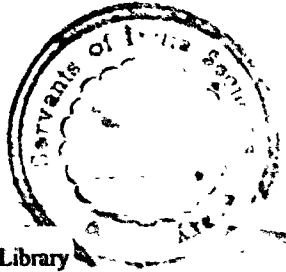


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GAZETTEER

OF THE

JĀLANDHAR DISTRICT,

1883-84.

Compiled and Published under the authority of the
Punjab Government.



Lahore :

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P R E F A C E.

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 Cap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Cap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; while Section A of Cap. 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 Mr. Richard Temple's Settlement Report of the district.

The report in question was written in 1852, and, modelled on the meagre lines of the older settlement reports, affords 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 so soon as the Settlement operations now in progress are concluded, 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 Colonel Beadon, Mr. Barkley, Mr. Bullock, and Mr. Purser. 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 completely compiled by the Editor, has been passed through the press by Mr. Stack,

THE EDITOR.

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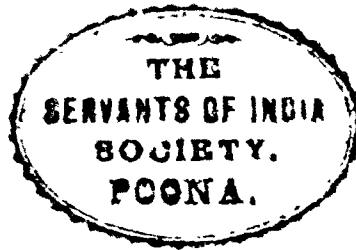
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Table No. I, showing LEADING STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
		Jalandhar.	Nawáshahr.	Phillour.	Nakodar.
Total square miles (1881)	1,322	392	294	294	342
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,036	299	204	241	292
Culturable square miles (1878)	141	47	41	33	20
Irrigated square miles (1878)	353	71	84	103	95
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	1,123	311	228	261	323
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	31·2	31·2	29·4	27·1	27·5
Number of inhabited towns and villages (1881) ...	1,208	399	283	220	306
Total population (1881)	789,555	243,759	183,458	168,269	194,069
Rural population (1881)	652,332	176,006	162,197	134,559	179,572
Urban population (1881)	137,221	67,753	21,261	33,710	14,497
Total population per square mile (1881)	597	622	624	573	567
Rural population per square mile (1881)	493	449	552	457	525
Hindus (1881)	338,292	95,786	98,900	85,016	58,590
Sikhs (1881)	90,320	24,834	24,249	24,532	16,705
Jains (1881)	690	375	158	3	154
Musalmans (1881)	358,601	121,215	60,149	58,620	118,617
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881)* ...	1,224,507	349,214	302,215	296,264	276,814
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) † ...	1,684,330	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, fluctuating, and miscellaneous. † Land, Tributes, Local rates, Excise, and Stamps.



CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

The Jálándhar district is the south-westernmost of the three districts of the Jálándhar division, and lies between north latitude $30^{\circ} 57'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$, and east longitude $75^{\circ} 7'$ and $76^{\circ} 19'$. Together with the Native State of Kapúrthala, it occupies the apex of the Doáb between the Biás and the Satlaj, the Kapúrthala territory lying to the westwards, and separating the district completely from the Biás river. It is bounded on the north-east by the Hoshiárpúr district, on the north-west by Kapúrthala, and on the south by the Satlaj, which separates it from the districts of Fírozpúr and Ludhiánah. The north-eastern boundary is broken by the small *pargana* of Phagwára, which belongs to Kapúrthala, but lies separate from the main territory of the State, in the centre of the border between Jálándhar and Hoshiárpúr.

Chapter I.
The District.
General description.

The district is divided into four tahsils, of which that of Jálándhar comprises the northern portion of the district, while the southern portion is divided between the tahsils of Nawáshahr, Phillour, and Nakodar lying in that order from east to west. 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 two towns of more than 10,000 souls, as follows:— Jálándhar 52,119, Ráhon 11,736. The administrative headquarters are situated at Jálándhar in the north centre of the district, on the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway. Jálándhar stands 30th in order of area and 8th in order of population among the 32 districts of the province, comprising 1.24 per cent. of the total area, 4.19 per cent. of the total population, and 5.62 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 below:—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Jálándhar ...	$31^{\circ} 20'$	$75^{\circ} 37'$	1,000*
Ráhon ...	$31^{\circ} 3'$	$76^{\circ} 10'$	909
Nawáshahr ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$76^{\circ} 9'$	900*
Phillour ...	$31^{\circ} 1'$	$75^{\circ} 50'$	800*
Nakodar ...	$31^{\circ} 7'$	$75^{\circ} 31'$	900*

The triangular territory enclosed between the Satlaj and the Biás is known as the Jálándhar, or Bist Doáb, the latter name

Physical features.

* Approximate.

Chapter I.

The District.

Physical features.

being a compound of the initial letters of the two rivers. The sub-montane portion of the Doáb belongs to the Hoshiárpúr district. The rest is divided between the district of Jálándhar and the State of Kapúρθala. Below the hills, the whole is one expanse of alluvial soil, of unvarying fertility throughout. It was considered by the Sikhs, and perhaps with reason, to be the fairest portion of the Panjáb plains. Particular localities may be found elsewhere, which rival or excel any portion of Jálándhar; but in no other Doáb is the fertility so regular, so unbroken as in this. The whole extent of it lies within the zone of rich cultivable soil which skirts the Himalayas. Here and there an admixture of sand in the top soil causes a few acres to be left uncultivated; but with this exception the whole is one large field, richly cultivated from end to end, and bearing luxuriant crops of every kind. There is neither rock nor stone from one end of the district to the other, nor any eminence that could be styled a hill. The highest point is at Rábon near the eastern corner of the district. Here the country is at an elevation of 1,012 feet above the sea. A little further west, at the little town of Hífún, the elevation is 969 feet. From this point the surface of the country gradually slopes away towards the Bías.

The Satlaj.

The bed of the Satlaj is marked on the Jálándhar side by a well defined bank, below which there stretches a tract of varying width, called *bet* or *khádar*, partially submerged during the height of the summer floods, and richly cultivated when the water subsides. The *bet* tract is, on an average, about 25 feet below the level of the rest of the district. The highlands here, as elsewhere, are called *bángar*. Another name for them is *dhd*. The present river-bed is, in some places, six miles from this outer bank, and manifests, if anything, a tendency to shift still further southwards. The soil of the *bet* is a thin alluvial deposit overlying sand, which, being constantly renovated by the river, is fertile in the extreme. The river bed is sandy. It contains in the winter about 15 feet of water in the deepest parts, and, at this season, is even fordable at many points. In the rains the water rises from 10 to 15 feet above the winter level. It never flows for two years in exactly the same tract, and islands are often formed in the *bet* by slight changes in its course. Since the annexation of the Doáb, in 1846, the loss by abrasion has amounted to 32,555 acres. The river is navigable at all seasons by large flat-bottomed country boats of about 200 maunds burden. Boats of this kind are employed both for carriage and as ferry boats. The river is crossed opposite Phillour by a bridge of the Panjáb and Dehli Railway. At the same place during the cold weather a bridge of boats is constructed for the traffic of the Grand Trunk Road. There are no other bridges over the Satlaj. The ferries are noticed in Chapter IV, Section B.

The Ben.

The Jálándhar Doáb receives the drainage of the Siwálik line of hills, which traverse its base. The hills are in the Hoshiárpúr district, to which also belongs the detailed account of the lines of drainage.* These, which are very numerous in Hoshiárpúr, all eventually unite in two streams, called respectively the east, or

* See Gazetteer of the Hoshiárpúr District.

sufed (white) Ben, and the west, or *siyáh* (black) Ben. The former runs through the whole length of the Jalandhar district. The lower course of the latter is almost entirely in Kapúρθhala territory. The eastern Ben first touches the district at a point about five miles from the Satlaj, and thence runs north-west for about 35 miles, its course being almost coincident with the boundary of the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiárpúr. Throughout this distance it is constantly swelled by fresh affluents from the Hoshiárpúr hills, which meet it nearly at right angles. Near the town of Malakpur it turns westwards and follows an extremely serpentine course throughout the length of the district, eventually discharging itself into the Satlaj about four miles above the junction of that river with the Biás. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge of boats, three miles from Jalandhar Cantonment. The banks are steep and the bed sandy. In the cold weather it is fordable nearly everywhere, but ferry boats become necessary in the floods. Irrigation from it is practised by means of Persian-wheels upon the banks, which are too high to admit of direct irrigation by overflow of the water. The western Ben is very similar in character to the eastern river. It receives the drainage of about one-third of the Hoshiárpúr hills. The Grand Trunk Road crosses it by a bridge beyond Diyátpur in Kapúρθhala territory. It empties itself into the Biás, about 10 miles above its junction with the Satlaj.

Chapter I.
The District.
The Ben.

There are several *jhíls* or marshy lakes in the district, which collect a considerable volume of surface drainage in the rains, and retain a certain amount of water throughout the year. The largest of these is at Ráhon near the eastern corner of the district. The area of this is about 500 acres. It measures 8,646 feet in length, by nearly 3,000 feet in breadth. Its depth is sometimes as much as five feet in the deepest parts. The environs of the *jhíl* afford good pasture for cattle, but are not cultivated. The next largest *jhíl* is near Phillour. It measures about 6,500 feet in length by 1,900 in breadth. Its extreme area is about 250 acres, and its depth at the deepest points about seven feet. There are also large *jhíls* at Lesríwála and Dhogrí. There is good water-fowl shooting on these *jhíls*.

Marshes.

Year.	Tenths of an inch.
1862-63 ...	228
1863-64 ...	390
1864-65 ...	334
1865-66 ...	251

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at headquarters 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.

Rainfall, temperature, and climate.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV 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 in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII

Disease.

Chapter I.
The District.
Disease.

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. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows:—

“The climate of Jalandhar within the last three or four years has very much deteriorated. Probably the most healthy places in the district are Sháhkot, Mahatpúr, Malsián, Bangah and Rahon; some of the strongest and most vigorous of the population are to be found in the villages of Jandiálah, Bundála, Bilgá, Barápind, Rárkah, in the Phillour tahsíl, at Sarili, Shankar, Sháhkot and Malsián, Mahatpúr, in Nakodar tahsíl, and at Pharála, Jasso Mazára, Sarhála, in the Nawáshahr tahsíl, and at Chittí, Lallián, Durulli in the Jalandhar tahsíl. The unhealthiness of the climate of Jalandhar is principally owing to the city lying very low indeed; and for some four or five years there have been floods during the rainy season from the Hoshiarpúr and hill direction. An escape cut for the rainfall drainage (from the direction of the hills) carrying it into the eastern Ben was constructed a year or two ago, and the result has so far done good in protecting Jalandhar itself from excessive floods.”

Geology

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Panjáb 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. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published *in extenso* in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet. The nodular lime-stone formation, known as *kankar*, is found plentifully in the district, in beds of several acres in extent, which form, as it were, solid beds of concrete about 1½ feet in thickness. The best beds are situated within a radius of 10 miles from Jalandhar. This is the only mineral product of any kind found in the district. The annual yield is returned at 1,421,000 maunds.

Mineral products.

Wild animals—
Sport.

The district is almost free from dangerous animals. Wolves are seen occasionally, and rewards are offered for their destruction. These, however, are very seldom claimed. As regards sport, there is a good deal of water game on the various *jháls*; and towards Kapúrthala, antelope, *nilgái* and hares are found, but hardly in sufficient number to attract sportsmen from a distance. There is also a wild tract covered with low brush-wood, 1,142 acres in extent, near Sárangwál, in which the same kinds of game are found. Natives use both gun and net in the pursuit of game. During the last five years, rewards to the amount of Rs. 100 have been paid for the destruction of 15 wolves and 617 snakes.

Flora.

The principal trees of the district are the *kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*), *phuláhi* (*Acacia modesta*), *shísham* (*Dalbergia sissu*), *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). The *ber* seems generally found in rather light soils. The *dhák* is rarely met except in hard clay or stiff loam. Most of the *dhák* jungle has been cleared away, and what remains is to be seen almost entirely in the north-east of the Nawáshahr tahsíl. Palms are not

uncommon in the extreme south-east of the district. Mango groves, which abound in the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, are rare here. At the village-homesteads, a few large trees of more uncommon kinds are found, such as the *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *bor* (*Ficus Indica*), and *pilkin* (*Ficus venosa*). The *pharwán* (*Tamarix orientalis*) is to be seen in places, but, except in the east centre of the *bet*, is represented only by odd specimens. The shrubs of the district are not in any way remarkable. The *basúti* (*H. bānswa*) occurs occasionally in the east. In the sandy soil, in the west, a low shrub, the *maha* (*H. jójhru*) is common. The *dhák* above-mentioned is usually a shrub. The *malhá* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) is the Hindustáni *berí* or *páhá*, but is not of any importance to the agriculturists here as it is in the south-east of the province. It is supposed to grow in good soil. The more common grasses are the *khabal*, *phalwán* and *dhámán* found in good soil, and the *chhimbar* and *dab* found in poor land. The last seems the only grass that manages to get along in the saline plains so common near the river. The *sarr* plant (*Sachharum munja*) abounds in the extreme west of the district, and has in many places enervated on cultivation. Here too the *káhi*, which seems to be the Hindustáni *káns*, is not rare. There is another plant of the same name, a tall river grass, also met inland in swampy ground. Besides it, the river-side vegetation consists mostly of *pilchi* (*Tamarix Indica*); *dibbh*, a high flag, of which matting is made; *dilá*, a coarse grass from 18" to 24" high; and *kaser*, a rush, the roots of which are used as food.

Chapter I.
The District.
Flora.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter II.
History.
Early history.

The antiquities of the Jalandhar Doab are fully discussed by General Cunningham in his *Ancient Geography of India*, pages 136 to 141, and *Archæological Survey Reports*, V. 145 to 152, and XIV 58 to 62. The Jalandhar Doab at a very early period was occupied by a family of Chandrabansi Rájputs, to which considerable interest attaches, from the fact that its representatives are believed still to exist in the petty Rájput kings of Kangra and the neighbouring hills. These princes trace their genealogy from one Susarma Chandra, and assert that their ancestors held the district of Multán, and took part in the great war of the Mahábhárata. After the war they lost their country, and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jalandhar Doab. Here they founded a State, which, as well from its own chronicles as from scattered notices in the Rája Tarangini, and hints gained from inscriptions, and above all from information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang, is clearly proved to have maintained an independent existence in the Doab for many centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jalandhar was the capital town of the State, Kangra being also an important stronghold. At what time the restriction of its territory to the hills took place is uncertain.† In the seventh century the kingdom of which Jalandhar was the capital, is described by Hwen Thsang as being 167 miles in length from east to west, and 133 miles in breadth from north to south. If these dimensions are at all correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plain portion of the Doab and the Kangra hill states of modern times, the States of Chamba, Mandi and Sukhet in the hills, and of Satadru, or Sirhind, in the plains. The district was also known as Kátóch, the meaning of which is unknown, and Traigarta, which is the usual Sanscrit name found in the Puránas and in the native chronicle of Kashmír. ‡ The well known Hindu legend with regard to the Doab is thus given by General Cunningham :—

“According to the Padma Purána, the city of Jalandhara was the capital of the great Daitya King, Jállandhara,§ who became so powerful

* General Cunningham, *Ancient Geography*, I, pp. 135—137, and *Arch. Report*, II, p. 16.

† *Ib.* p. 137.

‡ *Ancient Geography*, p. 137. The authority of General Cunningham will probably be held upon this point to be of greater weight than that of Mr. Barnes, the Settlement Officer of Kangra, who discredits the legends connecting the Kangra princes with the kingdom of Traigarta. *Settlement Report*, Kangra, paras. 32 and 33.

§ General Abbott in his “Memorandum” upon the Hoshiarpúr district speaks of the same king as the “demon Jullunder,” “who fell from heaven” and covered the Doab. “The real Pet Jullunder,” he adds in a note, “is said to be the space occupied between Kaleesar, Kangra, Jowala Mookkee, Batak Ropce, Byjnath and Buddoh.”

by virtue of his austerities, as to be invincible. At last, however, he was overcome by Siva, through a disgraceful fraud; and his body was devoured by the *Yoginis*, or female demons. But the conclusion of the legend is differently given in the local Purána (*Jálandhára Purána*), which states that he was overwhelmed, and crushed to death by a mass of mountains, which Siva placed upon him. Flames then sprung out of his mouth, which was under Jwála Mukhi,* his back was under the upper part of the Doáb, which is still called Jálandhara-píta, or Jálandhar-pith, by the people; and his feet were under the lower part of the Doab at Multán.†

General Cunningham believes that the name, "son of the Ocean," given to Jálandhar, is a tradition of the days when, as geologists affirm, the sea stretched in a long arm up the Jálandhar Doáb to the vicinity of the Hoshiárpúr Siwálíks.

Under Muhammadan rule, the Jálandhar Doáb generally formed part of the province of Lahore, and in the *Ain Akbari* is recorded as *Sarkár* of the Lahore *Súba*. It was always, however, in the hands of Governors, more or less independent, who held it subject to the payment of a fixed revenue into the Imperial treasury. The last of these Governors, the famous Adína Beg, played an important part in the closing scenes of Muhammadan rule in the Panjáb. He was a man of marked ability, and played off the Sikhs against the power of Ahmad Sháh Duráni in a manner which, had not a premature death cut short his career, would probably have materially affected the subsequent history of the province. This portion of the history, however, does not belong exclusively to the Jálandhar Doáb.

The Jálandhar Doáb passed under British rule in 1846, being annexed immediately after the occupation of Lahore at the close of the first Sikh War. For two years it was administered by a Commissioner, styled Commissioner of the Trans-Satlaj States, in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government. In 1848, the Commissioner was made subordinate to the Resident at Lahore, and in 1849, when the rest of the Panjáb was annexed, the administration was placed on the same footing as that of other Commissionerships. The Commissioner's head-quarters were at Jálandhar, and the whole was divided, as now, into three districts—those of Jálandhar, Hoshiárpúr and Kángra.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Panjáb Mutiny Report. It was of the last importance that the peace of the Trans-Satlaj division should be preserved, as it formed the medium through which the supplies and troops from the whole of the Panjáb proper had to pass in order to reach Dehli. It was likewise important as containing the strong forts of Phillour, Kángra, Núrpúr and Bajwára, the sanatoria of Dharmasálah and Dalhousie, and the large Native State of Kapúrthala. This division was also the supply dépôt of a large portion of the carriage used in the transport of the troops and stores to Dehli; and Captain Farrington, in his report for his district, mentions the care and

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* See Gazetteer of the Kángra district.

† The Bías and Satlaj once ran separately as far as Multán. See Gazetteer of the Lahore and Montgomery districts.

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labour thus entailed as not the least among his anxieties. Owing to Major Lake's temporary absence on circuit from the station, Captain Farrington was the only civil officer present at the council which Brigadier Hartley assembled on the 12th May. At that council it was determined that Phillour was to be secured instantly against its existing garrison of the 3rd Native Infantry, and an electric telegraph-office immediately established there. The telegraph was at work by 10 o'clock the same evening, while 150 men of Her Majesty's 8th Foot relieved the native companies from garrison duty by 3 A. M. of the 13th. Two guns were taken from Phillour to Jalandhar and united to the two already there, and the whole placed under a guard of the 8th Queen's Regiment. Two post-guns were likewise equipped to render service in any part of the district if required. The tahsil of Jalandhar was strengthened to serve as a fort; the men of the Sherdil police battalion were called in from the district; the treasure was placed under a European guard, and all European inhabitants were brought together. The presence of the Rájá of Kapúrthala, from whom Captain Farrington had on the very first day solicited a force, tended greatly to keep the suspected Native Infantry regiments in check; and his force of 6 guns, 225 horses and 1,100 infantry was an invaluable assistance to the local authorities in this crisis, and particularly on the night of the Mutiny. Under the earnest solicitation of Brigadier Hartley, the treasure was subsequently placed in equal portions under the care of the two native regiments; and owing to the prudent arrangements made by Captain Farrington, the Deputy Commissioner, in forwarding all the several district remittances to Phillour, and in paying away all claims upon Government alternately from the treasure chest in the custody of each regiment, this confidence in the guards did not cause the loss of more than about Rs. 5,000, as the guard of the 36th Native Infantry remained staunch to the last.

There had been no lack of evidence to show that a mutinous spirit was abroad in the regiments. Constant fires had occurred in the station, and other signs of a bad feeling had been manifested; but the military authorities disregarded these warnings, placed confidence in their men, neglected an opportunity for disarming them, and the outbreak found us unprepared. At 11 P. M. on the 7th June a fire broke out in Cantonments. When the officers went down to extinguish it, they were fired on; for the whole body of the native troops, with the exception of the artillery, which opened on the mutineers with grape, and of fragments from each regiment, was in open mutiny. They are supposed to have left the station in two bodies about 1 A. M., one party skirting the Hoshiárpúr hills, the larger body making for the Satlaj *via* Phillour. The pursuing force, consisting of a detachment of Her Majesty's 8th Foot, 6 guns and some of the police corps, was not ordered out till 7 A. M., when the hot June sun had already risen, and the advantage of a cool night march for them had been lost. Captain Farrington accompanied it with 150 of the Rájá of Kapúrthala's men. No rations were sent with the Europeans, nor did any servants accompany them to cook their food. They reached

Phagwára, seven miles off, at 11 A. M. Before this time the mutineers were at Phillour, or 17 miles ahead. There they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry. They seized a boat which had been left on the west side, a small body crossed and brought over more boats, and the whole force crossed leisurely during the day. On the east side they were most gallantly attacked by Mr. G. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiánah, who worked a gun against them himself, and by Lieutenant Williams of the 4th Sikhs ; but, as they were not supported by the General, who had reached Phillour in the evening, and saw and heard the engagement, they could not seriously weaken the mutinous force, which advanced to Ludhiánah and took possession of the fort. This they evacuated the next morning, but they opened the jail and encouraged the populace to destroy the church and the mission premises. At 9 A. M. of the 9th the advance of the Europeans started again in pursuit, crossed the river at 2 in the afternoon, and reached Ludhiánah by sunset, but the General did not arrive till an hour before midnight. At 4 A. M. of the 10th the advance left Ludhiánah, and reached the village of Devban at 9-30, where they heard that the mutineers were still 10 or 12 miles ahead at Maler Kotla. By this time the Europeans were exhausted, footsore, and dispirited. Their officers too saw that it was folly to proceed without supplies or support from the rear, neither of which could be obtained. The pursuit was therefore given up, and the troops returned to Ludhiánah the same night. The party of the mutineers which went along the Hoshiárpúr hills made good its escape before the district officers could hear of its arrival. This event did not, however, seriously affect the district, as the march of the mutineers was too hurried to allow them time for much mischief, and they moved in an orderly manner to give colour to the supposition that they were a detachment on Government duty. This mutiny gave rise to an order directing all females to leave Jalandhar for Lahore, which was immediately enforced. The 8th Foot shortly afterwards joined Brigadier Nicholson's movable column, and assisted in the disarming of the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry, which was effected at Phillour on 25th June. The place of the troops thus withdrawn was supplied by 300 Tiwána horse sent from Lahore, by a Sikh regiment which Major Lake was requested to raise on the spot, and by extra police which he was authorized to entertain to the number of about 100 horse and 150 foot. The conquest-tenure jágirdárs were also called upon for their quotas of horse, and Captain Farrington enlisted 20 Daudputras from Leiah in his troop, thus introducing a foreign element which proved advantageous. In addition to the large number of men so entertained, a considerable number was sent to Dehli to join the Artillery and Guide Corps. Major Lake, however, mainly ascribes the safety not only of this country, but of this division, in this its unprotected state, to Rája Randhír Singh, Ahluwália, and his men. The peace of the district throughout was excellently preserved, and the six per cent. loan fairly subscribed to.

In general the boundaries of the district are much the same as when it was first constituted. In 1852 the old Tándah *pargana*

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Changes of bound-
ary.

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District officers.

was broken up, a portion consisting of Tándah and 68 smaller villages going to Hoshiárpúr, while the remainder were included in the Jálaudhar tahsil, except some separate groups of villages which went to Nakodar and Phillour.

The following table shows the officers who have held charge of the district since annexation :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. Vansittart	1846	1847
Mr. Scott	1847	1848
Mr. H. Brereton	1849	1851 (end of)
Major H. Edwardes	1852	1852 (end of)
Captain McLeod Farrington	1853	1858
Captain T. W. Mercer	1859	1859 (end of)
Captain N. Elphinstone	1860	1863
Mr. G. B. Elsmie	1864	1869
Mr. F. E. Moore	1869	1869
Mr. L. S. Saunders	1870	1871
Colonel C. H. Hall	1871	1871
Major F. M. Birch	1871	1872
Captain H. V. Riddell	1872	1873
Mr. D. G. Barkley	1873	1878
Major C. Beadon	1876	1881
Colonel E. P. Gurdon	1881	1881
Mr. F. Bullock	1881	1884
Mr. T. Roberts	1884	..

