	1072·8	1053·9	2126·7	1875	1106·7	1080·6	2187·3	1876	1138·4	1127·7	2266·1
1877	1050·6	1040·0	2089·6	1878	1086·8	1051·9	2138·7	1879	1117·1	1107·0	2224·1

The increase in urban population since 1868 has been larger than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 110 for urban and 104 for total population. This is probably due to the concentration of the commercial population in centres situated on the line of rail. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown in the margin.

Tahsil.	Total population.	
	1868.	1881.
Ambala	260,296	221,477
Jagadhri	102,322	110,049
Kharar	162,075	167,000
Roopar	132,704	140,803
Patti	214,349	226,541
Roopar	121,149	134,979
Total district	1,000,418	1,007,409

Table No. XI. shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Increase and
decrease of
population.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

distribution of the

	1868.	1869.
Males	15	21
Females	12	17
Persons	28	37

total deaths and of the deaths from fever for those five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Table Nos. XIA. and XIB. The annual birth rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, were as shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Average.		
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.			
Males	—	12	21	21	20	24	16	22	22	27	17	30	44	21	24	25
Females	—	10	20	25	22	22	26	22	22	26	25	29	39	26	24	29
Persons	—	13	30	22	24	25	17	20	22	27	18	30	43	26	24	24

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III. of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV. and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Table Nos. IV. to VII. of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII. appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII. of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsils*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the census figures:—

	0-1	1-5	2-5	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20
Persons—	219	148	102	208	272	1,100	1,200	1,100
Males—	204	127	90	212	262	1,001	1,098	1,003
Females—	244	123	102	196	240	1,100	1,200	1,097
	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60
Persons—	100	92	83	66	66	311	378	378
Males—	92	83	71	54	54	211	273	273
Females—	98	89	82	68	68	300	367	367

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin.

Population:	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1,055	—	2,000
Hindus	1,000	—	2,000
Sikhs	2,000	—	2,000
Muslims	—	1,000	1,000
Jains	—	1,000	1,000
Mahomedans	—	1,000	1,000
Christians	—	1,000	1,000

The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

In the census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin. The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X., which shows the actual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age-period.

in the earlier years of life was found to be as shown in the margin.

Age of life.	All religions.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muslims.
0-2	900	900	800	100
2-4	900	900	800	100
4-6	900	900	800	100
6-8	900	900	800	100
8-10	900	900	800	100
10-12	900	900	800	100
12-14	900	900	800	100
14-16	900	900	800	100
16-18	900	900	800	100
18-20	900	900	800	100
20-22	900	900	800	100
22-24	900	900	800	100
24-26	900	900	800	100
26-28	900	900	800	100
28-30	900	900	800	100
30-32	900	900	800	100
32-34	900	900	800	100
34-36	900	900	800	100
36-38	900	900	800	100
38-40	900	900	800	100
40-42	900	900	800	100
42-44	900	900	800	100
44-46	900	900	800	100
46-48	900	900	800	100
48-50	900	900	800	100
50-52	900	900	800	100
52-54	900	900	800	100
54-56	900	900	800	100
56-58	900	900	800	100
58-60	900	900	800	100
60-62	900	900	800	100
62-64	900	900	800	100
64-66	900	900	800	100
66-68	900	900	800	100
68-70	900	900	800	100
70-72	900	900	800	100
72-74	900	900	800	100
74-76	900	900	800	100
76-78	900	900	800	100
78-80	900	900	800	100
80-82	900	900	800	100
82-84	900	900	800	100
84-86	900	900	800	100
86-88	900	900	800	100
88-90	900	900	800	100
90-92	900	900	800	100
92-94	900	900	800	100
94-96	900	900	800	100
96-98	900	900	800	100
98-100	900	900	800	100

Table No. XII. shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion.

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	6	4
Blind	11	10
Deaf and dumb	18	10
Lepers	7	2

Tables Nos. XIV. to XVII. of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

The figures given in the margin show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European.

European and Eurasian population.

Source of Christian population	Details	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
					Europeans	Eurasians
Born in	Europeans and Americans	2,001	874	2,875	1,701	1,174
Native Europeans	—	27	27	54	27	27
Native Eurasians	—	121	102	223	121	102
Total Christians	—	2,029	874	2,873	1,728	1,145
Language	English	1,794	831	2,625	1,422	1,203
Other European languages	—	12	1	13	12	1
Total European languages	—	1,806	832	2,626	1,423	1,204
Birth-place	British Isles	1,607	697	2,304	1,204	1,000
Other European countries	—	9	1	10	9	1
Total European countries	—	1,616	698	2,305	1,205	1,001

discussed in Part. VII. of Chapter IV. of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy, and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The figures for

Chapter III. B.**Social and Religious Life.**

European and Eurasian population.

European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though they were almost certainly English, could not be identified, and were therefore classed as "doubtful and unspecified." The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V., and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tehsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.**Villages.**

The villages are generally compactly built, on ground a little raised, with one or two principal lanes, about eight or ten feet wide, running through them; from these lanes other blind paths branch off to the different *hansiā* or houses. In the Khādar, between the Jamnā and the canal, the houses are generally on high ground, to avoid inundations. To the west of the canal they are built on the high (*Dhauj*) precipitous bank of the old Jamnā; by this plan the people are near the water, and generally conveniently situated for their Bangar, as well as their Khādar lands. The houses are generally smeared with mud, once a year, after the rains, which gives them a tidy appearance. Thatched houses (*chappars*) are cheaper than *kothis*, but they are colder in the winter, and generally inhabited by the lower castes, Gujjars, Churahs, Chunnars, &c., &c. It is considered a sign of an inferior village to have more chappars than *kothis*. The Rājpūts, both Hindus and Mussalmans, the Jāts, Kukhras and Brahmmins, are all comfortable about their houses.

Houses and domestic life.

In the Khādar tracts, and generally near the hills, the villages are for the greater part composed of thatched huts, their walls, made from the sandy soil, not being able to bear the weight of a heavy roof. In many parts the cottage roofs are overgrown with gourds, whose large green leaves and bright flowers of white or yellow present a very picturesque appearance. In the remainder of the district, the walls of the houses (*kothis*) are of mud, or clods of dry earth, taken out of the tanks when they are dried up, or from the dried-up and cracked rice fields. The roof of the *kothi* is also of mud; the beams which support it, and which are principally made of oil wood, rest partly on the mud walls and partly on upright beams about six feet high. Across these lie smaller beams, and over these grass; lastly, upon the grass about three inches of earth is laid. Some of the houses possess a chimney, or rather a hole in the roof, to let the smoke escape. It is always made in the middle of the room, and covered up with an earthen pot when it rains. Every house has its *kotha*, a large chest made of earth, and more or less ornamented according to the taste of the owner, about five feet square outside and four inside, with a door in the middle opening on hinges. In this are placed grain and the cooking utensils. The rest of the furniture consists of a *tand* or shelf, in a corner; a cupboard, also in a corner, or let into the wall; a *sangha* or *charpī*, a bed for sitting and sleeping on; this,

however, is only used in the warm weather, and then out in the open air. In the cold weather, they make a bed on the ground of sugar-cane leaves and straw, for the sake of warmth. Two or three earthen vessels (*ghorras*) for water; a *charshi* or spindle for the women; a hand-mill (*chakki*) for grinding gram, which also falls to the lot of the female members of the family; a *batta* or round stone pestle with which they bruise and pound the spines on; the *sit*, a flat stone, which they use as a mortar; *kathra*, a wooden bowl-like dish, used as a kneading trough; *buli*, a small brass drinking pot; *kotora*, one of a larger size; *lenda* or *kharcha*, a large iron pot, used for cooking; *chinko*, a swing table, hanging from the roof, and *chulni*, a sieve for flour. The doors are fastened from the outside, with an iron chain and lock at the bottom, and inside by a chain over a stake. No light is procurable but through the door, the woman sitting outside to spin. Spinning, grinding corn, cooking, and nursing are the only occupations of the women, except of the Jātis and of the low-caste women, both of whom work in the fields.

The dress of the men consists of a turban, twisted round a skull cap; a *dhuti*, or cloth fastened round the waist, and drawn up between the legs; shoes; and, in the cold weather, a sheet, or counterpane stuffed with cotton. Only a few of the better-dressed men wear the *chuppa* (jacket) or *mirza* (coat), so common in the provinces. The fact is that only a few of the *zamindars* have hitherto been sufficiently well off to afford these luxuries. Those who can afford it wear a thin cotton jacket in the hot weather and rains, and one of dyed cotton stuffed, or padded, in the cold weather.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879.

"The simple food of the people of the Ambla district in *soh* is principally wheat and gram. Though in less quantities than wheat, *dal* is also largely consumed. At *Maoj* the principal food is *walchi*, *jowar*, *bijra*, and *chana*; *dal* is also eaten with them. The other grains above mentioned are sown from the 15th September to 15th November, wheat being sown last of all. The *soh* harvesting begins from 1st April, and ranges generally up to the 10th April. The *khao*'s grain ripening depends upon rain falling; if rain has fallen, they, i.e., the crops would be sown by the 15th June, and later, according as the rain may happen to fall. The *khao*'s harvesting commences from the 1st September (when *khao* is generally ripe), and goes on till about the end of October.

"It is essential for the well-being of the future *soh* crop that rain should fall in September, or in the latter portion of August and beginning of *Ashy*, in short, copious rain throughout August, although beneficial enough for the standing *khao* crop, will not suffice for a good and ample *soh*, unless some rain also fall in September; rain again is most essential during the month of December, and again in February; rain during these months will generally secure a cotton crop. Rain is not desirable for a month or so after sowing. For the *khao* it is most essential that man should, if possible, till by the 15th June or about the 1st *Ashy*, and it will be all the better if there be rain now or the once a week until the end of September. If the month of *Ashy* passes entirely without any rain, there will be no cotton crop, and other staples will be limited. Rain is very desirable and beneficial when the grain is just coming into ear, and for want of it then the grain will be short in quantity.

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

Houses and domestic life.

Dress.

Chapter III, B.**Social and Religious Life.**

Food of the people.

"The following is an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by an average agriculturist's family of five persons:—

Description of Grains.			
Bahi—	Beens.	Chas.	M. S. Ch.
Wheat	2	... 5 } 6 acres per annum }	
Gram	2	4 } for 6 months, or }	= 22 32 8
Dali	0	8 } 182½ days.	
Kharif—			
Makhi	1	8 }	
Jowar	1	8 }	
Bajra	1	8 } for 6 months, or }	= 22 32 8
Oats	1	8 }	
Dali	0	8 }	
			Total ... 43 23 0

The following is an estimate for non-agricultural classes:—

Bahi—	Beens.	Chas.	M. S. Ch.
Wheat	1	12 } 4 acres per annum }	
Gram	1	12 } for 6 months, or }	= 18 10 0
Dali	0	8 } 182½ days.	
Kharif—			
Makhi	1	8 }	
Jowar	1	8 }	
Bajra	0	8 } for 6 months, or }	= 18 10 0
Dali	0	8 } 182½ days.	
			Total mounds ... 35 23 0

The following is an estimate for city residents:—

Bahi—	Beens.	Chas.	M. S. Ch.
Wheat	2	4 } 9-12 per annum }	
Gram	1	9 } for 6 months or }	= 17 4 6
Dali	0	8 } 182½ days.	
Kharif—			
Wheat	2	4 } 9-12 for 6	
Makhi	1	0 } months or 182½ }	= 17 4 6
Dali	0	8 } days.	
			Total mounds ... 34 8 12

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tehsil and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables III., IIIA. and IIIB. of the report of that census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I., Chapter IV., of the Census Report.

Religion	Rural population	Urban population	Total population
Hindus	6,729	2,062	8,621
Musulmān	3,017	173	3,190
Others	46	46	92
Muslimān	2,993	4,011	6,004
Christians	2	214	216

Religion	Rural population	Total population
Buddhist	—	367
Muslimān	499	1,127
Others and unspecified	19	32

The stats of the Christian

population are given in

Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII., Chapter IV. of the report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Table No. IX. shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Panjab, and of their principal sects, will be found in Chapter IV. of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsils* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available.

Among the Hindus, the followers of Vishnu and of Siva are fairly evenly balanced. Vishnu is worshipped under several of his incarnations, that of Krishna being the most common. The principal days of worship at the *thikardwārs* or temples of Vishnu are the 8th of Bhādon, 9th of Jeth, and 14th of Baisakhi. The *shishūlas* or temples of Mahādeo are especially attended on the 14th of Phāgān. Devi is principally worshipped as Sitalā or small-pox, a visit to her shrines being supposed to act as a safeguard against that disease. The temples and bathing places on the banks of the Sarassutī have already been alluded to. Among the minor deities, Hanumān is extensively worshipped in connection with Vishnu. The Muhammadian saints, Gūgā Pir and Sarwar Sultān, are largely revered as well by Hindus as by Mussalmans. At almost every shrine or mosque throughout the district, some sort of institution exists for the benefit of travellers, supported, some by funds left by the founders or contributed by the descendants, and some by small grants of revenue-free land assigned for the purpose by Government or the village. The principal institution of the latter class is the *thikardwār* of Dayā Ram in Amritsar City. At Jagatpuri an establishment is supported by a native banker, from which a dole of half a seer of flour is daily given to any traveller or pauper who may care to apply for it. Another native banker of the same town has built and endowed a commodious rest-house for indigent travellers. At Thānesar and Pehowa, establishments for the relief of travellers are maintained, the former by the Mahārāja of Patialā, at a cost of Rs. 7 per day, the latter jointly by the Mahārāja of Patialā and the Rāja of Nabha.

The places of pilgrimage in the district are very numerous. The sanctity of the Sarassutī and the Kurukshetra has been already noted. The principal religious gatherings at Thānesar take place on occasions of eclipses of the sun. Pilgrims attend from all parts of India (see Chap. VI., heading "Thānesar"). At Pehowa the sacred monthis that of Chait (Mar.-April), during which a large concourse of people, including pilgrims from a distance, is collected. Along the Sarassutī, the whole year round, there is a constant succession of festivals at one shrine

Chapter III, B.Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Religious sects and institutions.

Fair and religious gathering.

Chapter III. B.Social and Religious Life.Fairs and religious gatherings.

or another. The other religious fairs attended by persons from a distance are at Rupar on the banks of the Sutlej, where on April 11th large crowds, amounting to as many as 50,000 persons, are collected to reverence the river, at the spot where it issues from the hills; and at the shrine of Mata Devi near Mani Majra, where 80,000 persons are collected in the month of Chait (March–April) and nearly as many in the month of Asauj (September–October), to worship the goddess Devi. Pilgrims attend this shrine from great distances. The attendance at these fairs has much fallen off of late years owing to the dislike of the people to the sanitary regulations rendered necessary by outbreaks of cholera at Thanesur and Mani Majra, in 1861 and 1877, respectively.

Language.

Table No. VIII. shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *taluk*, and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table No. IX. of the Census Report for 1891, while in Chapter V. of the same report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures.

Education.

Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education as ascertained at the census of 1881 for each religion, and for the total population of each *taluk*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools

	Education.	Male	
		Primary schools alone	Total schools alone
<i>Taluk</i>	Only read— Can read and write—	19 303	102 422
<i>Female</i>	Only read— Can read and write—	16 21	34 127

will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

The distribution of the scholars at three schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers, as it stood in 1882–83, is shown in the margin. The following very interesting account of the indigenous schools of the district, as he found them in 1853, is taken from Mr. Wynyard's Settlement Report:

Demise.	Boys.	Girls.
Hindoo and Burmane Sikhs—Christian	—	—
Burmane	2,000	17
Sikhs	1,000	42
Others	300	1
Children of Europeans— of all nationalities	2,000	32

"Educational institutions are of six kinds—

- 1.—*Mohalla*, where Persian is taught;
- 2.—*Chattais* (from "Chatta," a schoolboy), where Hindi is taught;
- 3.—*Pashandas* (from "Pash," reading), where Nagari or Sanskrit is taught;
- 4.—*Mohalla*, where Arabic is taught;
- 5.—Schools in which Gurmukhi; and
- 6.—Schools in which English are taught.

Give below a tabular statement showing the number of institutions of each kind, in each district, with the allowances in land, grain, or money paid to the masters.—

STATEMENT OF INDIGENOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF THARSAH AND AMBALA EXISTING IN 1882.

Zillah Tharsah.

Kind of Institution.	No. of Institu- tions	Total allowance paid per institu- tion	Allowance from Government.			From individuals.			Expenditure on education per head	
			Land.	Grain.	Money.	Land.	Grain.	Money.		
			R. Bis.	M. R.	Rs.	R. Bis.	M. R.	Rs.		
Persian Hindi Bengali Arabic Gurmukhi	17	10	1	8	—	—	21	20	1,400	
	19	10	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,400	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	22	12	4	30	—	14	10	—	675	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	675	

Zillah Ambala.

Persian	20	10	12	38	—	—	8	10	1,000	2,000
Hindi	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	2	200	400
Bengali	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabic	14	—	—	—	—	—	22	10	200	400
Gurmukhi	26	12	—	—	—	—	22	10	200	400
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Persian schools are not much in vogue; they are only found in the *qasabas*, or large villages. They are generally set up in his own house by some individual who wants to teach his children, and employs a teacher, on two or three rupees a month; others, who wish to have their sons educated too, send their boys, and give the teacher from two to eight rupees a month, according to their means. The income of the teacher is thus made up to Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month. Boys come to school at from 5 to 6, some as late as 10; they read for eight or nine years, some as long as 12 or 13. Many then get passing employment of some kind, and discard their books. The parents are too lenient, and do not insist upon the attendance of the children; some exact pay the teacher, and the boys are withdrawn. The teachers are men of unfinished education. They are not examined previous to their appointment, and are many of them ignorant of everything but how to read and write. The teacher reads out the lesson, which the children repeat after him; sometimes for repeated ten minutes. They have a repetition day once a week, generally Thursday, in the forenoon. In the afternoon of that day they learn poetry, and in the evening copy verses. In some schools one or two boys is employed as an assistant to the master, and bears, every day, the repetition of the previous day's lesson. The course of reading is very low; words in sibis and mewals are not read. They are taught to read and write in all the schools, and in some they are taught to cipher. The first attempts at writing are upon a chalked board, with a pen made from

Chapter III. B

Social and
Religious Life

Education.

Chapter III.B.**Social and Religious Life.****Education.**

the *sarpot* grass. Then they come to paper doubled twice; a finished penman writes on a thin piece of paper, only supported by his hands. Absence is punished by admonition, pulling the ears, and caning. If a boy does not come, another is always sent to bring him; every boy is numbered when he comes into school, and when they are dismissed are sent away in the order they came, the first with one pat on the hand, the second with two, and so on. The last boy who comes into school, and who is called a *padi*, gets the most pats, and these a trifle harder than the rest. Inattention and stupidity are punished as above, and by refusal of the indulgence of holidays. Boys are expelled for theft and any other serious misconduct. Tutors are respected and looked up to, and the appointment is one much sought after. Fridays are holidays, as are the *Akbari-Chaur Shensab*, the last Wednesday of the month *Rajab*, and other fast days and *feshares* festivals. On the occasion of their festivals, the children give small presents of three or four pice to their tutors, calling it *Id*. Nothing of artizanship is taught by any respectable schoolmaster.

"The *chautals*, or Hindi schools, are generally held at the home of the *pakha*, teacher, if not at the *chaspal*, or other public place. These schools are principally attended by Bawyas, and the attention of the pupils is confined to accounts. The first thing taught is the *pakha*, multiplication table. Each table is called a *kabita*, from its similarity to their roof. The master receives one anna from the pupil, for each table he learns, up to 10 times. These tables do not stop at 12, as ours do, but they go on to 100 times. After the first ten tables have been mastered, the master gets paid four annas for every additional ten tables taught. Boys generally learn up to forty or fifty times of each table; a few, however, learn up to one hundred. When the multiplication table is learnt, which it generally is in four or five months, the masters get one rupee four annas in advance, and in the month of Bhadon, they visit each house, and are paid four annas in coin, and get cloth worth eight annas from each house. This visiting is called *chauk-chakana*. They also receive 1½ seers of grain from each pupil, on Sunday, which day is a holiday. The rudiments of writing are taught on the ground; letters are formed in the dust with a blunted reed; when the pupils have learnt how to form the letters, a board is given to them, and the tutors then receive a present of from one rupee to one rupee four annas. When they have completed their education in writing, a present of one or two rupees, or a cow, or clothes, are given. Children go at five or six years of age. There is no previous examination. They take about two and-a-half years to finish the course. The teacher says the lesson, and the boys repeat after him. Sometimes the cleverest boy says the lesson, and the others repeat after him. This is called *Mahrani*. The first thing they are taught is to praise God, which they do by repeating and writing the words "*Omnissi dhan*," a corruption of the three words "*Az if nima Sidha*," which mean "Obedience to God and the Saints." Punishments are of the same description as in the Persian schools. Boys are expelled in the same way, and for the same reasons, and the tutors are respected and looked up to.

"*Patels*, *Sanskrit* schools.—Boys generally come to these at six or seven years of age, and read 10 years; some less than this; sometimes a *Jewad* teaches young Brahmins of from 15 to 20 years of age. These latter live by begging in the villages, and give the teacher the benefit of their services. These learners are called *Boddhisattva*. They have many holidays, about eight a month—on the days of change of the moon. *Chandao* is repetition day. Nothing but *Sanskrit* is taught.