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 advances made.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each tahsil 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 :—

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Statistical
Distribution of
population.

Percentage of total population who live in villages	{	Persons	...	82.62			
		Males	...	82.60			
		Females	...	82.65			
Average rural population per village	...		...	546			
Average total population per village and town	...		...	654			
Number of villages per 100 square miles	...		...	91			
Average distance from village to village, in miles	...		...	1.13			
Density of population per square mile of	{	Total area	...	{	Total population	...	597
					Rural population	...	493
	{	Cultivated area	...	{	Total population	...	762
					Rural population	...	630
	{	Culturable area	...	{	Total population	...	671
					Rural population	...	554
Number of resident families per occupied house,	{	Villages	...	{	Villages	...	1.62
					Towns	...	1.37
Number of persons per occupied house	{	Villages	...	{	Villages	...	7.01
					Towns	...	6.07
Number of persons per resident family	{	Villages	...	{	Villages	...	4.34
					Towns	...	4.43

The density of population is more than three times as great as that of Holland, and considerably exceeds that of Belgium, the most densely populated among European countries, which contains 469 souls to the square mile. The Deputy Commissioner, writing in the District Census Report for 1881, thus describes the custom regarding "families," though the figures given above scarcely appear to bear out his remarks :—

"Both with reference to Hindús and Muhammadans, the custom is almost universal among high and low castes for members of an 'undivided family' to live together, i. e., to eat at the same hearth, board or *chúla*. Take for instance, by way of illustration, four brothers, all of whom are married and with offspring; they live together, their joint earnings are thrown into one common fund; all marriage, birth or death expenses connected with each individual brother would be borne by all four, who would also share the same family board and hearth. It may also perhaps be interesting to note, although perhaps a trifle foreign to the issue, that on such undivided families separating at any future time, the partition of common property would be in equal shares,

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Migration and birth-
place of population.

irrespective of a larger share of the expenses having been incurred on account of one particular individual ; in short, the expenses are regarded as those of the 'family' and not of the individual. There is 'one common weal or woe,' as it were."

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 tahsils. 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 100,712, of whom 39,269 are males and 61,443 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons	127	117
Males	91	86
Females	172	153

Panjab is 92,031, of whom 37,202 are males and 54,829 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place : —

Born in	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF RESIDENT POPULATION								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ..	929	840	889	816	771	797	909	829	872
The province ...	998	998	998	952	975	962	990	995	992
India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	993	991	998	1,000	999
Asia ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	986	998	991	998	1,000	999

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

Jalandhar has the densest rural population of all the districts in the province, yet it is so fertile that immigration is in excess of emigration. But it is noticeable that the only tracts from which immigration is in excess of emigration are Siálkot and Hoshiárpúr. The former is itself nearly as densely peopled as Jalandhar, while the migration is insignificant in amount. Hoshiárpúr, though the density of its population on total area is smaller than that of Jalandhar, includes a large area of uninhabited and unculturable hill sides ; and its rural population distributed over culturable area give the highest density, and over cultivated area the highest density but one among the Panjab districts ; and indeed Siálkot follows next, and after both comes Jalandhar for both these densities, so that migration really moves in these cases also in the direction of least pressure. All the other districts with which exchange of population has taken place are less thickly peopled

than Jalandhar, and to all of them Jalandhar gives population, while, speaking generally, the excess of emigration over immigration is largest for those places in which density of population is smallest. Thus were it not for Hoshiarpur, emigration would be 16 per cent. in excess of immigration. Especially Jalandhar finds relief from pressure of population by emigration to the rapidly developing district of Ferozpur, where so much has lately been done to extend canal irrigation, and to the Native State of Kapurthala, which, possessing equal physical advantages with itself, has a far less dense population. The low proportion of males shows that much of the migration to and from the tracts which border on the district is reciprocal, except in the case of the emigration to Ferozpur, and in a less degree to Ludhiana, which is more permanent in its nature. The emigration to Rawalpindi is probably due to the movements of troops, as is the immigration from the N. W. Provinces.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.

Migration and birth-place of population.

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881:—

Increase and decrease of population.

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Density per square mile.
Actual.	1855 ...	698,169	...	...	513
	1868 ...	791,412	436,526	357,892	596
	1881 ...	789,555	431,435	358,120	597
Percentage.	1868 on 1855	113.8	...	...	116
	1881 on 1868	99.4	99.8	100.1	100

The figures given above for 1855 represent the population of the district, after deducting that of an area of about 1,350 square miles, which was transferred to Kapurthala between 1855 and 1868. The population of the district as it stood in 1855 was 708,728, of whom 393,120 were males. No details of sex for the area transferred are available. It will be seen that the population has been practically stationary since 1868, the increase in females being probably due to more accurate enumeration. Supposing the same rates of increase and decrease to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, in hundreds:—

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881	789.6	431.4	358.1	1887	787.3	429.1	358.2
1882	789.2	431.0	358.1	1888	787.0	428.7	358.2
1883	788.8	430.6	358.2	1889	786.6	428.3	358.3
1884	788.4	430.2	358.2	1890	786.2	427.9	358.3
1885	788.0	429.9	358.2	1891	785.8	427.5	358.3
1886	787.7	429.5	358.2				

The decrease in urban population since 1868 has been much greater than that in rural population, the numbers living in 1881

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Statistical.
Increase and
decrease of popula-
tion.

for every 100 living in 1868 being 89 for urban and 99 for total population. This is due to the terrible epidemic fever which ravaged the district during the years 1867, 1877, and 1878, and which attacked the townfolk with especial severity. The populations of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the variation of population since 1868 for the various tahsils is shown

Tahsil.	TOTAL POPULATION.		Percentage of population of 1861 on that of 1868.
	1868.	1881.	
Jalandhar	260,885	248,759	93
Nawashahr	181,914	183,458	101
Phillour	166,299	168,269	101
Nakodar	185,666	194,060	104
Total district* ..	794,764	769,555	100

in the margin. The decrease in Jalandhar is partly attributed to the larger urban population of this tahsil, which, as just noticed, suffered more severely from the late epidemics than did the people of the villages.

The following figures show the result of a Census enumeration made in 1848-49, in which residents only were included :—

Name of Pargana.	Number of mahals.	POPULATION.						Total Area in acres.	
		Hindu.		Musalman.		Total.			
		Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.		
		Grand Total.	Grand Total.	Grand Total.	Grand Total.	Grand Total.	Grand Total.		
Phillour	242	41,997	38,591	20,442	19,211	62,439	57,302	120,241	187,001
Jalandhar	431	48,967	49,652	46,049	50,569	95,016	100,220	195,236	250,397
Rahon	313	42,739	47,201	25,145	19,027	67,334	66,223	134,112	199,473
Nakodar	335	28,787	19,349	44,085	26,181	72,872	45,530	118,402	225,031
Zilla Jalandhar ..	1,329	162,490	154,793	135,721	114,987	298,211	269,780	567,991	861,901

Births and deaths.

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 distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years, over the twelve months of the year, is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin.

	1880.	1881.
Males ...	18	22
Female ...	16	20
Persons...	35	43

Age, sex and civil condition.

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.	1881.	Ave. rate.
Males	22	29	29	25	28	23	21	30	54	23	68	34	25	28	31
Females	25	33	32	28	33	27	24	35	64	25	76	34	25	32	35
Persons	23	31	31	26	30	25	22	32	58	24	72	34	25	30	33

* These figures do not agree with the published figures of the Census Report of 1868 for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

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.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables 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 figures given below show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures :—

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Statistical.

Birth and deaths.

Age, sex and civil condition.

	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20
Persons ...	353	137	173	195	195	1,053	1,331	1,253	987
Males ...	335	132	168	189	192	1,016	1,355	1,330	963
Females ...	374	143	178	202	198	1,095	1,302	1,161	990

	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60.
Persons ...	891	904	828	585	638	397	457	177	499
Males ...	850	886	826	588	622	406	463	180	484
Females ...	941	927	831	581	656	386	450	174	506

Population.	Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions ...	1855 ...	...	5,546
...	1868 ...	...	5,495
...	1881 ...	5,463	5,464
Hindús ...	1881 ...	5,514	5,520
Sikhs ...	1881 ...	5,703	5,715
Musalmán's ...	1881 ...	5,380	5,338
Christians ...	1881 ...	...	7,934

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration.

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Statistical.

In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as follows:—

Age, sex and civil condition.

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Musalmáns.
0—1	924	953	814	931
1—2	894	892	896	899
2—3	877	881	780	898
3—4	891	...	...	...
4—5	855	...	...	...

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. The Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Gurdon) wrote as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

“Among Hindús and Sikhs, girls are generally married between the ages of 7 and 12 years—the *shástars* laying great stress upon the necessity to marry a girl before, or immediately upon attaining puberty, after which it is, of course, a great disgrace for her to remain in her father's house. Among Muhammadans, *viz.*, Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, Ráíns, Jats, Awáns, both Hindu and Muhammadan, adopt the limits for age observed by Hindús. Among Hindús, as a rule, according to custom, monogamy exists, and a second wife is only in very rare instances married for the purposes of issue, supposing the first wife to be barren. Muhammadans, such as Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns and others, marry two and three wives frequently, and of course are allowed four by the *sharà*. As regards remarriages of widows, the only classes that remarry are Jats, Lohárs, Jhínwars, Tarkháns, Mehtams, who are allowed by their custom to go through the ceremony of *kurewa*. Among Musalmáns—with the exception of Saiyads, Moghals, Patháns, Shekhs and Rájpúts—all women remarry. Among all the inferior castes, who are, in short, Shúdras, when one brother dies the widow is not allowed to go out of the family, but is claimed by one of the other brothers, who look upon her as belonging to the family, money having been spent upon her; and litigation in the courts, both on Civil and Criminal sides, to enforce these supposed rights, frequently takes place. I mention the Criminal as well as Civil Courts, since it is not an uncommon matter for a brother to prosecute his sister-in-law and any second husband she may take for bigamy; because she has failed to transfer her affections to the surviving brother—the existing marriage tie of the widow being of course a myth, and resting alone in the imagination of the late husband's brother's mind, who would retain his sister-in-law for his own marital claims and rights as a ‘household chattel.’ Polyandry does not exist even among the very lowest castes of the people.

“The villages of Koletah, Chak Andian, Dosánj Kalán, Rúrka Kalán, Bundála, Jandiálah, Sumriál, Bilgah, in the Phillour tahsil, and Pharála in the Nawáshahr tahsil, are ‘suspected’ of perpetrating female infanticide, principally because under the Sikh régime they used to kill their female children to escape the expenses of marriage ceremonies, and looking upon themselves as high caste Jats; but

surveillance is more or less exercised under the present Government, and probably there are few, if any, cases of regular female infanticide. It is, however, easy enough to evade justice, if required, by systematic mal-nutrition of female infants; and no doubt everywhere, more or less, the lives of female infants are of less value than those of males, and this probably accounts somewhat for the relative disproportion in the sexes; nevertheless, qualified by the above remarks, it cannot be said that infanticide exists in the district. Religion has nothing to do with the less careful nutrition of female children than of males. As already stated, if the crime does exist, it is merely among Jats who look upon themselves as something superior in caste or *got* to their brethren, and find consequently female offspring rather a drug in the market, and superfluous."

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Statistical.
Age, sex, and civil condition.

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes,

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane ..	5	3
Blind ..	56	62
Deaf and dumb ..	10	8
Leprous ...	4	2

and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census Report for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm.

Infirmities.

The proportion of lepers is unduly increased by the existence of a Leper Asylum at Dakhnf, which contained 67 out of the 243 lepers returned at the Census, some at least of these being drawn from other districts.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables Nos. IIIA, IX and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

European and Eurasian population.

Details.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans ...	1,212	288	1,500
	Eurasians ...	39	26	65
	Native Christians ...	37	29	66
	Total Christians ..	1,288	343	1,631
Language.	English ...	974	277	1,251
	Other European languages ...	...	...	...
	Total European languages ...	974	277	1,251
Birth-place.	British Isles ...	1,040	128	1,168
	Other European countries ...	2	1	3
	Total European countries...	1,042	129	1,171

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are 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 European birth-place are also incomplete, as many Europeans made entries, probably names of villages and the like, which, though

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Social & Religious Life.
European and Eurasian population.

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, Section A, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by tahsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

Villages

Houses are invariably built of mud, and have flat roofs which are got at by ladders, chiefly in villages of the Jat type, and by mud staircases in others. They are generally substantial and neat. Villages are of two types, the Jat and Rájput. To the latter belong the villages of Dogars and Gújars. The former may be compared to a street in a city at home, the latter to an Indian station. Jat houses have any empty space they may possess inside the buildings, like a back-yard in a street at home; while the Rájput houses have the buildings standing in an empty space like an Indian compound. A Rájput village differs from a Gújar or Dogar village in that the former is more tumble-down and poverty-stricken looking than the latter. And the Rájput compound is meant to secure the privacy of the family. The Gújar and Dogar compounds are meant to provide room for the cattle. The Aráin villages seem of a mixed type. In every Hindu village at each main entrance there is a gateway roofed over, with a raised platform on each side under the roof. This gateway is called *darwaja*, and represents the *baithak*, *chaupál*, *paras* or elsewhere. Here the people assemble to gossip and discuss their affairs, and here travellers are lodged. In Muhammadan villages the *darwaja* is generally replaced by a small building called *takiá* near the mosque, which is never wanting. Public ovens kept by *Shintwars* are very common; but they are not used except for parching maize and other grain, and that only in the cold weather.

Food of the people.

The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 217-18):—

"The staples of food of the people in the spring crop are wheat, barley, *masúr*, and gram, sown in September and October, and harvested in April and May. The first critical time is November, when the young crops have germinated freely and want water to nourish them. December should be a month of showers for a bumper harvest. Excessive rainfall in the winter months is rarely ruinous to cereals, though, if it falls when the corn is in the ear, it is apt to be mischievous, producing blight and rust. Too much rain, however, at this season utterly destroys *masúr* and gram. If no rain falls in December or January, the chances are the spring crops will be an utter failure. The autumn staples of food are—*makki*, *másh*, *moth*, *jawár* and *múng*. These are sown in early July, and harvested in October and November; rain to soften the ground for the plough is required at the end of June, at latest the 15th July. When once the crop is sown, rain is required weekly to an extent of two or three inches. If it falls at regular intervals and in toler-

able quantity all through July, August, and the first week in September, we may expect a bumper harvest. If, however, there is a season of dry weather in July, when the seed-sowing process is over, our prospects are sure to look bad; and if it does not fall by 1st August, partial failure may be expected. If there is no rain till the 15th August, it may be considered that none of the ordinary autumn crops, except sugarcane, will yield anything. Perhaps there will also be a modicum of *makai* (Indian corn), as this is planted when the rain falls, however late that may be. The following tabular statement shows an estimate of the food grains consumed in a year by a family of agriculturists, non-agriculturists, and residents in towns consisting of five persons—one old person, a man and his wife and two children:—

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.
Food of the people.

Description of grain.	Family of agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Town residents.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Wheat	640	720	700
Mash	80	100	120
Masur	20	20	
Makai	605	280	200
Moth	80	40	40
Mung	20	30	30
Jawar	200	70	
Rice	40	80	100
Barley	80	40	20
Gram	90	80	80
Total	1,825	1,460	1,350

The dress of an ordinary peasant is entirely of coarse country cloth (*ghàti*). It consists of a small turban (*dastâr*), jacket (*kurta*) and waist-cloth (*tahmad*). In the case of Hindús, the latter garment is gathered up between the legs, while Musalmáns wear it loose. In winter a shawl of coarse cloth, either single or wadded with cotton, is thrown over the shoulders, and completes the costume. When working in the fields, the *kurta* is dispensed with. The upper classes wear drawers (*pàijàma*) instead of the *tahmad*, and the longer *angarakha* instead of the *kurta*. Over the *angarakha* a *chogha* is worn, thick or thin, according to the season. The turban is larger and called *sàfà*, as distinguished from the smaller *dastâr* of the peasant. The women wear petticoats (*ghàgra*) and either a *kurta* or a *choli*. The former is a loose jacket, the latter a tight-fitting stomacher covering the breast only. The head is covered by a long shawl of country cloth or muslin thrown over the head, and falling down over the back and shoulders. The *choli* is only worn by women of the agricultural classes, but in other respects the dress of women of all ranks differs only in quality. The women of pure Muhammadan tribes, such as Moghals, Patháns, or Saivads, wear the *pàijàma* instead of the *ghàgra*. These are broad at the top, tapering in folds towards the ankle, round which they are collected in a close-fitting band. These garments differ in no way from those worn in neighbouring

Dress.

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.

General statistics
and distribution of
religions.

districts, and the account above given would apply equally well to the greater part of the province, south of the Rávi.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tahsíl 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 Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindu ...	4,242	4,488	4,235
Sikh ...	1,276	515	1,144
Jain ...	2	41	9
Musalmán ...	4,480	4,838	4,542
Christian ...	...	117	20

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 Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV, of the

Census Report. The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnís	994	992
Shiáhs	4·8	5·4
Wahábís	0·2	0·2
Others and unspecified ...	1·7	1·5

population by sect is shown in the margin. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table No. 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. Kúkás are numerous in the district, especially in the Phillour and Nawáshahr tahsíl and the villages of Muthadda and Moron. Perhaps the most bigoted of the sect are to be found in Durgapur, Ladhána, and Jandiálah. 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 Panjáb 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 tahsíl 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. The Sikhs are most numerous in the neighbourhood of Phillour, Hindús in Jálándhar and Nawáshahr, and Muhamminadans in Nakodar. Colonel Gurdon writes:—

“Sultán Sarwar is venerated all over the district by Hindús and Muhammadans. In every village there is a building dedicated to him called *Sultán ka thaun*. About the end of February the disciples of Sultán collect in large bodies (*sang*) and go off on a pilgrimage to Sakhi Sarwar, usually called *Nigáha*. This takes about two months to perform. There are *Nigáhas* too in this district, where the Sultáni devotees, but chiefly women, assemble on Thursday. Another saint is

Gúga Pir, who has also buildings dedicated to him in some villages. Here too the names of the founders of the village are venerated as they are in Hindustán. The place dedicated to them, called there 'Bhuián,' is here known as 'Jathera.' Among superstitions may be mentioned hanging charms (*tona*) across a road along which cattle pass to keep off disease; sacrificing goats and grain to appease the fury of the river; stamping walls with the flat hands smeared with lamp black, and making marks of the shape of the Aryan needfire on doors to keep off the evil eye."

The following list is given of the principal fairs held in the district :—

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Social & Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Fairs.

Description of fair.	Place where held.	Date on which held.	No. of people who assemble.
Tomb of Imam Nasir-ud-din	City of Jalandhar	8 days in June	35,000
Paisakhi Devi fair	Do. do.	11th April	8,000
Tomb of Saiyad Ali Mulla	Do. do.	Muharrum	12,000
Dusehra fair	Do. do.	10 days in Octr.	20,000
Flamh fair	Kartarpur	April	20,000
Tomb Pir-Sahib	City of Jalandhar	July	3,500
Sra fair	Do. do.	1 day in March	6,000
Bhikham Sar	Alawalpur	April	4,000
Sumer Farbat	Do.	January	6,000
Laba Tahl Das	Jamsher	February	8,000
Guru Hazari	Nanakpur	April	12,000
Charn Kaul	Bangah	Do.	7,500
Sursakund	Rahon	Do.	7,500
Paisakhi	Near Rahon	Do.	4,000
Faba Jowahar Singh	Khatkar Kalan	April, May & June	25,000
Chauki Sultan	Mukandpur	July	20,000
Dusehra	Awar	October	15,000
Fath-i-Ali Shah	Nurmahal	June	10,000
Baisakhi	Sang Dhesian	April	15,000
Chauki Sultan	Rurkah	February	8,000
Do. do.	Bundhli	Do.	10,000
Do. do.	Jandialah	Do.	15,000
Baisakhi fair	Mahidpur	September	7,000
Fanjikour	Nangal Ambia	Do.	15,000
Chhinj fair	Shankar	October	7,000
Dusehra	Nakodar	Do.	16,000

The Jalandhar Mission* is one of the stations belonging to the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in India. It is one of the oldest Mission stations, having been founded in 1847, that is, exactly one year after the annexation of the Jalandhar Doab. It is organised on evangelistic and educational principles, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and imparting secular and moral education. Before this Mission was established, there was one already existing in Ludhiánah, with the Rev. Messrs. Porter, Janvier and John Newton, D.D., at its head, and it was under the auspices of these veteran Missionaries that the Rev. Golak Náth was deputed to Jalandhar to open a branch of the Ludhiánah Mission; the site chosen by him was the present Mission premises, between the city and the *bastis*, and on it the present houses for the Missionary, his staff and school-teachers, the school itself, and the poor-house, were built. Serious and strong opposition was raised by the people in the beginning, and hard were the trials which the founder of this Mission had to undergo; but for a short time only. The work thrived rapidly, soon the people came to know better; and when they came in contact with the

Jalandhar Mission and Mission Schools.

* The following account has been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Golak Nath.

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Social & Religious Life.

Jalandhar Mission
and Mission
Schools.

Christians, their hatred, fear, and distrust gave place to affection, confidence, and esteem. It is a noteworthy fact that, during the turbulent and terrible days of 1857, when Christians were hunted out like dogs, to be brutally murdered, the native Christians of Jalandhar, with their Pastor, kept to their homes, fully confident that they would never be molested by the Jalandhar people. Moreover, on that never-to-be-forgotten night, when the native army stationed at Jalandhar broke out, ready asylums were offered by their brother citizens to guard them against the ruthlessness of some stray troopers who were prowling about, in quest of plunder and information as regards the hiding-places of Christians and Englishmen. The safety of the native Christians was furthermore secured by the presence of the late Mahárajá Randhír Singh, C.C.S.I., of Kapúrthala among them, the great patron and friend of the Jalandhar Mission. Simultaneously with the foundation of the Mission (that is, in 1857), an Anglo-Bernacular School was opened, supported entirely by the American Board, and its success was so marked that a Government School, which was then already in existence, had to be given up for want of scholars. The Mission School was not closed during the Mutiny of 1857. In those days there was no grant-in-aid system, but when the Educational Department was organized, the authorities, after due consideration and inquiry, decided that there should be no Zilla School at Jalandhar, as the Jalandhar Mission School was quite competent to meet the local demands, but that one should be established at Ráhon.

The object of the Jalandhar Mission School is to impart secular education combined with moral and religious instruction. As regards secular education, boys are taught up to the Panjáb and Calcutta Universities' standard, and every year pupils are sent up to appear in the examination of the one or the other. There are three branches or feeders to the Mission School—one in the city, the other in the *bastís*, and the third in the cantonment. Boys from all classes and of all creeds, numbering about 700, attend these schools, only exclusive of those classes with whom the Hindús and Muhammadans object to sit and associate. A staff of nearly thirty teachers is kept up for the benefit of the school under the superintendence of the Rev. Golak Náth. Besides these schools, there was also a Female Normal School established under the superintendence of Mrs. and Miss Golak Náth; but as the girls, after finishing their course of studies, could not be induced to leave their homes and take up service elsewhere—the work for which they were purposely brought up—the Female Normal School had to be given up, and the present simple female school with about eighty girl-pupils maintained in its place. Besides a Christian Mistress there are five other teachers engaged in this school, and, under the superintendence of Mrs. Golak Náth, the work is being carried on very satisfactorily. Both the Jalandhar Mission and its School have been very successful. Some very noteworthy conversions to Christianity have been wrought through the instrumentality of this Mission, while boys educated at the Mission School are to be found holding responsible posts in every department of Govern-

ment. A poor-house was established in 1858, in which both in and out-door paupers are entertained.

Chapter III, B.
Social & Religious Life.
Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ..	117	170
	Can read and write ..	345	509
Females.	Under instruction...	64	121
	Can read and write ...	43	181

each tahsil. 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

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ..	...	...
Hindús ..	2,645	330
Musalmán ..	2,099	1,114
Sikhs ..	409	38
Others ..	11	...
Children of agriculturists...	2,611	578
.. of non-agriculturists	2,553	904

attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII. The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion, and the occupation of their fathers, as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin. There is a printing press at Jalandhar, at which a vernacular newspaper called the *Aftáb-i-Hind* is published.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each tahsil and for the whole district. More detailed information will be

Language.

Languages.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindústáni ...	87
Pahári ...	1
Panjábi ...	9,893
Pashtu ...	1
All Indian languages ...	9,983
Non-Indian languages ...	17

found in Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881, 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. Mr. Purser writes :—

“The language used seems to be Panjábí with a large admixture of Hindústáni words ; I do not think I have been in any district where the language is so easily understood. I have not noticed any marked dialectic differences ; but then I do not know the two western tahsils well. An intelligent police official has told me there is a great difference between the language as spoken in Nakodar and about Ráhon in Nawáshahr.”

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures given on the next page 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.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

Chapter III, B.

Social & Religious Life.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

Assessment.		1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.	Number taxed ...	1,223	1,250	748
	Amount of tax ...	12,140	24,081	6,855
Class II.	Number taxed ...	202	804	826
	Amount of tax ...	4,014	21,608	8,512
Class III.	Number taxed ...	53	318	165
	Amount of tax ...	2,980	12,375	5,421
Class IV.	Number taxed ...	3	219	4
	Amount of tax ...	615	11,826	782
Class V.	Number taxed ...	...	113	1
	Amount of tax ...	...	13,741	2,083
Total ..	Number taxed ...	1,481	2,734	1,444
	Amount of tax ...	19,809	83,631	23,653

Of the persons assessed in 1870-71, 533 were proprietors of land. These are classified as follows:—

Persons enjoying incomes between the limits of—

Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ...	240	Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 ...	49
“ 750 “ “ 1,000 ...	127	“ 2,000 “ “ 10,000 ...	49
“ 1,000 “ “ 1,500 ...	64	“ 10,000 “ “ 1,00,000 ...	4

The distribution of licenses granted, and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses ...	559	482	488	477
Amount of fees ...	11,565	8,230	9,920	7,115

5,000 souls, is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by 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 at pages 36—40.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Purser:—

Character and disposition of the people.

“The Gūjars and Dogars are very much given to keeping cattle, and consequently are found mostly near the river or Ben. The Rājputs generally have their lands cultivated by tenants. The other tribes cultivate themselves. In Aráin villages the land is most minutely subdivided. The Mahtams are as quarrelsome and sullen here as elsewhere. The Sahnís do a good deal of market-gardening at certain times. We may tell a Sahni village by the quantity of pepper drying on the roofs of the houses. I think the Nakodar tahsil is the only one in which the people are regular Panjábís. In the other tahsils they seem to me to be more of the Hindustáni type. The contrast between an ordinary Jat and a Nakodar Aráin is striking. The latter in his *majla* is exactly like a Bári Doáb Muhammadan Jat.”

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

Chapter III, C.
—
Tribes and
Castes.

SECTION C.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

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 Panjáb, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Jalandhar 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 in the following section; 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 tahsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or subdivisions had been 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 local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important land-owning tribes may be broadly described as follows :—

Statistics and local
distribution of tribes
and castes.

The principal tribes of this district are Hindú Jats, found everywhere; Muhammadan Jats, found chiefly to the south-east of Ráhon in the Bet or lowlands of the Satlaj; Aráíns chiefly in Nakodar; Awáns in Jalandhar; Sahnís in Nawáshahr; Rájputs sub-divided into Ghorebahi in Nawáshahr; Manj in Jalandhar; and Nakodar, Nárú, Bhatti, and Khokhar in Jalandhar. There are some Mahtams in Jalandhar; Kambos in Nakodar; Gújars in all tahsils, but very few in Jalandhar; Dogars principally in Nakodar and Phillour. There is not a Jat sub-division of sufficient importance to be shown separately; the Rámís are the only large Aráín sub-division; but the five Rájput subdivisions above mentioned are all of importance.

The following figures show the number of the principal Jat and Rájput tribes as returned at the Census of 1881 :—

Jats and Rájputs.

Sub-divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Uthwáls	3,360	Tatánde	1,749	Virk	1,125
Bainé	4,310	Dasánjhe... ..	2,237	Hinjra	2,050
Bájwa	568	Dhillon	2,219	Samrái	1,633
Bhullar	676	Randhává	1,881	Her	2,004
Buttar	453	Sindhu	7,930	Johal	2,161
Bal	421	Sidhu	3,210	Dhasse	1,433
Thokar	2,779	Sohal	1,550	Sanghere	1,918
Cháhal	2,001	Khag	5,075	Sothe	2,392
Chhádhār	489	Gathwál	550	Sangrah	1,248
Chímah	1,354	Gil	5,183	Khandaula	1,730
Dháníwál	3,562	Mán	3,741	Guj	1,014
Dhindsáh	1,833	Mangat	561	Mahal	2,040

Chapter III, C.

Sub-divisions of Rájputés.

Tribes and Castes.		Sub-divisions of Rájputés.					
Játs and Rájputés.		Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Mathrás	1,638	Jaswál	766	Ghorewáh	8,848		
Bhatti	3,027	Chauhán	1,515	Manj	5,754		
Baryáh	979	Ráthor	440	Nárd	4,623		
Fanwál	2,043	Khokhar	3,682	Mehton	1,163		
Túnwál	928						

The Játs are in nothing inferior to their brethren elsewhere. They are an industrious, thriving race, and an idea of their importance may be gathered from the fact that almost half of the district is in their hands, and more than half the revenue is paid by them. The Rájputés, on the other hand, are fast sinking into poverty. Once lords of the country, the Rájput gentry are now reckoned the lowest in the scale of prosperity. Too proud to till the land themselves, they rarely touch a plough or yoke a bullock, but cultivate through the agency of servants, or lease out their land to tenants. In either case they receive only landlord's profits, while the sturdier Jat, cultivating with his own hand, reaps the profits both of landlord and of cultivator. The degradation of the Rájput was hastened by the action of the Sikh Government, which collected the revenue from the actual cultivator, to the exclusion of the nominal proprietor of the soil, and in other ways lost no opportunity of thrusting them into the background. Jat *kúrdárs*, Sikh priests and officials combined to tax and grind down the Rájput. Their villages were often destroyed, and their mosques desecrated, and they are now a bye-word for idleness and destitution. At the time of Mr. Temple's settlement there was hardly a Rájput estate that, however great its natural capacities, was not in bad condition and so impoverished as to require special consideration in the assessment of the revenue. The Muhammadan Rájputés ascribe their conversion to the time of Shaháb-ud-dín.

Bráhmans.

Next to the Rájputés in point of numbers come Bráhmans. The majority are Sársut Bráhmans. Some are traders and a few are landowners.

Khatris and Baniás.

These, with the Bráhmans, form the bulk of the trading and money-lending class. The Satlaj marks the line beyond which the Khatris predominate in point of numbers over the Baniás. The Khatris assert that their residence in the district dates from the earliest times. The Gújars, and the kindred tribe of Dogars, are generally to be found near the banks of the Satlaj. Here, as elsewhere, their habits are pastoral; but they are more industrious and less predatory than the Gújars of the Dehli territory. The Kambos especially excel as market-gardeners. They cultivate more elaborately than the Játs, but could not perhaps manage a large estate so well. Similar to them are the Sainís and Musalmán Aráíns. The latter are said to be emigrants from Sirsa. The Patháns are the only important tribe of genuine Musalmáns, as distinguished from the converts from Hinduism. They occupy much the same social position as the Rájputés, and are idle, thriftless cultivators.

Gújars.

Kambos.

Patháns.

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. The great majority of estates are held by cultivating communities under the various denominations of *bhayáchárah*, *pattidárl*, &c. There are not many communities of that elaborate structure and constitution which are to be met with in the N. W. Provinces. The rights and interests of the co-partners being, for the most part, completely divided, internal dissension is rare. Although the holdings are quite separate, and actual possession is the main index of all the shares and rights, still the names of the ancient sub-divisions survive. There are the *dherís*; the *páos*, or one-fourth measure of the seer; the *sarsáhís* or *chhatáks* of the seer; the *hals*, representing generally pieces of land of from 15 to 20 acres each, such as might be capable of being tilled by a single plough. These divisions are nearly always nominal, as far as the partition of holdings is concerned, the possession of cultivated land not being considered liable to change. But they are not nominal as regards the distinction of *jamá*; when, as is often the case, not only the amount of the holdings, but also the proportion of the different kinds of soil in each holding corresponded with them.

There are *shámilát* lands belonging to divisions of the estate and also to the whole estate. These have sometimes been divided and sometimes left undivided. But there is a tendency to divide, especially when the land is culturable waste. The increased demand for, and the enhanced value of, land have made the co-partners anxious to reclaim the waste; and for this purpose partition is necessary. The communities are sometimes disposed to break through the old rule, that common property was to be held according to ancestral shares, and not according to actual possession. Whenever they follow the latter principle, rather than the former, doubtless a change has been wrought in their sentiments by the exact definition of rights and responsibilities, both corporate and individual, which has been universally effected. But frequently partition is made solely with reference to ancestral shares. And sometimes parties, whose possession is less than their share, obtain, on partition, not only an amount proportional to the original share, but also an additional amount to compensate for the deficit in possession, and to make up the full share in both the *makbúza* (lands held by co-partners) and in the *shámilát* (common) lands. But until a partition is contemplated, no question is raised regarding the shares in the common lands. For the

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rents, profits, or perquisites from the common lands, according as they happen to be cultivated or waste, are collected by the *lambardárs*, and credited to the village expenses, but are never expended for the purpose of defraying the *jamá*, perhaps because they are never sufficiently considerable.

Mr. Temple thus discusses proprietary rights under the Sikhs whose revenue system is described in Chapter V, Section B:—

“It may be held that the cultivator must get one-half the produce to sustain life and carry on the cultivation, and the proprietor's share must be a part of the remaining half. Then, if the State takes all the remaining half, nothing is left for the proprietor. In this case, if the proprietor cultivates, he gets only his share as cultivator, but not his share as proprietor. If the cultivator and proprietor are different persons, then the latter gets nothing, or next to nothing, inasmuch as the cultivator must have one-half, and the Government takes the other half, and under these circumstances proprietary right must at best degenerate into a mere right of occupancy to which nothing of tangible value is attached. Now, if the matter be viewed in this light, it may be thought that the Sikhs, practically at least, disregarded proprietary right, and that with them ownership was nothing more than an empty name and a shadow. I do not deny that such was indeed too often the case. Still I maintain that they attached to *málíki* or proprietorship the same ideas as we do, and theoretically at least recognized its existence. In most cases no party other than the occupants claimed any proprietary title, and no question was raised. These cultivating communities indeed paid as much as the merest tenants-at-will, and if any portion of the estate failed, the *kárdár* acted very much as if he had been proprietor, and undertook the immediate management. However, as long as the community paid all their taxes, and kept up their estate in a high state of cultivation, he never interfered, and left them to their own internal government. Indeed, he would assist them in preserving their organization, adjusting their shares, and so on. I have known cases where questions of this kind have been taken up by *kárdárs* and referred to arbitration. What the constitution of these communities was, we shall see presently. But in those estates where there was a party in the position of proprietor, he was allowed to accompany the tax-gatherers when they went their rounds, and after their demands had been satisfied, he might glean a scanty *sirina* or a certain number of seers out of the maund. Perhaps, as a special favour, the *kárdár* might give him some allowance from the public hoards: or perhaps, after the collections were over, he would go into the village, vaunt his rights to the cultivators, and prevail upon them to give him some fee or present in recognition thereof.

Revenue realized from cultivators instead of proprietors.

“But it will be marked that under the *kankút* and *batái* system the Sikhs always realized their revenue from the cultivator. The proprietor, when there was one, might collect something on his private account, but he was not expected to pay the revenue. The British Government holds that the *málguzár*, the party who pays the revenue, is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. The Sikhs treated one party as *málguzár* and another party as proprietor. So it was with small pieces of land, held by cultivators in the midst of a *bháyachára* estate. The cultivator made good the Government claim on his glebe, precisely in the same manner as the members of the co-parcenary upon their holdings. He made some trifling payment to his landlord, or if, as was often the

case, the landlord happened to be the *muqaddam*, he gave something in acknowledgment of *muqaddami* right.

“Enough has been said to show that a non-resident *málik* was almost a nonentity, an absentee without influence, without responsibility, without the power to interfere in the management of an estate which indeed he could scarcely call his own. His perquisites were, certainly, precarious, and probably very inconsiderable. In fact the cultivators could not afford to pay him much when they had to contribute all they could spare to the State. And under a system under which all rent was swallowed up in revenue, the proprietors held themselves aloof, and were glad to vegetate in an obscurity where they at least enjoyed peace and immunity. Who would come forward to take engagements for the revenue whereby he could gain no profit but might incur much loss! And the cultivator, while he held the position, also bore all the burdens and calamities of a *málguzár*. He it was who withstood the incessant drain of presents, cesses, and extra collections, who bribed the *kanyas* and *chaudhris* and who fed the hungry retainers of the rapacious *kárdárs*.

“But in estates where the Government demand was more moderate, the proprietors, being generally *chaudhris* or *muqaddams*, were able to assert their rights, and, moreover, the rights were worth asserting. If the collections were in kind, the Government would still realize direct from the cultivator; but the proprietor would take some interest in the collections, would hold himself responsible that nothing went wrong, would bring the waste into cultivation, would fill up vacancies, replace absconded cultivators, &c. Then perhaps a money commutation would be effected, and in such a case the proprietor would himself engage for the payment of the revenue. Still if he chose he might allow the cultivators to engage, and content himself with the receipt of his *málikána* dues. And his title would be in no wise alienated or even weakened thereby, nor do I believe that in such a case he would have been at all held responsible for any balance or default that might occur. And the sale law being unknown, there would be no danger of the defaulting lands becoming the property of a stranger. In these kind of cases, however, the proprietor was exposed to one kind of risk. If the proprietor, having accepted one *jama*, was outbid by some one else who offered more, he would either have to take up the highest bid or else resign in favour of the stranger. And then it would be very uncertain whether he would ever afterwards regain his hold upon the estate. But such instances would be very rare, for the *jamás* fixed were too high to hold out any bait to speculators, and if the Government found any difficulty in raising the *jamá* to the desired standard, it would at once revert to *kámkút* and *batáá*.

“The practice of Misr Rúplál exactly illustrates the system which recognized two parties in an estate, namely, the *málguzár* in possession and the proprietor. Some of his *pattuhs* or patents are extant, in which it is declared that the engagements have been taken from certain parties, cultivators, while an additional amount is to be levied as payable to certain other parties, proprietors. I have already said that the Misr was a bright exception, both as regards his predecessors and his successors. He fixed moderate *jamás* and abridged the *malbas*. However, the proprietors, broken by long misfortune, were often content to receive their *málikána* and forego the privilege of engaging. But sometimes this privilege would be contended for by the cultivators and the proprietors. The Misr perhaps thought that the cultivators were the fittest persons to engage, and closed with

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In profitable estates, however, the *málik* would assert his claim.

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In profitable estates, however, the *mālik* would assert his claim

them. Then the proprietors would appeal to Lahore, and after an interval a warrant would come from the Māhārāja setting forth that whereas certain parties, cultivators, had been admitted to engage to the exclusion of certain other parties, who were proprietors, and claimed their right to engage thereof, the engagements concluded with the former were to be cancelled, and new engagements entered into with the latter. Now I do not suppose that Ranjīt Singh made much local inquiry in such cases, and his order may not be worth much as proof that a particular person was *mālik* of a particular estate; but it places beyond doubt the fact that he entertained definite ideas regarding proprietary right. In the Sikh's time the Māhārāja was not troubled with appeals of this kind, for then the Government demand did not leave any surplus which the proprietor could claim. And from the tone and tenor of these and other public documents, it is clear that the Sikh rulers did not look upon private property as a creation of their own, but as a matter of original abstract right, which was coeval with Government and society, had been recognized by all dynasties, and which was not liable to abolition or removal by political changes. Authenticated deeds of sale and other transfers were regarded not as obsolete nullities applicable to a system that passed away with the Government from which it sprung, but as instruments of immutable validity. It would naturally follow that while the Sikh Government recognized the existence of proprietors, and their right to engage in preference to others, it did not consider itself entitled to alienate by grant anything more than its own rights in contradistinction to proprietary right.

Popular conception of proprietary right.

“It remains to consider what was under the Sikhs the popular notion of proprietary right, and in what way they recognised it amongst themselves, independent of any public sanction it might receive. The *kambatāi* system was of course unfavourable to the development or organization of co-parcenaries. Little or nothing was left to their discretion in the distribution of the revenue, and thus one main purpose of municipal government was done away with. But still the huge *malba* had to be portioned out, and hence the various methods of allotment by *dheris*, *hals*, &c., as before enumerated, were brought into play. In fine *bhāyachāra* estates, where, from the influence of *chaudhris*, or from any other cause, a moderate money revenue had been fixed, the regular machinery of distributing the fiscal burden, of dividing the common profits and stock, the community of interest and responsibility, the links which unite the several parts together have been just as discernible as in the *bhāyachāra* estates of Hindústān.”

Tenacious adherence to ancestral shares.

The shares were ancestral. Circumstances might have changed the relative proportion of the actual shares as it had originally stood. But the ancient partnership was preserved in the remembrance of the brotherhood. Its restoration was often deemed a matter of family concern and honour, a recurrence to it was deemed natural and proper, if circumstances should permit or opportunity offer. The fluctuations of individual fortune might often render it convenient that some should take more and others less land than their original shares. But such interchanges were always open to re-adjustment, which was in most cases amicably effected. Otherwise the leading members of the brotherhood would interfere, and, if necessary, invoke the *kardār's* aid. Stress of season and of taxation would often drive shareholders from their homesteads. The patrimony thus deserted, fell into

the hands of the nearest of kin. But it was held merely in trust, and must be restored intact to the refugee whenever he might return. This rule was deeply rooted in their minds. Mr. Temple says:—"Even in these times I have rarely known it transgressed, "and I have often been surprised at its faithful observance, in spite "of strong temptations to break it." Amidst all the alterations of cultivation and dispossession, the shares in the common lands and in the common liabilities remained unchanged. The revenue responsibility indeed must coincide with actual possession, and this is merely a corollary of the *kanbatái* system. But joint profit and loss was shared in another way: The owner of one-third share might only cultivate one-fourth and pay revenue accordingly. But he would get one-third of the common stock, and bear one-third of the village expenses. Partition of common lands was rare, but when it was effected, the above principle was followed.

When the proprietors were not in direct possession of the land, one partner might transfer his share to an alien. But such transfers would rarely have much effect, and would often be fraudulently made in favour of persons supposed to be capable of ejecting the cultivators. Strangers were jealously excluded from cultivating communities, and what is known as the right of pre-emption was closely watched. Transfers among the members of the community by gift, bequest, mortgage, or sale were not infrequent. Estates might be jointly held by several castes who, while they might be apt to quarrel among themselves about their respective division, yet would not betray the general interests of the whole community. In Musalmán communities the formularies of the *Shara* were observed. In Hindu fraternities the forms and deeds were rude. But on no account was a member permitted to transfer his property to the residents of another village, even though he might belong to the same caste. Mr. Temple says:—

"Fathers contracted alliances for their daughters in other villages, but the father could not reside with, or scarcely pay a visit to, his son-in-law. But the latter might come and live with the former, and become an adopted son. He might succeed to the property in default of male issue, even in preference to blood relations, provided he took up his residence in the village. But unless he fulfilled this condition, he was not permitted to inherit. This fact shows how great an aversion they had to even a kinsman becoming a shareholder, unless he resided in the village. In other respects, the common rules of inheritance were thoroughly understood and frequently appealed to. Jealous of the integrity of their brotherhood, the proprietors always resisted the encroachment of neighbours; and border affrays were not uncommon. But it should be noted that in estates held by a body of cultivators and owned by an absentee proprietor, the former were by no means so solicitous to preserve their boundary, and in the event of a fight, they made the proprietor come forward.

"Lastly, the distinction between cultivator and proprietor was keenly appreciated. The right of occupancy, apart from proprietary right, was unknown. The Government may have partially recognized it, but the people did not; however long a patch of land may have been occupied, the proprietor would at his pleasure resume it without ceremony, and the cultivator would resign it without demur.

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Summing up of the case.

“Such then, briefly, were the rustic communities of this Doab. They threw under a heavy yoke, and exhibited exemplary firmness, vigour, and industry. Individual members had the welfare of the brotherhood at heart; they looked upon the right, handed down to them, as sacred, and their dealings among themselves were characterised with a very fair degree of generosity and justice. I have thus endeavoured to prove and illustrate the recognition of proprietary right by the Sikh Government and its preservation by the people, also the conditions on which it was held and the degree in which it was respected. It has been shown perhaps that in this Doab the former rule was not an unmixed evil, and that the position of the agriculturist was not wholly pitiable. The Sikhs indeed taxed oppressively and vexatiously. But their tyranny was strictly utilitarian. They only wanted to extract much revenue. That being done, they generally abstained from wanton cruelty, and were prepared not only to sanction subordinate rights, but also to preserve them. The village communities had suffered only from poverty, and indeed they might have had worse misfortunes than this. They might have been less heavily taxed, but at the same time they might have been disunited among themselves and lost their ancestral rights. The latter case would have been harder for them than the former. As things stood, there had been no convulsions and re-actions in society, no confusion of rights and property, no breaking-up of families. Some races indeed had passed away or been supplanted by others, but the transition had been gradual. The springs of society had been overstrained perhaps, but they only required removal of the pressure; no delicate re-adjustment was needed. When, therefore, the position of this agricultural community and its members came to be defined and recorded at the Settlement, there was not much injustice to be amended, nor were there many complex questions to be unravelled. No entanglement having occurred, there was no need of extrication.”

Riparian custom.

The deep stream is the boundary of Jalandhar and the districts of Ludhiānah and Ferozpur. The general rule is that land lost by erosion goes to the proprietors of the village adjoining which it is thrown up. Land transferred by avulsion remains the property of the original proprietors. But there are numerous exceptions, and the exceptional villages are not found in one place. It may be said that the main custom is observed everywhere in Nakodar except in two instances; is very commonly deviated from in Nawashahr; while Phillour holds an intermediate position. No record has been made of the customs between neighbouring villages on the same bank. As regards individual holders in the same village, the general rule is that land gained by alluvion becomes *shāmīlāt deh*; as above said, land gained by avulsion generally remains with the original proprietors. Land rendered waste by the river also becomes *shāmīlāt*. If a man loses land, he can claim to have it made up to him from *shāmīlāt* land. The customs between neighbouring villages on the Jalandhar side of the river and between individual proprietors vary greatly, and have not been brought under detailed record.

Proprietary tenures.

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 Panjáb that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. The following figures, which show approximately the distribution of tenures as they stood in 1881, are furnished by the Settlement Department:—

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Number of holdings.

Proprietors cultivating own land.	Proprietors cultivating land in which they have only a share.	Occupancy tenants.	Non-Occupancy tenants.	Mortgagees.	Mafsdars and Sanjidars.	Total.
64,331	81,464	28,965	86,563	22,025	4,265	282,610

The conception of property in land as it existed under the Sikh régime has been fully discussed in the quotation from Mr. Temple, given in the preceding pages.