"*Maktals* for learning *Qur'an*.—Zemindars who wish that their children should have a finished education send them to the *Maktals* at the mosque. These men generally know some portion of the *Qur'an* by heart. They teach the youth what they know, though very often neither of them understands the meaning of it. The person who recollects the whole *Qur'an* is entitled to the distinguishing name of *Hafiz*; but it is very often given to those who recollect very little.

The instruction is not confined to boys; grown men sometimes come to learn it, and little girls. The teachers are paid by cooked food, grain, or clothes. Repetition is generally on Thursdays; sometimes on Mondays and Thursdays. Fridays and other fixed days are holidays. Punishments, &c., as above.

"There are only two places where Gurmukhi is taught. The learners give accordinigs to their ability. Their education is completed in two or three years."

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Wynyard in his Settlement Report:—

"With regard to the morals of the people, I would observe that they are ignorant and unimaginative; plausimatic; unless their own interests are concerned, when they are very active, and stickle at no means to attain their ends. They are rather impudent than brave. They are proud of their descent and secretly attached to their houses, families, and lands. They are hospitable to strangers, and generally have a rest-house in the village for the accommodation of travellers. They are humours; confiding to those they know, and have been brought up with, powerfully disposed, have no feeling of patriotism, further than the love of home above mentioned. They are industrious in their lazy way. They tell all day, with a perseverance and slowness which astonishes the white man from the west, under a sun which would kill the more energetic and hot-blooded white. They are sober, not given to communication with strangers till they come to know them; when they give what information they have, as accurately as they can, if it does not concern themselves. They are careful in the observance of their religious feasts, especially the women. *Sati* was in vogue in the district at least as late as 1830.

"As a body, they are not, I think, addicted to thieving. The crime of the country is, I believe, cattle-stealing, which is followed by some of the Rajputs, with perseverance and success. All Rajputs have the character of being thieves, but I believe the accusation is ill-founded. The Sikhs are given to eating large quantities of opium, drinking *bhasa*, and smoking *charas*. Both husbands and wives are unfaithful to the marriage contract. They, and the rest of the people here, are fearfully disposed to lie, if a lie will suit their turn; though I must express my belief that many of the falsehoods which are told arise from the apathetic want of accuracy, which is, I think, a most remarkable want in the native mind. Their manners are good, courteous and natural."

"Of their physical condition, I may say that the men are tall, the upper part of the body stout, and well proportioned, with fine shoulders and chests. They fall off in the lower part of their body; their knees are large, legs crooked, and heels projecting. This arises partly from the squatting position in which they invariably sit. Their legs, though ill-formed, are good for work, and both men and women are excellent walkers. Their hair is black and smooth, eyes nearly always black or brown; a very few blue-eyed men are met with. Their beard is florid, and generally they are a handsome race. They have but little muscular strength, great power of endurance, and are not swift of foot. They can fast long and work hard upon an empty stomach. The people marry, and bear children at an early age, but they are short-lived. I have not made any particular enquiries on the subject, but I think that the age of sixty-five is reached by very few of the population. The common complaint is fever and ague; people of every age are liable to be attacked with it all the year round; but from August to December is the period of its most serious ravages. Thamur is notorious for its severe fevers."

Tables Nos. XL., XLI., XLII. give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV. shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life

Educational.

Character, disposition, and physique of the people.

Chapter III, C.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available; and Table No. XXXIV. gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1891-92, between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the opposite margin. But the numbers affected by

Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Poverty or wealth
of the people.

	Assessment.	1888-89	1890-91	1891-92
Class I.—	Number taxed	1,000	1,127	1,000
	Amount of tax	12,741	22,500	7,000
Class II.—	Number taxed	864	822	277
	Amount of tax	10,600	14,477	7,717
Class III.—	Number taxed	100	200	212
	Amount of tax	10,000	9,204	6,070
Class IV.—	Number taxed	17	18	12
	Amount of tax	4,000	17,734	3,000
Class V.—	Number taxed		139	1
	Amount of tax		11,372	4,000
Total	Number taxed	2,054	2,120	1,000
	Amount of tax	42,867	70,501	20,790

	1888-89		1891-92	
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages
Number of licensees	1,751	897	1,603	1,603
Amount of fees	84,100	18,078	19,200	19,200

these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.—TRIBES, CASTES, AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Table No. IX. gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA. shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Ambala are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed below; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI. of the Census Report for 1881. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for *Jathis*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been

Statistics and local
distribution of tribes
and castes.

returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the legal distribution of the tribes and castes are available.

The following figures show the principal Jat and Rājpūt tribes as returned at the census of 1881 :—

Chapter III. C. Tribes, Castes, and Leading Families.

Jats and Rajputs.

Sub-Divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Aitras	1,007	Dhantial	2,918	Kalg	2,259
Ghong	2,044	Hannan	1,779	Gajra	2,471
Heldarai	1,129	Hutton	2,001	Gandhi	126
Halas	1,721	Hukka	1,119	Chandawat	279
Paharia	2,004	Singla	6,294	Rao	2,227
Takwara	2,009	Sidhu	4,907	Mewat	394
Ghatal	2,271	Sabha	1,713	Bawali	1,729
				Cawalia	268
					26

Sub-Divisions of Rājpūts.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Khatri	2,479	Tunwar	2,937	Ghansawal	2,221
Baryan	1,211	Toped	17,957	Hindocha	2,250
Barwari	937	Ghokhar	11,251	Nora	346
Panthi	2,007	Ghokhara	1,008	Deo	362

The Jats* are thickest in the Rāpar and Kharar *tahsils*. Here Sikh Jats form the bulk of the proprietary class. They are a fine industrious race, good agriculturists, and steady soldiers. More provident or thrifty than other races, they are for the most part in easy circumstances, and few of them are in debt. Their women take an active part in field work. They are said mostly to be immigrants from the Panjab proper, especially from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and to have settled in Ambala at and after the time of the Sikh invasions; but this is very doubtful.

Jats.

The Rājpūts at present occupy a position of secondary importance in the district. They own in the aggregate a good deal of land, but are careless and unsystematic cultivators. Most of their land is in the hands of tenants. Their women maintain a strict seclusion, and lead idle, aimless lives. As a rule, they are poor and much involved in debt. The principal Rājpūt families are those of Rājpur and Panjaura, who claim descent from Rāj Pithora of Delhi. They hold small grants and pensions from Government and retain a few remnants of the family estates, which, during the Muhammadan era, were considerable.

Rājpūts.

Brahmins of all occupations are found in the district—priests, agriculturists, shop-keepers, and domestic servants.

Brahmins.

* The long pronunciation of the name is still maintained in this district. It is an amill the Sutis) is passed that the name becomes Jai (the —).

Chapter III, C. As cultivators they stand high, and are mostly free from debt. They own many villages, which for the most part they cultivate with their own hands.

三

The Gujjars here, as elsewhere, are fond of breeding cattle than of agriculture, and do not, as a rule, bear a good reputation for honesty. Some, however, are fairly industrious cultivators. They are very old inhabitants of the district.

— 14 —

The only Pathán family of note is that of Khuzrabád. It is descended from one Anwar Khán, who entered India on the train of Nádir Khán, and succeeded in effecting a lodgment upon the banks of the Jammá. He founded the town of Khuzrabád, and his descendants continued to exercise great influence in the neighbourhood until they waned before the Sikhs. They still hold certain grants of revenue from the English Government.

Leading families.

The *jigirdars* of the district are, as might be expected from its history, an important and influential body. They include the families of all chiefs whose power was reduced in 1849. With a few unimportant exceptions, all are Sikhs. Of late years they have been placed in more direct connection with the estates of which the revenues are assigned to them, and have been permitted to take part in the collection of the revenue—a measure which has greatly tended to increase the loyalty of the body. The following table shows the more important *jigirdars*, with their incomes, arranged by families:—

Family	Populations	Chief village	Area in sq.m.
Bardar	Bhagwan Singh	Sohora	26.
Bardar	Berah Singh	Mandi Major	6,761
Bardar	Dari Singh	Ranai	4,331
Bardar	Karan Singh	Mani Major	2,000
Bardar	Dewan Singh	Suria	4,000
Bardar	Hukum Singh	Borai	1,000
Bardar	Jasw Singh	Umberiher, &c.	15,741
Bardar	Jewan Singh	Hirwara	11,129
Bardar	Zara Singh	Khapali	11,124
Bardar	Harbal Singh	Udugram	2,019
MALIGARH	Karpur Singh	Mallkyan	6,729
Bardar	Cheeta Singh	Gatian	3,660
Bardar	Chowk Singh	Gurjanpur	2,022
Bardar	Malu Major Ali Khan	Kotana	2,022
Bardar	Nalha Singh	Harkisar	1,000
Bardar	Gurman Singh	Khanna	1,000
Bardar	Kirpal Singh	Shira	2,022
Bardar	Aji Muhammad Khan	Khanda Bhang	2,022
Bardar	Naresh Singh	Lohi	2,022
Bardar	Tikka Singh	Mohindra	2,022
Bardar	Pandit Singh	Pokhal	8,000
BARDAR	Shet Singh	Sohal	2,022
BARDAR	Alar Singh	Sonal	2,022
BARDAR	Jewan Singh	Panjoli	2,022
BARDAR	Das Bawali Singh	Rehbar	2,022
BARDAR	Mani Pandit Singh & others	Khurampur	2,022
BARDAR	Harjeet Singh	Bathall	2,022
BARDAR	Aslam Singh	Indharan	10,000
BARDAR	Mani Singh	Khanda	1,000
BARDAR	Bansdale Singh	Kherihera	2,022
BARDAR	Dewan Singh	Shahadpur	2,022
BARDAR	Amrit Singh	Si	2,022
BARDAR	Dewan Singh	Masail	2,022
BARDAR	Pandit Singh	Dera	2,022
BARDAR	Parman Singh	Khola	2,022
BARDAR	Mani Singh	Thara Major	2,022
BARDAR	Mani Singh	Thara Minor	2,022

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Table No. XV. shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table No. XXXIII. of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Zaildars and chief headmen have not yet been appointed

Chapter III, D.

Village communities
and tenures.

Village tenures.

Village officers.

Ambala	—
Zaildars	—
Bosias	—
Khalsa	—
Mohammedans	—
Others	—

—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

in this district. There are 5,164 village headmen in the six tehsils of this district, as detailed in the margin. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, as in other districts, and their duties are

the same as elsewhere in the province. They are more numerous in proportion to the amount of land revenue they represent than in most other districts.

Table No. XV. shows the number of proprietors or shareholders, and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful: indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Panjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

The number of *talukdari*, or intermediate, tenures in the district is unusually large. They are locally known by the name *bawali*, and are of that kind where a fixed allowance is paid by proprietors in possession of land, in recognition of superior proprietary rights existing in others whose possession has fallen into abeyance. There are no less than 601 such holdings in the district, a larger number than is to be found anywhere in the Panjab, except in the districts of Rawalpindi and in the districts of Multan and Hoshiarpur. The tendency of the Sikh system was to strengthen the hands of the actual cultivators of an estate. Their method of realizing their revenue at equal rates from all whom they found in possession, without regard to the nature of their tenures, tended to reduce, and to a great extent did reduce, to a dead level, almost all the distinctions between proprietor and non-proprietor. The cultivators, after paying the share of their produce demanded by their Sikh masters, had nothing left wherewith to pay rent; nor, if they had, was there any power to compel them to pay it. Thus,

Proprietary
tenures.

Talukdari tenures.

Chapter III, D.
Village communities and tenures.

Takshikri tenure.

many, who under Muhammadan rule had enjoyed the rights of lords of the soil, sank under the Sikhs into insignificance. If, in the period of their power, they had retained in actual possession a few acres of land for their own cultivation, these they continued to hold, paying revenue to the Sikhs on equal terms with other cultivators. But as to manorial rights over other land, they retained none but such as, from force of custom, the cultivators might choose of their own free-will to render.

On the introduction of a British Settlement, these ousted landlords attempted to assert their long-neglected claims. The officer who effected the settlement of the southern portion of the district was an advocate for their recognition, either by actually making the settlement with them as proprietors, or, where this was not possible, by assigning them an allowance under the denomination of *bismadari*. They generally, he says in his report, laid their claim both for the right to engage for the revenue, and for the right to collect the extra *bismadari* allowance. Such cases were mostly settled by arbitration; but no doubt the bias of the settlement officer contributed in a certain degree to enhance the number of those who obtained a recognition of antiquated rights. The officer who conducted the settlement of the northern *tahsils*, on the other hand, was of opinion that in the majority of cases the superior rights of such original proprietors had fallen too completely into abeyance to admit of their recognition; and his policy was to maintain as proprietors all those who were found in proprietary possession, granting an extra *biscailari* allowance only in very exceptional cases.*

The Chaharasi tenure.

Among the complications arising from the Sikh conquests in the district must be noticed a peculiar tenure, called the *chaharasi*, or "½ share." The tenure had its origin in a common custom of the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs, when struggling for possession of a particular tract, either among themselves or in opposition to the original owners, to come to a compromise, whereby half the revenue of each village in the tract was assigned to either party. The revenue representing theoretically ½ the gross produce, the shares thus apportioned amounted to ¼ of the gross produce. Both contending parties, in other words, became *chaharasi*is,† or "holders of ¼;" the name, however, as a rule, was applied only to the assailed or weaker party. The word, thus coming into use, acquired in course of time a technical meaning, and was applied in some cases to partitions of revenue in which the proportions of ¼ and ½ were not maintained.

It will be seen that the *chaharasi* tenures fall naturally into two classes: the first, where two sovereign powers contested the right to collect revenue; the second, where an invader strove to subject the original holders and compel them to pay him revenue.

* In the Delhi territory, the term *bismadari* is used in a different sense as synonymous with proprietary right, in distinction to the right of a mere cultivator.

† From the Persian *chaharasi*= ¼.

In the cases representing the first class, the two sovereign powers, instead of fighting out the quarrel, agreed to share the revenue of each village, and retained concurrent jurisdiction in the shared tract. The principal instance of this kind existed in the person of the Rājā of Patiala, who, until 1849, held villages in Ambala shared with several minor chiefs. The chiefs of Kalsia and Nālagarh also held shares in land which came under British Administration in 1849. When the minor chiefs ceased to exercise independent jurisdiction, it was manifestly out of the question that the British Government, which took over their powers, should exercise concurrent jurisdiction with a native State, and it accordingly became necessary to effect a territorial division. This was effected at the time of settlement, and this class of shared tenure, therefore, as far as British territory is concerned, has altogether ceased to exist.

The other class, however, of the tenure is still extant. A Sikh invader, finding himself not quite strong enough to reduce the cultivators of his newly-acquired territory to complete subjection, would come to a compromise with some of the most influential from among their number, and grant them half the revenue, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ the gross produce, of a certain village or part of a village. They on their part agreed henceforth to aid the conqueror in collecting his revenue. They were, in fact, on a small scale, *jagirdars*, or alinees of the land revenue. When the time of settlement arrived, great difficulty was experienced in dealing with these cases. The chiefs themselves became mere *jagirdars*; and, while the Government determined to continue the allowances of the *chahiramis*, it was considered, at the same time, inexpedient to look upon them as sharers in the *jagir*. Some of the *chahiramis* were proprietors in actual cultivating possession, while others, on the other hand, belonged to the class already described, of *talukdars*. In both cases the *chahirami* allowance was completely separated from the *jagir*. If the *chahirami* were recorded proprietor, his revenue was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$; if, on the other hand, the settlement officer decreed him only the position of *talukdar*, then the settlement was made at the usual rates with the proprietor, and the *talukdar* was declared entitled to receive a rent-charge equivalent to one-half of the revenue assessed, the remainder going to Government, or to its assignee the *jagirdar*, as the case might be.

The deep-stream rule prevails generally in villages on the Jumna, and is still the nominal rule for the district boundary along the Sutlej. In practice, however, the rule has not been adhered to. The Sutlej changes its course so frequently that constant transfers of villages would be required between the Hoshiārpur and Ambala districts if the published orders were acted up to; and the rule has now practically been allowed to fall into disuse for many years. There is some confusion as to the custom regulating village property on the river banks. The deep-stream rule is generally recorded as the custom in the village papers; but fixed boundaries have been observed by many villages by consent. The question has several times come before the

Chapter III, D.

Village communities and tenures.

The Chahidars' tenure.

Riparian customs.

Chapter III. D. **Village communities and tenures.** **soars, but the decisions given so far have not agreed, and no general rule of custom can be yet laid down. Where lands are carried away either by rivers or torrents, the loss is borne by individuals. In case of subsequent recovery from the river, these lands are usually sutured as village common land; but in practice the original owners take possession without dispute. In some few villages it is the custom to recompense individual slavers for their losses from river-action by grants from the village common land; and this is no doubt the most effectual means of preventing landlordship to individuals; but unfortunately any such arrangement necessitates an ideal unanimity among the villagers, which seldom has its existence in actual fact.**

Bipartite custom.

Tenants and rents.

Agricultural labourers.

Table No. XVI. shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI. gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. It may be noticed, however, that in the opinion of the settlement officer of the district the distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary tenants (*mazrasi* and *ghair mazrasi*) was in this district a creation of the British administration. The grounds of the distinction, no doubt, existed even under the Sikhs, some tenants being more favoured than others. But the terms *escurasi* and *ghair mazrasi* were unknown before the time of the regular settlement, and their introduction was the introduction of new ideas, not merely of new names.

The subject of the employment of field labour, other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, is thus noticed in answers furnished by the district officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (page 713-14) —

"In this district there are few well-to-do agriculturists, hence they never employ any permanent hired field labourers. It is only for weeding the *kharif* crops of cotton and *watki*, and at the rate for the *winter* crops and poppy crops, that hired daily labourers are accustomed for two or three days at the most. The rates of wages vary according to the amount of work the labourer is able to perform; the daily labour wages range from two annas to four annas. At regular times hired labourers are also required, but they are not paid in money; they receive as wages a bushel or bundle of the crop they have cut, and which perhaps may yield four or five acres of grain. There is a special class employed in field labour, but generally *shikars* of the village or other indigent persons who have no particular means of livelihood. This kind of employment at the most never exceeds longer than one month at a time. At other times, when no engaged in field labour, these men work in the town as coolies, or perhaps work in leather or weave. About 10 per cent. of the whole population of the district may be assumed to work at times at field labour. The condition of this class (field labourers) is no doubt very inferior to that of even the very poorest self-cultivating proprietors, and they never have any thing in hand; in short, live from hand to mouth, and in seasons of famine stream out of their villages into the towns, having nothing to fall back upon, and no credit with the village lands and except here and there, where employed as permanent ploughmen or herdsmen; perhaps they get no assistance from the village agriculturists. In short, in time of distress and scarcity and high prices

these poor watchmen are in very evil plight. They have no credit account with the village banks or money-lenders."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII., though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI. show the number of persons holding service grants from the villages, and the area so held. But the figures refer only to land held free of revenue, which is by no means the only form which these grants assume. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantees at a favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only; sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making over the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses, so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of minstrelies, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIII.A. show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX. the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district.

The peasantry, except in Jagannath, are reported to be not generally in debt. In the *tahsils* of Ropar and Kharar especially, where the land tax presses lightly, most of them are in easy circumstances. In the neighbourhood of cantonments and large cities the expenses of living have increased very considerably within the last 10 or 15 years; the peasantry have become accustomed to a better style of living, and extravagant habits are, growing up; they often live and dress more expensively than they can afford. In these parts of the district accordingly, many villagers are undoubtedly deeply involved in debt; the Rajpds almost universally. In the Narasinghpur and Pipli *tahsils* the assessment is said to press more heavily; the cultivators are generally poor, and many have fallen into the hands of money-lenders.

The rate of interest charged by money-lenders to agriculturists is generally Re. 1-9-0 per cent. per month, and on simple bonds varies from that rate up to 37½ per cent. per annum. In cases of mortgages, the interest varies from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum, and from 9 to 12 when jewels or other valuables are

Chapter III. D. pawned as security. In loans of grain, effected principally by petty village shopkeepers, interest ranges from 37½ to 45 per cent. per annum, payments being made in kind and for the most part at the valuation of the creditor. There are but few large bankers, and the loan business is mostly carried on by local shopkeepers.

Village communities and tenures.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Table No. XIV. gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III. and IIIA. and IIIB. Table No. XVII. shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX. gives the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI. the average yield of each. Statistics of live stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III., Section D.

The quality of crops is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be improving steadily, and wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane to be taking the place of inferior crops, such as jowar, bajra and moth. *Bajra* is now extensively grown only in the Pipli tahsil. The cultivation of cotton has largely increased of late years, the annual yield being now double the yield of 10 years ago. These improvements are the result merely of an increase in material prosperity, enabling the peasantry to incur a larger outlay upon their farms. Throughout the greater part of the district the regular two-year course of agriculture prevails, land lying fallow for a whole year and then being cultivated for two successive crops. The benefits of the long fallow are well understood, and it is only in the exceptional circumstances of irrigated lands, or of an unusually favourable rainfall, that the practice is departed from.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III., IIIA., and IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food grains, have been discussed in Chapter III., page 31.

Table No. XIV. gives details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 177 to 203 of Major Wace's Famine Report, compiled in 1878. At that time 12 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 6 per cent. from wells, 1 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 81 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. But the area of canal irrigation seems to have been largely over-estimated, and later statistics show the total irrigation of all kinds at less than 10 per cent. of

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.

General statistics of agriculture.

General standard of agricultural practices.

The Seasons : Rainfall.

Irrigation.