The suits relative to *talukdári* tenures comprise the most important, perhaps, of all the cases decided at the Settlement of 1852. The plaintiffs were parties who had done nothing, except boast of empty titles, and lament over lost rights; and received nothing except *málikánah* dues. The defendants were parties who had tilled the ground, managed the estate, and paid the revenue for many years. The relative position, under Sikh rule, of tenant communities and absentee proprietors has been described in the preceding pages. Highborn tribes, fitted for chivalry and war, rather than peace and agriculture, had been supplanted by humbler races of equal spirit and far greater industry. The Rájput and Musalmáns of pure descent, such as Saiyads and others, who in earlier times held the greater part of this Doáb, had gradually suffered bodies of sturdy cultivators to become, as it were, rooted in the soil. When difficulties and misfortunes threatened, the cultivators would be forced to discharge the fiscal liabilities of the estate, and then they would merely have to pay some small sum to the proprietor as tributary recognition of manorial right. It so happened that the rule immediately preceding ours pressed severely on the landlords, who in part evaded their burdens, by saddling them on the cultivators; consequently the landlords lost ground in the same proportion as the cultivators gained it. Still the old proprietors were looked upon as lords of the land. Then came the cession. The experience of the last administration had probably impressed the public mind with the idea that a change in Government would be followed by enhancement of taxation. Pursuing their old policy, the Rájput landlords held back and allowed the Jat and Ráin cultivators to execute engagements for the revenue. If the new Government, thought they, taxes heavily, then the cultivators must bear the burden; if it taxes lightly, then we can come forward and claim our rights at the Regular Settlement. But the Ráins and Jats, when they found the new taxation to be unprecedentedly moderate, refused, at the revision of Settlement, to acknowledge any right but their own. The

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dilemma was perplexing. On the one hand the plaintiff could show that he had original right, from which he had never been entirely dispossessed, because he had retained a certain hold on the estate by realizing *mālikānah* dues. On the other hand, the defendant had managed the estate and paid the revenue; and our institutions tend to establish that whoever may be *mālguzār* is, *ipso facto*, proprietor. If original right was on the one side, policy was entirely on the other side. There was much doubt whether the plaintiff, if declared proprietor, could either manage the estate or pay the revenue; whereas the defendants were unquestionably capable of doing both. At length a middle course was fixed upon, whereby each party might be in the precise position occupied by him or them (virtually, though not perhaps avowedly or ostensibly) for many years prior to the cession. The cultivating communities were declared proprietors, with all rights and privileges appertaining to proprietorship. The original proprietor was entitled to receive a certain allowance payable by the new proprietors, and was to be styled *talukdār*. The amount of this *talukdārī* allowance was fixed with reference to the past *mālikānah* collections. This plan was a most felicitous device. It reconciled the considerations of right and policy; it adapted our institutions to the state of things which we found in existence; it satisfied the interests of both the contending parties and of the State. The amount of *talukdārī* allowance was fixed in grain, or in cash, or as a percentage on the revenue, or as an allotment of land.

There is also a class of minor *talukdārī* cases, which are not very numerous or important. It has been found that payments are sometimes made to a second party by individual proprietors. The origin of the tenure has not been clearly ascertained; but it is quite as ancient as the proprietor's title, and does not resemble the payment of a debt or any transaction of that kind. It is evident that the *talukdār's* tenures above described differ, perhaps in kind, certainly in degree, from the *talukdārī* tenures in the North-Western Provinces. Great *talukdār's* certainly did not exist under Sikh rule, but in this district at least they existed under the Mughal Empire. However, there is only one family in this district (namely, the Pathāns of Dhogri) who continuously have held the rank of feudal *talukdār's*. The *talukdār's* of Hindústān are men who, either as servants of the native Government, or as farmers of the revenue, or as feudal *jāgirdārs*, have succeeded in depressing the village communities. Nothing of the kind occurred here. The *talukdār's* are men who have yielded to the communities, and not men who have forced the communities to yield. There are in the whole district 41 *talukdārī's* and 16 minor *talukdārī's*, in all 57.

Sales of real property.

Mr. Temple thus discusses the customs regarding sales and mortgages which prevailed during the earlier years of our rule:—

“The rule of *pré-emption* of course prevented sales being effected in village brotherhoods with purchasers not of the village. Among the members of a community, sales were occasional, but not frequent. In the neighbourhood of cities and large *kasbah's*, where many detached

holdings might be in the possession of parties not bound together by ties of mutual interest, sales were not uncommon, and indeed the necessity for them was more likely to occur, for here the parties had to struggle alone with difficulties, being unable to obtain aid or support from a community of relatives.

“Sales of real property were common amongst higher classes. They would sell both to members of their own and of other castes. But then it often happened that these parties were hardly in a position to effect a *bonâ fide* sale. As I have already explained, they would rarely be in possession of the cultivated land, and sometimes in the receipt of little more than a nominal income. If so, it might be a matter of doubt whether the sale was made in good faith, and how far the purchaser was likely to have enforced his right. It is known that these deeds, of late, often remained a dead letter. The purchasers, hopeless of obtaining possession, would restore them to the seller, who would, years afterwards, tender them before our courts as evidence of the position they had once held. Often, too, proprietors of this kind, feeling themselves unable to cope with the village community, would sell or otherwise transfer to some creature of their own, who would, by fraud or violence, obtain a footing in the village. I have known villages where aggressions made by such transferees and purchasers have been forcibly resisted.

“The locking up of real property for the liquidation of debts or security for loans was, I believe, almost unknown. Bankers and money-lenders looked to the assets of the land, and not to the land itself. This has been borne in mind when Khatri bankers have produced old deeds of sale alleged to have been executed by large village communities. Such transactions are, at the best, improbable and suspicious. Mortgages were common among the co-parceners. They were closely akin to those transactions, previously adverted to, by which the brotherhood undertook the management of lands belonging to absentees co-partners, and the restoration of them on the proprietor's return. They were regulated by similar conditions. Their origin was in fiscal difficulties. No specific term was fixed during which the mortgage must run on, and after which it might be converted into an absolute transfer. The invariable condition was, that whenever the principal and interest should be liquidated, the property might be redeemed. I have known lands mortgaged in one generation redeemed in the next. This rule was either expressed or implied in mortgages made by all classes. And the remarks just made regarding sales effected by the higher classes are also applicable to the mortgages made by them. The alleged mortgagee, when unwilling to resign the land, always quoted the rule of long possession. But it was clear that as far as the past custom of the country might have weight, the rule ought to be broken through in these cases.”

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. The following is Mr. Temple's account of tenancy rights as they stood at his Settlement :—

“The statistics will show that the hereditary cultivators form a large section of the cultivating community. The revenue system of

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our predecessors has often rendered it difficult to distinguish one class of cultivators from the other, and the upper class from the proprietor. The Sikh method of *kankūt* and *batūi* had a levelling effect, and reduced all parties to the same low standard. I have already explained that the tax-gatherers always looked to the cultivator for the payment of the revenue, whenever they found him to be a man of substance, and left the proprietor to collect what dues he could. In disputes regarding hereditary cultivators, the occupancy of the cultivator and the payment of the revenue by him direct to the collectors is usually admitted. The only question is whether he did, or did not, give anything extra, either in cash or in kind, to the proprietor. It was not attempted to fix any term of occupancy which should *per se* entitle a cultivator to rank as hereditary. But it will be found that cultivators who have been in possession of the same fields for 12 years and upwards have at the present Settlement generally been vested with hereditary rights.

Rates demandable from hereditary cultivators.

“When a cultivator is declared to be hereditary, it becomes of course necessary to determine what rent he shall pay in future. For many reasons it was deemed advisable to introduce money rents where no definite rule should have previously prevailed. With the concurrence of superior authority, it was ruled that the hereditary cultivators should pay to the proprietor, besides the revenue due from their holdings and the share of village expenses accruing thereon, a sum of 18 per cent. on the assessed revenue as proprietary dues. But in villages where the distinction between the two classes of cultivators had been previously understood and acted upon, and a scale of rents had been adopted, the existing rent-rates were upheld. In special cases more favourable rates have been allowed. In some villages, where a few steady tenants are the mainstay of the estate, it has suited the proprietors to excuse the hereditary cultivators altogether from the payment of rent. In such a case the cultivator would discharge the revenue and regular additional items which might accrue on his holding, and would have to pay 5 per cent. *lambardāri* allowance to the landlord. He would thus become, in some respects, a subordinate proprietor, except that he could not sell or transfer his rights. But the landlord's responsibility would remain. His only right would be the 5 per cent. and a reversionary interest in the event of the tenant's resigning the holding, or dying without heir.

Privileges of hereditary cultivators.

“The various accessory privileges, which might or might not appertain to the hereditary cultivator, have been brought into consideration. As a rule, he may not sell, mortgage, or transfer his rights to any person, except his nearest of kin, who would, in the course of nature, succeed him. But he may underlet to any one he pleases. He may not plant timber, nor fruit trees, nor groves, nor gardens, nor sink wells, without the consent of his landlord. He may cut hedge-row trees to mend his implements, his well, or his homestead, without asking any one's leave. There are, however, exceptional cases when he may do nearly all the things above enumerated.

Distinction between the several classes of cultivators unknown under Native Government.

“My account of the Sikh administration will have explained that this distinction between hereditary and non-hereditary cultivators is not indigenous in this part of the country. It has been introduced by the Settlement. I need not repeat what has been said regarding the former position of the cultivator. We have endeavoured to preserve his position, and improve it to the same extent as that of all other agriculturists. That class of cultivators who have been declared hereditary pay now, as then, the revenue due from their holdings

They pay to the proprietor more now than formerly. But then they pay much less to the State, and their position is much more definite and permanent than heretofore.

“The rents or proportion of the produce demandable from the non-hereditary cultivator have been fixed. Two-fifths (*pachdu*) and one-third (*tihárah*) have been frequently fixed in lieu of the half (*mun.ísifa*). The half proportion is still in force in many villages, chiefly with the concurrence of both cultivator and proprietor. Land is so valuable that cultivators can always be found to take land on the condition of giving up nearly half the produce, and thus this proportion is still regarded by the proprietors as the market value of land. For the non-hereditary cultivator money-rents have not been fixed.”

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the

Tahsil.	Zaildárs.	village headmen.
Jalandhar	8	834
Nakodar	8	735
Phillour	8	704
Nawáshahr	7	717
Total	31	2,990

several tahsils of the district. There are no chief headmen in Jalandhar. The village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right, subject to approval of the Deputy Commissioner; each village, or in large villages each main division

Chapter III, D.
 Village communities and tenures.
 Rent rates leviable from non-hereditary cultivators.

Zaildárs and village headmen.

of the village, having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people. The *zaildár* stands in much the same relation to the headmen of the *zail* as a chief headman to those of his village. The remuneration to *zaildárs* has not yet been fixed (the district being under Settlement), but it will probably be one per cent. on the land revenue of their respective *zails* at the close of the Settlement operations. The headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. There are no *zaildárs* in the district who enjoy any rent-free grant. The head-quarters of the *zails* with their prevailing tribes are shown in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
Jalandhar.	Chitti	24	Rs. 20,347	Játs.
	Tájpur	23	15,638	Rájpúts.
	Durullí	21	26,487	Játs.
	Duriyál	19	17,301	Do.
	Jalandhar	39	39,460	Do.

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Zaildars and village headmen.

Table.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.
			Rs.	
Jalandhar—concluded.	Talhan	21	18,423	Játs.
	Kartárpur	34	31,407	Do.
	Lidhrán	20	19,617	Do.
	Aláwalpur	33	40,492	Do.
	Karyána	17	21,081	Do.
	Jamsher	18	19,527	Do.
	Kúkarpiud	12	9,063	Játs and Awáns.
	Khámra	18	14,899	Awáns.
	Laroya	50	34,849	Játs.
	Bahrám	19	17,738	Rájpúts.
	Nussí	29	18,957	Játs.
Chakrála	30	15,400	Do.	
Nawáshahr.	Ráhon	25	15,291	Játs.
	Malakpur	28	9,320	Do.
	Majhaur	20	13,668	Rájpúts.
	Shekhupur	22	20,019	Játs.
	Padhyána	22	21,916	Do.
	Jula Májra	12	6,770	Rájpúts.
	Mukandpur	17	25,569	Játs.
	Rápur	10	12,792	Do.
	Jandiálí	17	23,796	Do.
	Pharála	18	20,637	Do.
	Hiyún	24	21,496	Gújars.
	Bangah	20	24,970	Játs.
	Músápur	14	21,700	Do.
	Naura	14	28,419	Rájpúts.
	Karyán	27	40,018	Játs.
	Jádla	16	16,938	Do.
	Nangal Ambiyá	34	23,733	Ráíns.
	Pargiyán Kalán	17	17,656	Do.
Sarhá	20	36,116	Játs.	
Dherián	14	13,906	Ráíns.	
Bakhshá	8	11,750	Do.	
Do. Mádhó	37	24,415	Játs.	
Nakodar.	Malsián	30	19,612	Játs.
	Dúmána	16	13,556	Kambos.
	Kang Kalán	22	17,330	Játs.
	Do. Khurd	41	21,789	Do.
	Sháhkot	19	14,670	Do.
	Kill	20	13,853	Ráíns.
	Mahatpur	23	23,089	Do.
	Madahpur	28	18,403	Do.
Nakodar Bhagat Rám	17	17,609	Játs.	
Do. Ghulam Ghaus	15	18,087	Do.	
Phillour.	Kuleta	12	19,437	Játs.
	Chhokrán	12	14,041	Do.
	Birik	10	14,343	Do.
	Gúrása	17	18,281	Do.
	Moron	14	17,153	Do.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing caste of tribe.	Chapter III, D. Village communities and tenures. Zaildars and village headmen.
Phillour—concluded.	Kalá	9	Rs. 13,959	Játs.	
	Phillour	22	16,633	Rátn.	
	Mau	11	14,339	Játs.	
	Nagar	11	14,158	Do.	
	Rúrkah	4	19,417	Do.	
	Sang Dhesián	15	18,627	Do.	
	Sarháli	7	9,929	Rájpúts, Játs and Bráhmans.	
	Jandiálah	5	19,261	Játs.	
	Bundáls	17	24,951	Do.	
	Núrmábal	23	21,496	Do.	
	Kot Bádal Khán	11	9,204	Do.	
	Talwan	23	20,654	Do.	
	Bilgá	13	21,313	Do.	

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 714):—

Agricultural labourers.

“The agriculturists of the district employ hired field labourers in weeding the fields, reaping crops, in threshing and storing grain. Such labourers are of two sorts: (1) regular servants who receive one or two rupees per month and their daily victuals and clothes, and (2) hired men called *sepidárs*, who are paid in kind at the rate of a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a seer in the maund. The persons so employed are usually of the *chamár* and sweeper castes, who, when not employed in the fields, earn their livelihood by other normal means. The estimated number of persons so employed is 6 per cent. of the total population of the district. The condition of these field labourers is not much inferior to that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate their own holdings, as regards indebtedness or inability to subsist from harvest to harvest. They usually live by a credit account with a village trader settled when the harvest is reaped.”

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

Petty village grantees.

The last two lines of Table No. XVI show the number of persons holding service grants from the village 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 grantee 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

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Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. They are locally known by the name of *sánhjí* tenures.

Table No. XXXII. gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA 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 Rájput portion of the peasantry is believed to be deeply involved in debt. Money-lending is mostly in the hands of the village shop-keepers, but there are several large bankers in Jálándhar and other towns who are always ready to lend money on the security of land. The usual rate of interest on unsecured loans is Rs. 2-8-0 per month, or 30 per cent. per annum. In loans upon mortgages of land, if possession is given to the mortgagee, the produce is ordinarily set off against interest. Where possession is not given, interest ranges from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 0-8-0 per month.

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 soil of the district is, as a rule, good, most of it very good. But there is a great deal of poor land in Jalandhar and Nakodar. A strip of hard red land called *rarra* runs through the Phillour and Nawáshahr tahsils. The land in these tahsils below the old bank of the Satlaj is full of *kallar*, and is flooded in the rains. Water is nowhere far from the surface, and is almost always fit for irrigation. In Phillour and Nawáshahr the rope and bucket are used almost exclusively; in Jalandhar and Nakodar, the Persian-wheel. The people are clever, industrious cultivators; never idle, always doing something or other. A good deal of grain is imported from the *jangal* country across the river—Ludhiánah and Patiála. There is very little really culturable land left now untilled. But dry cultivation is being steadily replaced by irrigation. Irrigation is entirely from wells. *Jhalárs* are practically unknown. And the irrigation by the basket from tanks is quite inconsiderable. The soil is of course marked by varieties, but it does not present any unusual features. There is a stiff, cohesive, dark-coloured and productive soil, commonly known as *matíár*; the loose rich and reddish soil generally called *rausli*; the light loam called *maíra*; soft sandy soils, *retli* and *tibba*; and a hard sandy soil, *rarri*. The sandy soils, generally, are more productive here than in Hindústán. Ground which appears common sand, is often to be seen waving with wheat. There is also a description of soil styled *chamb*. It is of much importance in some parts of the Panjáb; but does not exist in large quantities here. Its main characteristic is moisture. It is perforated with holes and cracks; water percolates through it, and is always to be met with close to the surface. Its appearance is swampy. Considerable value is attached to it, and it is very favourable for the production of rice. Another kind of soil, *sirwal*, is unirrigated, and yields, notwithstanding, plentiful crops; this land is only to be found in the villages of the Adampúr

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Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live-stock.
General statistics of
agriculture.

General state of
agriculture.

Soils.

Chapter IV, A.
—
Agriculture,
Arboriculture
and Live-stock.

The Seasons.
Rainfall.

Irrigation.

thánah of the Jálándhar tahsíl. Another kind is *bet*, or the land along the river Satlaj, which wants no irrigation, but requires of course an average rainfall when it yields good crops.

The total annual fall of rain and the manner in which it is distributed throughout the year are shown in Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB. The seasons, so far as they affect the staple food-grains of the district, are discussed in the Famine Report note quoted in Chapter III (page 19).

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 33 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from wells, four per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 63 per cent. was wholly dependent upon rain. The following figures show the number of wells then existing in the district, with certain statistics regarding them:—

Number of wells.	Depth to water in feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per wheel or bucket.		Cost of gear.	Acres irrigated per wheel or bucket.	
	From	To	Masonry.	Without masonry.	Number of pairs	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn.
17,265	...	20	210	25	2	70	Persian wheels 40, buckets 12.		
5,117	20	30	400	...	2	100		6	5
705	30	40	400	...	2	140			

Of these wells only 100 were unbricked; while 13,529 were worked by the Persian-wheel, and 7,558 by the rope and bucket. The wells of less than 30 feet in depth are chiefly found in the lowlands along the banks of the Satlaj, and in the *sailáb* of the Adampúr and Kartárpúr *parganá*s. With the exception of close to the small town of Malsián, where water is lifted from the Ben stream by the apparatus known as *jhalár*, the only irrigation in the district is from wells. In the Jálándhar and Nakodar tahsíl's the Persian-wheel, well or *harat* is mostly in use, but in the other two tahsíl's of Phillour and Nawáshahr, one generally finds the *charas* form of well, *i.e.*, lifting water with a bucket, and worked up and down an inclined plain by bullocks, as in the North-Western Provinces of India. Water is near the surface, and wells are not expensive, are easily made, and last a long time. Without irrigation none of the superior crops, except wheat, can be grown. But the plentiful supply of water brings all soils to a level, and irrigation is pushed to the utmost extent, wells being found in soils of every description, from the richest to the most sandy. The importance of irrigation is attested by the fact that in distributing the revenue over the holdings of a village the proprietors disregard, for the most part, distinctions of soil, and assume two general rates, applicable one to irrigated and one to unirrigated land.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each tahsil of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Rotation of crops prevails only to this extent, that after a cycle of seasons, land hitherto sown with spring crops is sown with autumn crops, and *vice versa*. The attention of agriculturists has not been much directed towards manuring. In the neighbourhood of populous towns, rich manured land, covered with garden produce, is to be found. But, as a rule, the people do not make the most of the substances for manure which accident and nature provide. 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 (pages 251-252):—

“The figures in the margin show the percentage of cultivated area

	Constantly manured.	Occasionally manured.	Not manured.	Percentage of total which bears two or more crops annually.
Irrigated ...	29	30	41	36
Unirrigated...	...	6	94	4
Total ...	10	15	75	

which is manured :—252 maunds of manure is given to the acre, per annum, on land constantly manured ; 112 maunds on land occasionally manured, at intervals of six months. On irrigated lands the usual course of cropping in this district is, that in land on which *makki* is sown, at *kharif*, wheat, barley, *senji* and *metha* are sown in the

rabi following, after the usual ploughing and irrigation ; well manured irrigated lands are given no rest, but are ploughed twice or thrice during the year. Unirrigated lands require rest for a year-and-a-half after the *kharif* crop, *i.e.*, if they are sown with *kharif* crops in one year, say *Sambat* 1935, no crop (*rabi* or *kharif*) will be sown on them during *Sambat* 1936, but they will be kept for the *rabi* and *kharif* sowing of 1927 ;* such lands are ploughed repeatedly between 10 and 20 times during the year.”

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.	Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
<i>Kanchni</i> ...	529	38	Chillies ...	1,413	1,135
<i>China</i> ...	244	46	Other drugs & spices	207	132
<i>Mattar</i> ...	35	1	Linseed ...	72	69
<i>Mash (Urd)</i> ...	17,633	12,800	Mustard ...	2,274	2,078
<i>Mung</i> ...	262	119	<i>Til</i> ...	896	382
<i>Masur</i> ...	6,932	12,905	<i>Tara mira</i> ...	1,394	322
<i>Arhar</i> ...	11	11	Hemp ...	3,224	2,727
Turmeric ...	1	...	<i>Kasumbh</i> ...	140	130
Coriander ...	7	4	Other crops ...	72,128	47,670

* The interval between the reaping of the previous *kharif* and the sowing of the next *rabi* would appear to be ten months, not a year-and-a-half as stated. The *rabi* of *Sambat* 1937 is sown in the autumn of *Sambat* 1936. The course described would appear to be the two-year course common on unirrigated lands on all the submontane tracts of the Panjab, under which half the land is cropped one year, and the other half the next.

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Agriculture,
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Agricultural imple-
ments and appli-
ances.
Manure, rotation of
crops, &c.

Principal staples.

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Agriculture,
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Principal staples.

The most important harvest, as regards the better kinds of food-grains, is that of the spring. Wheat, barley and gram form the staples of this harvest, tobacco and poppy being the only other items of importance. In the autumn sugar-cane is the most important crop. *Jawár* (great millet), *moth* and *másh* (*Phaseolus acutifolius* and *Phaseolus radiatus*), and *makaí* (Indian corn) are the common food-grains of the autumn harvest. Rice is grown to a limited extent near the Satlaj. Cotton and hemp are also grown largely at this season; *bájra* is almost unknown in this district. The sugar-cane crop is commercially of the most importance to the cultivator. It is generally grown for the purpose of paying the whole or part of the revenue. The Settlement Officer calculates that when 15, or even 12, per cent. of the cultivated area of a holding is covered with sugar-cane, the outturn will be sufficient to pay the whole revenue, leaving the rest to meet the cost of cultivation and the margin of profit. "But," he adds, "if 15 per cent. of sugar-cane is to be grown every year, then another 15 per cent. must be reserved for that purpose, and thus 30 per cent. or one-third of the cultivated area would be taken up."

Average yield
Production and con-
sumption of food
grains.

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 19. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for

Grain.	Agri- culturists.	Non-agri- culturists.	Total.
Wheat ...	1,216,406	1,397,878	2,614,284
Inferior grains ...	1,916,762	912,900	2,829,662
Pulses ...	552,912	542,035	1,094,947
Total ...	3,686,080	2,852,813	6,538,893

the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 794,764 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 while some 65,000 maunds of wheat and *jawár* were annually exported to Unáh in Hoshiárpúr, Ludhiánah, and Ambálah from the Nawáshahr tahsil, there was an annual import of about six-and-a-half lakhs of maunds, principally of gram, *moth* and *jawár* from Firozpur, but also of other grains in smaller quantities from Amritsar and Hoshiárpúr. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote :—
"To feed the population of the district, 6,316,440 maunds of grain of all kinds are required; the total outturn of an average year's crop throughout the district may be estimated at a rough calculation as 7,589,305 maunds of grain, or more than sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants."

Arboriculture and
forests.

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 plantation in the Jalandhar district consists of 219·7 acres, and is composed chiefly of *shisham* and *likar*, with a slight mixture of *phulái*, *tun* and *nim*. It is situated within the municipal limits of Phillour on the Grand Trunk Road, about a mile north of the Railway station. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The plantation was commenced in the year 1867-68, and was originally intended, together with numerous other plantations situated along the line of Railway, to supply steam fuel to the Railway Company; but before the timber could come to maturity, coal was introduced. The whole plantation has been sold to the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway to supply material for the formation of tree spurs for the Satlaj river training works. The portion felled last year is now being re-sown. The Jalandhar plantation of triangular shape, situated within the cantonment, consisting of 50 acres, was commenced in 1868-69, and is composed of *shisham*. The soil is very poor and the produce is inferior. It is reserved under the Forest Act. The Phagwára *birs*, which adjoin each other in irregular shape, are situated within five miles of the Railway station of Phagwára in the Jalandhar district, on the road from Phagwára to Bangah and Nawáshahr. The total area of the three is 1,137 acres. The growth is entirely *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). *Birs* I and II are reserved; *bir* III was handed over to the Department in 1880, and is unreserved. The produce was felled over the whole area in 1882-83, and reproduction is progressing favourably by coppicing. The soil is good."