Chapter IV, A.**Agriculture, Arboriculture and Live Stock.****Irrigation.****Agricultural implements and appliances.**

the cultivated area of the district. The number of wells then existing in the district was 6,675, of which 2,839 were unbrikked. Their average depth to water was 39 feet, and the maximum depth about 70 feet. The cost of a massive well was returned at Rs. 500, and it required two pairs of bullocks which cost Rs. 120. Both the Persian-wheel and the rope and bucket are used for irrigation.

Table No. XXII. shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsil* of the district as returned in 1878-79. The stock necessary for the cultivation of a small holding, say one of 10 acres, is, with the exception of the oxen, covered by a few rupees; a pair of plough bullocks may be bought for Rs. 100, and the other implements would not cost more than Rs. 10. For well-land an additional expenditure of perhaps Rs. 220 is required for two pairs of bullocks and the well-fittings.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished for the Famine Report of 1879 (page 206) :—

"The following table shows the percentage of cultivated land that is manured yearly, constantly and occasionally."

	Cultivated manured	Cultivated by manure	No. ma- nured	Total	Percentage of cul- tivated land manured yearly, constantly, or occasionally.
Irrigated land	93	23	26	100	111,200 acres, or 11% of total on 1,000 acres.
常耕 land	4	18	77	100	
Total	97	41	103	100	

"On land constantly manured the average weight of manure per acre is 300 maunds, on land occasionally manured 350 maunds per acre every fourth or sometimes every fifth year.

"Land cropped with wheat has generally lain fallow since the last rabi crop or in dry lands since the penultimate harvest; it is ploughed very often, as many as eight times, and never less than five times. In October after ploughing, wheat land is 'closed,' as it were, with the saindh, i.e., hoisted and rolled, and left till sowing time in November. For grain agriculturists are not nearly so particular; the land is not ploughed often, and hard rabi land is sown. Barley is cultivated like wheat. Wheat and barley land is often cropped with sugar-cane and cotton afterwards, lying fallow after the rabi harvest in April till sowing time, which for cotton would be in Aour (June), or for sugar-cane till the following March, in which case the land will have had a rest of nearly a twelvemonth. After a grain crop the same land is generally cropped with rice, and in the same way grain may follow rice. Where sugar-cane is grown, the land, as explained before, lies fallow all through the Mairy (it is ploughed a number of times—more, even, than wheat land). In hardi land there is usually a two-harvest (i.e., a whole year's fallow before and after a cane crop). After ploughing in October the surface soil is closed up and smothered across with the saindh for the entire cold weather, and in March the sugar-cane is sown; after every successive shower of rain it is weeded and suthred out. Among these crops, cotton land is ploughed in the cold weather, and it is sown in June. It does not particularly matter when the other kinds of heavy crops, such as jute, cotton, jujube, are sown, and the land does not require much previous ploughing.

"As regards roots to summered lands, wheat land is commonly cropped with chowchak once after a wheat crop and then lies fallow for a whole year, and rice land and sugar-cane land also are generally left

fallow afterwards, or during the cold weather season, though if there is an early crop of rice owing to the favourable and assessable rain; land cropped with rice is not unfrequently cultivated with gram; but, except on slender land near hill streams, gram on rice land is a catch crop. The only particular difference in treatment of marginal and unirrigated and irrigated and unirrigated land is, that irrigated land which has been manured will be ploughed much oftener than unirrigated land, which has not been manured, but there will not be any material difference in the rotation or succession of crops."

Table No. XX. shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown below:—

CROP	1880-81	1881-82	Uses.	1880-81	1881-82
Kangri	1,095	2,342	Chillies	304	307
Gram	11,330	12,265	Other crops and spuds	314	260
Moth	1,420	1,274	Ground	3,620	3,620
Mool (Oats)	5,000	5,000	Mustard	24,000	11,330
Mung	1,000	1,000	Pulses	1,000	2,278
Morri	21,230	16,000	Tea & Rice	3,420	6,000
Barley	600	600	Hemp	1,000	1,000
Turmeric	100	24	Canola	2,000	1,000
Coriander	100	42	Other crops	310	3,100
Bhang	—	—			

The staple crops are wheat, barley, and gram for the spring harvest, and rice, jamar (great millet), boro (spiked millet), Indian corn, muth (*jachamela acuminifolius*), millet (*phascolus radiatus*), cotton, and sugar-cane in the autumn. Poppy and tobacco are both grown in small quantities in the spring, and hemp in the autumn; but only in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Table No. XXI. shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 32. The

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture,
Agriculture
and Live Stock.Manure and
rotation of crops.

Principal staples.

Average yield.
Production and
consumption of
food grains.

Grain.	Avgd. yield per acre.	No. of Acres cultivated.	Total.
Wheat	0.94,000	5,000,000	47,000,000
Indian corn	10,200,000	60,100,000	606,600,000
Barley	22,500,000	14,000,000	315,000,000
Total	42,640,000	81,200,000	3,419,600,000

an estimated population of 10,35,438 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains, was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 151, Famine Report) that an annual import of some 2,085,500 mounds of grain was required to supplement the local production, consisting of rice from across the Jumna, and of wheat, maize, gram, and other pulses from the Panjab.

Chapter IV. A.**Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live Stock.**

**Arboriculture
and forests.**

Kalsass Forest.

Table No. XVII. shows the whole area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The following note on the forests of the district has been kindly furnished by Mr. Down, of the Forest Department:—

"This Forest in the Amritsar district, consisting of 11,829 acres, is situated on the right bank of the river Jumna near the heads of the Western Jumna canal, and about 32 miles north of the Jagdishri Railway Station. It is bounded on the north and west by the territory of the Rāja of Nāhan, on the south by the territories of the Rāja of Nāhan and of the Sirdār of Kalsass and village lands of Khirrābād and Lāla Hānsi Lal, and on the east by the lands of Kalsass. The Kalsass Government Forest lies principally between two low ranges of Siwālik hills, running west from the Jumna. The valley is about nine miles long and is narrow, being about 1½ miles broad at the east end, and gradually decreasing towards the west. The forest in the valley is divided by a broad water-course called the 'Suk Rīn,' which carries off the drainage of both ranges into the Jumna.

"The growth in the valley is *sil* with a slight mixture of miscellaneous trees. The inward slopes, however, are 3rd misoolamons and 4th *sil*, *karki* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*) being very plentiful, though more so in the northern than the southern range. The outward slopes of both ranges are very precipitous. The Government forest also extends to the south of the southern range from the Jumna to the Chikau Ghāt. The ground here, however, is composed of small low hills much intersected with water-courses, and the growth is poor. There is no bamboo in the valley, but the *Burrur* and *Nangal* Sots south of the southern range contain a large quantity, but of small size. *Babar* grass is plentiful all over the low hills. The principal trees at Kalsass are *sil*, *sen*, *senas*, *bokli*, ebony, *ihason*, *bakers*, *honor*, *akida*, *kauchai*, *bel*, *siris*, *khair*, *ansla*, &c., &c. The produce is at present insignificant. The soil is good in the valley as far as the Chikau Ghāt, west of which it becomes inferior and mixed with reddish clay. Boulders exist for a great depth everywhere, even on the hills. The soil south of the southern range is very inferior.

"Government rights are absolute; but the Pathān *pājārdars* of Khirrābād hold seven shares of Rs. 60 each in the gross revenue. Water is very scarce, and during the hot months is only found in two or three places. The *sil* in the valley is protected by fire conservancy.

**Jagdishri planta-
tion (reserve).**

"This plantation, consisting of a long narrow strip of 200 acres 3 rods and 10 poles, was commenced in 1888-89. It is composed entirely of *shisham*, and is situated on the right bank of the Jumna about five miles from the railway station of Jagdishri. It extends from near and below the railway bridge over the Jumna for about two miles down stream. The soil is good *silikhā*."

Livestock.

Table No. XXII. shows the live stock of the district as returned in the Administration Report. Rajputs, when they can afford it, always, and Jats generally, have a mare, large or small, to ride and breed from. The Rajputs, because they consider it more like a gentleman to ride than to walk, and because they are fond of horses. Gūjars and Kambohs are more attached to cattle: Gūjars as a pursuit, Kambohs as the means of improving their lands. It has been before remarked that the Rajputs have an unfortunate longing for other men's cattle. The other domestic animals are pigs and poultry. Pigs are kept by none but *chhārahs*, who eat the flesh of these filthy feeders. Fowls are kept by Musalmāns, *banjars*, and *chhārahs*, who all eat

the birds and their eggs. The village dogs generally belong to the village ; they are sometimes the property of the *Gadarensis*, or shepherds. There are but a few shepherds in the country under report. However, in villages near towns herds of sheep and goats are kept. They are owned by the butchers. It is thought degrading to tend sheep and goats ; and men of good caste who are reduced to doing this find a difficulty in getting married. The dogs are more valued than Europeans have any idea of ; they guard the village from strangers and thieves, and assist the sweepers, chumars, cows, pigs, and sheep, in doing the work of scavengers of the village.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Live stock.

The prices of live stock are thus given by the Deputy Commissioner :—Animals used for agriculture : bullock, Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 ; buffalo for working wells, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for carriage : horse, Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 ; mule, Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 ; donkey, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 ; camel, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 ; buffalo, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Animals used for food and trade : cow, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 ; sheep, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 ; goat, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 ; she-buffalo, Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

A few Government stallions have been kept in the district since the year 1863 ; but very little horse-breeding has been done. There are now three stallions, stationed at Ambala, Jagadhri, and Pipli ; and a native *salatari* has been attached to the district for two years. He is a successful castrator ; but the operation is not yet popular. There are no Government bulls or rams in the district ; and there are no cattle fairs nor horse fairs.

Government breeding operations : fairs.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Table No. XXIII. shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census

of the people.

of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report ; and they must be taken subject to limitations which

are given in some detail in Part II., Chapter VIII., of the same report. The figures in Table No. XXIII. refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over. The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple ; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood

Chapter IV. B.
Occupations, In-
dustry and Com-
mmerce.

Principal industries
and manufactures.

upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 89 to 96 of Table No. XIIA, and in Table No. XIIB, of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Table No. XXIV. gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Commercially and industrially the district is not an interesting one. Its manufactures are few and unimportant. Roopur is famous for its production of small articles of iron-work, and Ambala for *darree* (carpets). Coarse country cloth is woven in almost every village, but for local consumption only. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following notes on some of the special industries of the district:—

"Considering the history and traditions of this district it is disappointing to find so few remains of either Muhammadan or Hindu art still alive and in practice. At Sohail and other places in the neighbourhood are unusually fine but little known examples of Pathan architecture, while some parts of the district are peculiarly sacred in Hindu estimation. At Ambala itself there is nothing to be seen but the large military cantonment. A Lucknow figure-modeller has established himself in the latter, and produces small figurines in terra-cotta, representing servants, fakirs, and other characteristic types. These are quite equal to the average standard of Lucknow figure-modelling. Basket-work in bamboo is a growing trade. Lady's work-tables, occasional tea-tables, Bistro stands and other fancy articles copied from European originals are the usual forms, in addition to baskets for native use. As Dera Bassi and some other villages cotton prints, unlike those of any other district in the Panjab, are made. Country cloth, of very narrow width is used, and the patterns are generally dispersed equally distributed, resembling the prints imported into Europe from which the first idea of 'Indian chintz' was taken. The rural Panjab practice now is, on the other hand, to treat the surface to be ornamented as a complete composition, with borders and panels. These prints are sent into the hills and carried a long way into the interior. In some of the more elaborate patterns the fabric is strikingly like woollen cloth. Jagdishpur has a well-earned reputation for brass-ware. Tasteful and pretty lamps with branching arms inlaid with colour on the bases, and many other forms of brass-ware, are here exceptionally well made. Shahabad is spoken of as excelling in some handicrafts, but they seem to be practised by one or two individuals only. Two silversmiths from this place contributed to the Exhibition of 1882 very good specimens of chased silver, such as openwork bracelets set with turquoise, and bell-shaped of excellent, though somewhat minute, workmanship. They are also the best seal-engravers in the Province, being experts of cutting images of animals and other subjects, as well as the usual Persian writing for signet rings. Here also is a reverse in the manufacture of musical instruments, such as *sringas*, *bulbuls*, &c. Mulberry and tamarind woods are the woods generally employed, and every carving and inlay with wood-carving in low relief are freely introduced. He has also produced the paper *tulay* known in Bombay work-bases, made by arranging tiny rods of sandal-wood, and pattered down ivory of geometric section in patterns which are glued up and thenawn across in sections, each section, like a slice of the English sweetmeat called 'rock,' being a repetition of the pattern ready for insertion in a ground. From the same place from time to time specimens of one of the many varieties in which native ingenuity and skill are so often wasted are sent. This is a sort of paper lace—writing paper cut into a dainty openwork of foliage and other forms with great delicacy and some skill in design. There are examples of this triviality in the Lahore Museum."

Terra-cotta.

Basket work.

Cotton prints.

Brass ware.

Other hand industries.

Musical instruments.

Paper lace.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 49. Many of the more considerable towns have their weekly market days for the disposal of country produce; and it is at these markets that most of the business of the district is transacted. The principal weekly markets are at Jagadhri, Kharar, Biria, and Kharar ; at Ambala, Ropar and a few other places, supplies are always plentiful, and no special market day is recognized. The trade of the towns is noticed under their several headings in Chapter, VI.

Ambala, Ropar and Jagadhri, all situated on the Railway, are the chief trading centres in the district, and even from these there are no well established lines of trade. The district is the most populous in the Panjab, and it is doubtful if it does more than supply its own wants in the way of food grains, and in bad years large imports are required of both grain and fodder. All miscellaneous products find a ready sale in the numerous hill stations within easy reach of the district.

Ambala city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain and cotton in large quantities from the district, and from the southern parts of the Ludhiana district, and also from the independent native states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind, and exporting them both up and down country. It carries on a considerable trade in hill products, such as ginger, turmeric, potatoes, opium, and chuna, &c. From the south it imports English cloth and iron ; and from the Panjab, salt, wool, woollen and silk manufactures. In return, it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *durrie*, in considerable quantities.

Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains : it carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo ; salt is largely imported from the salt range mines, and exported to the hills, in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium, and chuna. Country cloths are manufactured in the town and largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of locks and other small articles of iron.

Jagadhri carries on a considerable trade in metals, importing large quantities of copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, converted into vessels, &c., of different sorts and sizes, and exporting to the North-Western Provinces and Panjab.

A considerable quantity of boar's tusk is manufactured at Sardhaura, and sal-ammoniac at Gurdial and Seana Sainyan, and is exported both up and down country.

During the American War a large cotton market was established at Kurail in the Kharar *taluk*, on the Ropar and Kharar road, and for many years a thriving trade was done. The cotton of the neighbourhood is still celebrated, but the special importance of the market has passed away now that the normal condition of the cotton trade has been restored. But even now it is said that as much as five lakhs worth of cotton changes hands at Kurail in the year.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Course and nature of trade.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

**Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communications.**

**Prices, wages, rent-
rates, interest.**

Table No. XXVI. gives the retail *bazar* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII., and rent-rates in Table No. XXI., but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII. give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Labour.

The supply of day labourers is derived either from the *chambe* caste, or by temporary immigrants from Bikaner and Harijan. When employed in harvesting, labourers are paid in kind, receiving generally eight *svars* of grain per day in the neighbourhood of towns, and five *svars* in villages where labour is more plentiful and the necessities of the labourer smaller. Other agricultural labour is paid for in money at the rate of 2½ or 3 annas a day. Wages in kind seem to remain stationary, but money wages have doubled within the last few years. Since, however, the prices of food and necessities of life have risen in almost the same proportion, it is doubtful whether the actual condition of the labourer is much better than it was in old days. Skilled labour is better paid in towns than formerly, in consequence of an increased demand. Artisans (such as carpenters, smiths, masons) can earn from three to five, or even six annas a day according to their ability.

Weights and mea- sures.

The following is a list of the weights in use:—

Adhikarni	= 6lb. <i>svar</i>	Dastoori	= 2½ <i>moor</i> .
Palgi	= 6lb. "	Tissoot	= 3 "
Akkars	= 1 "	Gharawali	= 4 "
Ser	= 1 "	Pusseri or rati	= 5 "
Dekhuri	= 1½ "	Dhari	= 10 "
Dusori	= 2 <i>svars</i>	Bina	= 20 "
		Maa	= 40 "

Metal weights are in use for all except the last two. The weights are *kachcha* weights. A *kachcha* maa is either 16, 16½, 17, or 20 *pakka* *svars*: 17 is common.

The following tables are also in use:—

Grain weights.	
5 <i>Rapson's</i> weight	= 1 <i>chitali</i>
10 <i>Chitalis</i>	= 1 <i>sar</i>
40 <i>Sars</i>	= 1 <i>maa</i>

Gold and Silver weights.	
8 Grains of rice	= 1 <i>ratti</i>
8 <i>Rattis</i>	= 1 <i>maasi</i>
12 <i>Maasis</i>	= 1 <i>rota</i>

The following measures of length are in use:—

Uzool	= one finger breadth
Chappi	= breadth of four fingers
Murki	= clenched fist
Hath	= span, thumb tip to
or Elbow	little finger tip

Hath	= elbow to finger tip
Gari	= about 2 <i>batti</i>
Kulassi	= 10 <i>chappi</i> , or a double pace of 54 to 57 inches.

Table of Carpenters' and Masons' Measure.

6 Tassars	=	1 Paisa.
2 Paisas	=	1 Adhmasi.
2 Adhmasis	=	1 Tassa or $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an English yard.
24 Tassas	=	1 Gaj.

The measures of area are the *pio-bigha*, *adh-bigha*, *panna-bigha*, *bigha*, and so on. The zamindar does not talk of *biswas*. Inside the village site they measure not by *kadams* but by *gaz*.

The ordinary unit of land measurement is the *kachcha bigha* of 20 square *kadams* varying from 850 to 1,000 square yards in different parts of the district. In the Government records of last settlement land is measured by the *palka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, but for the purpose of the new settlement a fixed *kachcha bigha* standard has been set up of $\frac{3}{4}$ rd the *palka bigha*. In any case the *bigha*, whether *kachcha* or *palka*, is divided into 20 *biswas*. In a few villages in the north of the district the zamindars use the *koul* and *marla* standard common everywhere.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communi-
cations.

Weights and mea-
sures.

Communications.
Telegraph. Post.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers, Sutlej and Jamuna	22
Railways	90
Metalled roads, etc., District roads, Gurdaspur road, and Ambala and Kalka road	93
Unmetalled roads	460

district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I. of the Administration Report for 1878-79; Table No. XI.VI. shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating

travelling allowances; while Table No. XIX. shows the area taken up by Government for communications within the district.

The Sutlej and Jamuna (except within the hills) are both

Rivers.	Stations.	Distances in miles.	Remarks.
Sutlej	Sangat		
	Awankot	+	
	Miani	+	
	Upper	+	Perry and mooring places.
	Uchchilam	+	
	Mohana	+	
	Bilaspur	+	
Jamuna	Red Fort	+	
	Dillia	+	
	Panjab	+	
	Gumti	+	
			No.

following the downward course of each river.

The Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway from Saharanpur to Ludhiana and the branch line of the same company from Doraha to Nâagarh runs through the district with downward stations as follows:—

Main Line.—Sarhind to Sarai Basijâr, 9 miles; Râjpora, 6 miles; Simbhâ, 7 miles; Ambala City, 6 miles; Ambala Cantments, 5 miles; Kessi, 7 miles; Barâra, 8 miles; Mustafabad or Uchchâchandra, 6 miles; Hingoli, 3 miles; Jagâdhri 7 miles.

Branch Line, Ropar.—Doraha to Bagialal, 3 miles; Nilan, 3 miles; Machiwâra, 6 miles; Powâwat, 5 miles; Bahâlopur, 3 miles; Kheri, 1 mile; Khallan, 2 miles; Chamkaur, 3 miles; Siswân, 4 miles; Budki, 2 miles; Ropar, 2 miles; Canal head.

Chapter IV. C. 2 miles; Sadilpur, 2 miles; Ghambat, 2 miles; Bikkon, 2 miles; Nâlighat, 8 miles.

**Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communi-
cations—**

Roads.