Table No. XXII shows the number of live-stock returned in the Administration Report. Horse and mule-breeding operations have been carried on in this district since the year 1877, but the results have not been very marked. The Jalandhar district has never been famous for its mares, and attention appears never to have been much directed towards breeding. There are three stud-bred stallions and three Arab donkey stallions in the district; 102 mares have been branded for the breeding of horses and 69 for mules; 18 of the produce of the former and eight of the latter have been taken out of the district by dealers; but it is not known whether any of these were purchased for remounts. No *salútris* are employed, and no colts have been gelt. The *zamíndárs* breed from the Government stallions principally for their own use, and there are a good many of their produce in the district. The foals are reared by the owners upon the old principle, by which the full development of the stock is impeded.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES,
COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	31,780	344,881
Non-agricultural	105,441	307,453
Total ...	137,221	652,334

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

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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 upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 97 to 105 of Table No. XIA and in Table No. XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries
and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. The great manufacture is that of *gur*, sugar and molasses. The crushing of the sugar-cane goes on from the middle of November to the middle of February, after which the refining of the raw produce continues for some time longer. Some of the larger villages have as many as 50 sugar-cane presses at work during the season. Ropes are made from the refuse of the sugar-cane. The only other manufacture which is extensively carried on is that of country cloth, the principal seats of which are Jálándhar, Ráhon, Kartárpúr and Núrmahal, but which is also carried on at every large village in the district. Silver-wire and gold, and silver lace, are also made to some extent at Jálándhar. The carpenter's work of Khán Khánáú and the scarves (*lúnqís*) and thick cotton cloth (*gháti*) of Ráhon are famous beyond the limits of the district.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district :—

“ This district has a wider reputation for its manufactures than seems to be warranted by their actual state. Ráhon is frequently spoken of as excelling in *gháti*, a highly glazed cotton long-cloth of fine texture, from which formerly the summer full dress of *Sardárs* and wealthy persons was made. It is still made in small quantities to order; but as Ludhiánah has risen in importance, the trade seems to have been transferred thither. And the increased importation of English long-cloth must tell against its survival in any prosperous form. It will be a long time, however, before natives give up talking of Ráhon *gháti*. Other cotton-weaving, of coarse kinds, such as *khaddar* with *susís* (coloured stripes and checks), are made here as elsewhere, but there is not a trade like that of the Jhang district with Kábul in these strong and serviceable home-spuns. *Khaddar*, the fabric most worn by the agricultural population, is woven almost everywhere throughout the province.

“ Jálándhar itself has a considerable manufacture of silk, and there are said to be over 160 looms in the town, while the trade is an export one. A dove-coloured, lustreless *lúnqí* or *palas* with gold border and ends, may be taken as the type of Jálándhar silk; but other colours are also woven. The wool manufacture was once extensively carried on in the Phillour tahsíl, and very fine blankets were made at Bilgah; now only inferior *loís* and blankets are manufactured.

“ Like the neighbouring district of Hoshiárpúr, Jálándhar has some reputation for carpentry, and sends its workmen to Simla and other

places in the hills. These districts, indeed, with Amritsar, supply most of the skilled labour used on railway works, and their workmen are to be met with in all railway workshops from Karáchi to Sibi and all over Northern India. Kartárpúr, like the town of Staines in Buckinghamshire, has a name for the wholesale fabrication of chairs. The cane-seated arm-chair found in public offices, dák bungalows, and some houses, is made here in large quantities. Twenty rupees a dozen is about the lowest wholesale rate, and for better quantities higher prices are obtained.

“ Good examples of *kamtyri* work have been produced at Jálandhar. Bows and arrows are the original forms ; painted pen-cases are the first native application ; and for European use, book-stands, teapoys and similar articles are thus decorated. The painting is done in water-colour, protected with *sandras* varnish, which is frequently applied with the ball of the hand. Some of these are occasionally sent up to Simla, but there can scarcely be said to be a trade. The pottery of Jálandhar is perhaps better than the average of unglazed ware in the plains, while specimens of coloured and enamelled tile-work of unusual excellence have been turned out. Muhammad Sharif, the artist, to whom these works are due, is a striking example of a very common form of oriental secretiveness. He can make all the colours and glazes of the old Mughal tile-work as seen on the Nakodar tombs in this district and at many other places in the province. There would be a very large demand for his work if he would supply it ; but he seems to have a morbid dread of losing his secrets, and he declines to work in any regular way. He has been persuaded from time to time to send a few examples of his craft to various exhibitions, but as he works without any assistants, they have to be priced at rates which prohibit their use on any large scale. He is quite content, however, that his work should be looked upon as a curiosity merely, and appears to have no wish to pick up the fortune that lies within his reach.

“ There is scarcely a town in India that does not contain some professor of an out-of-the-way craft which seems to be respected usually in proportion to its futility. A silversmith of Jálandhar has applied himself to the contrivance of silver wire net-work applied over English wine-glasses, and sometimes over white glass Pilsener beer bottles. This net-work is connected with bands of chased silver ornamented with colour. When the forms of the glass so covered are good, the effect is curious and pretty, but merely commonplace and tawdry, when beer bottles are used. Slippers and other equally incongruous articles are also made in silver wire net-work. There are many trivialities, however, of less interest than this, which is at least a work of some skill, and might possibly lead to something better.”

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district. The trade of the district is mainly in agricultural produce. In ordinary years, grain is imported from Ludhiánah, Fírozpúr and the adjoining Sikh States, and exported to the Kángra hills. In 1873-74, however, favourable seasons together with the high prices prevailing elsewhere, caused a very large export of surplus stocks of grain, at first to Agra, and afterwards to Bengal. The export to Bengal was on so large a scale that for some time the supply of carriage at the disposal of the Railway was unable to cope with it. The ordinary staple of the export trade consists of *gúr*, molasses and sugar, the sugar-cane being largely grown in this district and the adjoining one of Hoshiárpúr. Most of the sugar is made in the Nawáshahr tahsíl of this district

Chapter IV, B.
—
Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communica-
tions.

Principal industries
and manufactures.

Course and nature
of trade.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations,
Industries,
Commerce, and
Communications.
Course and nature
of trade.

and the Dasúah tahsíl of Hoshiárpúr, and it is exported chiefly to the south and west, being sent to Bikánír, Lahore, the southern Panjáb and Sindh. Cotton is grown to a considerable extent in the Nakodar and portions of the Phillour and Jálandhar táhills, but is chiefly retained for local manufactures which are in part exported towards the hills. English piece-goods and draught cattle from Ludhiánah and the Sikh States are the most important articles of import.

The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at pages 44-45.

Prices, wages, rent-rates, interest.

Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* 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

Period.	Sale.	Mort-gage.
1868-69 to 1873-74	67-9	41-3
1874-75 to 1877-78	75-2	21-4
1878-79 to 1881-82	79-4	36-11

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.

Local weights and measures.

Measures of length.
57½ inches make ... 1 karam.
Measures of area, System No. 1.
1 square karam makes ... 1 sarsái.
9 sarsáis make ... 1 marla.
20 marlas make ... 1 kanál.
8 kanáls make ... 1 ghumáo.
Measures of area, System No. 2.
1 square gatha makes ... 1 biswánsi.
20 biswánsis make ... 1 biswa.
20 biswás make ... 1 bígha.

Measures of capacity.

5 rupees make ... 1 chhatánk.
16 chhatánks make ... 1 seer.
40 seers make ... 1 maund.

Measures of weight.

8 grains of *khash*.
khash make ... 1 grain of rice.
8 grains of rice make 1 rattí.
8 rattís make ... 1 másha.
12 máshas make ... 1 tola.

Communications.

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district, returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Panjáb Administration Report for 1878-79; while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up for communications by Government in the district.

The Biás does not run through the district. But the ferries on the Biás which lie in the Amritsar district and the ter-

Rivers.

<i>Biás.</i>	<i>Satlaj.</i>
Bagha.	Sherpur.
Chakoki.	Jodewál.
Wazír Bhulaf.	Khanpur.
Gagrewál.	Chountha.
Bairowál.	Joula Mayra.
Govindwál.	Mathawára.
Khambá.	Lussára.
Johal.	Kariána.
Mundah.	Khira or Mote.
Ghúrka.	Bhúndrí.
Ahli.	Sidwah.
	Tehuru.

ritory of the Kapúr-thala State are under the control of the Jálandhar district authorities. The Satlaj borders the district throughout its length. The mooring places and ferries are shown in the margin.

The Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway runs through the district, with Railway stations at Kartárpúr 11 miles, Jálándhar city 9 miles, Jálándhar Cantonments 3 miles, Chaheri 5 miles, Phagwára 5 miles; Gúrása 6 miles, and Phillour 8 miles. Phagwára and Chaheri are in the Kapúrthala State.

The following table shows the principal roads of the district, together with the halting places and conveniences for travellers :—

Route.	Halting place.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Hoshiárpúr to Jálándhar.	Adampur ..	11 miles ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and a <i>sarai</i> containing a room for European travellers.
Do. to Nakodar ..	Kang ..	9 " ..	Encamping-ground.
	Nakodar ..	6 " ..	Metalled road, encamping-ground and Civil officers' rest-house.
Jalandhar to Tandah	Kala Bakra	10 " ..	Metalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. to Nurmahal ..	Nurmahal ..	15 " ..	Unmetalled. Do., <i>sarai</i> and police bungalow.
Do. to Kapurthala,	Kapurthala..	11 " ..	Metalled. Native State
Nakodar to Phillour	Nurmahal ..	7 " ..	Unmetalled. Encamping-ground.
Do. do. ..	Phillour ..	13 " ..	<i>Sarai</i> and police bungalow.
Phillour to Nawashahr	.. ..	.. ..	Unmetalled. Do.
Phagwara to Jadla ..	Bangah ..	11½ " ..	Do. Encamping-ground, <i>sarai</i> .
Do. do. ..	Nawashahr..	8 " ..	Do. do. do.
Do. do. ..	Jadla ..	7 " ..	Do. do. do.

Chapter IV, B.
Occupations, Industries, Commerce, and Communications.
Roads, rest-houses and encamping-grounds.

Besides the above there are also unmetalled roads as follows :—
Adampur to Kartárpúr *viá* Aláwalpúr, 11 miles ; Nakodar to Káwán ferry *viá* Sháhkot, 15 miles ; Phagwára to Katárián (Mandi road), 10 miles.

The only *dák* bungalow at Jálándhar Cantonment is fully furnished and provided with servants. The police and district bungalows have furniture, crockery and cooking utensils, but no servants. There is a horse *dák* plying from Jálándhar to Hoshiárpúr.

There are Imperial Post Offices at Adampur, Aláwalpúr, Bangah, Dhilwán, Jálándhar city, Jálándhar cantonment, Jálándhar Railway station, Kapúrthala, Kartárpúr, Malsián, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Núrmahal, Phillour, Phagwára, Ráhon, Sháhkot, Sultánpúr Jalwáha, Gunachaur and Mukandpúr.

Post Office.

There are Money Order Offices and Savings Banks at Adampur Dhilwán, Jálándhar city, Jálándhar cantonment, Kapúrthala, Kartárpúr, Nakodar, Nawáshahr, Núrmahal, Phillour, Ráhon Sháhkot, and Sultánpúr.

A line of telegraph runs along the whole length of the Railway with a telegraph office at each station ; and an Imperial telegraph connects Jálándhar with the towns of Hoshiárpúr and Dharmsála.

Telegraph.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Chapter V, A.
General Administration.
Executive and Judicial.

This district is under the control of the Commissioner of Jalandhar. An Additional Commissioner exercising judicial functions is stationed at the head-quarters of the division, and exercises jurisdiction over the districts of Jalandhar, Ludhiána and part of Hoshiarpúr. The ordinary head-quarters staff of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners; each tahsíl is in charge of a Tahsíl-dár who is assisted by a Náib-Tahsíl-dár. The village revenue staff is given in the margin.

Tahsíl.	Kánungos and Náibs	Patwáris and Assistants.
Jalandhar ...	2	112
Nakodar ...	2	96
Phillour ...	2	93
Nawáshahr ...	2	99
Total ...	8	400

There are six Munsiffs; one for the Sadr with jurisdiction over the whole district; one for each of the four tahsíls; and an extra officer with jurisdiction over six *zails* of the Phillour tahsíl and five *zails* of Nawáshahr. The statistics of Civil and Revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal, police and gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate at Jalandhar and assisted by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates who sit at head-quarters in the city, and by Sardár Ajít Singh of Aláwalpúr and Lálá Sálíg Rám of Jalandhar; the former has Magisterial powers within the limits of Adampúr and Aláwalpúr *zails*, and the latter within the limits of Bhogpúr and Behrá. The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent of Police. There is no Assistant Superintendent permanently stationed here, though one is deputed temporarily now and then. The strength of the police force in 1881-82 is shown below:—

Class of police.	Total strength.	DISTRIBUTION.	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detection.
District (Imperial)	364	82	282
Cantonment	56	...	56
Municipal	100	...	100
Total	520	82	438

In addition to this force 1,179 village watchmen are paid Rs. 3 per month by a regular assessment upon houses.

The *thánahs* or principal police stations and the *chaukis* or outposts are distributed by tahsils as follows :—*Tahsíl Jálándhar, thánahs*—Jálándhar City, Jálándhar Cantonment, Kartárpúr, Bhogpúr, and Adampúr. *Chaukis*—Dakoha, Maksúdán, Lidhrán, Ráipur and Kála Bakra. *Tahsíl Nakodar, thánahs*—Nakodar and Sháhkot. *Chaukis*—Nil. *Tahsíl Phillour, thánahs*—Phillour and Núrmahal. *Chaukis*—Attári, Kuthewál and Gohwar. *Tahsíl Nawáshahr, thánahs*—Ráhon and Bangah—no *chaukis*. There is a cattle-pound at each *thánah* and also at Nawáshahr and Bír Sárangwál. The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, and is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Lahore.

The district gaol at head-quarters contains accommodation for 392 prisoners, but it is under contemplation to build a larger gaol here to contain accommodation for 950 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years. The Sásnis and Hárnís are the proclaimed criminal tribes in this district, and the number of each on the register in 1882 is shown below :—

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Sásnis ...	258 ...	240 ...	215
Hárnís ...	40 ...	39 ...	55

The criminal tribes in this district do not give much trouble, and do not appear to be addicted to systematic crime ; of the Sásnis only four were convicted for offences under the Penal Code, and no Hárnís were convicted during the year 1882.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV 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.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Jálándhar, Nakodar and Nawáshahr. The cultivation of the poppy is carried on in this district.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from district funds, which are controlled by a committee consisting of 35 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various tahsils, and of the Civil Surgeon and the District Superintendent of Police as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as 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 on the next page.

Chapter V, A
General
Administration.
Criminal, police
and gaols.

Revenue, taxation
and registration.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Revenue, taxation
and registration.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges	...	...	...	...	...
Do. without do. ...	13,007	11,686	11,953	12,647	14,362
Staging bungalows, &c.	479	579	458	543	541
Encamping-grounds ...	1,590	2,008	1,773	1,874	2,078
Cattle-pounds ...	2,440	2,938	2,450	2,604	2,652
Nazúl properties ...	385	991	512	575	1,136
Total	17,901	18,202	17,146	18,248	20,789

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 49, and the cattle-pounds at page 52.

The principal *nazúl* properties consist of four plots of land at Jálándhar, aggregating 157 acres, let out for agricultural purposes.

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the districts is treated of.

Statistics of land
revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown below :—

Source of revenue.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus warrant <i>talabdnah</i>	1,084	620
Fisheries	159	30
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue... ..	108	120

Table 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 of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section B of this Chapter.

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a vernacular high school at Jálándhar and a Government aided district school recently established. There are middle schools for boys at Kartárpúr (Anglo-Vernacular), Adampúr and Aláwalpúr in tahsíl Jálándhar ; at Nakodar and Sháhkot in tahsíl Nakodar ; Phillour and Núrmahal in tahsíl Phillour ; and at Nawáshahr, Bangah and Pharála in tahsíl Nawáshahr.

The primary schools are situated at Pindorí Nijrán, Jamsher Bahráam, Kothí Thán Singh, Ladhewálí, Bal, Mánko, Kalyánpúr, Chitti, Alampúr, Partábpúra, Jhanda Singha, Madár, Bullowál, Dhogri, Darullí, Bullinna, Satera, Sallála and Laroya, in tahsíl Jálándhar ; at Mahatpur, Malsián, Dháliwál, Uggi, Kang Sáhíba, Shánkar, Parjián, Gándhrán, Lohián, Múlewál, Nawapind, Sarih, Talwandí, Mudh, Herán, Punián, Boparai, Madabpur and Mandiála, in

tahsil Nakodar; at Bilgá, Bundála, Rúrkah Kalán, Lisára, Jandiálah, Salwan, Apra, Kot Bádal Khán, Barápiñd, Dosánj, Ghúrka, Moror, Birk Sirgondi, Partábpúra, Tehang, and Dhandhwál, in tahsil Phillour; at Awar, Jádra, Mukandpur, Kamám, Saloh, Máhalgabra, Gunachaur, Karyám, Sarbál Kázián, Khotkar Kalan, Kalerán, Khothrán, Bhagaurán, Músápur, Mahálon, Sháhpur, Khoja, Híun, Sotha, and Bakhaur, in tahsil Nawáshahr. Besides these there are 43 girls' schools in the district.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 23. Among indigenous schools there is none worthy of notice. The Mission schools have already been described in Chapter III (pages 22-23).

The high vernacular school, Jalandhar, was established on the 1st July, 1880. Its object was to prepare boys for the Panjáb University Vernacular Entrance examination, and also the Munshí and Munshí Alim examinations. The students, however, are not required now to prepare for the Munshí examinations. The school was at first held in a commodious house in the Civil lines, but a house inside the city has now been secured for the school. The staff consists of two English and one Oriental teacher. The figures below show the working for the last three years:—

Jalandhar District
School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March of each year.	Results as shown by examinations.
1880-81	2,222	16	No candidate was sent up to the Entrance examination, but 9 candidates passed the Munshí examination.
1881-82	2,890	32	12 candidates were sent up to the Entrance examination and all failed, but 7 candidates passed the Munshí examination.
1882-83	3,234	22	7 candidates passed the Entrance examination, 7 candidates passed the Munshí, and 4 the Munshí Alim examination.

Since June, 1883, an Anglo-vernacular department has been attached to the vernacular district school, teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Panjáb University. The whole school is under the supervision of the Head Master of the high school. For the middle department three rooms adjoining the high school are being built, and for the primary department some shops near the high school have been repaired as a temporary arrangement. Both the middle and primary schools are supported by Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 120 per mensem, and people's subscriptions, of Rs. 125 per mensem. The two classes of the upper school are held in the high vernacular school building, and are taught by the staff of the latter, with the help of another Assistant Oriental teacher.

The Anglo-vernacular middle school at Ráhon in the Jalandhar district was founded in 1850. It is situated on the

Ráhon District
School.

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.

Ráhon District
School.

Year.	Expenditure in Rs.	Number of pupils.	Number of pupils who passed.
1878-79 ..	3,817	339	7
1879-80 ...	2,534	353	0
1880-81 ...	3,666	304	10
1881-82 ..	3,763	334	3
1882-83 .	2,254	356	8

site of an old ruined fort, and is a *pakka* building, containing six rooms surrounded by verandahs. A boarding-house is attached to it for the accommodation of out-station pupils. The school is managed by a Head Master, assisted by three teachers in the middle department, and four in the upper primary school. The lower primary school, including three branches, is taught by six teachers. The table in the margin shows the expenditure, the number of pupils, and the results of the middle school examination for the last five years.

Medical.

Jálandhar Civil
Hospital.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and in the immediate charge of an Assistant Surgeon at Jálandhar, and of Hospital Assistants at the other stations in the district. There is also a leper asylum at Dakhní Sarái, which is separately described below. There is a lock-hospital of the first class at the cantonment, which was founded in November 1864, and another of the 3rd class at the city, which was founded at the end of 1869. The Civil Hospital of Jálandhar has been established since the year 1849, a portion of one of the numerous Sikh forts being utilised for the purpose. In 1875 on the same site, the south-end of the city, between it and the Civil station, a new building, in the form of a *sarái*, was built, in which separate quarters and open wards were combined, and on either side of the central gateway are a dispensing-room, office and operating-room. Since that time there have been arrangements made for European patients, and a bath-room has been added. A scheme is now on foot for an entirely separate building for the female patients. An observatory was established, and meteorological records have been kept every year since. The accommodation consists of twelve separate sets of rooms for private patients, and three large open wards, each holding ten beds, one of which wards is used for women. The Assistant Surgeon resides in the hospital, and there are the usual servants' quarters. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one dresser, one matron, and menials.

The leper asylum at Dakhní Sarái in the Nakodar tahsíl of Jálandhar district was established in 1870 by Mr. Leslie Anderson, owing to the great nuisance and inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants from lepers going about begging. A magnificent *sarái*, built about 250 years ago in Sháhjahán's time on the old road from Dehli to Lahore, which stands conspicuous on a hill skirted by a branch of the river Ben, was chosen for the building. It possesses more than sufficient accommodation, each leper having a separate hut to himself; and the large, square open enclosure affords ample room for him to wander about in. The *sarái* could accommodate 300 lepers. It is far distant from any village. The establishment consists of a Hospital Assistant, a compounder,

and menials. There is a contractor, to whom Rs. 1,000 are advanced, to enable him to provide supplies for the lepers; and each male and female receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-4-0, and each child half the above, with which to purchase their own food, which they cook themselves. The accompanying statement shows that there has been an annual average of 54 inmates—men, women and children inclusive—and that the cost per head per annum has been Rs. 51-5-8. Periodical visits at least once a quarter are made by the Civil Surgeon of Jalandhar, the services of the Hospital Assistant of Nakodar are at all times available, and an intelligent compounder and dresser resides in the *sarái*. No out-door lepers are treated in this institution:—

Chapter V, A.
General
Administration.
Lepet Asylum.

Years.	IN-PATIENTS.			EXPENDITURE.						Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines, <i>béctor.</i>	Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	
1878 ...	35	19	54	1,458	268	208	18 4 10	564	275 0 0	2,882
1879 ...	32	28	60	2,268	391	24	16 0 0	542	1 0 0	3,242
1880 ...	40	27	67	2,336	192	25	36 0 0	570	8 0 0	3,167
1881 ...	25	17	42	1,604	52	23	18 12 7	582	103 0 0	2,388
1882 ...	26	20	46	1,313	134	25	28 1 7	606	26 0 0	2,133
	158	111	269	8,980	1,038	401	117 3 0	2,864	413 0 0	13,814

There is a church at the cantonment capable of seating 600 persons, and a Roman Catholic Church capable of seating about 300 persons. Both these churches have their respective Chaplains. There is also an American Presbyterian Mission Church in the city of Jalandhar, which is capable of seating 100 persons.

Ecclesiastical.

The principal military station in the district of Jalandhar is the cantonment of Jalandhar, situated about three miles from the Civil lines and 3½ miles from the city. There is no kind of fort or fortification whatever either near the cantonments or the city. There are small garrisons in the forts of Phillour and Ludhiánah, but these forts are not under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Jalandhar. The garrison of Jalandhar during the cold season of the year, from October to March, consists of one Battery (Field) of Artillery, one British Regiment of Infantry, and one Native Regiment of Infantry; but on the approach of the hot weather the garrison is greatly reduced in strength by the despatch of men to the various hill sanatoria. The fort of Phillour is garrisoned by two Companies of Native Infantry from the garrison of Jalandhar; and a similar detachment garrisons the fort of Ludhiánah.

Cantonments,
troops, &c.

The cantonments and military posts of the district belong to the Sirhind division, and the troops are under the command of the General Officer Commanding at Ambálah. The total garrison

Chapter V, B.

Land and Land Revenue.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

Station.	Regimental and Staff officers.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.		
		Royal Artillery.	British Infantry.	Native Infantry.
Jálandhar ...	27	166	649	675
Ludhiánah...	1	...	...	2 Companies
Phillour ...	1	...	...	2 Do.
Total ...	29	166	649	4 Companies and 675

as it stood on the 1st July, 1883, is shown in the margin. The transport available at this station for the movement of troops is as follows:—

At one day's notice, mules and carts to convey 400 maunds of camp equipage and baggage. At two days' notice, mules and carts to convey 500 maunds. At three days' notice, camels, mules and carts to convey 850 maunds or more if required. There are also sixty-three camels and thirty-one mules in charge of the 20th Panjáb Infantry, which could be obtained on two to three days' notice.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The portion of the Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway which runs through the district is in charge of the Traffic Manager at Lahore. The Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to Biás is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, stationed at Jálandhar. This officer has also charge of the public buildings of the district. The military buildings are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Ambálah. The Telegraph lines (Imperial) are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Lahore, and the Post Offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Ludhiánah. The forests are under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satlaj Division, whose head-quarters are at Phillour.

SECTION B.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Revenue history under the Sikhs.

Under Ranjít Singh the condition of the Jálandhar Doáb did not differ from that of the rest of that monarch's dominions. The petty Sardars of the early Sikh times were gradually swallowed up, and the country placed under the care of officers, styled *názims*, appointed from Lahore. The first of these *názims* was Muhkam Chand. Under him the collection of revenue was universally made in kind. Here and there money assessments were fixed, but only from year to year, and liable at any time to give way to the customary system of division of produce, if harvests should fail, or, on the other hand, turn out to be exceptionally good. Such money assessments, however, were more successful in Jálandhar than in Hoshiárpúr. In the latter district the people could not be induced to continue cash payments for more than one or two harvests; and the ordinary system was to farm the villages from year to year to bankers, who took in kind from the cultivators and paid in coin to the Government treasury. A few collection papers of this period were found extant at the time of the British Settlement.

Muhkam Chand and his son Motí Rám held the Jalandhar Doáb until 1831. In that year, Motí Rám was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, a tyrannical and grasping man, appointed in his place. The people of the Doáb complained so bitterly of his oppression, that in the following year he was superseded by Misr Rúp Lal, a man of entirely different character. He is described as "an able and humane ruler, true to his word and engagements; loved by the agriculturists and dreaded by evil-doers."* A better man could not have been chosen. He was wealthy, and for this reason free from one powerful inducement to oppression. Being connected, moreover, by marriage with a Jalandhar family, he had an interest in the prosperity of the country. He was more successful than his predecessors in introducing cash payments of revenue, for his assessments were more light and equitable. He compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and cesses leviable by the State; and his rates were such that holders of his leases seldom hesitated at a later period to produce them before the British Settlement Officer—a sure sign that they would not object to pay his assessments. Even in the famine year of 1833 there were very few unpaid balances. He resided constantly within his jurisdiction, and kept a close watch upon the conduct of his subordinates. It is even said that he would not accept the smallest present. "Among the long roll of Sikh Governors, who, as a rule, considered the people under them as created for their private profit, it is refreshing to meet with a man like Misr Rúp Lal, upright and just, whose name is to this day remembered by the people with respect and affection." He ruled the Doáb from 1839 to 1896 Sambat.

On the death of Ranjít Singh, the Misr was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhi-ud-dín, the former oppressor of the Doáb, restored to office. He at once raised Rúp Lal's assessments 25 per cent. and then left Jalandhar, making over the authority to his son Imám-ud-dín. The new rulers did not even profess to adhere to the enhanced assessments at first demanded. They were under little control, the affairs of the Panjáb being now in confusion. They kept no engagement except when convenient. If the season promised an unfavourable outturn, they would make cash settlements with the villagers; if it took a good turn, they would collect in kind. The extra dues amounted to 30 per cent. upon the original revenue demand, nor was any rule adhered to, except that of oppression. Neither father nor son was often resident in the Doáb, but made over charge to Lieutenants. The best known of these were Sandí Khán in Hoshiárpúr, and Karím Bakhsh in Jalandhar. These persons were found in charge at the time of annexation. The term *Shekhán* is particularly applied to several *názims* of that tribe, who jointly ruled the Doáb and farmed its revenue. They ruled from Sambat 1897 to Sambat 1903, and the most notorious among them are the Imám-ud-dín and Karím Bakhsh just mentioned; it cannot be said that they bore a high character for moderation. If

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* Memorandum on first eight years of British rule in Hoshiárpúr, by S. A. Abbott, Deputy Commissioner.

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Sikh revenue
system.

the Misr's *jama* represents the least that a country *ought* to pay, the Shekh's *jama* would represent the most that it *could* pay. The Misr compounded in one sum for the revenue and for all extra dues and other cesses leviable by the State. The Shekhs fixed a money assessment, based upon actual appraisement, and reserved to themselves the right of collecting additional items, as avarice might dictate, or necessity demand.

The question of proprietary right under the Sikhs has been fully discussed in Chapter III (pages 28-29). The following paragraphs, taken from Mr. Temple's Settlement Report, describe the Sikh system of revenue administration:—

“The primary object in the mind of a Sikh financier was to extract the utmost from the land. Indian—indeed Asiatic—experience has usually shown that the occupant of the soil, be his rights what they may, can give up to the State half the gross produce without ruining himself or impairing the resources of cultivation. This proportion the Sikhs resolved to demand. The justice or expediency of such a demand was another matter. It might possibly be enforced, and therefore it was to be made; to demand anything less than this was a sheer act of grace. The normal method of collecting this amount was the division of the garnered grain, or the appraisement of the standing crop; any money revenue which might be fixed would be based on the half produce estimate.

“The rigour of the rule was relaxed only in favour of parties whom the Government used as an agency for collection. Over each circle of villages, locally denominated a *tappa* or *taluka*, was placed a *chaudhri*. In each village one or more persons were recognized as *muqaddams*. The names of both these officers were borrowed from the Imperial tradition. The *chaudhri* was to aid in realizing the revenues of his division, the *muqaddam* of his villages. In the lands or estates held by these parties, the Government demand was generally lowered from half to two-fifths (*pachdu*) or one-third (*tihara*), or even to one-fourth. Various grants of land were also assigned under such titles as *chaudhardyat*, *muqaddami*, &c. Gratuities were also allowed in cash or in kind under the general denomination of *inam*. Similar favour was shown to the *pargana kánungos* who held their office upon an hereditary tenure, and were the official repositories of fiscal records; few, if any, cases could be named in which the favourable proportions had been accepted on any other consideration, except actual service of some kind or other. Under British rule, we have discarded the *chaudhris* altogether in this district; we have dispensed with their services, and discontinued their remuneration. The *muqaddams* we have retained as *lambardars*, and the *kánungos* we have mostly taken into our service, but their hereditary perquisites have been abolished.

“But it was one thing to demand, and another thing to collect half the gross assets of a harvest. The villagers of course corrupted the tax-gatherers and the *kanyas*, or appraising officers. It may be safely affirmed that less than half was collected from the fields or granaries, and much less than half found its way to the *kardar's* treasury. The deficit, however, was made up in another way. Extra dues were levied on all imaginable pretences, such as are known to English history under the names of feudal aid, forced loans, purveyances. Then there were presents to the king, his court, his ministers, his favourites, the provincial governors, and their train of subordinates; gifts on the occasion of marriages, solemnities or festivities in families of royalty or nobility;

subsistence allowance for the *sauçars* and other Government menials and myrmidons, who were constantly quartered and billeted in the villages. Besides these, there were the necessary subscriptions for village expenditure, or the illegal gratuities paid to the servants of the Government. All extra imposts were gathered together under the dreaded name of *malba*. We hear of the *malba* in a village equalling the revenue; none of those little perquisites which add much to the comforts of rustic life escaped the grasp of a *kârdâr*. Grass, wood, timber, fruit, garden produce, were all seized upon, to say nothing of the imposts which fell upon the agriculturist in common with the other residents of the village. The site of the village could not be removed, no house could be built, no well erected, no plot enclosed without the payment of a fee. It is probable, therefore, that the collections, regular and irregular, did in the aggregate amount to half the gross assets. However, it is not probable that the Sikhs ever, for any length of time, collected more than half, because then the vitality of the agricultural community would have been sapped away. But had such a thing been possible, the Shekhs and others would have done it. They did not usually enforce anything like mutual responsibility; every man was responsible for his own holding, and nothing more. If an occupant absconded in debt to the *kârdâr*, the brotherhood would not have to make good the balance, unless indeed collusion on their part was suspected. The *kârdâr* would often make his arrangements for the occupation of vacant holdings if the brotherhood did not do so for him.

“When a *jâgir* was granted, the proprietors continued to be designated as such both in common parlance and in public documents. The *jâgirdâr* was never supposed to have acquired a proprietary title. He might reside elsewhere and draw his revenue from a distance. He might be a court favourite and be recalled from his feudal demesne. In this and all other cases of resumption, the *ex-jâgirdâr* would retain no hold whatever on the estate. His successor, if there was one, would inherit nothing more than the feudal position. If no successor was appointed, the *kârdâr* would collect from the occupants, proprietors or cultivators, as the case might be. The double system, by which the *mâlguzar* was distinct from the proprietor, might often be seen in miniature among the *jâgir* estates. The *jâgirdâr* would collect from the cultivators, and allow the proprietor to gather in his *mâlîkânâh*. In *bhâyachârah* estates he would allow the *muqaddam* to get his *inâms*, and the co-parcenary to collect their dues from the few cultivators who might be located in the village. In regular suits the *ex-jâgirdâr's* evidence was often known conclusively to settle the question, whether certain tenants had or had not been in the habit of paying dues to the brotherhood. *Jâgirdârs* indeed, have occasionally been retained as proprietors after the resumption of the *jâgirs*; but in such cases it has been nearly always proved that he found the estate unoccupied, had founded the village, or had portioned out the lands for cultivation. After resumption, *jâgirdârs* have often tried to establish a proprietary title by proving that they had collected half the produce, paid *mâlîkânâh* to no one, interfered in the management of the estate, planted groves, sunk wells, had been master in the village itself, and levied dues from even the non-agricultural residents,—acts which if done by any private person would certainly go far to substantiate the claim preferred. But it is impossible to divest the *jâgirdârs* of their official character; they were in fact the trustees of the Government. And the Government used to do nearly all the things above enumerated, but did not consider

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itself as owner of the land nevertheless. So might the *jāyirdār* act, and yet not thereby become proprietor.

"It may be proper in this place to note the practice of the Sikh *kārdār* with respect to the waste lands, culturable and otherwise, lying within the village boundaries. They certainly considered themselves at liberty to cut as much grass and timber as they chose, and they asserted their claim to a share in it if cut by the proprietors, but they never treated these lands as Government property *in toto*. On the contrary, when a tract of waste land was required for Government purposes, a formal appropriation was necessary. The land was marked off, and specially designated as a *ḍār sarkārī*. Trees growing in hedgerows, or in the fields, were never cut down by the Government officials."

English Settlements.

A Summary Settlement of the revenue was effected in 1846, based in the main upon Misr Rūp Lāl's assessments. A Regular Settlement was set on foot in the same years, both Hoshiārpūr and Jālandhār being entrusted at first to one officer, Mr. Christian. The charge was afterwards divided, and the Settlement of the

Tahsil.	Former assessment.	New assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jālandhār ...	3,68,757	3,77,415
Phillour ...	2,89,660	3,02,201
Rāhon ...	3,49,457	3,26,084
Nakodar ...	3,12,149	2,94,010
Total ...	13,20,024	12,99,719

Jālandhār district was concluded by Mr. R. Temple in 1852. It was sanctioned for a period of 30 years, to expire on 25th October, 1881. It resulted in a slight reduction upon the Summary Settlement. The figures in the margin are given by the Settlement Officer.

An average over 515 villages in Hoshiārpūr,* having an aggregate area of 286,821 acres, gives the following as the rates at which the revenue assessed at various times, prior to the Regular Settlement, fell per acre of cultivation:—

Under the Muhammadans ...	Rs.	2	8	10
„ Misr Rūp Lāl ...	„	2	3	4
„ The Shekhs ...	„	3	3	4
Summary British Settlement ...	„	2	4	8

Mr. Temple thus discussed the result of his assessments:—

"The financial result, that is, the result of the new Settlement as it affects the Government revenue, may be seen from the following abstract:—

Tahsil.	KHALSA.		JAGIR.		TOTAL OF BOTH KHALSA AND JAGIR.	
	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.	Former Jama.	Present Jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jālandhār ...	2,94,991	2,96,840	77,365	80,574	3,72,356	3,77,415
Phillour ...	2,42,469	2,56,230	47,363	45,970	2,89,833	3,02,201
Nakodar ...	2,58,048	2,46,175	52,960	49,843	3,11,009	2,94,019
Rāhon ...	2,95,157	2,74,419	53,248	51,664	3,48,404	3,26,084
Grand Total	10,90,666	10,71,666	2,30,937	2,28,052	13,21,603	12,99,719

* These may be taken as a fair sample throughout the plain portion of the Deah.

“Of the Rs. 10,74,666, assessed on the Khálsa area, Rs. 26,553 are owing to lapses and resumptions. To make the comparison accurate, it will be necessary to place against the sum of Rs. 10,90,666 formerly assessed, the sum of Rs. 10,45,098 newly assessed. In a financial point of view, the new Settlement gives a reduction in the Government revenue of Rs. 19,666, or 1¾ per cent. on the former *jama* of Rs. 10,90,666. The sum of Rs. 26,568 set down to lapses and resumptions is thus obtained. In the whole district 8,032 acres of detached *máfi* lands have been resumed during the present Settlement. At the average rate of assessment current in the several *parganá*s of the district, these lands are chargeable with Rs. 17,283 of revenue. Further, certain estates have, during the progress of the Settlement, either in whole or in part, lapsed to Government. The revenue assessed on these estates amounts to Rs. 9,285. This sum, together with the other item of Rs. 17,283, makes up the total of Rs. 26,568. To complete the comparison, therefore, between the past and present assessment, this amount of revenue, which has been derived irrespectively of the assessment itself, must either be deducted from the first assessment, or added to the last ; no matter which. And any difference which may then remain between the past and present *jama* is attributable solely to the assessment. In order to show to what extent the Summary Settlement has been modified in the internal distribution of the revenue, I may state that out of 1,305 assessed *maháls* it has been raised in 520, lowered in 571, and upheld in 214. On the whole there has been modification in 1,091 *maháls*. In those *maháls* where I have stated the former assessment to be upheld, I have allowed a margin of 5 per cent., either on the side of excess or deficiency.”

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The Settlement now current is sanctioned for a term of 30 years, from 25th October 1851, and is now being revised by Mr. Pursor. Since Mr. Temple's assessment the fixed land revenue has increased to Rs. 13,04,952.

Current Settlement,

The change is due to the following causes:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Resumption of <i>máfi</i> s	19,253	New <i>máfi</i> s	1,541
Allavion	88,401	Diluvion	91,080
Progress in <i>jamds</i> , new leases, miscellaneous causes	4,006	Distress	7,540
Land released by Government	386	Land taken up by Government	3,390
		Errors in rent-roll	231
Net increase	1,12,046		1,03,781
	8,265		

The incidence of the fixed demand per acre as it stood in 1878-79 was Re. 1-15-6 on cultivated, Re. 1-11-9 on culturable, and Re. 1-8-8 on total area. The areas upon which the revenue was collected are shown in Table No. XIV; while Table No. XXIX shows the actual revenue for the last 14 years. The statistics given in the following tables throw some light upon the working of the Settlement:—Table No. XXXI.—Balances remissions, and *takávi* advances. Table No. XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of land. Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA.—Registration.

Chapter V, B. The cesses are the same for all tahsils. They are as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Land and Land Revenue.	Local rate	8	5	4	per cent. on revenue.
Cesses.	Lambardári cess	5	0	0	" "
	Patwári's pay	4	0	0	" "
	School cess	1	0	0	" "
	Road cess	1	0	0	" "
	Total	19	5	4	

Instalments of revenue.

The *kists* have been fixed so as to suit the convenience of the *málguzárs* and accord with the harvests. There are four *kists*; their dates are 15th June, 15th July, 1st December, and 1st February. The *málguzárs* have been allowed to adopt the proportion of the year's revenue they might prefer to pay at each *kist*. In most parts of the district, the proportion belonging to the three *kharíf kists* exceeds that of the *rabi kists* on account of the sugar-cane harvest; but an opposite rule prevails in the *khádar* tracts, where the floods subside late in the year. It is not unusual to pay 12 or even 14 annas out of the rupee at the *rabi kists*. No unvarying rules regarding the relative proportion payable at the spring or autumn instalments have been laid down.

Government lands, forests, &c.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates; Table No. XVIII gives figures for forests under the Forest Department; while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at page 45.

Assignments of land revenue.

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 tahsíl, as the figures stood in 1881-82. Like all other parts of the Panjáb the district was to a great extent parcelled out by the Sikh Government to *jágirdárs* for military service or religious purposes. After investigation at the time of Settlement, these *jágírs* were for the most part upheld for the use of the then incumbents, a portion of the estate, half or one-fourth, being resumed as an equivalent for the military pay, which the grantee had no longer to disburse. As a general rule, on the resumption of a *jágír*, the *ex-jágírdár* was considered entitled to no proprietary right in the estate. His duties had ceased; and it was considered a sufficient act of grace to have allowed possession for life to the *jágírdár* in possession at the time of annexation. Only in exceptional cases, as where it appeared that the *jágírdár* had received a grant of deserted land which he had succeeded in restoring to prosperity, was any right of proprietorship recognized. Subsequently, in 1856, many of the life tenures were converted into perpetual grants, to escheat only on failure of legitimate male issue. In all cases of escheat to the Government a provision has been made for the widow and family of the deceased.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

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 following places were returned as the towns of the Jalandhar district:—

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General statistics of towns.

Tahsil.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Jalandhar ...	Jalandhar ...	52,119	28,971	23,148
	Kartárpúr ...	9,260	5,178	4,082
	Aláwalpúr ...	3,802	1,999	1,803
Nawáshahr...	Adampúr ...	2,572	1,335	1,187
	Ráhon ...	11,736	6,132	5,604
	Nawáshahr ...	4,960	2,614	2,346
Phillour ...	Bangah ...	4,565	2,498	2,067
	Núrmahaf ...	8,161	4,327	3,834
	Phillour ...	7,107	3,973	3,134
Nakodar ...	Bilgá ...	6,634	3,588	3,046
	Jandiálah ...	6,316	3,602	2,714
	Rárkah Kalán ...	5,492	2,952	2,540
	Nakodar ...	8,486	4,660	3,826
	Mahatpúr ...	6,011	3,212	2,799

The distribution 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. It will be noticed that Table No. V shows 11 places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only 10 are classed as towns in the above detail. The reason is that the village of Balsián was excluded from the list of towns, as, though the total population included within its boundaries exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

The town of Jalandhar lies on the Grand Trunk Road and Sindh, Panjáb and Dehli Railway, in north latitude 31° 19' 36."

Jalandhar town.
Description.

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Jálandhar town.
Description.

and east longitude 75° 36' 48". Its population numbers 42,651 souls, excluding cantonments.

The modern city is a cluster of wards called *mahallas* or *kots*, originally distinct from each other, and each enclosed in a wall of its own. These are 12 in number. Some of them are even now detached, but the majority have become amalgamated into one. The houses between the walls have sprung up of late years without regard to order or arrangement. Inside the original *mahallas* the houses are, as a rule, of burnt brick and mortar, and from two to three storeys high. The later erections are of sun-dried brick and one-storeyed, with here and there a *pakka* house built among them. The main streets are seldom more than 20 to 25 feet wide, and are very tortuous. The side streets are very narrow, from four to five feet wide, and often end in *culs de sac*. The town is drained after a fashion by open saucer drains either in the centre or at the sides of the streets. The water-supply is entirely from wells, in which water is obtainable at a depth varying from 16 to 20 feet below the surface. The mortuary returns are believed to be fairly reliable. Small-pox is very prevalent in the city. In the immediate neighbourhood of the city are several important suburbs. They lie mostly to the west, and are separated from the city by intervals, in some cases of a mile, in others of considerably greater length. These are known as *bastis*. The principal of them are Bastí Shaikh, Bastí Ghuzán, Bastí Dánishmandán, and Bastí Bawa-khel. Two others, Bastí Sháh Kullí and Bastí Nau, belong to the Rájah of Kapúrthala. There are also a number of minor suburbs, most of which have been founded by families migrating from one of the larger *bastis*.

Jálandhar has a *sardí* built by Shekh Karam Bakhsh, who was the local representative of Shekh Imám-ud-dín, who farmed the Doáb for a considerable time under Ranjít Singh. The American Presbyterian Mission has an excellent school in the town, which educates up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, and, with its branches in Bastí Shaikh and the cantonment, has an attendance of about 600 boys. There are also a number of female schools in the city and principal Bastís, attended by about 460 girls. Four miles to the south-east of the city lie the Jálandhar Cantonments, established in 1846, which occupy an area of 4,463 acres, or 7½ square miles, and comprise a population of 9,468 souls. The present garrison consists of one European and one native Infantry Regiment and a Battery of Artillery. The native infantry regiment has a detachment at Phillour.

History.

Jálandhar is a town of undoubted antiquity. During the early Aryan period, in the centuries long preceding Alexander's invasion of the Panjáb, it was the capital of a considerable State, ruled by a line of Chandravansi Rájputés, whose ancestors are said to have migrated from the neighbourhood of Multán shortly after the Great War of the fourteenth century before our era, and whose descendants ruled the petty states of the Kángra hills, as late as the time of Ranjít Singh. General Cunningham* recognizes the name of

* Ancient Geography I., p. 137.

Jálandhar in that of Kulindrine, or, as he would read it, Sulindrine mentioned by Ptolemy, and he proves upon the authority of the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Thsang, that in the seventh century of our era, the town was one of some importance, the capital of a considerable State. The town itself Hwen Thsang describes as being a little more than two miles in circuit. The only known remains of the ancient city are two tanks which bear the names of Gufa and Brahmkund. The *samādih* of a Jogi, named Jálandharnáth, who is reputed by tradition to have refounded the city, is said to have been destroyed to make room for the mosque of Imám Nasir-ud-dín.

The reduction of the town by Ibráhím Shah of Ghazni is mentioned in the *Diwán-i-Salmán*; and* in A. D. 1419 Tughán, "Ráís of the Turk-bachhas of Jálandhar," is described † as aiding Sultán Sháh Lodi, Governor of Sirhind, against a pretender named Sárang Khán, who had raised an insurrection in the mountains of Bajwárah, near Hoshiárpúr. That it was a place of considerable strength at this time is shown by the account of the wars between its governors under the empire, and Jasrath Khokhar, ‡ chief of a Rájput tribe, still numerous in the Jálandhar and Bári Doábs. In these wars, which continued from A.D. 1421 to 1442, Jálandhar is frequently noticed. On one occasion, Zírak Khán, the Governor, had to withdraw into the fort, while Jasrath encamped on the eastern Ben river, and subsequently, in the course of negotiations, got the Governor into his hands and carried him away prisoner. On another occasion he attacked Jálandhar, but was unable to take it. Again he defeated Malik Sikandar, the Governor of Lahore, and took him prisoner on the Ben river near Jálandhar.

Under the Mughal Emperors, Jálandhar was always the capital of the northern and most important portion of the Jálandhar Doáb which then extended to the neighbourhood of Multán, in fact of the whole of the Doáb, as it is now constituted.

In A.D. 1766, Jálandhar fell into the hands of the Sikh *misl* of Faizullahpuria then under Khushhál Singh. His son Budh Singh, who succeeded him as head of the *misl*, built a masonry fort in the city, the site of which is now occupied by the *Kila mahalla*, while several of the other leaders built forts of unburnt brick. In 1811, Díwán Muhkam Chand was sent by Ranjít Singh to annex the Faizullahpuria, possessions in the Jálandhar Doáb, and Sardár Budh Singh fled to his protected possessions across the Satlaj. His troops made some resistance, but gave up Jálandhar in October. From this time it was the capital of the possessions of the Lahore State in the Jálandhar Doáb until annexation to the British dominions after the Sikh War of 1845-46. It then became the head-quarters of the Commissionership of the Trans-Satlaj States, now known as the Commissionership of Jálandhar.

Little is known of the ancient inhabitants of Jálandhar, but as it was the capital of a Rájput kingdom, it is reasonable to suppose that Rájputs were among the principal residents. None

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Jálandhar Town and History.

* Elliot's Muhammadan History, Vol. IV, pp. 518—521.

† *Tárikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*, *ib.*, Vol. IV., pp. 51 & 52.

‡ *Tárikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*, Elliot's Muhammadan History, IV., pp. 60—75; *Tabakat-i-Akbari* *ib.*, pp. 85-88.