There are three metalled roads in the district—(1) The Grand Trunk Road, which enters it from Karnal a few miles east of Thanesar, and runs nearly north as far as Ambala; from this point it turns north-west, and passes, a few miles further on, into Patiala territory. It crosses all the hill streams by bridges. The principal bridges are those of the Mârkanda, the Tâneri, and the Ghaggar. Its total length within the district is 38 miles. (2) The Sahamkhar road, running south-east via Muñâna and Jagadlîri. This road was metalled in 1860, but has not been kept in repair. Its length in this district from the Jammu to Ambala is 39 miles. (3) The Ambala and Kâlka road (or Simla). This leaves the Grand Trunk Road four miles above the Ambala Cantonment, and runs nearly due north to Kâlka, at the foot of the hills; distance 39 miles. The Ghaggar is crossed by a ford, 20 miles from Ambala; all other streams are bridged. A detention of a few hours sometimes occurs at the crossing after heavy rain in the hills. During the rainy season the mails are carried across upon elephants. At most seasons, however, the river is easily fordsable. The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places on them, and the conveniences for travellers and troops to be found at each. Communications on the road from Ambala to Kâlka are often interrupted in the rains by floods on the Ghaggar river, which is not bridged, and which crosses the road at Mubârikpur:—

Route.	Halting Places.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Ambala and Kâlka road, metalled.	Mornâde	—	Unmetalled. Horsemen's ground; police station and a police court.
	Kharar	10	Unmetalled. Horsemen's ground; court, with a post for government telegraphs.
	Sherâl	4	Unmetalled. Horsemen's ground.
	Ghansâpur	2	Last 4 miles, unmetalled. Horsemen's ground; said bungalow, P. W. D., and a court.
Ambala and Kâlka road, unmetalled.	Ambala (Cantonment)	—	Metalled road. Horsemen's ground; police barracks for camel drivers; also bungalows, hotel, and posts for the military.
	Lahor	13	Horsemen's ground; court, post for government telegraphs; and P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Mohârikpur	9	Horsemen's ground; and a P. W. D. road bungalow.
	Chandigarh	23	Horsemen's ground; a P. W. D. road bungalow; and a court.
Grand Trunk Road.	Pîr	—	Horsemen's ground; a post with hotel for European travellers.
	Tâneri	15	Hills. Hotel.
	Mangal-Kâlwa	16	Hills. Hotel.
	Ambala (Cantonment)	17	Horsemen's ground; old horsemen's bunks and courts.
Ambala to Sahamkhar	Khânsâd	19	Horsemen's ground; a post office, telephone, P. W. D. road bungalow; and a court.
	Ford	19	Horsemen's ground; a post—P. W. D. road bungalow.
Ambala to Jammu	Ambala (Cantonment)	—	Horsemen's ground; to be called Ambala.
	Bassâd	21	Horsemen's ground; a post office.
	Ajmer	22	Horsemen's ground; a post office.
	Dhânpur	24	Horsemen's ground; P. W. D. road bungalow; and a court.
Ambala to Jammu	Dogarâ	27	Horsemen's ground; a post office; district officer's residence; and a court.

There are also district unmetalled roads from Ambala city to Pihova, 33 miles; Pihova to Thanesar, 16 miles; Thanesar to Pipli to Lâdwa, 18 miles; Ladwa to Radaur to Jagadhri, 21 miles; Jagâlîrî to Khazribâd to Kalesar, 24 miles; Kharibâd to Bilaspur, Sadhaura to Narasinghâr, 30 miles; Narasinghâr to Mani Majra, 26 miles; Mani Majra to Kharar, 11 miles; Kharar to Ropar, 18 miles; Ambala to Kâla-Amb, 29 miles; Ambala to Ropar via Kharar, 46 miles. There are police and district rest-houses in several places.

A Telegraph line runs along the whole length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station, as well as on the road from Ambala to Kâlka with Telegraph Office at Ambala cantonments and Kâlka.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Ambala Cantonments, M.O., S.B.; Ambala city M.O., S.B.; Bilha, Barara, M.O., S.B.; Bilaspur M.O., S.B.; Biria, Chankaur, M.O., S.B.; Chandigarh M.O., S.B.; Chhappar M.O., S.B.; Dâdiapur M.O., S.B.; Garchi Kotâla, Ganthala Rao, Issâkâshâd, Jagâlîrî, M.O., S.B.; Kaseri, Kharar, M.O., S.B.; Kurâli M.O., S.B.; Lâdwa M.O., S.B.; Mani Majra, Morinda, M.O., S.B.; Mubarikpur M.O., S.B.; Mullâna M.O., S.B.; Narâsinghâr M.O., S.B.; Pihova M.O., S.B.; Pipli M.O., S.B.; Rûdaur M.O., S.B.; Râipur M.O., S.B.; Râjpura M.O., S.B.; Ropar M.O., S.B.; Sadhaura M.O., S.B.; Sangham M.O., S.B.; Shahâbâd M.O., S.B.; Shahâdpur M.O., S.B.; Sarhind M.O., S.B.; Thanesar M.O., S.B.; Ambala City Railway station M.O.

Note.—M.O. indicates Money Order Office, and S.B. Savings Bank.

Chapter IV. C.
Prices, Weights
and Measures,
and Communications.

Roads.

Telegraph.

Post.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

**Chapter V.—
Administration
and Finance.**

**Executive and
Judicial.**

The Ambala district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Ambala division. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, an Assistant Commissioner, one European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and two Native Extra Assistant Commissioners. An Assistant Commissioner is posted in charge of the sub-division of Ropar. Each *tahsil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar* assisted by a *Nâib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There are four *Munsiffs* in the district, stationed at Ambala, Jagâdhlri, Ropar and Pipli, and have jurisdiction as follows:—

<i>Munsif.</i>	Ambala	... Parganas Ambala, Narlasingh, Kotâla and Muhârikpur.
Do.	Pipli	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Pipli and pargana Mallian.
Do.	Jagâdhlri	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Jagâdhlri and pargana Sardhaura.
Do.	Ropar	Whole <i>tahsil</i> Ropar and pargana Elâwar.

**Criminal, Police
and Gaols.**

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate stationed at the Ambala cantonments, situated at a distance of four miles from the civil lines of Ambala. There are also seven Honorary Magistrates in the district exercising magisterial powers within the limits of their *jâgirs*. The Honorary Magistrates of Shahzâdpur and Bhareli exercise powers in some of the Government villages in addition to their *jâgir* villages.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and three Assistants, one of whom is in special charge of the Ropar sub-division.

Class of Police.	Total strength.	Distribution.	
		Stationing of guards.	Protective and detective.
District Imperial Constabulary	275	112	163
City Constabulary	224	—	224
Municipal	39	—	39
Villa Police	11	—	11
Total	529	135	394

In addition to this force, 2,300 village watchmen are entertained and paid by a cess upon the revenue of the village. The thâns or principal police jurisdictions and the chawls or police outposts are distributed as follows:—

Tahsil Ambala.—*Thanas Ambala City and Mallana.*

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.

Tahsil Kharar.—*Thanas Kharar, Chandigarh, Mubarakpur,*
and outpost of Mani Majnu.

Criminal, Police
and Gaols.

Tahsil Ropar.—*Thanas Ropar and Morinda.*

Tahsil Naraingarh.—*Thanas Naraingarh, Sadhaura and*
Garchi, and 2nd class outposts of Mori and Patwi.

Tahsil Jagadhri.—*Thanas Jagadhri, Bilaspur, and Chhappar.*

Tahsil Pipili.—*Thanas Pipili, Shahabad, Thanesar, Pihova,*
Radeur, Sanghaur, and Ladwa; and Biloc guard at Ismailabad.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thana*, and also at the out-
post of Patwi, subordinate to the police station Naraingarh. The
Ambala district lies within the Ambala Police Circle under the
control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Ambala.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation
for 797 prisoners. This gaol relieves the smaller gaols in the
southern portion of the Province when they are getting over-
crowded or from other causes. This is one of the prisons of the
Province in which prisoners for transportation to the Andamans collect.

The Biloc tribe is the only registered criminal tribe under

the Criminal Tribes
Act in the district, and
their number on the
register on the 31st
December 1883 is

Total.	Males.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bilochis	45	—	—	45

shown in the margin. During the year 45 were convicted of the following offences:—Absence without leave, 36; house-breaking in Montgomery district, 7; under Section 174, Indian Penal Code, 2. They live chiefly about Pihova, &c., Thanesar and Shahabad. They do not commit much crime in this district, but go to other districts utilizing the railway greatly in their expeditions. The crimes they are chiefly addicted to are burglary, *dakkhni*, and serious non-bailable offences. There are 340 male and 230 female Sansis in the district; they are not registered, and do not seem very criminally inclined.

The revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years are shown in Table No. XXVIII., while Tables Nos. XXIX., XXXV., and XXXIII. give further details for Land Revenue, Excise, License Tax, and Stamps respectively; Table No. XXXIIIA. shows the number and situation of registration offices.

Revenue, taxation
and registration.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Ambala, Jagadhri, Kharar, Ropar and Pipili. Poppy cultivation is carried on in the district to a considerable extent.

Table No. XXXVI. gives the income and expenditure for the last five years from district funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 16 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various

Chapter V
Administration and Finance—
 Ferries, taxation, and registration.

tahsils, and of the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners at the *Sode* station; the *Tahsildars* of the district, Civil Surgeon, District Inspector of Schools, and Executive Engineer are *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner is President. Table No. XLV. gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown below. The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 55, 56; and the cattle-pounds at page 59. Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII.

Incomes from Provincial Properties for the last five years.

Sources of income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ..	1,289	1,000	981	1,100	1,105
Ferries without boat bridges ..	2,051	2,012	5,020	5,342	5,404
Staging bungalows, &c. ..	556	1,032	290	1,118	1,091
Encamping-grounds, &c. ..	1,962	2,187	2,062	1,863	1,949
Cattle-pounds ..	4,089	2,932	8,214	8,285	8,287
Nursi properties ..	244	152	189	247	221
Total ..	14,325	13,889	12,586	12,505	12,048

Settlements of land revenue.

In the days of the empire, the Ambala district formed part of the "siba" of Sardhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of the settlement are not procurable. Part were lost in the period of anarchy that preceded the consolidation of the Sikh power, and the rest were made away with by the jealousy of the Patiala chief, who did not wish them to fall into the hands of the British Government. Among the Sikhs there was no such thing as an assessment. The almost universal system was to collect the revenue in kind from the person actually in possession. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion which they took in the Gia-Sutiaj States. But where the soil was very poor, or in special cases, where, for instance, the occupants were Sikhs, this rate was lowered to one-third or even one-fourth. In Jalandhar the proportion was as high as one-half, but it did not in any case exceed two-fifths in the Ambala district.

Summary settlements of the land revenue were effected at various times for each parts of the district as lapsed prior to 1846; in the next year, 1847, the preliminary operations of a regular settlement were set on foot, under Mr. Wynyard, in the southern tahsils of the district as then constituted. At first the proceedings of the Settlement Officer were much embarrassed by the doubtful nature of his instructions as to the assessment of the large tracts still in the hands of Sikh

chiefs, but this difficulty was removed by the further changes introduced in 1849. In 1853 the regular settlement operations were extended, under Mr. Melvill, to the northern *tahāris*, and the settlement of the whole district, as then constituted, was completed and sanctioned in 1855.

In the Thanesar district, Summary Settlements were effected in each portion, as it came under British rule. The first regular settlements were made separately, in two divisions, at distinct periods, and by different officers. The western, or Kaithal, portion (now in the Karnal district) was, for a short time after 1846, treated as a separate district, and was first brought under regular settlement in 1846 by Captain Abbott, whose proceedings began and ended within the year. This assessment, however, was never reported for sanction, doubt existing from the first as to its fairness. The portion of the district comprising the estates of Thanesar and Ladwa was first assessed by Mr. Wynyard. Here too doubts were soon raised as to the equity of the assessment, and in 1853 (Kaithal being by this time incorporated into the Thanesar district), a revision of assessment in the whole Thanesar district was entrusted to Captain Larkins, then Deputy Commissioner. His assessment was completed and reported upon in 1856. It soon appeared, however, that though Captain Larkins had granted considerable remissions, the assessment was still in parts too high, and further reductions were directed to be granted. This operation was carried out by Captain Basak, who reported the results in 1859. The assessment, however, was still too high, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in its realization. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Mr. Roberts, then Financial Commissioner, who pronounced the condition of the district to be a blot upon British administration, it was determined to effect another revision. This revision was reported by Captain Elphinstone in 1869; but was again pronounced unsatisfactory, and a further revision ordered. This was effected by Captain Davies, who reported its completion in 1882. This settlement was then finally sanctioned. The sanction accorded to the separate settlements of the several portions of the district were so arranged that their periods should expire together at the end of March 1880. The whole district is now under revision of settlement.

Table No. XXIX. gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Burnia warrant balances	Rs.	Rs.
Progress	10	10
Credit remissions	10	10
Water rates	10	10
Revenue dues and forfeitures	10	10
Other items of interest and services	10	10

Chapter V. Administration and Finance.

Settlements of land
revenue.

Statistics of
land revenue.

No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV. gives the areas upon which the present land revenue

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.

Statistics of land
revenue.

Instalments and
cesses.

Diluvium rule.

Government lands,
forests, &c.

Assignments of
land revenue.

Education.

Governmen
Wards' Institute,
Ambala city.

of the district is assessed. The incidence of the fixed demand per acre, at it stood in 1878-79, was Rs. 1-6-4 on cultivated, Rs. 1-9-10 on culturable, and Rs. 6-12-11 on total area. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances, remissions and taken advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII. and XXXIIIa.—Registration. The instalments of revenue and the cesses are noticed below at page 65.

Gains or losses by alluvion and dilution of less than 10 per cent. of the village area have hitherto been disregarded as affecting the assessment. It is proposed in future to take up all such cases individually where the people have recorded their agreement.

Table No. XVII. shows the area and income of Government estates, while Table No. XIX. shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed in Chapter IV. (page 30).

Table No. XXX. shows the number of villages, parts of villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each *tukshī* as the figures stood in 1881-82. The principal assignees have already been noticed in Chapter III. (page 40).

Table No. XXXVII. gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a Government district school at Ambala, and another at Jagadhri. There are 11 middle schools situated at Mullana, Thanesar, Shahabad, Lādwa, Bāris, Bilāspur, Kharar, Mani Majra, Sadhaura, Naraingarh and Morinda; one aided school at Ropar, a girls' school at Kharar, and another at Chunni. In addition to these there are 64 primary schools. There is also at Ambala the Government Wards' school, which is separately described below. The district lies within the Ambala circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ambala. Table No. XIII. gives statistics of education collected at the census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at pages 34—37.

The Wards' school was first started by Major Tighe, Deputy Commissioner of Ambala (1860), as a local one, and was intended chiefly for the sons of *Sardars* of the Ambala district; but it is now open to the sons of the native gentlemen of good social position from all provinces. The education given comprises instruction in English, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Mathematics, and such other branches of learning as may be required. Particular attention is also paid to games and out-door exercises of every description. The pupils all live in the school compound, and each maintains a separate establishment. The Superintendent, who is an English gentleman, has control over each pupil's household, personal expenses, and education; competent masters assist him in the school room. The management of the school is in the hands of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

of Ambala. A yearly examination is held by the Inspector of Schools, Ambala Circle, whose report is submitted to Government. The fees paid by the pupils vary according to circumstances; but the rate for wards and minors of the Ambala district is 12 per cent. on their incomes. The regular vacations are—a month in the hot weather and a fortnight at Christmas. The more important native holidays are also allowed. The school, as far as mere numbers go, has not been well supported by the class it is intended to benefit, the principal reason being its expensive character, and the great dislike evinced by parents to send their children any long distance from home. It is in contemplation to place the school on an entirely different footing, and to conduct it more on the plan which has been found to work successfully in the Ajmer and Kathiawar colleges.

Table No. XXXVIII. gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, of which there are five, as follows:—

1. Ambala city	Civil Hospital in medical charge of an Assistant Surgeon.
2. Roper dispensary	None.
3. Jagatnath dispensary	None.
4. Thaneswar dispensary	In medical charge of a Hospital Assistant.
5. Balhara dispensary	None.

All are under the control of the Civil Surgeon. There is also a Leper Asylum at the head-quarters of the district under the superintendence of the American Missionary stationed here. The average number of yearly in-patients is 33; there are no out-patients. It is separately described below. There is a Lock-Hospital in the Ambala cantonments under the control of the Staff Surgeon. It is of the 1st class, and was opened in 1866.

The Leper asylum was founded in 1856, the money for the buildings and for the support of the inmates being contributed mostly by officers in cantonments. It is situated north-east of the city and north of the Grand Trunk Road. The objects of the institution are to provide comfortable homes for lepers who have no other means of support than begging, and to prevent lepers from begging by the roadside and in the *hazira*. It is not expected that their disease of leprosy will be entirely cured, but they are made more comfortable while they live by having good medical treatment for such diseases as can be cured, as fever, dysentery, &c., and by having good nourishing food regularly supplied, and suitable clothing. About 40 patients

can be accommodated. The asylum is under the care of the American Missionary at Ambala. Medicines are supplied gratis by the City Charitable Dispensary, and the Civil Surgeon gives every assistance in his power. The figures in the marginal statement show the expenditure and number of patients for the past five years.

Chapter V.

Administration and Finance.

Government
Wards' Institute,
Ambala city.

Medical.

Ambala Leper
Asylum.

Chapter V.Administration
and FinanceEcclesiastical.Troops and
cantonments.

There is a large church in the Ambala cantonment capable of seating more than 1,000 persons, which is regarded the finest in the Punjab. In the Sarai Bazar there is a small church, frequented principally by Eurasians, and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. There is also a small church in the civil station belonging to the same Mission. In addition to the above, there are in the cantonment a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian Chapel. There is a resident Chaplain at Ambala, and also a Deacon; and there is a resident Roman Catholic Priest and a Presbyterian Minister.

The ordinary garrison of Ambala consists of two Batteries R.H.A., one British Cavalry Regiment, one Battalion of a British Infantry Regiment, one Native Cavalry and one Native Infantry Regiment. The strength of the garrison as it stood in 1883 is shown in the margin.

Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
1 Battalion R.H.A.	10	314
1 British Cavalry Regiment	21	507
" Infantry "	29	889
1 Native Cavalry "	9	221
" Infantry "	4	812
Staff of Division and of station, A. M. Depots, post, Commissariat, P.W. Department, &c., &c.	26	—
Total	100	2,817

about four months in the cold season the troops from the hill stations in the Division, two complete Battalions, and a Mountain Battery, in addition to the half Battalion from Solon, are usually brought down and encamped at Ambala for manœuvres. The Native Infantry Regiment quartered at Ambala is always one of the two Pioneer Regiments of the Bengal Army. Ambala cantonment is the head-quarter station of the Sarhind Division.

Ambala is also the head-quarters of a Transport Depot. The depot transport consists of 20 Government elephants, 100 hired camels, and 250 Government mules. Besides these, the British Infantry Battalion and the Native Cavalry Regiment stationed in Ambala are each provided with half transport; these two regiments having between them 102 hired camels, 108 Government mules, and 18 light carts, each of which is drawn by one mule. For the rest any additional transport that might be required at any time for military purposes would have to be obtained through the interposition of the civil authorities. The Ambala cantonment is quite open on all sides, and is not provided with any fort or other means of defence. The water-supply is brought in by an aqueduct from some wells about seven miles north-east of cantonments.

The Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway runs through the district, and a branch line from Roopar to Nalagarh under the charge of the District Traffic Manager at Ambala cantonments. The head office of this railway is at Lahore. The portion of the

Western Jumna Canal running within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Karnal Division, stationed at Daulupur (Ambala and Jagadhri). The Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road within the district is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division at Ambala cantonments, who has charge of all public civil buildings in the district, and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Panjab, stationed at Jalandhar. The military buildings and cantonment water-supply works are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambala, subordinate to the Superintending Engineer, Military Works, at Lahore. The Telegraph lines or offices of the district are controlled by the Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, at Ambala, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Mails at Kalka.

The following table gives details of the instalments of land revenue and of the cesses; with the date and amount of each. The cess rates are uniform throughout the district:—

Chapter V.
Administration
and Finance.

Head-quarters
of other
departments.

Total.	Land Revenue.					
	1st Instalment.		2nd Instalment.		3rd Instalment.	
	1st June	1st July	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jagadhri	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khanna	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nosnepur	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>Total</u>					
	1,07,287	1,00,000	8,80,000	8,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000

Total.	Road Cost as per Rs. 1/- PER ACRE.			Supplementary Cost at Rs. 1/- PER ACRE.			Local Rates Cost at Rs. 1/- PER ACRE.		
	1st Instal. month.	2nd Instal. month.	3rd Instal. month.	1st Instal. month.	2nd Instal. month.	3rd Instal. month.	1st Instal. month.	2nd Instal. month.	3rd Instal. month.
	1st June	1st July	1st Sept.	1st June	1st July	1st Sept.	1st June	1st July	1st Sept.
Ambala	4,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000	10,000
Jagadhri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Khanna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nosnepur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,017	1,017	2,000	1,017	1,017	2,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
	3,000	2,000	3,000	8,000	7,000	10,000	80,000	80,000	100,000

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

At the census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the places shown in the margin were returned as the towns of the Ambala district.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

General statistics of towns.

Tablet.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ambala	Ambala	47,461	23,239	24,222
Kharar	Kharar	4,261	2,141	2,120
Jagdishpur	Jagdishpur	13,393	6,511	6,882
Birsa	Birsa	7,411	3,779	3,632
Narkotra	Narkotra	10,794	5,092	5,702
Hajri	Hajri	10,311	5,001	5,310
Thanesar	Thanesar	8,003	4,147	3,856
Bawali	Bawali	8,061	4,000	4,061
Ludhiana	Ludhiana	10,961	5,459	5,502
Pilibhit	Pilibhit	2,496	1,200	1,296
Hoper	Hoper	10,226	5,171	5,055

tribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII., while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX. and its Appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

The town of Ambala lies in north latitude $30^{\circ} 21'$ and east longitude $76^{\circ} 52'$, and contains a population of 26,159 souls. It is the head-quarters of the Ambala district, and is situated in the open plain three miles to the east of the Ghaggar. The city itself is unwallled, and consists of two portions known as the old and new town. The latter has sprung up since the location of the cantonments, and consists of a main street, straight and about 30 feet wide, which was laid out by Sir George Clerk when Political Agent. In the old town the streets are as usual narrow, dark and tortuous. The principal streets are paved with kankar, and drained by open side drains. The water-supply is obtained from wells sunk in close proximity to four large tanks situated on the south side of, and outside, the town. All the other wells have dried up since the diversion of the Tengri stream which formerly ran through the town, and the water-supply is consequently very deficient: Several projects have been discussed at various times for remedying this evil, and two have been tried and failed. It is now in contemplation to construct

Ambala town description.

an aqueduct from the Ghagirar, the water being raised to the required level by means of steam pumps. The cantonment lies four miles to the south-east of the city, and between it and the cantonments lies the civil station, the latter being about a quarter of a mile from the city. Here there are no residents beyond the district staff. The Commissioner of the Division resides and holds his court in cantonments. Both the civil station and cantonments are prettily wooded, and contain avenues of fine old *shisham* and *pipal* trees.

Ambala was founded probably during the 14th century, and the founder is supposed to be one Amba Rājpūt, from whom it derives its name. It seems more likely, however, that the name is a corruption of "Ambwala," or the Mango-village, judging from the number of mango groves that exist in its immediate neighbourhood. The town rose to no importance either in Imperial or Sikh times. In 1809, when the Cis-Satlaj States came under British protection, the estate of Ambala was held by Daya Kaur, widow of Sardar Gurbaksh Singh, who had died in 1783. The town had been originally conquered by one Sangat Singh, but was treacherously wrested from him by Gurbaksh Singh, whom he had entrusted with its guardianship. Daya Kaur was temporarily ejected by Ranjit Singh in 1808, but was restored by General Ochterlony. On her death, which occurred in 1823, the state lapsed to the British Government, and the town was fixed upon as the residence of the Political Agent for the Cis-Satlaj States. In 1843 the present cantonment was established, and in 1849 Ambala became the headquarters of a district and division under the newly formed Panjab Administration.

The municipality of Ambala was first constituted in 1862. It is now a municipality of the 2nd class. The Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, Civil Surgeon, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and senior resident representative of the Educational Department. There are six other members, all of whom are selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV. shows the income of the municipality for the last five years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at various rates on goods brought within municipal limits. Ambala is well situated in a commercial point of view, about midway between the Jammu and Sutlej, just at the point where the Grand Trunk Road and the Panjab and Delhi Railway meet. At the present time its importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the nearest station on the line to the summer seat of the Government at Simla. Owing to its central position and the number of European residents, and of travellers that pass through it on their way to and from the hills, the Ambala cantonment boasts of a larger number of English shops than any other place, excepting Simla itself, in the Panjab, and a brisk trade in European commodities is constantly carried on. The city is a considerable grain mart, receiving grain in large quantities, both from the districts and

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Ambala town Description.

History.

Taxation, trade, &c.

Chapter VI.**Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.**

Taxation, trade, &c.

Institutions.

Population and vital statistics.

from the independent states to the west, and exporting it both up and down-country. It carries on a considerable trade in the hill products, ginger, turmeric, &c. From the south, it imports English cloth and iron, and from the Panjab proper, salt, wool, and woollen and silk manufactures. In return it manufactures and exports cotton goods, especially *daris*, in considerable quantities. This, however, is the only manufacture of any note. A more detailed notice of some of the industries of the town will be found in Mr. Kipling's note given at page 52.

In the civil station there is the Government Wards' School, and in the town itself is a Government district school, and a school attached to the American Mission. These have been already described. The district offices lie about a mile-and-a-half to the west of the civil station, and about half a mile to the south-west of the town. They consist of a court house and treasury, the latter being in a separate building from the court house, and a detached police office. This last building was erected in 1883. There is also a gaol for about 700 prisoners, and a dispensary. In cantonments there is the church, which is reputed the finest in the Panjab, and is capable of seating more than 1,000 persons; the Sarhind Club, which is maintained by the residents; and a large railway station; while several good hotels and a staging bungalow provide ample accommodation for travellers. At the north-east end of the cantonments are the Paget Park gardens. In the *sadr bazar*, there is a small church frequented principally by Eurasians; and a church and school belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission.

Limits of area—million.	Year of census.	Period.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1872 1881	20,688 27,402	20,827 26,339	20,902 26,182
Municipal limits	1868 1872 1881	24,020 26,299 26,777	— — —	— — —

Town or village.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Amritsar town	21,027	24,129
Civil lines	—	419
Cantonments	20,000	26,000

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1872 and 1881 is shown in the margin. It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

enumerations of 1868 and 1872 were taken; but the details in the opposite margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the

census of 1881 are taken from the published tables of the census of 1872; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per milie of population since 1868 are as follows, the

basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Year.	Births-Births.			Deaths-Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Kharar is a small town, containing 4,265 inhabitants, situated on the road from Ambala to Ropar, 25 miles north of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a tehsil and thana, but the place is of no importance, apart from its official position. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and

is derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1870 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Date of enumeration.	Year of census.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	1868	4,265	3,261
	1870	4,265	3,261
Municipal limits.	1881	4,265	3,261

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XI.III. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Jagadhri is situated 37 miles south-east of Ambala and three miles to the north of the Sindh, Panjab and Delhi Railway, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil and thana. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee of nine members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. The income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Jagadhri is a town of some importance. It has a population of 12,300 inhabitants. It owes its importance to Rai Singh of Buri, who conquered it in the Sikh times, and encouraged the commercial and manufacturing classes to settle here. It was utterly destroyed by Nadir Shah, but was rebuilt in 1783 by the same Rai Singh. It lapsed to the British Government in 1829, together with the territory

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments

Population and vital statistics.

Kharar town.

Jagadhri town.

Chapter VI.**Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.****Jagatibri town.**

of which it was the capital. It is the head-quarters of a tahsil and taluka, and has an excellent rest-house.

The town imports copper and iron from the hills and from Calcutta and Bombay, and considerable manufactures are carried on in these metals. Vessels and tools of various descriptions are exported both into the North-Western Provinces and into the Panjab. It has been already noted, in the description of the special industries of the district by Mr. Lockwood Kipling, inserted at Chapter IV., page 52, that Jagatibri has a well-earned reputation for brass-work. Ornamental lamps and other forms of brassware are exceptionally well made. Borax, brought from the hills, is here refined and exported to Bengal. Oxide of lead is also manufactured for use by goldsmiths, and in native medicines.

Limits of enumeration.	Total of census.	Females.	Males.	Proportion.
Whole town	—	11,076	6,988	52.80%
1861	14,500	8,011	6,489	55.70%
Municipal limits	—	11,076	—	—
1861	14,222	—	—	—
1881	14,300	—	—	—

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

religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Town.	Births Rates.			Deaths Rates.		
	Females.	Males.	Proportion.	Females.	Males.	Proportion.
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Biria town.

The town of Biria is situated near the west bank of the Jumna canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the Panjab and Dehlī Railway. It contains a population of 7,411 souls. Biria is an ancient town, built in the time of the Emperor Ramayān. It was taken by the Sikhs about 1760, and became the head-quarters of a considerable chiefship; one of those nine which were

exempted from the reforms of 1878, and allowed to retain independent jurisdiction after the reduction of the other chiefs to the position of jagirdars. Part of the estate has since lapsed, but the remainder is still held as a *jagir* by Jiwau Singh, the present representative of the family, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Civil Judge. There is a handsome fort inside the town, the residence of the *Sardar*. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, four of whom are non-official. Its income for the last five years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. A considerable manufacture of country cloth is carried on here, but there is

Name of committee town.	Year of enumeration	Persons.	Males.	Females.
White town.	1868 1875 1881	4,337 7,411	2,293 3,676	4,000 3,728
Municipal towns.	1868 1875 1881	6,351 9,197 7,411	— — —	— — —

no trade of any consequence. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XI.III. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Sadhaura is a small town situated near the hills, 26 miles east of Ambala, on the Nakti or Sulhaurawali Nadi. The town is one of some antiquity, dating back to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni, but is now of no political importance. It is the scene of a yearly fair at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint named Shah Kunnis. This fair takes place on the 10th of Rabi-al-Sani and four following days; the attendance is estimated at 29,000 persons. There is a *hukm* here and also a middle school. The Municipal Committee consists of seven members, of whom four are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Coarse country cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in the town, and it has a local trade in country produce. The population as

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Bharia town.

Name of committee- town.	Year of enumeration	Persons.	Males.	Females.
White town.	1868 1875 1881	11,100 20,744	5,692 8,222	5,408 12,522
Municipal towns.	1868 1875 1881	11,100 16,127 10,204	— — —	— — —

ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied

houses, are shown in Table No. XI.III. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per milie of population since 1868 are as follows, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Bathinda town.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	36	19	17	12	6	6
1873	39	20	19	13	7	6
1874	39	21	18	13	7	6
1875	41	23	18	13	7	6
1876	41	21	17	13	7	6
1877	39	18	19	13	7	6
1878	39	19	19	13	7	6
1879	39	18	19	13	7	6
1880	39	18	19	13	7	6
1881	39	18	19	13	7	6
AVERAGE	39	18	19	13	7	6

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Shahabad town.

Shahabad is situated on the Grand Trunk Road 10 miles south of Ambala, and is the head-quarters of a *thana* or police jurisdiction. The town was founded by one of the followers of the Emperor Alau-ad-din Ghori about A.D. 1085. Its population, consisting principally of Muharramadans, amounts to 10,218. The founder of the Sikh family of Shahabad was one Karam Singh, who emigrated from the Mānjha in 1759. Half the estate was resumed by Government on failure of heirs in 1863. The remainder, to the value of about Rs. 9,000 a year, is shared between two cousins, representatives of another branch of the family. The estate originally formed part of the Thanesar district. The greater part of the town is well built of brick, and is ornamented by several large residences, the property of Sikh Servitors. There is an encamping-ground and an old Government rest-house for troops, which is now used as a school. The Municipal Committee consists of nine members, of whom six are non-official, all appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV, and is derived entirely from octroi duties. The inhabitants of Shahabad are principally agricultural, and it has no manufactures, nor any trade beyond the local grain trade. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown

Limits of enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868 1875 1881	31,474 30,704	16,223 15,901	15,251 14,803
Municipal limits	1868 1875 1881	11,077 11,009 10,923	—	—

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments.

Shahabad town.

Year.	New Rate.			Old Rate.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1886						
1887						
1888						
1889						
1890						
1891						
1892						
1893						
1894						
1895						
1896						
1897						
1898						
1899						
1900						
Average						

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Thanesar is situated 25 miles south of Ambala, on the Sarasvati, and is one of the oldest and most celebrated places in India; though it is first mentioned under its present name of Thanesar by Huen Thsang, the Chinese pilgrim of the seventh century. The name was originally *Sthaneswari*, and is derived by General Cunningham "either from the *Sthana*, or abode of *Iswara*, or Mahadeva, or from the junction of his names of *Sthana* and *Iswara*, or from *Sthana*, and *Sar*, a lake." The fame and sanctity of the spot, however, arises more from its connection with the Pandus than from its possession of a temple of Mahadeva. This part of the history has been already alluded to. Huen Thsang represents Thanesar in his time as the capital of a separate kingdom, 1,167 miles in circuit. The name of the king is not mentioned, but he was tributary to Kanauj. If Huen Thsang's measurements are correct, the kingdom must have stretched from the Sutlej to the Ganges, and southwards as far as Pákpatian in the Montgomery district.

Of the Muhammadan era there is nothing to be recorded, beyond the fact that in A.D. 1011 the town was taken and sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni, on the occasion of his sixth invasion of India. At the time of the disintegration of the Muhammadan empire, Thanesar was seized upon by Mith Singh, a Jat Sikh from the Mánjha. His nephews, Bhag Singh and Bhanga Singh, further increased the family estates, which were enjoyed until 1850, when they lapsed to Government on failure of heirs. In June 1849, when sovereign powers were taken from the Gis-Sutlej chiefs, Thanesar for a time had become the head-quarters of a British district. This, however, was broken up in 1862, and from that time Thanesar has rapidly declined in importance, so much so that the whole town is falling into ruin. Even its religious festivals are declining. The sanitary arrangements introduced by the British authorities to prevent the spread of disease are said to be most unpopular, and to deter large numbers of pilgrims from attending. The numbers, which formerly used to be as high as 500,000, dwindled in 1871 to about 60,000, and

Thanesar town.

Chapter VI.
Town, Municipalities, and
Cantons.

Thanesar town.

in June 1872, although the occasion was said to be a very solemn one, and more than 100,000 people were expected, less than 22,000 paid the toll; and allowing for some who may have escaped payment, the total number can hardly have exceeded 30,000. The toll alluded to is a tax of three pie levied from each pilgrim to defray the expenses of conservancy and police. Another cause assigned for the diminished attendance is the effect of the railway communications. It is said that, whereas in former days great men used to march to Thanesar with small armies of followers and attendants, they now come by rail with a few servants to the nearest station, and return in the same way. The present town consists of an old ruined fort, about 1,200 feet square at the top, having the modern town on a mound to the east, and a suburb on another mound to the west. Altogether the old mounds occupy a space nearly a mile in length and about 2,000 feet in breadth. To the south of the town lies a space called Darrā, now open, but bearing traces of having been built over in former years, and beyond this lies the sacred lake. This bears several names: Brahma-Sar, Rāma-hrad, Vayū or Vayava-Sar, and Pavann-Sar. It is an oblong sheet of water, 3,546 feet in length from east to west, and 1,900 feet in breadth. It is believed that, during eclipses of the moon, the waters of all other tanks visit this tank at Thanesar, so that he who bathes in it at the moment of eclipse, obtains the additional merit of bathing in all the other tanks at the same time. For this and other reasons the great Thanesar tank is the centre of attraction for most pilgrims, but around it for many miles is holy ground. Popular belief declares the holy places connected with the Pāndavas and Kauravas, and other heroes of antiquity, to be 360 in number, and General Cunningham is inclined to believe that this number is not exaggerated. The attendance of visitors is not confined to the great festivals. At all seasons of the year, a stream of worshippers is kept up at the shrines of Thanesar and the Kurukshetra. Of the numbers of these no record can be attempted, but they probably equal during the years the numbers who attend on the occasions of the eclipse festivals.

The Municipal Committee consists of eight members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom five are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. The trade of Thanesar has never been great, and such as was, has much declined since the construction of the Grand Trunk Road, which leaves Thanesar several miles to the west. The old imperial road of Muhammadan times passed through the town, and caused it to be the *emporium* of the local trade. The principal inhabitants at present are Hindu priests, who support themselves by contributions collected at festival times, supplemented by the exertions of emissaries dispersed as mendicants throughout the country. The whole town and neighbourhood has a dilapidated air, and is reputed to be most unhealthy. The high death-rate, however, is undoubtedly to be attributed to some extent to the numbers of

worn-out Hindus who crawl to the Kurukshetra to die within its sacred precincts.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1861	7,000	—	—
	1881	6,000	3,000	3,000
Municipal limits	1861	7,000	—	—
	1875	7,311	—	—
	1881	6,000	—	—

The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Radaur is a small town containing 4,081 inhabitants, situated on the road from Thanesar to Jagadhri, 40 miles south-east of Ambala. It is the head-quarters of a *thana*, but otherwise of no importance. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi collections. The

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments

Thanesar town.

Radaur town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1861	4,000	2,000	2,000
	1881	4,000	2,000	2,000
Municipal limits	1861	4,000	—	—
	1875	4,000	—	—
	1881	4,000	—	—

by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Lidwa is a small municipal town, containing 4,061 inhabitants, situated 33 miles to the south-east of Ambala, on the *Karchha* road from Pipli to Radaur. This town formerly belonged to Raja Ajit Singh; but in 1846 his estates were confiscated in consequence of his conduct during the Lahore campaign, and pensions were granted to his two sons. The family is now extinct. An old fort, which was the residence of the Raja, still exists, and is a substantial old building. Lidwa is the head-quarters of a *thana*, and contains a primary school. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of which five are non-official, appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is

Lidwa town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1861	4,000	2,000	2,000
	1881	4,000	2,000	2,000
Municipal limits	1861	4,000	—	—
	1875	4,000	—	—
	1881	4,000	—	—

derived from octroi collections. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The

Chapter VI.Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.Pithora town.

constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Pithora is situated on the Sarsuti, 14 miles to the west of Thanesar, and is the head-quarters of a *thana*. The ancient name of this town was Prithu Daka; it stands within the boundaries of the Kurnikshetra, and is regarded as second in sanctity to Thanegarjone. The town has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the banks of the river, and contains numerous Hindu temples of elegant design and imposing appearance. The houses are built of burnt brick, and there is a palace formerly occupied by the Kaitial Baja, but now used as a rest-house for officers; a large fair is held here annually for bathing in the Sarsuti, the number of persons attending being usually from 20,000 to 25,000. Both sexes come to the fair, but it is essentially a place where widows assemble to bewail the loss of their husbands, and hence women are always in the majority. The women, after performing their ablutions, assemble in circles of 30 to 50, and chant a mournful dirge, beating their thighs, breasts and heads in concert, while one woman conducts the ceremony by giving them the time. This goes on day after day as long as the *mela* lasts. The Sarsuti contains but little water, except during the rainy season, but it is dammed up about a mile below the town, and thus water is retained for bathing. It is, however, filthy in the extreme, and before the close of the fair the stench arising from it is so great as to be hardly tolerable. The Municipal Committee consists of eight members, of whom five are non-officials appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived entirely from octroi duties.

Limits of enumerations.	Date of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town.	{ 1862 1872	5,950 5,450	3,085 3,002	2,865 2,448
Municipal limits.	{ 1862 1872 1881	5,073 5,000 5,000	— — —	— — —

population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881.

Ropar town.

Ropar is the head-quarters of a sub-division of the Ambala district. It is situated on the Sutlej, 43 miles north of Ambala, and has a population of 10,326. The town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly known as Rup Nagar. It formed part of the dominions of the Sikh chief Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh; his estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by the family in the Sikh war of 1845. Ropar is important as being the site of the head-works of the Sardind Canal. The Assistant Commissioner in civil charge of the sub-division has his head-quarters here. There is also an Assistant District

Superintendent of Police stationed here, and the usual canal staff. Two important religious fairs—one Muhammadan and the other Hindu—take place annually at Ropar. The public buildings are the Assistant Commissioner's Court, the tahsil and *thana*, a post office and a staging bungalow. There is also a Government aided school and a dispensary. The Municipal Committee consists of 10 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, of whom six are non-official. Its income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV., and is derived from octroi duties. Ropar is an important mart of exchange between the hills and plains, and carries on a considerable trade in gram, sugar and indigo. Salt is largely imported from the Salt Range Mines, and exported to the hills in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and charas. Country cloth, also, woven in the town, is largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Ropar have a reputation for the manufacture of hooks and other small articles of iron. The population as ascertained

Chapter VI. Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Ropar town.

Means of communication.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
White road	1861 1871 1881	12,720 12,720	6,331 6,331	6,389 6,389
Municipal Roads	1881 1887 1891	12,720 12,720 12,720	6,331 6,331 6,331	6,389 6,389 6,389

at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion, and the number of occupied houses, are

shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX. of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death-rates per mille of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent census:—

YEAR	BIRTH RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	32	31	33	21	20	22
1875	31	30	32	20	19	21
1881	30	29	31	20	19	21
1887	29	28	30	20	19	21
1891	28	27	29	20	19	21
Average	29	28	30	20	19	21

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mani Majra, though not classed as a town, was till lately of some local importance. It is situated 23 miles due north of Ambala, close to the foot of the hills. Nothing is known of its

Mani Majra.

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Mani Májra.

history before the Sikh period. But after the death of Zain Khan, Governor of Sardhind, in 1762 A.D., and the break up of the Imperial power, one Gharib Dás, a Sikh leader, seized upon 84 villages which his father had held as a revenue officer under the empire. Mani Májra became the capital of the new principality, which was further extended by the seizure of the fortress of Pínjur. This, however, was afterwards wrested from Mani Májra by the Patiala Rája. Gharib Dás died in 1783, leaving two sons, Gopál Singh and Parkash Chand. The elder of these did excellent service in 1809, and again in the Gorkha campaign of 1814. He received at his own request, in lieu of other reward, the title of Rája. He died in 1860. The jágir, then worth Rs. 39,000 a year, finally lapsed to Government in 1875 on the death of the late Rája Bhagwán Singh without proper heirs; and the importance of the place has since rapidly declined.

The shrine of Mansa Devi, situated a few miles to the north of the town, is yearly a centre of attraction to large numbers of worshippers. The shrine formerly was in the Náhan territory. On one occasion, however, the stream which supplied the pilgrims with water was cut off by some of the hill tribes, and great distress occasioned. At this crisis, Gurkhákh Singh, Rája of Mani Májra, most opportunely dreamed that the goddess appeared to him, and directed him to establish her shrine in his territory. He obeyed the call with alacrity, and was rewarded by the realization of considerable profit from the annual fair. As many as 40,000 people, of whom perhaps one-half are pilgrims from a distance, are computed to attend the festival, which takes place on the 8th of Chait and four following days.

The local industries are the manufacture of various articles from bamboo, and cutting mill-stones, of which a large quantity are annually turned out. A small trade also is carried on with the hills in country produce, especially ginger and spices.

APPENDIX.

The Kúdha pargana is bounded on the west by the valley of Pínjur and on the north and east by the Náhan or Sarmsur hills. On the south-west it projects for some distance into the plains. The town of Kúdha itself, which gives its name to the pargana, is in the plains. The hill portion, 97 square miles in extent, is almost semi-circular in shape, its base resting on the plains. Its population, at the time of Settlement, was 5,660 souls, giving an average of 58 per square mile. The hills run in two parallel ranges, continuations, apparently, of the Siwalik ranges of Náhan, from south-east to north-west. Between them the ground is broken by projecting spurs, but through the bottom of the valley the Ghaggar makes its way, receiving the drainage of both the ranges. It is on these hills that the forest of Morni, already alluded to, is situated, and in the midst of it, among the spurs of the hills, lie two lakes of considerable size.