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Jalandhar Town :
History.

of the present inhabitants, however, trace their descent to settlers prior to the Muhammadan conquest ; and the proprietors of the town lands, who are chiefly Afgháns, Saiyads, Malik Rájput, Ráíns, and Khatrís, generally acquired their possessions by purchase. Their immediate predecessors are said to have been Ráthor Rájput, who became Musalmáns, and by degrees sold their lands. The *maliks* are Muhammadans, but claim descent from Ráná Gíja of Gajianpur, a Rájput chief of a tribe known as Gaglána, who was brought to Jalandhar as a prisoner in the time of Shaháb-ud-dín Ghori, and on the birth of a son to the Emperor was released, and received the title of *malik*. The Afgháns, Saiyads and Mughals established a footing very early, acquiring land by purchase. The landed proprietors among the Khatrís are chiefly Saigals, who are of old standing as landowners. Some of them have become Musalmáns. The Ráíns are numerous, and hold a considerable amount of land, but this has been recently acquired by purchase made from time to time. Of the *mahallas* which constitute the modern city, none are of any great antiquity, and the walls surrounding them have been built at different times by different persons. Of the outlying *bastís*, those of Shekh Ghuzán, Dánishmandán, and Bawa-khel were founded by Muhammadan settlers from Kání or Kanigoram, near our western frontier, a little more than 2½ centuries ago. The earliest was Bastí Dánishmandán, founded by merchants from Kání, who purchased lands in the neighbourhood in A.D. 1609. Eight years later, Shekh Darvesh came from Kanigoram and bought the lands, on which he founded the town now known as Bastí Shaikh. Bastí Ghuzán was also founded in Sháhjahán's time by merchants from Kání who had originally settled in Jalandhar, and afterwards in Bastí Shaikh. Subsequently they purchased land from Lodi Afgháns, Saiyads and Shekhs, and built a *bázár* of their own. The *bastí* takes its name from the tribe to which they belonged, and has now more than 4,500 inhabitants. In A.D. 1620-21, Bastí Bawa-khel was founded by some Afgháns who also came from Kanigoram. It was originally called Bábapur from an ancestor of the founders named Mír Bába. In A.D. 1760 this *bastí* was plundered and burnt by the Sikhs, but was soon after rebuilt on a new site adjoining the old one. Bastí Sháh Kullí is also of the old *bastís*. It fell under the rule of the Ahluwália house when the Sikhs took Jalandhar. Bastí Nau, adjoining Bastí Sháh Kullí, was founded after the Sikh conquest.

Taxation, trade, &c.

The municipality of Jalandhar was founded in 1852. It is now a municipality of the second class. The Committee consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected, and 5 nominated by Government. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi which is levied at percentage rates that vary with the various classes of goods, though salt and exciseable articles are excluded from taxation. The trade of the town is considerable, but presents no features of interest. The staples of trade are English piece-goods and country produce of all sorts. Of the latter, the district has a surplus for exportation ; and such trade as does not find its way westwards by river, naturally centres in the city of Jalandhar

Jalandhar District. I

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The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.
Population and vital statistics.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	62,039	35,023	27,016
	1881	52,119	28,071	23,148
Municipal limits ...	1868	50,405		
	1875	50,924		
	1881	42,651		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Jalandhar Town ...	33,673	31,177
Basti Shekh Darvesh ...	8,486	5,555
Do. Ghuzán ...	5,627	3,655
Do. Dánishmandán ...	2,619	2,264
Cantonments ...	11,634	9,468

enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken ; but the details in the 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 1868, are taken

from the published tables of the Census of 1875 ; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner, in the district report on the Census of 1881, attributed the decrease of population solely to the great sickness and mortality that had afflicted the town for the four or five years preceding the Census.

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-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	...	...	22	22	22
1869	...	...	...	25	25	25
1870	37	35	40	37	37	33
1871	29	29	29	23	21	27
1872	30	16	14	48	43	54
1873	84	43	40	78	71	86
1874	99	49	49	58	51	65
1875	97	50	47	86	78	97
1876	79	41	38	250	231	272
1877	56	28	29	50	47	51
1878	97	50	48	201	186	217
1879	34	18	16	73	73	72
1880	65	32	32	50	50	49
1881	76	39	37	82	79	86
Average ...	68	37	35	85	96	91

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Kartárpúr Town.

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

Kartárpúr is a town of 9,260 inhabitants, the seat of a Municipal Committee consisting of seven members. The municipal income for the past few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The trade of the town is insignificant. It possesses a good paved *bázar* a *thánah*, middle school, also indigenous schools, dispensary and post office. Kartárpúr is the hereditary residence of the Sikh Guru, and a place consequently of considerable interest and sanctity. The town was founded in 1588 by Guru Arjan, upon whose father, Guru Rám Dás, the site had been bestowed by the Emperor Jahángír. The story is told that when Guru Arjan came to the place and desired to build a hut or *dera*, "a demon who inhabited the trunk of a tree would not permit any wood to be cut for beams, until the Guru promised that it should not be disturbed, but receive worship for ever at the shrine." The residence of the Guru is now almost in ruins; the Gurús of Kartárpúr appear never to have been men of high character: the present Guru is a minor; his father was a man of extravagant and dissipated habits, and died a couple of years ago in a state of complete imbecility. The present Guru is a young child; he enjoys a *jágir* of Rs. 12,320, which, with the rest of his estate, is under the management of the Court of Wards.

The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	10,953	5,988	4,965
	1881	9,260	5,178	4,082
Municipal limits ...	1868	10,963		
	1875	11,063		
	1881	9,260		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the sickness of 1876-77. 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 on the top of the opposite page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census.

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Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Kartarpur Town.

Year.	BIRTH-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	..	..	..	12	13	11
1869	..	..	..	37	29	24
1870	28	29	28	25	27	23
1871	25	26	24	22	23	22
1872	23	12	11	24	24	24
1873	32	18	14	24	21	28
1874	37	20	17	20	18	23
1875	37	19	17	68	64	73
1876	23	12	11	140	128	153
1877	15	8	7	20	21	17
1878	23	15	12	38	35	40
1879	13	7	5	27	30	24
1880	23	13	10	21	23	18
1881	29	16	13	33	30	35
Average	26	14	12	38	36	39

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

Aláwalpúr a town of 3,802 inhabitants in the Jalandhar tahsil, the head-quarters of an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-registrar. It possesses a Municipal Committee of six members. Table No. XLV. shows the municipal income for the last few years. Aláwalpúr is a well built town with paved streets; it contains a branch post office and a good school. The trade of Aláwalpúr is insignificant, the town being situated off the main road. There are four indigeneous schools here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Aláwalpúr Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	5,073	2,626	2,447
	1881	3,802	1,999	1,803
Municipal limits	1868	5,075		
	1875	4,836		
	1881	3,802		

The Deputy Commissioner attributes the great decrease in population to the terrible mortality which attended the fever epidemic of 1876-77. 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.

Adampúr is a small and ill-built village, situated on the Trunk Road to Hoshiárpúr, 11 miles from Jalandhar. Its importance is due only to the existence of a Municipal Committee. It contains a school, post office, *sarái* and small dispensary, and the *thánah* is situated in the immediate vicinity of the town. Adampúr contains 2,572 inhabitants: its income is derived principally from an octroi tax. It has an encamping-ground, and, being on a largely frequented road and half way between Hoshiárpúr and Jalandhar, possesses a notoriety which otherwise it would lack. There are

Adampúr.

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Adampúr.

three indigenous schools here. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The municipality is represented by a 3rd class committee of six members. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	2,862	1,516	1,346
	1881	2,572	1,385	1,187
Municipal limits ...	1868	2,862		
	1875	4,153		
	1881	2,572		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the mortality of 1876-77. 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.

Ráhon Town.

Ráhon lies in the Nawáshahr tahsil, and is the head-quarters of a police division. Ráhon is an ancient but now somewhat decayed town. It was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth, but the trade had become almost extinct a few years ago. It has somewhat revived of late years, and a coarse cloth called *gháti* is made, also *lúngís* of a good quality. Ráhon contains a rest-house, *thánah*, post office, dispensary and school. The last is a district school, and is in a flourishing condition. Ráhon is a municipal town with a committee of 12 members: its income is derived principally from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The town is built upon raised ground, and was formerly a stronghold of the Rájputs by whom it was founded. Ráhon possesses also an indigenous school. Ráhon is an ancient town, and originally is said to have been called Raghopúr. The sanitary condition of the town is bad, and its death-rate abnormally high. The water-supply is much polluted, and the air rendered malarious by the existence of a swamp in the lowlying land between the high bank of the Satlaj, on which the town stands, and the present bed of the river, which lies some three miles further south. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	14,394	7,558	6,836
	1881	11,736	6,132	5,604
Municipal limits ...	1868	14,394		
	1875	12,914		
	1881	11,736		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—

“The falling off in the population is principally in consequence of Ráhon being some distance from the Railway station, and not being a trade centre, so that numbers have emigrated to Ludhiánah, which is close by. The town is in an out-of-the-way corner of the district, and the means of communication to it are few, and trade has become very stagnant, which has induced numbers of people to leave the place.”

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-RATES.			DEATH-RATES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868 ...	...	...	..	22	21	23
1869 ...	...	...	...	54	51	56
1870 ...	11	12	9	44	41	47
1871 ...	23	24	22	34	34	33
1872 ...	25	11	13	32	28	36
1873 ...	19	10	9	26	26	26
1874 ...	22	11	11	18	19	17
1875 ...	37	20	17	26	24	28
1876 ...	35	18	17	38	33	44
1877 ...	24	13	11	16	17	14
1878 ...	40	20	20	44	44	44
1879 ...	14	14	15	49	50	48
1880 ...	28	15	13	38	36	41
1881 ...	38	19	19	46	43	50
Average ...	28	15	15	36	34	37

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

Nawáshahr is the head-quarters of a *tahsil*. The town is said to have been founded by one Nausher Khán, an Afghán, during the reign of the Emperor Bábar. There is a large trade in sugar carried on; and *lángis* and other cotton articles are largely manufactured. The public buildings are the *tahsil* offices, school, and post office. It possesses also one indigenous female and two male schools. Nawáshahr is a thriving municipality with a committee of seven members; its streets are paved and its houses substantially built. The municipal income for the past few years

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Nawāshahr Town.

is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town {	1868	4,947	2,598	2,349
	1881	4,960	2,614	2,346
Municipal limits ... {	1868	4,947		
	1875	5,351		
	1881	4,960		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; 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.

Bangah Town.

Bangah is from its situation a considerable commercial centre, and has a considerable trade in sugar and wheat. It is a well built and well paved town of 4,565 inhabitants, and possesses a municipal committee of six members. Here are a dispensary, school, post office, and *thánah*. There is an encamping-ground, now practically disused by troops. The school is a middle school, and there are two female and four indigenous male schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town {	1868	4,508	2,455	2,053
	1881	4,565	2,498	2,067
Municipal limits .. {	1868	4,508		
	1875	4,817		
	1881	4,565		

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.

Núrmahal Town.

Núrmahal is a municipal town of 8,161 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*. The town has a considerable trade in wheat and sugar; it possesses a committee of nine persons, and derives its income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, from an octroi tax. Anciently the site was occupied by a town named Kot Ghalúr. This appears to have fallen into considerable disrepair, but was rebuilt under the auspices of the Emperor Jahángír, from whose wife, Núr Jahán,

the modern name of the town is derived. An extensive *sarāi* was constructed at the same time, and forms the chief object of interest in the town. The *sarāi* has been kept from falling into ruin by the district authorities, and a fine gateway has recently been completely restored at the public cost. The *thānah*, rest-house, post-office, and school are situated within the enclosure of the *sarāi*: the school is a middle school with a primary department; it contains 127 pupils, and is the best school in the district. An excellent dispensary is established in the town. There are eight indigenous schools and two female schools. A large fair is held yearly in May or June at the tomb of a saint called Fateh Ali Shāh. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown below:—

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Nūrmahal Town.

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town	1868	7,866	4,686	3,780
	1881	8,161	4,327	3,834
Municipal limits	1868	7,866		
	1875	9,025		
	1881	8,161		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; 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.

Phillour is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and police sub-division. It is situated on the right bank of the Satlaj, 27 miles south-east of Jalandhar. Population, according to the Census of 1881, is 7,107. The municipality is represented by a committee of eight members, and the income, which is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV, is derived principally from octroi duties. The modern town dates from the time of Shāh Jahān, at which time the site, then covered with ruins, was re-occupied, having been selected for the erection of a *sarāi* on the Imperial line of road from Dehli to Lahore. Of its earlier history nothing of interest is recorded. On the rise of the Sikhs to power, the place was seized by one Sudh Singh, Kakarah, who made it the capital of a considerable estate. The family became extinct in 1807, and the place then fell into the hands of Ranjít Singh, who recognized its importance as a frontier town commanding the most frequented ferry of the Satlaj. Under his rule, a strong force of troops was usually stationed at Phillour, and between 1809 and 1812 the *sarāi* was converted into a fort by the addition of a *fausse-braye*, ditch and bastions. In 1846, when the Sikh garrison was withdrawn, Chaudhri Kutb-ud-dīn of Phillour secured the keys of the fort, preserved it from plunder, and gave it up to the Officer

Phillour Town.

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Phillour Town.

Commanding the British troops when they entered the Doáb. In the same year a British cantonment was formed in the neighbourhood of the fort, which continued to be occupied by native troops until 1857, when the detachment stationed there mutinied. The fort itself became an important artillery arsenal and magazine. The cantonment was not re-occupied after the Mutiny, and the houses are now used by Railway employés and others. The artillery and magazine were withdrawn in 1863 from the fort, which is now occupied only by a detachment of Native Infantry. Much of the importance of Phillour is due to its being one of the principal changing stations of the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway. The town has grown considerably of late years, and has been much improved. The houses are substantial and the streets well paved. Here are a *tahsil*, post office, *thánah*, a dispensary, much frequented, and a good middle class school. There are also several indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. Phillour is the head-quarters of a Forest Division, and a great wood mart: large quantities of timber are floated down the Satlaj and stored and sold here. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below:—

Limits of enumeration.	Years of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,535	4,519	3,016
	1881	7,107	3,973	3,134
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,535		
	1875	6,251		
	1881	7,107		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population:—"At the time of the Census of 1868 the Railway bridge was "being built; and there were a great number of workmen engaged "upon it. This no doubt accounts for the difference between the "figures in 1868 and 1881." 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.

Bilgá Town.

Bilgá is a village of 6,634 inhabitants in the Phillour *tahsil*, possessing no importance, either commercial or otherwise. Blankets of a common sort are made here. A primary school is established in this village, and here is also an indigenous school. Bilgá had a municipal constitution till the year 1874, when it was abolished. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown at the top of the opposite page.

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Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,441	3,549	2,892
1881	6,634	3,588	3,046

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Bilgá Town.

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.

Jandiálah is an agricultural village containing 6,316 inhabitants. There is nothing of any interest about its history. It is said to have been founded some five centuries ago by one Ladda, who set up a dry trunk of a *jand* tree which immediately sprouted, hence the name. There is a primary school here and two indigenous schools. Jandiálah ceased to be a municipality in 1872. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Jandiálah Town.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	6,439	3,697	2,742
1881	6,316	3,602	2,714

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.

Rúrkah Kalán is a large village of 5,492 inhabitants, situated in the interior of the Phillour *tahsíl*. It has an insignificant trade in sugar, but is otherwise unimportant. It possesses a primary school, and there are three indigenous schools. Rúrkah Kalán had a municipality till the year 1874. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881, is shown below:—

Rúrkah Kalán Town.

Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	5,721	3,174	2,547
1881	5,492	2,952	2,540

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.

Nakodar is the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* of that name, and is a wealthy town, situated about 15 miles from Jalandhar. The town is said to have been originally held by Hindú Kamboj, but has within historic times been in the hands of a family of Musalmán Rájputs, on whom it was conferred in *jágír* during the reign of Jahángír. They were ousted early during the Sikh period by Sardár Tara Singh Gheba, who built a fort and constituted the town the centre of a considerable *iláka*. Ranjít Singh seized it in

Nakodar Town.

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Cantonments.
Nakodar Town.

1816. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, tobacco and sugar. The public buildings are the *tahsil* and *thànah*-offices, a dispensary, a *sardi*, a grant-in-aid vernacular school, two indigenous female schools, and several indigenous male schools, post office and distillery. The town is well paved and has a thriving appearance. It carries on a considerable trade in sugar. Outside the town are three large and ancient tombs, one of which is occupied as a rest-house, and the other two of which have been recently restored under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. Before the Mutiny a cantonment was located at Nakodar. The town is a municipality with a committee of nine members. The income is principally derived from an octroi tax, and is shown for the last few years in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	8,800	4,585	4,215
	1881	8,486	4,660	3,826
Municipal limits ... {	1868	8,800		
	1875	9,780		
	1881	8,486		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the decrease in population to the great mortality of 1876-77. 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.

Mahatpúr Town.

Mahatpúr is a village containing 6,011 inhabitants. It is said to be of considerable antiquity, but is of no importance either commercially or politically. At present it possesses a municipal committee of eight members, but its abolition as a municipality has been recommended. There is a primary school here and two female schools, also three indigenous schools. The municipal income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875 and 1881, is shown below :—

Limits of enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ... {	1868	6,374	3,371	3,003
	1881	6,011	3,212	2,799
Municipal limits ... {	1868	6,374		
	1875	6,853		
	1881	6,011		

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken ; but the details in the 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 1868, are taken from the published table of the Census of 1875 ; but it

Town or suburb.	POPULATION.	
	1868.	1881.
Mahatpür Town ...	4,389	4,575
Khurrampür ...	1,218	644
Shahpür ...	523	513
Jangán ...	244	279

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,

Chapter VI.
Towns, Municipalities, and
Cantonments.
Mahatpür Town.



STATISTICAL TABLES
APPENDED TO THE
G A Z E T T E E R
OF THE
JÁLANDHAR DISTRICT.

—◆◆◆—
(INDEX ON REVERSE).

“ARYA PRESS,” LAHORE.

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Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1 DETAILS.	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	
Population	794,418	..	739,555	
Cultivated acres	657,094	667,034	663,282	
Irrigated acres	200,097	221,061	225,722	
Ditto (from Government works)	
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees	12,91,131	13,04,433	13,08,118	
Revenue from land, rupees	13,06,341	13,38,325	12,07,661	
Gross revenue, rupees	15,03,648	16,15,240	17,13,517	
Number of kine	375,075	376,170	446,632	
„ sheep and goats	69,236	53,124	44,987	
„ camels	807	735	563	
Miles of metalled roads	295	20	96	
„ unmetalled roads		215	373	
„ Railways	49	49	
Police staff	472	636	532	512	
Prisoners convicted	..	1,012	2,322	1,919	2,373	3,369	
Civil suits,—number	..	2,182	2,400	8,306	11,613	11,817	13,021
„ —value in rupees	..	1,30,590	15,88,671	6,25,127	6,52,943	7,13,167	7,65,336
Municipalities,—number	11	11	
„ —income in rupees	47,013	56,984	58,495	
Dispensaries,—number of	4	5	7	
„ —patients	12,784	33,836	98,511	
Schools,—number of	150	209	148	154	
„ —scholars	4,875	6,760	6,726	6,811	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1 Rain-gauge station.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
	1860-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Jalandhar	256	371	185	311	255	201	424	240	200	572	338	922	432	229	403	318	240	312
Phillour	204	285	189	283	223	185	455	198	242	378	214	309	343	198	460	291	155	271
Nawashahr	242	358	252	320	287	133	335	297	251	485	210	262	279	279	534	239	229	294
Nakodar	229	216	192	253	229	223	339	212	217	488	253	216	443	218	493	192	212	275

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

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

1	2	3	1	2	3	
	ANNUAL AVERAGES.			ANNUAL AVERAGES.		
	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.		Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January	2	10	September	5	50	
February	3	16	October	1	2	
March	3	14	November	..	1	
April	1	5	December	1	8	
May	2	12	1st October to 1st January	2	11	
June	3	28	1st January to 1st April	8	40	
July	9	93	1st April to 1st October	27	266	
August	6	78	Whole year	37	317	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 84 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
TAHSIL STATIONS.	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH FROM 1873-74 to 1877-78.			
	1st October to 1st January	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October	Whole year.
	Jalandhar
Nawaahahr	2	16	238	256
Phillour	10	23	210	243
Nakodar	1	12	253	245

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
	District.	Tahsil Jalandhar.	Tahsil. Nawaahahr.	Tahsil. Phillour.	Tahsil. Nakodar.	
Total square miles	1,322	892	204	294	342	
Cultivated square miles	1,036	299	204	241	292	
Culturable square miles	141	47	41	38	30	
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	1,123	311	228	261	323	
Total population	789,555	243,759	183,458	168,269	194,099	
Urban population	137,221	67,753	21,261	33,710	14,497	
Rural population	652,334	176,006	162,197	134,559	179,572	
Total population per square mile	597	622	624	573	567	
Rural population per square mile	493	449	552	457	525	
Towns & villages.	Over 10,000 souls	2	1	1	..	2
	5,000 to 10,000	9	2	..	5	3
	3,000 to 5,000	17	5	5	4	3
	2,000 to 3,000	16	2	4	7	3
	1,000 to 2,000	129	80	35	20	44
	500 to 1,000	298	84	81	57	75
	Under 500	737	275	157	127	173
Total	1,208	399	283	220	306	
Occupied houses	{ Towns	22,585	12,331	2,541	5,498	2,225
	{ Villages	93,063	27,049	19,746	18,315	27,959
Unoccupied houses	{ Towns	13,673	7,451	1,930	3,363	929
	{ Villages	40,647	9,798	11,824	11,050	7,975
Resident families	{ Towns	30,974	15,603	5,395	7,608	2,150
	{ Villages	150,395	40,596	37,188	30,250	42,361

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1 DISTRICTS.	2 Immigrants.	3 Emigrants.	4 MALES PER 1,000 OF BOTH SEXES.		6 DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY TAHSILS.			
			4 Immigrants.	5 Emigrants.	6 Jalandhar.	7 Nawashahr.	8 Phillour.	9 Nakodar.
Ambala ..	1,958	2,090	442	650	454	860	329	306
Ludhiana ..	11,982	12,518	368	440	1,906	3,320	3,949	3,977
Hoshiarpur ..	41,058	21,599	310	243	13,594	16,574	4,207	1,683
Amritsar ..	5,306	6,398	480	579	3,169	317	759	1,061
Gurdaspur ..	1,920	1,929	529	275	1,260	206	226	229
Madkot ..	1,436	466	565	588	770	179	399	88
Lahore ..	928	3,562	544	538	543	99	141	145
Ferozepore ..	6,203	10,632	397	530	619	173	834	4,572
Rawalpindi ..	118	1,340	644	861	96	3	9	10
Native States ..	20,512	26,305	376	350	8,411	2,455	3,532	6,114
N. W. P. and Oudh ..	8,505	..	641	..	2,823	202	342	138
Europe, &c. ..	1,187	..	885	..	1,144	1	39	3

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1831.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2 DISTRICT.			5 TAHSILS.				9 Villages.
	2 Persons.	3 Males.	4 Females.	5 Jalan- dhar.	6 Nawa- shahr.	7 Phillour.	8 Nakodar.	
Persons ..	789,555	..	..	243,759	183,458	168,269	104,060	652,334
Males ..	..	431,495	..	133,594	99,346	92,871	105,424	356,344
Females ..	..	..	358,120	110,165	83,912	75,398	88,645	295,990
Hindus ..	338,292	186,736	151,556	95,786	98,900	85,016	58,590	276,713
Sikhs ..	90,320	51,810	38,710	24,834	24,249	24,532	16,705	83,251
Jains ..	690	863	327	375	153	3	154	126
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	358,601	191,425	167,176	121,215	60,149	58,620	118,617	292,220
Christians ..	1,631	1,288	343	1,528	2	98	3	24
Others and unspecified ..	19	11	8	19	..	..	..	..
European & Eurasian Christians ..	1,565	1,251	314	1,465	1	95	3	..
Swamis ..	356,037	190,064	165,973	120,393	59,820	58,089	117,735	290,254
Shihs ..	1,953	1,033	930	85	741	496	631	1,404
Wahabis ..	77	40	37	3	49	24	1	68

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1861.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1 Language.	2 District.	3 DISTRIBUTION BY TAHSILS.			
		3 Jalandhar.	4 Nawashahr.	5 Phillour.	6 Nakodar.
Hindustani ..	6,850	5,397	172	1,062	219
Bagri ..	2	..	..	2	..
Panjabi ..	781,118	236,927	183,259	167,099	193,833
Pashtu ..	113	113	..	..	..
Palari ..	95	77	5	11	2
Kashmiri ..	30	23	..	3	4
Nepalese ..	3	..	..	3	..
Persian ..	53	17	20	11	5
English ..	1,251	1,169	2	77	3