The Kúdha pargana.

The elevation of the lakes is about 2,000 feet. The village and fort of Morni lie considerably higher on the mountain side. A hill divides the lakes, but there is evidently some hidden communication, for it has been noticed that when water is drawn off from one, the level of the other also is affected. The larger lake is about 600 yards long by 500 broad, and the other about 400 yards either way. The depth varies from 20 to 25 feet. The people look upon the lakes as sacred; and there is a ruined temple in honour of Krishna on the banks of the larger lake, which is yearly the scene of a considerable gathering.

The original rulers of Kutáha, as far back as tradition reaches, were certain Rájput Thikars, who held it, parcelled out into 14 small estates. Each of these estates was called a *bhoj*. The sub-division thus effected exists to the present day. The *bhoj* is still the unit of sub-division, and each still retains much the same boundaries which it had in the old Rájput times. The *Thikars* owed allegiance to the Rájas of Sarmaur, but at last appear to have asserted independence, whereupon the Sarmaur Rája called in the aid of some Rájput adventurers from Hindústán. Kutáha was subdued, and made over by the Rája to Partab Chand, one of his Rájput allies, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage. Partab Chand's family held Kutáha for 11 generations. The Náhan Rája then attempting to oust them, they procured help from Delhi. The leader sent to their relief was Hákím Kásim Khán. He expelled the Sarmaur Rája, but usurped the power for himself. These events took place about the middle of the 17th century. Kásim Khán's descendants ruled Kutáha for about 100 years, but were at last ousted by the Sarmaur Rája, who once more obtained possession, and held it until the beginning of the present century. He then in turn was ousted by the Gorkhás, who held possession for nearly four years. Then followed the Gorkhá campaign of 1814-15, which placed the whole of Sarmaur at the disposal of the British Government. Kutáha was bestowed upon Mir Jásir Khán, who then represented the family of Kásim Khán, in consideration of his ancient title and certain services which he rendered during the war. His descendants still enjoy the revenues of the tract. At first they ruled it almost independently, but in 1849, Kutáha came under the reforms by which all the Cis-Sutlaj chiefs lost their sovereign power. Since that time the family have been simple *jdírdars*. Their estates include the plain as well as the hill portion of the pargana.

The castes of the inhabitants are few. Among them the Kamots (Rájputs, but of depraved origin), Bháts (inferior Brahmins,) Gújars, and a low caste, called Kolts, are the most important. They are a simple, quiet race, deeply devoted to their homes, and seldom visiting the plains. The proprietors are principally Kamots and Bháts. Proprietary right is clung to with more than Indian tenacity. It never dies away. A man may abscond and his family be absent for a hundred years; yet his name will be kept in remembrance, and on the return of his

Appendix.

The Kutáha
pargana.

Appendix.The Kutisha
pargana.

sons or grandsons they will be admitted again without a murmur to possession.

By religion the people of Kutisha are Hindus. There were at the time of settlement but 32 Musalmans within their hills. Generally, they follow the orthodox Hindu law in matters of inheritance. There is, however, one curious custom among them, by which the eldest and the youngest son each receives a small portion of the father's land before division. The rest is then divided equally among them all.

Marriages are conducted according to the orthodox Hindu fashion, with the exception that the people of Kutisha are in advance of the age in the rules by which the expenses of weddings are regulated, they being made to accord with the income of the parties. Thus one of the chief motives to infanticide is want; and though men and boys are to the women and girls in the proportion of almost 3 to 2, yet the people are not suspected of practising this crime. Nor does polyandry, which is said to obtain in the neighbouring hills of Sarmaur, exist in Kutisha. The marriage tie, however, is not very closely adhered to. If a woman is displeased with her husband, she can leave his house unmolested. But she cannot take up her abode with another man, until the latter has paid to the husband the amount which he expended on his wedding. Should there be a dispute as to the amount, a village council is convened, and then if the lover will not pay, the woman must go to her father's house. As regards education, the people, though certainly backward, do their best to have their children taught to read and write. They club together and bring up teachers from the plains, and in this way a modicum of information is imparted.

The villages consist of clusters of huts, built one above the other on the hill sides. The houses are principally of stone, roughly built up with mud. They are flat roofed and in some parts two storied. In almost every house there is a bee-hive. A small hole is pierced in the outer wall, and a chamber formed for the bees inside. The people, however, do not eat the honey, but make it over to merchants who sell it in the plains.

There are no towns within the limits of the hills, and in five of the principal villages there are but 14 grain shops; nor has much been done to open up the resources of the tract, for it does not boast of a road passable even by a pony. Yet, rough as the country is, the valleys and the mountain ranges, especially their eastern slopes, are fairly cultivated. Irrigation is effected in two ways, by the waters of the Ghaggar, and by the spring and drainage water which is collected from the hill sides in rough receptacles of stone. Of wells, there are none in the whole pargana. The Ghaggar waters can of course only be applied to land lying low down in the ravines. It is conducted to it by ducts, called, here and elsewhere in this part of the country, *kals*. The water collected at the hill sides is only available at intervals varying from one to three or four days. When sufficient has accumulated, it is distributed to the fields. The Ghaggar water is most unwholesome, and carries fever,

spleen, and goitre to the villages irrigated by it. The land irrigated by *kale* is styled *kulihu*, in distinction from *obar*, a term which corresponds to the *barani*, or unirrigated lands of the plains. *Obar* land is further subdivided into two kinds, *toda* and *khil*. *Toda* land is that which is built up into hanging fields, one field above another, like steps against the steep hill sides. *Khil* is land broken up on the highest upland slopes. *Kulihu* is mostly on a level with the river bed at the bottom of a valley, and is comparatively even. *Toda* land is irrigated sometimes from the smaller streams, which flow for a few hours only after heavy rain. The cultivation of *khil* land is peculiar, and resembles the *dahiya* cultivation practised in the hills of the Central Provinces.* The jungle is cut down and burnt, and the ashes mingled with the soil, which is then turned up with a small hoe. After one or two harvests the land lies fallow and no further attempt is made to cultivate, until the land is again covered with jungle.

Land in Kutaha is not measured. No standard, as the *bigha* or acre, is known; and the quantity of land is estimated by the amount of seed (*bij*) taken to sow it. If you ask a man how much land he cultivates, he will tell you, "so many maunds of *bij*." The quantity of seed taken to sow each field is precisely known to every cultivator, while it is only the intelligent few who know the amount of seed to the acre. The revenue is paid partly in grain and partly in money. The system of collection differs in some respects from that of the plains. Every *bhaj* has an officer styled a *kirkun*, in whom centre the fiscal supervision of all the villages composing the *bhaj*. Every village has its *mukaddam*, answering, in the main, to the village headman of the plains. But all are subordinate to the *kirkun*. This officer is responsible for the collection of the revenue of the whole *bhaj*. It is collected in the first instance by the *mukaddams*, but deposited with him to be conveyed to the Government Treasury. In a similar way, the joint responsibility for the revenue, in the plains confined to the village, here extends to the whole *bhaj*. The primary liability is upon the village; but, this failing, the whole *bhaj* becomes liable to make good the default.

The agricultural implements are few and simple in the extreme; the plough, which is small and has a slender point of iron; the *kasi*, a small kind of hoe, principally used in the *khil* cultivation; the *darsanti* or sickle, which is a very substantial instrument, and intended for lopping off branches of trees, as well as for cutting the crops; and the *kukhari* or axe. The machine for pressing the sugar-cane is unique. It is called the *sil*. Two men run up a long plank, and, by throwing all their weight on to the end of it, bring it to the ground, thus forcing down a block upon the cane, which has previously been cut into small pieces and placed beneath it. The juice runs down an inclined board into an earthenware jar placed ready to receive it.

Appendix.

—
The Kutaha
portion.

Appendix.**The Kutaha pargana.**

The labour of cultivation on all hills of this sort is naturally very great. Apart from the labour of clearing stones from the fields, there is also the necessity for building up the side of the hill in walls, sometimes from seven to eight feet high, so as to render the cultivated surface horizontal. The building and rebuilding these walls, as from time to time they give way under heavy rains, is an immense addition to the toil of the cultivators. The crops, too, are constantly destroyed by monkeys or bears, and cattle lost by the depredations of hyenas and even of tigers. The task of building or restoring the field walls is often more than a family can accomplish alone; and for this and similar undertakings, just as in Canada a settler will summon a "Beo" to aid in building his house, these hill men combine their labour, and do quickly and easily in a few days what would occupy the whole time and attention of a single family perhaps for weeks. Such a gathering is termed a *het*. A drum is beaten on the surrounding hills, and messengers are sent here and there to collect as many men as may be required. The summoner of the *het* provides food for the helpers in the early morning, at mid-day and at night; and as soon as the job is over, they return home, satisfied with the knowledge that they too will be helped in occasion requires.

The most noticeable crops are rice, ginger, turmeric and sugar-cane. The first of these is the most lucrative, but involves much labour. It is sown in March, dies down, to all appearance, in the hot weather, and revives with the rains. Turmeric is sown in much smaller quantities; it is valuable, but, like ginger, its cultivation involves very great labour. It is sown in July and cut in November. The sugar-cane of these hills is very excellent, being of that thick kind, called *pounda*, which is so much prized in the cities of the plains for eating. It is always grown upon irrigated land, and is only planted in 4 of the 1½ bighas. The ordinary crops are maize, cotton, *kulthi*, *mish*, *maulda*, *urd* and *shira* in the *barfi*, and wheat, barley and gram in the *rabi*, though the last is not much cultivated. The area bearing double crops is extraordinarily large. The forests are extensive, and contain bamboo, *her* and *chil* trees, and much *bitter*, *savji*, *parimukhi* and *chal* grass. The cattle are of the small breed usual in the hills. Goats are numerous in the lower hills; higher up they are too much exposed to the depredations of beasts of prey.

STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
GAZETTEER
OF THE
AMBÁLA DISTRICT.

• • •

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

	<i>Page.</i>		<i>Page.</i>
I.—Leading statistics	... Frontispiece,	XXII.—Live Stock	... xiv
II.—Development	— III	XXIII.—Occupations	... xv
III.—Annual rainfall	— ix	XXIV.—Manufactures	— x
III.A.—Monthly "	— iv	XXV.—Retail prices	... xvi
III.B.—Seasonal "	— vi	XXVI.—Price of labour	... xvii
V.—Distribution of population	... v	XXVII.—Revenue collections	... viii
VI.—Migration	— vi	XXIX.—Land revenue	... viii
VII.—Religion and Sex	— vi	XXX.—Assigned revenue	... xvi
VIII.—Language	— vi	XXXI.—Balances, commissions, &c.	... viii
IX.—Major castes and tribes	— vii	XXXII.—Sale and mortgage of land	... xix
IX.A.—Minor "	— vi	XXXIII.—Stamps and registration	... viii
X.—Civil condition	— viii	XXXIIIA.—Registration	... xx
XI.—Births and deaths	— vi	XXXIV.—License tax	... viii
XII.— <i>(names)</i> <i>(monthly, all)</i>	... vi	XXXV.—Excise	... viii
XII.— <i>(names)</i> <i>(as above)</i>	... vi	XXXVI.—District funds	... xx
XII.—Infirmities	... vi	XXXVII.—Schools	... viii
XIII.—Elevation	... vi	XXXVIII.—Dispensaries	... xxii
XIV.—Surveyed and assessed area	... vi	XXXIX.—Civil and revenue litigation	... viii
XV.—Taxes from Government	... x, xi	XL.—Criminal trials	... xxiii
XVI.—" not from Government	... xii	XLI.—Police inquiries	... viii
XVII.—Government limits	— xiii	XLII, XLIIA.—Gangs	... xxiv
XIX.—Land acquired by Government	... vi	XLIII.—Population of towns	... xxv
XX.—Crop areas	... vi	XLIV.—Births and deaths (towns)	... vi
XXI.—Rent rates and yield	... xiv	XLV.—Municipal income	... xxv
		XLVI.—Polymetrical table	... xxvi

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Decade	1850-59	1858-59	1869-70	1868-69	1873-74	1878-79
Population	—	—	—	—	1,020,418	—
Cultivated area	—	—	—	—	642,222	599,299
Tropical area	—	—	—	—	131,002	170,000
Bills (from Government works)	—	—	—	—	8,272	9,542
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	—	—	—	—	22,61,954	15,47,361
Revenue from land, rupees	—	—	—	—	8,15,172	7,00,500
Gross revenue, rupees	—	—	—	—	8,86,219	10,00,861
Number of hives	—	—	—	—	494,208	449,422
" sheep and goats	—	—	—	—	16,327	123,864
" cows	—	—	—	—	508	622
Miles of metalled roads	—	—	—	—	244	122
" unmetalled roads	—	—	—	—	—	486
" Railways	—	—	—	—	10	27
Policing staff	—	—	—	379	1,147	1,286
Postmen recruited	—	1,723	2,379	1,872	5,261	4,304
Civil units,—number	—	3,709	4,294	4,279	7,137	9,200
" —value in rupees	—	2,39,800	8,21,000	8,31,000	8,60,000	10,22,000
Municipalities,—number	—	—	—	—	—	—
" —Income in rupees	—	—	—	—	26,316	33,061
Digressaries,—number of	—	—	—	—	—	—
" —percents	—	—	—	—	45,356	41,297
Wheels,—number of	—	—	—	236	119	100
" —distances	—	—	—	2,754	3,120	2,854

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XII, XII, XLV, L, LX, and LXI of the Administrative Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Rain-gauge station		Annual rainfall in inches of air mass																	
Ambala	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Jasrota	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Kurukshetra	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Narwana	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ranighat	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Firozpur	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements provided in the Punjab Gazette.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at Head-quarters.

MONTHS	1	2	3
	ANNUAL AVERAGES		
	No. of rainy days in each month— 1871 to 1875	Rainfall in inches of an inch (in each month— 1871 to 1875)	
January	1	8	
February	2	17	
March	4	10	
April	1	8	
May	1	10	
June	2	45	
July	11	113	
August	7	11	
September	2	10	
October	1	9	
November	2	7	
December	1	6	
1st October to 1st January	3	7	
1st January to 1st April	5	27	
1st April to 1st October	30	294	
Whole year	58	164	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

TASIL STATIONS	1	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE FALL OF RAINFALL IN EACH MONTH, DURING 1871-72 TO 1877-78.				
	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.	
Jalandhar	8	22	67	43	
Ambala	4	15	300	518	
Moga	4	21	641	474	
Fazilka	4	9	311	333	
Suket	4	10	249	303	

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 30, 31 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		District.	Taluk. Anand.	Taluk. Khanna.	Taluk. Jagadhri.	Taluk. Nanded garh.	Taluk. Pipli.	Taluk. Ropar.
Total square miles.		1,070	300	30	307	629	120	227
Cultivated square miles		1,037	297	28	299	627	119	225
Cultivable square miles		493	29	24	214	121	21	21
Scars under crops (average 1877 to 1881)		1,001	297	26	291	620	119	221
Total population		1,007,389	226,577	107,904	269,049	361,972	60,341	104,268
Urban population		140,013	87,300	4,292	15,711	51,775	21,175	30,098
Rural population		867,376	139,276	103,612	243,938	310,217	39,166	74,077
Total population per square mile		912	692	479	853	591	391	227
Rural population per square miles		831	418	327	327	314	244	188
Over 10,000 souls								
5,000 to 10,000								
2,000 to 5,000			14	2				
2,000 to 5,000			22	20				
1,000 to 2,000			200	20				
500 to 1,000			379	30	37	41	22	24
Under 500			1,000	109	297	291	98	277
Total		2,000	300	271	279	821	400	891
Occupied houses	{ Towns	26,310	15,429	795	4,001	1,728	1,184	1,477
	{ Villages	221,677	20,301	20,000	50,147	14,720	6,200	22,301
Unoccupied houses	{ Towns	9,003	5,204	914	902	592	3,431	3,800
	{ Villages	44,909	5,199	42,229	8,102	3,349	3,042	7,290
Resident families	{ Towns	27,450	17,500	1,000	5,000	8,072	1,227	3,504
	{ Villages	214,782	24,120	20,000	50,147	24,377	6,200	22,301

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, cultivable, and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. 1 and XVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

District.	Emigrants	Immigrants	Males over 10 years of age males.		Distribution of Immigrants at Towns.					
			Imm. females	Imm. males	Arrivals	Deaths	Journeys	Deaths	Sick aboard	Diseases
Delhi	4									
Faisal	1,000									
Ludhiana	2,000									
Moga	1,000									
Jullundur	1,000									
Bathinda	2,000									
Ambala	1,000									
Sialkot	1,000									
Lahore	500									
Farewara	500									
Kallanwala	2,000									
W. P. and Oagle	2,000									
Bahawalpur	1,000									
Bundi, etc.	1,000									

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 31 of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII. showing RELIGION and SEX.

Religion	Christianity		Islam		Buddhism		Hinduism		Sikhism		Jainism	
	Christianity		Islam		Buddhism		Hinduism		Sikhism		Jainism	
	Protestant	Catholic	Muslim	Others	Buddhist	Brahmin	Hindu	Sikhs	Punjabis	Hipras	Villagers	Others
Christianity	1,007,203	..	..	..	222,477	127,869	109,010	146,232	380,341	154,302	905,305	..
Muslim	..	350,374	..	..	122,300	35,800	92,207	78,291	121,700	35,846	310,338	..
Buddhism	..	..	..	278,303	97,100	26,000	27,521	65,236	32,541	55,232	410,738	..
Hinduism	860,011	315,000	327,706	127,124	170,445	114,377	116,006	146,100	151,452	114,306	..	..
Sikhs	48,445	38,000	59,321	12,167	25,010	4,200	1,512	6,207	11,541	4,200	34,441	..
Jains	..	1,007	772	433	879	100	295	105	59	107	346	..
Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrian	8	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
Musulmane	204,229	1,000,000	140,402	27,007	31,200	41,000	35,070	61,120	48,270	417,607	..	..
Christians	5,772	2,500	814	3,000	34	79	—	—	8	320	326	..
Others not otherwise specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhist and Buddhist Christians	2,300	2,200	111	2,400	—	10	17	—	7	78	—	..
Buddha	202,008	191,110	127,046	70,221	31,030	45,404	33,153	37,333	40,121	346,400	..	..
Buddhist	4,084	3,265	2,209	1,729	1,187	81	718	107	339	2,157	..	..
Wahabia	8	8	3	..	..	8	4	—	—	—	..	..

More Than Books and Ideas from Taylor & Francis, 111-11A, 1000 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Table No. VIII. showing LANGUAGES.

Language	District	DISTRICTS OF TANZANIA					
		Arusha	Kagera	Jaguddi	Kigoma	Ruli	Ruvu
Swahili	..	160,464	200,301	711	160,577	120,547	199,477
Hausa	..	101	100	21	2	45	22
Swahili	..	303,419	21,200	340,000	610	1,124	20,770
Swahili	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkana	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swahili	..	1,711	11	1	1	1	1
Kiswahili	..	72	12	62	24	5,640	1,240
Swahili	..	72	12	62	24	—	1,240
Swahili	..	10	—	—	—	—	—
Swahili	..	1,022	8,201	8	22	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 12 of the Census Report for 1911.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Persons			MALES BY RELIGION				Proportion per thousand of population
		Persons	Males	Females	Hindoo	Sikh	Mus.	Others	
1	Total population	1,967,000	986,772	980,228	986,000	36,922	322	265,622	1,000
2	Pahari	1,000	500	500	500	—	—	500	500
3	Jat	171,337	86,234	85,103	86,000	27,000	219	20,000	100
4	Hajong	60,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	10,000	—	20,000	100
5	Gurjar	61,000	30,500	30,500	51,000	14,000	—	14,000	100
6	Brahmin	62,000	31,000	31,000	51,000	14,000	—	14,000	100
7	Aryia	60,000	30,000	30,000	24,000	2,000	—	24,000	100
8	Kasihia	50,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	5,000	—	16,000	100
9	Shekh	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	20,000	100
10	Nomadum	50,000	26,000	24,000	26,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
11	Rajput	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
12	Pathia	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
13	Yogi	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
14	Maurya	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
15	Khatri	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
16	Chhetri	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
17	Chauhan	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
18	Khanda	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
19	Gandara	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
20	Malwai	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
21	Tando	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
22	Tekhaian	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
23	Kanhaia	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
24	Dhobi	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
25	Chetnaia	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
26	Panja	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
27	Toti	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
28	Haldi	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
29	Bunar	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100
30	Nomad	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	—	25,000	100

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIA of the Census of 1901.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons	Males	Females	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons	Males	Females
31	Shekh	1,000	500	500	22	Gaud	—	—	—
32	Khatri	—	—	—	23	Gowd	—	—	—
33	Rajput	1,000	500	500	24	Gondhi	—	—	—
34	Khond	1,000	500	500	25	Gowal	—	—	—
35	Alir	1,000	500	500	26	Ghota	—	—	—
36	Khaw	1,000	500	500	27	Ghodesia	—	—	—
37	Hosabat	—	—	—	28	Ghodesia	—	—	—
38	Qasab	1,000	500	500	29	Ghodesia	—	—	—
39	Hathia	1,000	500	500	30	Ghodesia	—	—	—
40	Lohar	1,000	500	500	31	Ghodesia	—	—	—
41	Khawaria	200	100	100	32	Ghodesia	—	—	—
42	Khawaria	1,000	500	500	33	Ghodesia	—	—	—
43	Khawaria	1,000	500	500	34	Ghodesia	—	—	—
44	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	35	Ghodesia	—	—	—
45	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	36	Ghodesia	—	—	—
46	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	37	Ghodesia	—	—	—
47	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	38	Ghodesia	—	—	—
48	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	39	Ghodesia	—	—	—
49	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	40	Ghodesia	—	—	—
50	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	41	Ghodesia	—	—	—
51	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	42	Ghodesia	—	—	—
52	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	43	Ghodesia	—	—	—
53	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	44	Ghodesia	—	—	—
54	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	45	Ghodesia	—	—	—
55	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	46	Ghodesia	—	—	—
56	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	47	Ghodesia	—	—	—
57	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	48	Ghodesia	—	—	—
58	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	49	Ghodesia	—	—	—
59	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	50	Ghodesia	—	—	—
60	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	51	Ghodesia	—	—	—
61	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	52	Ghodesia	—	—	—
62	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	53	Ghodesia	—	—	—
63	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	54	Ghodesia	—	—	—
64	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	55	Ghodesia	—	—	—
65	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	56	Ghodesia	—	—	—
66	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	57	Ghodesia	—	—	—
67	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	58	Ghodesia	—	—	—
68	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	59	Ghodesia	—	—	—
69	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	60	Ghodesia	—	—	—
70	Hosabat	1,000	500	500	61	Ghodesia	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIA of the Census of 1901.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

DETAILS.	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions	246,200	231,000	160,000	159,000	42,812	77,788	42,812	77,788
Buddhist	110,000	90,000	67,747	70,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Hindu	120,000	60,000	17,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Jain	200	100	300	300	100	100	100	100
Brahmin	72,000	46,274	70,100	71,570	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Christian	3,000	3,000	300	300	81	81	81	81
Others	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
All ages	1,000	1,000	4,600	4,600	720	720	1,023	1,023
0-10	1,000	1,000	1,112	1,112	100	100	0	0
10-20	1,000	1,000	1,003	1,003	100	100	00	00
20-30	1,000	1,000	1,017	1,017	100	100	00	00
30-40	1,000	1,000	1,007	1,007	100	100	00	00
40-50	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,008	100	100	00	00
50-60	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,008	100	100	00	00
60-70	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,008	100	100	00	00
70-80	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,008	100	100	00	00
Over 80	1,000	1,000	1,008	1,008	100	100	00	00

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			DISEASES.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Children.	Adults.	Persons.
1911	—	—	—	5,254	7,134	12,388	1	104	12,388
1912	—	—	—	5,259	7,203	12,462	1	104	12,462
1913	—	—	—	5,255	7,201	12,456	1	104	12,456
1914	—	—	—	5,254	7,197	12,451	1	104	12,451
1915	22,100	24,700	46,800	17,219	22,201	49,420	119	401	50,619
1916	20,379	22,523	42,802	16,569	22,700	49,268	119	377	50,446

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VI, VII, and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

MONTH.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Total.	
							1897.	1898.
January	1,247	1,001	2,296	2,006	2,006	2,006	11,139	11,139
February	1,200	1,117	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021	10,266	10,266
March	1,247	1,219	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,243	10,243
April	1,200	1,000	2,022	2,022	2,022	2,022	10,244	10,244
May	1,200	1,185	2,001	2,001	2,001	2,001	10,244	10,244
June	1,200	1,119	2,000	2,001	2,001	2,001	10,244	10,244
July	1,200	1,119	2,000	2,001	2,001	2,001	10,244	10,244
August	1,200	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,244	10,244
September	1,104	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,244	10,244
October	1,200	1,100	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,244	10,244
November	1,200	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,244	10,244
December	1,200	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,244	10,244
Total	16,032	15,669	31,312	30,401	31,200	31,200	181,444	181,444

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XIB, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
January	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
February	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
March	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
April	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
May	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
June	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
July	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
August	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
September	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
October	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
November	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
December	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
Total	100	102	104	106	108	110	112

Book—They have information from Table 10-15 of the Survey Report.

Table No. XII. showing INFIRMITIES.

第二章 中国古典文学名著与现代文化研究

Table No. XIII. showing EDUCATION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
All religions	5,023	66,709	164	464	Christians	238	2,027	12
Total Villages	5,023	66,709	164	464	Tamil Christians	2,027	12	12
Hindus	5,000	65,227	164	464	Kerala Christians	2,027	12	12
Buddhists	420	12,482	—	—	Sri Lankan Christians	2,027	12	12
Zoroastrians	19	223	—	—	Malabar Christians	2,027	12	12
Brahmins	1,000	2,210	—	—	Travancore Christians	2,027	12	12
Wadhaikas	1,000	2,210	—	—	Eluveettachery Christians	2,027	12	12

Journal of Economic History, Vol. 58, No. 3, September 2001, pp. 833-855
Copyright © 2001 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois

Table No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

Note.—These figures are taken from Table IV of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table IV of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct

NATURE OF TENURE	West Punjab.				East Punjab.				Total Punjab.			
	No. of villages	No. of cultivators	No. of holdings	Acreage in acres	No. of villages	No. of cultivators	No. of holdings	Acreage in acres	No. of villages	No. of cultivators	No. of holdings	Acreage in acres
I.—Estates and small VILLAGE POSSESSIONS, DISTRIBUTED IN OWNERSHIP (EXCLUSIVELY).												
II.—Properties held by individuals as personal or real estate under the military tenures.	7	7	7	8,720	—	—	—	—	7	7	7	8,720
III.—Farms, 2,000 square miles and under.	39	39	39	25,140	—	—	—	—	39	39	39	25,140
IV.—CHIEFLY CONSTITUTED VILLAGES.												
V.—Family — trying for revenue and holding the land in common.	410	310	310	45,220	1	1	99	260	74	74	1,000	46,220
VI.—Farmers — The land and tenures being divided among members of the same family, subject to partition by the law of inheritance.	103	280	11,280	120,000	3	2	154	1,820	52	52	1,300	130,000
VII.—Burgesses — In which possession is the element of right to all lands.	170	120	11,610	1,200,000	102	102	10,320	200,000	110	110	1,780	1,500,000
VIII.—Mizunar (agent for proprietor) or Managerial.	304	254	12,820	364,920	—	—	—	—	37	37	3,320	364,920
IX.—Tenures of Government and persons having them in Government and not allotted by any previous class.												
X.—Government rents, wages or services.	6	—	—	4,400	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4,400
	TENURE.				CULTIVATED LAND.				LAND.			
	Cultivated land.				Land.				Land.			

from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

SHWING TENURES at Hall Head Park Governmental as they stood in 1878-79.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	111

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

	1	2	3
	Rate of rent.	Rate per acre of land held for the various crops, as it stood in 1901-02.	Average produce per acre as calcu- lated in 1901-02.
Rice	Mohammed	Rs. 4	Rs.
	Mohammed	12	275
Sugarcane	Mohammed	12	15
Cotton	Mohammed	12	229
Sugar	Mohammed	12	187
Opium	Mohammed	12	14
Tobacco	Mohammed	20	33
Wheat*	Original	Rs. 4	Rs.
	Mohammed	12	407
	Underpaid	12	407
Durving grains	Original	12	433
	Underpaid	12	433
Oats	Original	12	225
	Underpaid	12	225
Flax	Original	12	220
	Underpaid	12	220
Poppy			
Beetroot			
Beta			
Jute			
Yerabales			
Tin			

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

Kind of crop.	NUMBER OF STOCK FOR THE YEAR—1901-02.			NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.					
	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	Antech.	Kharar.	Jagdishpur.	Nawab-	Patiala.	Hijran.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cream and buttermilk	10,000	44,000	56,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	42,000	54,000	59,000
Cotton	5,000	8,700	9,000	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,200	2,000	1,000
Powder	5,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	412	829	409
Beetroot	10,000	11,000	11,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	4,000
Flax and jute	5,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Pips	4,000	—	8,000	1,000	972	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cannabis	100	100	100	30	—	10	10	27	14
Coca	10,000	12,000	12,000	1,000	972	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Opium	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

Serial	Nature of occupations.	Males above 10 years of age.			Males below 10 years of age.			Males above 10 years of age.		
		Total	VII Age	Total	Total	VII Age	Total	Total	VII Age	Total
		Nature of occupations.								
1	Total population	14,200	224,300	172,700	17	Supervised labourers Planted	200	4,200	10,000	10,000
2	Occupation specified	47,100	220,470	161,700	17	Cultivators and other agriculturists	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	3,500	180,500	170,000	17	Other workers	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
4	Civil administration	2,000	2,000	2,000	17	Trimmers and sweepers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
5	Army	2,400	2,400	2,400	17	Workers to tend, clean, serve, etc., etc.	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
6	Religious	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	Workers in artifices	200	400	200	200
7	Barbers	200	200	200	17	Blacksmiths	200	400	200	200
8	Other professions	700	1,000	2,000	17	Workers in wool and leather	200	400	200	200
9	Honey extractors, general tra- ders, palliars, etc.	2,000	2,000	2,000	17	" " MILK	200	400	200	200
10	Dealers in grain and flour	2,000	2,000	2,000	17	" " " " " meat	200	400	200	200
11	Congridgers, packers, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	" " " " " wood	200	400	200	200
12	Coffermakers, glass-grammers, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	Butchers	200	400	200	200
13	Curers and tanners	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	Workers and dealers in gold and silver	200	400	200	200
14	Lamakers	2,000	20,000	20,000	17	Workers in iron	200	400	200	200
15	Templis	2,000	20,000	20,000	17	General labourers	200	400	200	200
16	Janitors/	200	20,000	20,000	17	Sappers, labourers, and the like	200	400	200	200

Note.—These figures taken from Table No. 211A of the Census Report of 1911.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

	I		II		III		IV		V		VI	
	BRIL.	COTTON.	Wool.	MILK FAB. CLO.	PAPER	WOOL.	IRON		BIG AND SMALL SUGAR	BUILD- INGS	TRAD- ING AND MANU- FACTUR- ING OF IRON	
Number of mills and large factories												
Number of private firms or small works	200	16,000	400	200	2	2	2,000	2,000	100	400	100	100
Number of workmen (Male)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on large works												
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	200	21,400	500	400	—	—	4,000	4,000	200	700	200	200
Value of plant in large works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated annual output of all works in rupees	14,200	8,00,000	27,000	30,000	1,000	1,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,000	40,000	10,000	10,000
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
	Leather.	Dyed silk, rayon and cotton.	Oil press- ing and rolling.	Footwear and shoe.	Carpets.	Gold, sil- ver and jewellery.	Other manufactured goods.	Total.				
Number of mills and large factories												
Number of private firms or small works	2,000	2,000	1,000	—	—	200	800	800	—	—	100	100
Number of workmen (Male)	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
on large works												
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans	2,000	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of plant in large works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated annual output of all works in rupees	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	—	—	2,000	8,000	8,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,000	10,000

Note.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1911-12.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Indices of retail prices of various articles per rupee.												Rate (Oxford)
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1860-61	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1861-62	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1862-63	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1863-64	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1864-65	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1865-66	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1866-67	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1867-68	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1868-69	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1869-70	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1870-71	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1871-72	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1872-73	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1873-74	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1874-75	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1875-76	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1876-77	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1877-78	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1878-79	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1879-80	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1880-81	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1881-82	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1882-83	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1883-84	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1884-85	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1885-86	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1886-87	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1887-88	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1888-89	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1889-90	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1890-91	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1891-92	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1892-93	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1893-94	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1894-95	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1895-96	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1896-97	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
1897-98	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1898-99	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
1899-1900	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1900-01	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1901-02	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1902-03	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1903-04	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1904-05	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1905-06	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1906-07	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1907-08	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
1908-09	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1909-10	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1910-11	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1911-12	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
1912-13	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1913-14	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1914-15	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1915-16	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
1916-17	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
1917-18	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
1918-19	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1919-20	71	72																							

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

Two-Three hours of time from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM or 2:00 PM

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

*June—Three Squares and More, 1926 Vol. 8, No. 6, ESSAY of the German Society, The Standard German Periodical—
Frankfurt, Germany, 1926, Volume 8, Number 6, June, from Lippmann.*

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 32, No. 3, June 2007
DOI 10.1215/03616878-32-3 © 2007 by The University of Chicago

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED AND REVENUE.

TAHSIL	Total Areas and Revenue Accrued.											
		Area & Revenue Accrued.		Periodic value of Village.		Post.		Post.		In paisa.		
		Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	
Ambala	29,202	20,912	30,419	25,229	8,112	8,277	111,897	95,714	107,062	94,345		
Mohali	30,572	20,072	30,492	25,482	8,242	8,292	102,014	100,257	109,412	105,140		
Sangrur	34,422	23,010	32,181	27,004	8,128	8,230	102,177	97,878	109,541	107,042		
Bathinda	31,142	25,000	31,207	27,270	8,120	8,230	97,019	93,738	94,000	92,217		
Fazilka	30,142	21,000	30,261	26,869	8,110	7,400	100,167	91,497	97,700	94,869		
Rupnagar	30,572	21,000	30,261	26,869	8,110	7,400	100,167	91,497	97,700	94,869		
Total District	180,327	102,442	180,127	180,544	22,542	22,101	902,796	844,872	934,701	913,002		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
TAHSIL	Period of Assessment.—Continued.						No. of Assessments.					
	For one year	For more than than one year.	During period of assessment.		Period value of Revenue.		For one year		For more than than one year.		Period value of Revenue.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Ambala	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Mohali	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Sangrur	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Bathinda	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Fazilka	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Rupnagar	1,742,211	1,131,414	1,709	4,500	204	122	1,462	420	972	910	—	2,002
Total District	8,712	5,458	20,041	18,297	2,005	1,200	—	—	8,951	8,219	4,023	3,355
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1921-22.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSES AND TAKAVI.

TEHL.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Balances of land revenue not remitted to Government, but retained as in arrears.	Takav. balances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue	Fluctuating and interest revenue in arrears.		
	Area.	Revenue.		
Amritsar	—	—	62,812	7,110
Batala	—	2,000	—	16,000
Bathinda	—	8,212	—	8,212
Bhawalpur	—	7,102	—	7,102
Birkot	—	222	—	222
Cheema	—	107	—	107
Dhahan	—	2,000	—	2,000
Gurdaspur	—	2,000	—	2,000
Hoshiarpur	—	2,000	—	2,000
Jalandhar	—	2,000	—	2,000
Kapurthala	—	2,000	—	2,000
Ludhiana	—	2,000	—	2,000
Mohali	—	2,000	—	2,000
Nabha	—	2,000	—	2,000
Patiala	—	2,000	—	2,000
Rupnagar	—	2,000	—	2,000
Sangrur	—	2,000	—	2,000
Tarn Taran	—	2,000	—	2,000
Tokay	—	2,000	—	2,000
Wazirabad	—	2,000	—	2,000
Zira	—	2,000	—	2,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables 3, 4, 11, 131, and 133 of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

YEAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
									Acquisition of Land.		Particulars of Land.										
									Agricultural.			Agricultural.									
		No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Purchased money.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Purchased money.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Mortgage money.								
Discrete Periods.																					
Total of 8 years—1878-80 to 1879-81		1,836	29,770	2,36,882								4,229	35,323	5,462							
Total of 6 years—1875-76 to 1877-78		876	4,935	1,67,200	371	8,077	1,01,364	4,200	2,064	1,46,000											
1875-76		236	3,210	30,447	100	1,000	14,000	40	1,000	10,000											
1876-77		224	3,944	24,021	116	2,407	17,000	41	1,000	10,000											
1877-78		201	3,001	26,000	112	1,124	14,000	41	1,000	10,000											
1878-79		240	4,001	50,000	112	1,127	14,000	11	1,000	10,000											
Taxable Total for 8 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82																					
Total Amounts		146	963	31,210	279	1,268	32,820	464	3,000	36,324											
Khanna		207	876	60,000	250	2,777	20,000	572	7,000	12,000											
Jagadhari		222	6,351	1,00,000	416	4,071	1,00,000	112	1,000	10,000											
Kurukshetra		201	4,444	25,000	112	1,100	25,000	11	1,000	10,000											
Piara		207	3,264	72,000	209	2,007	60,000	109	1,000	10,000											
Rupnagar		216	3,000	23,000	109	1,000	60,000	927	1,000	4,000											
TOTAL		1,836	29,770	2,36,882	371	8,077	1,01,364	4,200	2,064	1,46,000											
Taxable Total for 6 years— 1877-78 to 1879-81																					
Total Amounts		146	963	31,210	279	1,268	32,820	464	3,000	36,324											
Khanna		207	876	60,000	250	2,777	20,000	572	7,000	12,000											
Jagadhari		222	6,351	1,00,000	416	4,071	1,00,000	112	1,000	10,000											
Kurukshetra		201	4,444	25,000	112	1,100	25,000	11	1,000	10,000											
Piara		207	3,264	72,000	209	2,007	60,000	109	1,000	10,000											
Rupnagar		216	3,000	23,000	109	1,000	60,000	927	1,000	4,000											
TOTAL		1,836	29,770	2,36,882	371	8,077	1,01,364	4,200	2,064	1,46,000											
YEAR.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
												Disbursement of Land—Cost of Land.						Disbursement of Mortgaged Land.			
												Non-Agricultural.			Agricultural.			Agricultural.		Non-Agricultural.	
		No. of cases.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	No. of cases.	Acre of land in acres.	Mortgage money.								
Discrete Periods.																					
Total of 8 years—1878-80 to 1879-81		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Total of 6 years—1875-76 to 1877-78		876	20,627	6,76,000	327	4,322	96,945	110	2,400	22,464											
1875-76		1,025	7,499	31,000	94	1,002	11,000	110	2,400	22,464											
1876-77		943	7,150	26,000	142	3,058	24,000	112	2,400	22,464											
1877-78		702	4,518	18,000	106	1,078	20,000	112	2,400	22,464											
1878-79		745	8,573	1,87,000	216	1,300	30,000	112	2,400	22,464											
Taxable Total for 8 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82																					
Total Amounts		1,746	6,268	3,04,000	226	1,105	34,221	46	2,400	31,424											
Khanna		1,509	4,427	22,000	61	1,400	30,000	117	2,400	22,464											
Jagadhari		616	4,427	1,27,000	61	1,125	27,000	119	2,400	22,464											
Kurukshetra		617	4,167	1,27,000	61	1,000	24,000	119	2,400	22,464											
Piara		203	4,478	21,000	26	221	1,200	44	2,400	22,464											
Rupnagar		219	3,000	1,02,000	78	325	16,000	120	2,400	22,464											
TOTAL		1,746	6,268	3,04,000	226	1,105	34,221	464	2,400	31,424											

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XLVII of the Economic Report. Subdivide by agricultural and others, and so forth for redemption or existing balance 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

YEAR.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
										STAMPS FOR THE SALES OF STAMPS.			OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.												
										Amount in rupees.		No. of cases per rupee.	No. of cases registered.	No. of cases.	Value of property registered in rupees.										
		Amount	Rs.	Rs.	Amount	Rs.	Rs.	Amount	Rs.	No. of cases	No. of cases	No. of cases per rupee	No. of cases registered	No. of cases											
1875-76	L.R. 14 C	8,115	5,04,000	21,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	5,04,000	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,44,000
1876-77	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000
1877-78	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000
1878-79	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000
1879-80	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000
1880-81	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000
1881-82	L.R. 14 C	8,000	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,00,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,000

Note.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Deed Tax, Part III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATIONS.

District	Number of Books Required.					
	1900-01.			1901-02.		
	Required only.	Optional	Total	Required only.	Optional	Total
Bengal - Asansol	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Asansol	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Chittagong	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Rangoon	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Dagon	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Klosser	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Nyaungpyay	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Prome	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Moulmein	10	10	20	10	10	20
Burma - Rangoon	10	10	20	10	10	20
Total of districts	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000

See "Form 1000 and Table 1000" of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

Table No. XXXV. showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

For more information about the National Science Foundation, call 734-295-5363, or write to the Office of Public Affairs.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

YEAR	Annual Income & Profit				Annual Expenses & Loss					
	General Fees	High-Tech Fees	Total In- come	Expenditure	Salaries	Office Expenses	Equipment	Utilities	Transport	Other Expenses
2023-24	1,20,000	1,10,000	2,30,000	1,20,000	1,00,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
2024-25	1,30,000	1,20,000	2,50,000	1,30,000	1,10,000	22,000	12,000	6,000	12,000	18,000
2025-26	1,40,000	1,30,000	2,70,000	1,40,000	1,20,000	24,000	14,000	7,000	14,000	20,000
2026-27	1,50,000	1,40,000	2,90,000	1,50,000	1,30,000	26,000	16,000	8,000	16,000	22,000
2027-28	1,60,000	1,50,000	3,10,000	1,60,000	1,40,000	28,000	18,000	9,000	18,000	24,000
2028-29	1,70,000	1,60,000	3,30,000	1,70,000	1,50,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	20,000	26,000
2029-30	1,80,000	1,70,000	3,50,000	1,80,000	1,60,000	32,000	22,000	11,000	22,000	28,000
2030-31	1,90,000	1,80,000	3,70,000	1,90,000	1,70,000	34,000	24,000	12,000	24,000	30,000
2031-32	2,00,000	1,90,000	3,90,000	2,00,000	1,80,000	36,000	26,000	13,000	26,000	32,000
2032-33	2,10,000	2,00,000	4,10,000	2,10,000	1,90,000	38,000	28,000	14,000	28,000	34,000
2033-34	2,20,000	2,10,000	4,30,000	2,20,000	2,00,000	40,000	30,000	15,000	30,000	36,000
2034-35	2,30,000	2,20,000	4,50,000	2,30,000	2,10,000	42,000	32,000	16,000	32,000	38,000
2035-36	2,40,000	2,30,000	4,70,000	2,40,000	2,20,000	44,000	34,000	17,000	34,000	40,000
2036-37	2,50,000	2,40,000	4,90,000	2,50,000	2,30,000	46,000	36,000	18,000	36,000	42,000
2037-38	2,60,000	2,50,000	5,10,000	2,60,000	2,40,000	48,000	38,000	19,000	38,000	44,000
2038-39	2,70,000	2,60,000	5,30,000	2,70,000	2,50,000	50,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	46,000
2039-40	2,80,000	2,70,000	5,50,000	2,80,000	2,60,000	52,000	42,000	21,000	42,000	48,000
2040-41	2,90,000	2,80,000	5,70,000	2,90,000	2,70,000	54,000	44,000	22,000	44,000	50,000
2041-42	3,00,000	2,90,000	5,90,000	3,00,000	2,80,000	56,000	46,000	23,000	46,000	52,000
2042-43	3,10,000	3,00,000	6,10,000	3,10,000	2,90,000	58,000	48,000	24,000	48,000	54,000
2043-44	3,20,000	3,10,000	6,30,000	3,20,000	3,00,000	60,000	50,000	25,000	50,000	56,000
2044-45	3,30,000	3,20,000	6,50,000	3,30,000	3,10,000	62,000	52,000	26,000	52,000	58,000
2045-46	3,40,000	3,30,000	6,70,000	3,40,000	3,20,000	64,000	54,000	27,000	54,000	60,000
2046-47	3,50,000	3,40,000	6,90,000	3,50,000	3,30,000	66,000	56,000	28,000	56,000	62,000
2047-48	3,60,000	3,50,000	7,10,000	3,60,000	3,40,000	68,000	58,000	29,000	58,000	64,000
2048-49	3,70,000	3,60,000	7,30,000	3,70,000	3,50,000	70,000	60,000	30,000	60,000	66,000
2049-50	3,80,000	3,70,000	7,50,000	3,80,000	3,60,000	72,000	62,000	31,000	62,000	68,000
2050-51	3,90,000	3,80,000	7,70,000	3,90,000	3,70,000	74,000	64,000	32,000	64,000	70,000
2051-52	4,00,000	3,90,000	7,90,000	4,00,000	3,80,000	76,000	66,000	33,000	66,000	72,000
2052-53	4,10,000	4,00,000	8,10,000	4,10,000	3,90,000	78,000	68,000	34,000	68,000	74,000
2053-54	4,20,000	4,10,000	8,30,000	4,20,000	4,00,000	80,000	70,000	35,000	70,000	76,000
2054-55	4,30,000	4,20,000	8,50,000	4,30,000	4,10,000	82,000	72,000	36,000	72,000	78,000
2055-56	4,40,000	4,30,000	8,70,000	4,40,000	4,20,000	84,000	74,000	37,000	74,000	80,000
2056-57	4,50,000	4,40,000	8,90,000	4,50,000	4,30,000	86,000	76,000	38,000	76,000	82,000
2057-58	4,60,000	4,50,000	9,10,000	4,60,000	4,40,000	88,000	78,000	39,000	78,000	84,000
2058-59	4,70,000	4,60,000	9,30,000	4,70,000	4,50,000	90,000	80,000	40,000	80,000	86,000
2059-60	4,80,000	4,70,000	9,50,000	4,80,000	4,60,000	92,000	82,000	41,000	82,000	88,000
2060-61	4,90,000	4,80,000	9,70,000	4,90,000	4,70,000	94,000	84,000	42,000	84,000	90,000
2061-62	5,00,000	4,90,000	9,90,000	5,00,000	4,80,000	96,000	86,000	43,000	86,000	92,000
2062-63	5,10,000	5,00,000	10,10,000	5,10,000	4,90,000	98,000	88,000	44,000	88,000	94,000
2063-64	5,20,000	5,10,000	10,30,000	5,20,000	5,00,000	100,000	90,000	45,000	90,000	96,000
2064-65	5,30,000	5,20,000	10,50,000	5,30,000	5,10,000	102,000	92,000	46,000	92,000	98,000
2065-66	5,40,000	5,30,000	10,70,000	5,40,000	5,20,000	104,000	94,000	47,000	94,000	100,000
2066-67	5,50,000	5,40,000	10,90,000	5,50,000	5,30,000	106,000	96,000	48,000	96,000	102,000
2067-68	5,60,000	5,50,000	11,10,000	5,60,000	5,40,000	108,000	98,000	49,000	98,000	104,000
2068-69	5,70,000	5,60,000	11,30,000	5,70,000	5,50,000	110,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	106,000
2069-70	5,80,000	5,70,000	11,50,000	5,80,000	5,60,000	112,000	102,000	51,000	102,000	108,000
2070-71	5,90,000	5,80,000	11,70,000	5,90,000	5,70,000	114,000	104,000	52,000	104,000	110,000
2071-72	6,00,000	5,90,000	11,90,000	6,00,000	5,80,000	116,000	106,000	53,000	106,000	112,000
2072-73	6,10,000	6,00,000	12,10,000	6,10,000	5,90,000	118,000	108,000	54,000	108,000	114,000
2073-74	6,20,000	6,10,000	12,30,000	6,20,000	6,00,000	120,000	110,000	55,000	110,000	116,000
2074-75	6,30,000	6,20,000	12,50,000	6,30,000	6,10,000	122,000	112,000	56,000	112,000	118,000
2075-76	6,40,000	6,30,000	12,70,000	6,40,000	6,20,000	124,000	114,000	57,000	114,000	120,000
2076-77	6,50,000	6,40,000	12,90,000	6,50,000	6,30,000	126,000	116,000	58,000	116,000	122,000
2077-78	6,60,000	6,50,000	13,10,000	6,60,000	6,40,000	128,000	118,000	59,000	118,000	124,000
2078-79	6,70,000	6,60,000	13,30,000	6,70,000	6,50,000	130,000	120,000	60,000	120,000	126,000
2079-80	6,80,000	6,70,000	13,50,000	6,80,000	6,60,000	132,000	122,000	61,000	122,000	128,000
2080-81	6,90,000	6,80,000	13,70,000	6,90,000	6,70,000	134,000	124,000	62,000	124,000	130,000
2081-82	7,00,000	6,90,000	13,90,000	7,00,000	6,80,000	136,000	126,000	63,000	126,000	132,000
2082-83	7,10,000	7,00,000	14,10,000	7,10,000	6,90,000	138,000	128,000	64,000	128,000	134,000
2083-84	7,20,000	7,10,000	14,30,000	7,20,000	7,00,000	140,000	130,000	65,000	130,000	136,000
2084-85	7,30,000	7,20,000	14,50,000	7,30,000	7,10,000	142,000	132,000	66,000	132,000	138,000
2085-86	7,40,000	7,30,000	14,70,000	7,40,000	7,20,000	144,000	134,000	67,000	134,000	140,000
2086-87	7,50,000	7,40,000	14,90,000	7,50,000	7,30,000	146,000	136,000	68,000	136,000	142,000
2087-88	7,60,000	7,50,000	15,10,000	7,60,000	7,40,000	148,000	138,000	69,000	138,000	144,000
2088-89	7,70,000	7,60,000	15,30,000	7,70,000	7,50,000	150,000	140,000	70,000	140,000	146,000
2089-90	7,80,000	7,70,000	15,50,000	7,80,000	7,60,000	152,000	142,000	71,000	142,000	148,000
2090-91	7,90,000	7,80,000	15,70,000	7,90,000	7,70,000	154,000	144,000	72,000	144,000	150,000
2091-92	8,00,000	7,90,000	15,90,000	8,00,000	7,80,000	156,000	146,000	73,000	146,000	152,000
2092-93	8,10,000	8,00,000	16,10,000	8,10,000	7,90,000	158,000	148,000	74,000	148,000	154,000
2093-94	8,20,000	8,10,000	16,30,000	8,20,000	8,00,000	160,000	150,000	75,000	150,000	156,000
2094-95	8,30,000	8,20,000	16,50,000	8,30,000	8,10,000	162,000	152,000	76,000	152,000	158,000
2095-96	8,40,000	8,30,000	16,70,000	8,40,000	8,20,000	164,000	154,000	77,000	154,000	160,000
2096-97	8,50,000	8,40,000	16,90,000	8,50,000	8,30,000	166,000	156,000	78,000	156,000	162,000
2097-98	8,60,000	8,50,000	17,10,000	8,60,000	8,40,000	168,000	158,000	79,000	158,000	164,000
2098-99	8,70,000	8,60,000	17,30,000	8,70,000	8,50,000	170,000	160,000	80,000	160,000	166,000
2099-2000	8,80,000	8,70,000	17,50,000	8,80,000	8,60,000	172,000	162,000	81,000	162,000	168,000
2000-2001	8,90,000	8,80,000	17,70,000	8,90,000	8,70,000	174,000	164,000	82,000	164,000	170,000
2001-2002	9,00,000	8,90,000	17,90,000	9,00,000	8,80,000	176,000	166,000	83,000	166,000	172,000
2002-2003	9,10,000	9,00,000	18,10,000	9,10,000	8,90,000	178,000	168,000	84,000	168,000	174,000
2003-2004	9,20,000	9,10,000	18,30,000	9,20,000	9,00,000	180,000	170,000	85,000	170,000	176,000
2004-2005	9,30,000	9,20,000	18,50,000	9,30,000	9,10,000	182,000	172,000	86,000	172,000	178,000
2005-2006	9,40,000	9,30,000	18,70,000	9,40,000	9,20,000	184,000	174,000	87,000	174,000	180,000
2006-2007	9,50,000	9,40,000	18,90,000	9,50,000	9,30,000	186,000	176,000	88,000	176,000	182,000
2007-2008	9,60,000	9,50,000	19,10,000	9,60,000	9,40,000	188,000	178,000	89,000	178,000	184,000

Source: Annual Economic and Social Report, December 2010, by the Annual Survey of Industries Board.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

物理世界 1997年

年	月	日	天候	風向	風速	水位	潮汐	水温	水深	水質	魚類
1980	10	1	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	2	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	3	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	4	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	5	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	6	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	7	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	8	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	9	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	10	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	11	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	12	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	13	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	14	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	15	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	16	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	17	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	18	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	19	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	20	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	21	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	22	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	23	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	24	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	25	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	26	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	27	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	28	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	29	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	30	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯
1980	10	31	晴	東	弱	1.5	高潮	20.5	1.5	良	鰯

REFERENCES

--

7. At least 1974-5, in the case of both Government and State Schools, there were some schools who had
gained the status of central school due to the success of teaching their schools, and those only who were
awarded the status. Some central schools are known as secondary Model Schools. According to this year, forty schools
in the State Primary Department were included in the category of Model schools in the case of Government
and the Government schools of the District Primary Department, which is maintained by District Officers, and
are under the State and District Primary Department respectively in Model schools. In the case of Model
Elementary, 3 Model Schools including 2 Model and 1 Demonstration schools, are 10, and a Model school in the
Primary Department. The number of Model schools in the State, if compared to the previous year, was
reduced by 10. There are 2 Model schools in the Central and 1 Demonstration school in the Government schools.
Details of the Model schools system of Andhra Pradesh were given in the last report. Various
agencies are involved in the Model schools. Major departments like MDPD do not allow the power of making a subcommittee
concerning with the formation of a committee to each.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

Name of Dispensary	Value of Dispossession	Number of PATIENTS TREATED.															
		Men						Women				Children					
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.			
Amritsar.	C. P.	10,000	14,000	14,721	21,246	18,271	1,781	2,764	3,000	3,700	3,721	2,476	3,796	3,944	3,346	3,249	
Bageshwar.	Bad.	—	5,046	7,076	9,021	10,399	1,429	1,000	1,436	1,517	1,517	1,000	1,122	1,121	—	—	
Jalandhar.	Bad.	—	8,046	12,089	12,687	11,899	2,300	2,653	3,072	3,403	3,125	1,712	3,002	3,070	3,119	3,119	
Muzaffarnagar.	Bad.	—	4,000	7,026	9,000	11,159	1,000	1,088	2,000	2,222	2,694	1,301	674	1,000	985	1,061	3,004
Suketgarh.	Bad.	—	6,007	8,884	8,885	8,257	—	1,577	2,002	2,403	2,223	—	2,489	2,525	1,074	1,086	
Total.	—	—	35,000	47,000	52,809	54,211	15,500	11,381	14,274	15,407	16,571	10,000	17,796	18,447	15,000	15,007	
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Name of Dispensary.	Value of Dispossession.	Total Patients.						Indoor Patients.				Expenditure in Rupees.					
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
Amritsar.	C. P.	14,000	19,000	24,000	25,400	28,542	839	900	1,100	979	948	4,281	8,094	9,710	7,741	6,917	
Bageshwar.	Bad.	—	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	—	7,407	11,200	9,914	9,303	8,492
Jalandhar.	Bad.	—	12,725	14,724	15,000	14,462	17,500	211	211	211	211	249	1,000	2,000	2,459	2,341	
Muzaffarnagar.	Bad.	—	7,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Suketgarh.	Bad.	—	—	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total.	—	—	45,725	59,000	70,000	70,948	70,500	1,500	2,012	2,169	2,770	1,047	11,720	18,389	14,599	14,300	13,656

Note.—These Figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

YEAR.	Value of Civil suits pending.				Value in rupees of Civil suits pending.			Number of Successive cases.	
	Nature of movable property.	Right and		Total	Land.	Other	Total		
		Land.	Other						
1878.	—	11,364	359	1,452	11,000	62,118	73,567	12,399	
1879.	—	10,000	918	1,400	12,000	60,024	61,933	12,323	
1880.	—	9,002	144	1,000	11,379	58,029	60,378	12,294	
1881.	—	9,005	277	1,000	11,297	58,722	61,362	12,297	
1882.	—	8,428	259	1,047	10,000	58,377	60,399	12,473	

Note.—These Figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1882, and Nos. 12 and 13 of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement Courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

	DETAILS.	1	2	3	4	5	6
		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
Persons tried	Brought to trial Decided cases Adjudicated Decided Committed or remitted	5,739 2,723 2,291 2,629 23	6,002 2,257 2,676 2,444 18	4,962 2,676 2,291 2,629 12	3,244 2,676 2,291 2,629 20	1,245 1,117 1,114 1,231 21	
	Remainder cases (regular) (extraordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	1,244
	Waived cases (regular) (voluntary)	—	—	—	—	—	1,102
	Total cases disposed of	5,732	6,002	4,962	3,244	1,245	1,244
Number of persons sentenced to	Death Imprisonment for life For a term For retribution	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Five years to 10 " 10 to 20 years " 20 to 30 " 30 to 50 " 50 to 1,000 Over 1,000 years	2,161 312 312 10 —	3,160 546 521 28 11	2,400 521 28 11 18	1,261 521 28 11 18	1,272 277 277 277 277	
	Imprisonment under 5 months " 5 months to 1 year " over 1 year	312 141 141	312 200 11	312 200 11	312 200 11	312 200 11	312
	Whipping	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Paid condition of the court Remanded to keep the peace Remanded for good behaviour	112	117	117	117	117	117

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Report for 1878 to 1882, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1883 and 1884.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

Nature of offence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Number of cases reported rate.						Number of persons arrested or examined.						Number of persons convicted.					
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881			
Hunting or unlawful shooting	38	7	11	4	8	112	60	67	49	82	36	90	32	32	45			
Murder and attempted murder	8	10	8	4	19	11	22	21	12	12	9	6	8	12	18			
Total serious offences against the person	98	129	88	37	21	368	260	225	229	218	94	222	70	80	96			
Abduction or removal of persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total serious offences against property	476	504	410	127	879	264	628	551	529	1,088	508	224	255	309	331			
Total minor offences against the person	109	92	111	30	86	222	22	39	42	72	24	92	68	49	56			
Crimes against the public health	132	146	111	30	77	222	22	39	42	72	24	92	68	49	56			
Total minor offences against property	1,234	1,600	982	127	878	1,142	1,000	989	976	1,011	524	812	907	412	442			
Total aggregate of offences	2,306	2,516	1,600	1,223	1,763	1,261	1,239	1,279	1,285	1,282	1,042	1,636	1,298	794	858			
Hunting, unlawful shooting, etc.	5	7	5	—	2	45	43	46	—	12	30	28	28	—	30			
Offences relating to property	35	7	9	24	1	24	17	26	8	6	7	8	12	8	8			
Total non-aggravated offences	35	35	17	24	1	24	17	26	8	6	7	8	12	8	8			
Overall Total of all offences	35	35	17	24	1	24	17	26	8	6	7	8	12	8	8			

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

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in AMBALA GAOL.

YEAR	No. of persons admitted during the year.		No. admitted during the year.		Number of months		Previous occupation of male convicts							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Month	Years	Minister	Peasant	Labourer	Artisan	Domestic	Others		
Length of sentence of convicts.														
YEAR	Male	Female	Male	Female	Month	Years	Minister	Peasant	Labourer	Artisan	Domestic	Others	Male	Female
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Note.—These figures have been taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIIIA Showing CONVICTS in the RUPAR GOAL.

YEAR	No. of persons admitted during the year.		No. admitted during the year.		Number of months		Previous occupation of male convicts							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Month	Years	Official	Peasant	Labourer	Artisan	Domestic	Others		
Length of sentence of convicts.														
YEAR	Male	Female	Male	Female	Month	Years	Official	Peasant	Labourer	Artisan	Domestic	Others	Male	Female
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

Note.—These figures have been taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Taluk.	Town.	Total population 1921.	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Moslems	Others religions	No. of occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses
Ambaria	Ambaria	37,429	34,925	1,867	416	27,113	7,389	11,474	117
Kanpur	Kanpur	4,200	3,500	72	30	1,600	—	—	128
Jagudhat	Jagudhat	22,000	2,200	40	124	2,000	—	2,000	128
Buraria	Buraria	1,112	1,000	100	12	1,000	—	1,000	128
Naurlash	Naurlash	10,194	9,471	500	124	8,987	—	1,000	102
Wazirabad	Wazirabad	10,228	9,700	622	5	8,000	—	1,000	912
Dhamrai	Dhamrai	2,000	1,800	200	12	1,700	—	1,000	200
Endam	Endam	4,200	3,400	22	—	1,000	—	1,000	128
Lakura	Lakura	2,200	2,000	40	3	1,000	—	1,000	128
Purnia	Purnia	2,454	2,300	15	—	1,000	—	1,000	128
Kapur	Kapur	1,112	1,000	100	—	1,000	—	1,000	128

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1921.

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

TOWNS.	Rate.	Total population as on 1st January 1921.	Total births registered during the year:					Total deaths registered during the year:				
			1921.					1922.				
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Ambaria	—	Major Patnaik	14,917	124	403	410	125	307	271	109	119	109
	—	Minor Patnaik	33,778	212	620	677	125	307	267	103	112	103
Jagudhat	—	Major Patnaik	6,017	201	307	298	124	205	122	100	110	110
	—	Minor Patnaik	5,298	181	203	198	124	205	122	98	108	108
Wazirabad	—	Major Patnaik	5,345	206	220	17	125	264	90	105	115	115
	—	Minor Patnaik	2,616	171	221	17	125	264	88	115	115	115
Naurlash	—	Major Patnaik	5,311	202	273	128	125	277	125	109	117	117
	—	Minor Patnaik	2,554	150	221	128	125	277	124	108	116	116
Kapur	—	Major Patnaik	5,005	75	126	125	125	277	97	109	111	111
	—	Minor Patnaik	4,271	58	125	125	125	277	47	109	111	111

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. 1473 of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1. NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	2. Area	3. Population	4. Incomes	5. Held	6. Budget	7. Trade	8. Mines	9. Kharaj	10. Fines	11. Other	12. Total
Class of Municipality	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.
1870-71.	13,126	3,400	2,300	4,300	5,731	5,610	2,412	—	—	—	—
1871-72.	13,229	6,684	2,000	4,000	5,018	5,817	2,300	—	—	—	—
1872-73.	12,408	35,277	2,016	2,400	3,000	3,641	3,000	—	—	—	—
1873-74.	13,497	36,079	2,132	3,000	3,842	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—
1874-75.	22,291	14,001	2,307	8,319	2,313	6,318	3,142	2,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
1875-76.	16,447	12,218	4,202	7,000	2,000	2,200	2,000	2,400	2,200	2,100	2,747
1876-77.	14,000	12,000	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,700	2,000	2,000	2,000
1877-78.	16,000	22,250	2,200	8,421	2,700	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,781
1878-79.	12,078	21,007	2,204	6,488	2,002	2,004	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1879-80.	21,402	12,121	2,200	8,112	2,202	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1880-81.	72,002	24,000	4,000	8,225	2,278	2,004	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,225
1881-82.	70,204	23,000	4,000	8,798	2,004	2,279	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Table No. XLVI, showing diseases.





CATALOGUED.

Central Archaeological Library,

NEW DELHI-30565

Call No R 910.3095442G
P.D.G/Amb.

Author Punjab Government

Title Gazetteer of the
Ambala District

Borrower No	Date of Issue	Date of Return
-------------	---------------	----------------

'A book that is shut is but a block'

CENTRAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIBRARY
GOVT. OF INDIA
Department of Archaeology
NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book
clean and moving.