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
										TOTAL NUMBERS.			MALES, BY RELIGION.			
										Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	Proportion per mille of population.
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.															
	Total population	789,555	431,435	358,120	186,793	51,019	363	191,425	1,000							
0	Pathan	4,868	2,553	2,315				2,538	6							
1	Jat	163,757	94,080	69,677	56,716	32,923		10,991	208							
2	Rajput	49,780	23,874	19,916	1,713	1,426		29,735	56							
12	Assan	9,420	5,072	4,348				5,072	12							
44	Dogar	4,079	2,265	1,814				2,265	5							
8	Gujar	18,594	9,579	8,015		271	6	9,699	23							
21	Saini	13,334	7,579	6,755	5,535	2,044			18							
7	Arain	120,223	65,147	55,176				65,146	156							
33	Kamboh	7,129	3,849	3,281	1,266	2,203		450	9							
17	Shekh	9,729	5,113	4,615				5,115	12							
3	Brahman	39,555	17,169	14,482	17,000	95		2	39							
24	Saiyad	6,999	3,569	3,430				3,569	9							
35	Fagias	11,372	6,517	5,857	332	44	3	6,137	16							
43	Pharo	4,257	2,568	1,689				2,398	6							
21	Nai	12,601	6,965	5,635	3,030	96		3,540	16							
25	Misra	7,176	3,801	3,374	8			3,798	9							
10	Khatri	22,833	12,392	9,993	12,571	358			29							
64	Changar	4,490	2,242	2,247	8			2,234	6							
4	Chuhra	30,849	14,934	14,815	16,419	528		87	40							
5	Chamar	79,155	41,775	37,380	38,458	3,137		180	100							
16	Mochi	16,517	8,552	7,965				8,952	21							
9	Jalaha	15,790	8,478	7,312	280	422		7,766	20							
15	Jhinwar	24,717	13,221	11,493	7,780	390		5,091	31							
22	Lehar	13,396	7,003	6,393	3,701	1,332		1,679	17							
11	Tarkhan	26,232	13,905	12,327	7,663	3,707		2,532	33							
13	Kushar	12,964	6,351	6,053	2,937	89		3,865	16							
36	Chhimba	9,742	5,549	4,253	3,445	1,439		599	14							
23	Teli	19,129	9,866	8,954				5,865	14							
30	Sumar	6,960	3,591	3,099	2,952	222		716	9							

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Serial No. in Census Table No. VIII.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
10	Arora	762	463	296	52	Labana	1,204	658	546
14	Banya	3,126	1,773	1,351	53	Bairagi	740	442	298
26	Kashmiri	1,297	700	597	56	Kadal	1,624	893	731
28	Muehhi	996	541	455	57	Likari	602	339	263
32	Dhebi	1,107	603	504	75	Sud	1,756	1,010	746
37	Mughal	1,662	900	762	80	Rawal	2,842	1,244	1,598
38	Qassab	1,603	841	762	82	Rawat	2,458	1,273	1,165
40	Jogi	517	317	200	84	Udasi	1,438	1,033	355
42	Mallah	1,212	660	612	87	Khatik	697	336	311
44	Khofah	1,068	575	493	88	Bhabra	697	360	327
49	Barwala	1,399	725	614	93	Raj	533	254	279
51	Mahtan	3,314	1,805	1,509	112	Mahajan (Pahari)	837	478	359

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Actual figures for religious.	All religions	199,840	105,246	199,378	200,966	32,217	52,508		
	Hindus	88,513	42,959	83,894	84,773	14,329	26,814		
	Sikhs	22,608	10,335	24,673	23,195	4,420	5,180		
	Jains	174	102	145	173	44	53		
	Buddhists	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Musalmans Christians	87,505 1,133	51,677 170	90,520 140	92,004 157	13,400 15	23,475 16		
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages	4,631	2,939	4,631	5,595	747	1,460		
	0-10	9,727	9,423	267	5,619	5	7		
	10-15	7,463	4,780	2,474	5,131	62	89		
	15-20	4,786	949	5,030	8,808	181	243		
	20-25	2,989	143	6,827	9,404	333	453		
	25-30	1,965	51	7,448	9,217	587	732		
	30-40	1,399	39	7,692	8,402	909	1,655		
	40-50	1,205	34	7,277	6,615	1,513	3,351		
	50-60	1,039	30	6,600	4,430	2,301	5,540		
	Over 60	917	24	5,068	1,957	4,015	8,000		

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

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877	10,104	8,808	18,912	1	8	14,234
1878	29,345	26,995	56,340	..	147	43,711
1879	14,843	12,034	26,877	87	1,010	22,790
1880	..	14,471	12,733	27,204	10,731	9,024	..	209	11,837
1881	..	17,448	16,042	33,490	12,113	11,336	865	50	15,483

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

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January	2,175	1,481	4,140	2,132	1,906	11,834
February	1,329	1,331	2,424	1,485	1,601	8,170
March	1,415	1,265	1,806	1,433	1,753	7,372
April	1,225	1,306	1,643	1,256	1,167	6,632
May	1,644	1,918	2,163	1,824	1,260	8,209
June	1,444	2,125	1,039	1,232	1,121	7,881
July	1,395	1,729	1,321	1,086	1,085	6,816
August	1,386	2,327	1,422	1,659	2,051	8,725
September	1,402	6,523	1,936	2,151	2,904	14,916
October	1,883	16,569	2,852	2,159	3,761	26,994
November	2,013	12,814	2,033	1,930	8,053	22,533
December	1,701	6,952	2,533	1,943	2,181	15,375
Total	18,912	56,340	26,877	19,755	23,443	145,337

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	1,776	870	3,781	1,732	1,203	9,862
February ..	987	719	2,110	1,114	1,055	5,985
March ..	1,029	674	1,505	1,048	514	5,070
April ..	890	803	1,260	904	772	4,798
May ..	1,142	1,234	1,662	998	863	5,899
June ..	1,155	1,095	1,512	991	750	6,013
July ..	1,119	1,190	1,492	751	621	4,882
August ..	1,058	1,034	1,127	1,050	833	5,762
September ..	990	5,647	1,640	1,635	1,768	11,680
October ..	1,394	15,527	2,308	1,595	3,583	23,707
November ..	1,519	12,189	2,309	1,495	2,325	19,837
December ..	1,164	6,550	2,124	1,434	1,596	12,868
TOTAL ..	14,232	48,711	23,580	14,837	15,483	115,793

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	All religions { Total ..	215	116	2,428	2,212	423	275	181	62
{ Villages ..	169	89	1,981	1,771	351	238	156	57
Hindus ..	94	49	1,268	1,188	179	121	56	24
Sikhs ..	12	8	210	170	28	18	10	4
Musalmans ..	109	59	958	901	216	136	115	34

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.				FEMALES.				
	Under in-struction.		Can read and write.		Under in-struction.		Can read and write.		
	All religions { Total ..	7,329	21,963	433	422	Musalmans ..	2,769	4,018	264	115
{ Villages ..	4,178	12,275	183	126	Christians ..	50	1,109	46	198
Hindus ..	4,001	14,186	108	76	Tahsil Jalandhar ..	2,622	3,090	185	253
Sikhs ..	483	2,485	13	33	" Nawashahr ..	1,813	5,762	55	34
Jains ..	21	185	2	..	" Phillour ..	1,435	4,882	71	48
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	" Nakodar ..	1,399	3,348	122	82

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.				Total area assessed.	Gross assess-ment.	Unappropri-ated cultur-able waste, the property of Government.
	Irrigated.		Unirri-gated.	Total cul-tivated.	Grazing lands.	Cultur-able.	Uncul-turable.	Total unculti-vated.			
	By Gov-ernment works.	By pri-vate in-dividu-als.										Total cul-tivated.	Total unculti-vated.
1868-69	300,097	456,997	657,094	1,182	78,763	115,259	195,204	852,298	1,291,131	1,142
1873-74	221,961	445,129	667,084	1,143	83,427	92,172	181,741	848,825	1,304,438	1,142
1878-79	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138	93,154	183,324	846,606	1,308,118	..
Tahsil details for 1878-79—											
Tahsil Jalandhar	45,485	145,927	191,412	..	32,672	26,819	59,482	250,894	346,135	..
" Nawashahr	53,598	76,934	130,532	1,032	23,072	33,853	57,957	188,489	317,737	..
" Phillour	66,104	87,107	153,211	..	23,679	11,535	35,264	188,475	308,837	..
" Nakodar	60,535	127,592	188,127	..	9,715	20,906	30,621	218,748	335,359	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

Jalandhar District.]

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	WHOLE DISTRICT.				TAHSIL JALANDHAR.				TAHSIL NAWASHAH.				TAHSIL PHULLOUR.				TAHSIL NAKODAR.							
	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.				
A.—ESTATES NOT BEING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES, AND PAYING IN COMMON (ZAMINDARI)																								
II.— <i>Paying above 5,000 rupees revenue.</i>	8	7	1	3,577	8	7	1	3,577																
III.— <i>Paying 1,000 to 5,000 revenue.</i>	4	4	2	2,128	3	3	1	1,581	1	1	1	547												
IV.— <i>Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.</i>	3	3	10	1,017	3	3	10	1,017																
PROPRIETARY CULTIVATING VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.																								
B.— <i>Zamindari</i>	48	41	339	16,365	7	6	33	2,819	21	16	215	5,914	4	4	42	1,409	16	16	93	6,223				
C.— <i>Pattidari</i>	20	20	100	10,782	8	8	575	5,151	1	1	135	208					11	11	206	5,423				
D.— <i>Bhayachara</i>	10	9	1,000	4,183	10	9	399	4,183																
K.— <i>Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.</i>	1,214	1,174	79,442	766,702	350	350	13,516	205,354	272	263	21,499	181,992	232	232	23,003	171,118	380	320	21,424	208,238				
H.— <i>PURCHASERS OF GOVERNMENT WASTE PAYING REVENUE DIRECT TO GOVERNMENT AND NOT INCLUDED IN ANY PREVIOUS CLASS.</i>	1	1	98	80									1	1	98	80								
I.— <i>GOVERNMENT WASTE, RECEIVED OR UNASSIGNED</i>	1			1,032					1			1,032												
TOTAL	1,399	1,259	81,347	805,866	419	335	14,540	223,682	290	281	21,850	189,693	237	237	23,144	172,607	357	356	21,813	219,864				

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

Table No. XVI, showing TENURES not held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NATURE OF TENURE.	DISTRICT JALANDHAR.		TAHSIL JALANDHAR.		TAHSIL NAWASHAHAR.		TAHSIL PHILLLOUR.		TAHSIL NAKODAR.		
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.											
I. <i>Paying rent in cash.</i>	(a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	4,210	18,243	879	4,970	1,217	6,097	806	3,345	1,308	3,802
	(b) Paying such amount, plus a cash <i>matikanah</i>	6,082	27,293	1,739	11,020	1,725	6,722	802	2,899	1,816	6,561
	(c) Paying at stated cash rates per acre	45	112	1	1	44	111	..	..	..	..
	(d) Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings	1,913	6,714	803	5,559	136	524	574	631	..	..
	Total paying rent in cash	11,050	52,277	3,422	21,559	3,122	13,460	1,982	6,895	3,124	10,363
II. <i>Paying rent in kind.</i>	(a) Paying a stated share of the produce in kind.	240	763	240	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Paying a stated share of the produce, plus a cash contribution.	113	452	37	389	..	..	76	63	..	..
	(c) Paying a fixed quantity of grain for their holdings, with or without a further cash contribution.	4,674	8,206	1,017	1,750	2,547	5,028	154	267	956	1,161
	(d) Paying a stated share of the produce and more	2	27	2	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total paying rent in kind	5,029	9,394	1,296	2,875	2,547	5,028	230	390	956	1,161
	GRAND TOTAL of Tenants with rights of occupancy	16,679	61,671	4,718	24,434	5,669	18,488	2,212	7,225	4,080	11,524
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.											
I. <i>For life</i>	..	3	44	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	42
II. <i>For period</i>	(a) Written on lease	233	2,372	124	985	3	5	164	700	42	592
	(b) Not written on lease	129	553	8	29	..	..	96	449	16	75
III. <i>Subject to village service and payment of rent</i>	..	37	46	25	18	30	13	2	15	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL of Tenants holding conditionally	439	3,066	158	1,034	33	18	262	1,164	60	617
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.											
I. <i>Paying in cash</i>	..	30,140	54,607	4,938	16,162	9,742	9,925	8,745	12,633	6,755	15,877
II. <i>Paying in kind.</i>	(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ produce and more	26,651	101,794	12,395	51,948	8,995	22,944	7,535	13,363	7,126	13,599
	(b) less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce	569	1,871	82	552	..	..	132	427	355	892
	GRAND TOTAL of Tenants-at-will	57,360	158,272	17,415	68,662	18,737	22,869	16,412	26,423	14,236	30,368
D.—PARTIES HOLDING AND CULTIVATING SERVICE-GRANTS FROM PROPRIETORS FREE OF ALL REVENUE.											
I. <i>Sankalap or Dharmarth</i>	..	2,697	2,325	546	545	496	367	1,023	811	552	605
II. <i>Condition on service</i>	..	1,267	1,520	268	356	377	289	592	602	290	273
	GRAND TOTAL OF TENURES	87,826	226,806	23,125	95,031	25,282	52,041	20,301	36,255	19,118	43,479

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Areas held on by cultivating class.		Remaining acres.			Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
			Cultivated	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	
Whole District	57	4,709	175	..	1,426	2,378	823	9,472
Tahsil Jalandhar	13	3,640	158	..	50	2,350	185	..
Tahsil Nawashahr	8	1,200	..	..	1,187	..	63	..
Tahsil Phillour	15	772	..	..	289	125	408	..
Tahsil Nakodar	21	187	20	..	..	..	167	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupees.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads	2,061	71,972	2,091
Canals	..	..	..
State Railways	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways	734	42,919	784
Miscellaneous	2,331	78,058	4,791
Total	5,626	192,949	7,666

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX, showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makal.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
1874-75	821,464	14,170	308,314	109,011	538	122,390	18,437	51,526	39,810	1,839	8,489	26,454	2,800	32,554	6,230
1874-75	825,927	12,967	315,828	104,834	457	120,833	19,909	53,063	39,108	390	8,690	25,261	2,681	34,578	5,650
1875-76	710,602	8,254	264,866	91,457	539	88,118	23,311	53,535	84,639	818	3,710	26,549	805	43,048	8,371
1876-77	730,447	9,192	269,016	92,842	115	86,392	25,211	65,158	30,961	578	2,793	26,093	754	43,963	7,731
1877-78	667,744	4,855	299,305	60,014	66	73,801	22,738	78,251	20,548	298	2,436	20,606	940	37,640	5,401
1878-79	690,097	5,789	306,071	59,428	61	64,783	21,629	61,959	32,656	476	2,927	20,484	911	47,488	9,082
1879-80	750,904	6,072	351,624	59,517	65	78,281	22,795	57,274	31,956	425	3,229	26,271	494	45,902	12,656
1880-81	824,245	7,470	307,230	99,942	144	102,892	17,866	48,621	73,362	454	1,738	19,404	89	39,760	4,861
1881-82	711,069	7,376	271,041	87,483	23	74,467	15,154	50,696	55,694	431	338	26,545	191	39,698	1,372

NAME OF TAHSIL.

TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.

NAME OF TAHSIL.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makal.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Vegetables.
Jalandhar	198,978	2,599	101,588	12,931	5	21,058	8,314	11,187	15,199	81	568	6,205	244	10,419	2,677
Nawashahr	145,905	1,268	61,305	21,764	51	17,370	5,266	6,086	6,012	168	819	3,011	167	8,766	913
Phillour	166,995	1,125	56,165	22,509	11	18,192	2,222	16,638	4,837	48	76	5,793	98	10,483	2,232
Nakodar	208,532	1,319	76,876	16,673	5	22,117	9,174	25,444	18,794	121	1,091	8,872	6	12,224	853
TOTAL	718,419	6,312	295,434	73,277	73	78,737	19,976	59,355	42,843	417	2,251	23,881	515	42,098	6,674

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

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

1		2			3
Nature of crop.		Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
Rice	Maximum	12	12	0	591
	Minimum	2	8	0	
Indigo	Maximum	16	10	0	61
	Minimum	1	8	0	
Cotton	Maximum	18	0	0	526
	Minimum	4	0	0	
Sugar	Maximum	68	0	0	1,308
	Minimum	9	0	0	
Opium	Maximum	25	0	0	481
	Minimum	7	1	0	
Tobacco	Maximum	25	0	0	1,384
	Minimum	5	0	0	
Wheat	Irrigated	Maximum	14	0	1,258
		Minimum	5	8	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	
		Minimum	1	8	
Inferior grains	Irrigated	Maximum	20	0	892
		Minimum	0	4	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	6	0	
		Minimum	1	4	
Oil seeds	Irrigated	Maximum	9	0	544
		Minimum	2	0	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	
		Minimum	1	0	
Fibres	Irrigated	Maximum	18	0	393
		Minimum	2	8	
	Unirrigated	Maximum	10	0	
		Minimum	1	4	
Gram					
Barley					
Bajra					
Jawar					320
Vegetables					2,400
Tea					

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1 KIND OF STOCK.	2 WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			3 TABSILS FOR THE YEAR 1876-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	Jalan-	Nawa-	Phillour.	Nakodar.
				dhar.	shahr.		
Cows and bullocks	3,75,075	3,76,170	4,46,682	148,252	98,603	104,252	100,515
Horses	4,420	3,696	3,617	1,106	698	755	909
Ponies	1,289	1,449	1,068	490	263	82	223
Donkeys	12,919	12,647	8,501	2,598	2,393	1,188	2,320
Sheep and goats	69,236	58,124	44,937	4,960	13,779	7,211	19,037
Pigs	31	..	86	71	..	12	..
Camels	807	735	563	45	209	32	277
Carts	13,548	15,893	16,421	5,528	5,117	1,542	4,234
Ploughs	81,473	83,158	87,074	23,662	10,286	22,142	21,965
Boats	410	234	185	71	1	34	79

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

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3			1	2	3		
		Towns.	Vil- lages.	Total.			Towns.	Vil- lages.	Total.
	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
1	Total population	50,810	221,436	271,746	17	Agricultural labourers	603	5,129	6,032
2	Occupation specified	46,313	191,391	237,704	18	Pastoral	256	1,444	1,700
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	11,686	109,464	121,150	19	Cooks and other servants	1,257	672	2,529
4	Civil Administration	2,289	2,117	4,406	20	Water-carriers	1,183	5,816	6,499
5	Army	1,282	256	1,538	21	Sweepers and scavengers	882	4,884	5,766
6	Religion	1,337	2,785	4,122	22	Workers in roed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	687	1,071	1,758
7	Barbers	757	3,020	3,777	23	Workers in leather	494	5,897	6,391
8	Other professions	702	1,672	2,374	24	Boot-makers	1,000	8,081	9,081
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	1,575	1,617	3,192	25	Workers in wool and pashun	78	41	117
10	Dealers in grain and flour	2,647	4,051	6,698	26	" " silk	377	526	903
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	335	235	570	27	" " cotton	3,628	15,101	18,729
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	1,119	421	1,540	28	" " wood	961	4,680	5,641
13	Carriers and boatmen	1,082	547	1,629	29	Potters	511	2,094	2,605
14	Landowners	5,775	73,203	79,037	30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	776	1,564	2,340
15	Tenants	4,007	21,358	25,365	31	Workers in iron	444	2,226	2,670
16	Joint-cultivators	41	1,437	1,478	32	General labourers	2,457	3,569	6,026
					33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	2,319	9,663	11,982

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	153	8,012	66	240	..	2,400	1,205	85	523	821
Number of workmen { Male .. in large works. { Female ..	..	..	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	200	14,611	156	329	..	4,035	2,027	83	727	1,625
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	4,115	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	1,18,405	17,36,989	10,757	16,750	2,940	5,50,331	4,72,965	1,06,018	5,01,259	1,35,041
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawis.	Car-pets.	Gold, silver, and Jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.		
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Number of private looms or small works.	3,032	1,259	1,047	..	1	7	1,453	679	..	20,938
Number of workmen { Male .. in large works. { Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	4,914	1,878	1,700	..	6	10	2,294	1,264	..	35,925
Value of plant in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,115
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	8,42,275	1,55,200	3,67,008	..	600	1,034	10,95,625	1,16,706	..	62,29,903

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16															
YEAR.	NUMBER OF SEERS AND QUINTALS PER RUPEE.																													
	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Onions (fresh).		Chh (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Laheri).			
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62	16	9	19	9	19	1	..	..	33	9	25	10	9	5	14	7	..	..	3	4	3	12	2	1	149	5	16	13	11	3
1862-63	27	5	56	..	23	15	..	..	41	1	28	..	10	4	14	15	..	..	2	15	3	15	1	14	139	15	16	12	9	5
1863-64	38	11	58	..	41	1	..	..	39	3	30	19	12	2	26	2	..	..	2	9	3	12	1	14	130	10	13	1	9	5
1864-65	26	5	37	6	36	6	..	..	41	8	27	4	8	14	15	..	..	..	1	10	3	2	1	14	120	1	13	1	8	4
1865-66	17	5	29	2	28	7	..	..	28	2	29	14	8	6	19	2	..	..	2	13	3	5	1	10	116	10	17	11	8	12
1866-67	23	13	36	14	31	11	..	..	23	..	24	11	9	3	17	8	..	..	2	5	3	5	1	6	91	12	12	2	8	8
1867-68	22	15	29	15	24	8	..	..	23	..	22	3	9	14	14	12	..	..	2	15	2	5	1	7	103	6	11	10	6	5
1868-69	12	13	17	15	16	8	..	..	16	5	11	8	8	7	9	15	..	..	2	4	2	6	..	15	98	8	9	7	8	1
1869-70	10	6	14	3	11	1	..	..	16	14	10	7	7	1	9	1	..	..	1	11	2	6	1	5	99	8	9	14	8	2
1870-71	18	1	29	12	17	15	..	..	25	6	20	9	8	..	17	10	..	..	2	2	2	6	1	3	94	4	7	15	2	7
1871-72	24	..	28	..	25	..	30	..	24	..	24	..	8	..	14	8	10	..	2	12	3	..	1	2	110	..	12	..	9	4
1872-73	24	..	30	..	24	..	31	..	28	..	23	..	8	..	20	..	10	..	3	..	3	..	1	12	110	..	13	..	9	..
1873-74	24	..	34	..	31	8	34	..	32	..	26	..	8	..	19	..	12	10	2	12	3	..	1	9	109	..	12	..	9	8
1874-75	28	8	50	..	42	8	41	..	31	..	26	..	8	..	22	..	12	..	3	..	3	4	1	11	100	..	12	..	9	10
1875-76	21	..	34	..	31	..	26	..	31	..	24	..	8	..	16	..	12	..	2	8	3	..	1	10	110	..	12	..	9	8
1876-77	23	..	26	..	40	..	35	..	40	..	25	..	8	..	19	..	16	..	2	8	3	4	1	14	80	..	13	..	9	12
1877-78	15	4	16	..	19	..	29	..	22	..	18	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	2	8	3	5	1	10	100	..	12	..	8	12
1878-79	14	..	21	..	16	8	19	..	20	..	16	..	7	..	10	..	12	..	3	4	2	..	1	7	100	..	12	..	9	..
1879-80	13	..	16	..	19	..	20	..	18	..	17	..	6	..	12	..	12	..	2	12	2	..	1	5	90	..	10	..	10	..
1880-81	16	8	24	..	31	4	25	..	22	..	18	..	6	..	17	..	12	..	2	4	2	..	1	6	150	..	12	..	11	8
1881-82	21	8	33	..	28	..	31	..	34	..	21	8	6	..	16	5	15	..	2	12	2	8	1	8	100	..	14	..	11	11

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government) No. 209 S. of 14th August 1872, and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LAECUR.

YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1868-69	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0			
1873-74	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0			
1878-79	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 14 0		
1879-80	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 14 0		
1880-81	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 14 0		
1881-82	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 14 0		

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	Excise.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
					Rs.	A.			P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1868-69	11,75,241	5,772	1,31,000	..	24,274	20,781	1,36,637	14,93,065
1873-74	11,76,544	11,421	1,31,000	..	16,330	20,475	1,49,834	14,96,604
1879-71	11,79,021	16,308	1,31,000	..	14,414	23,488	1,29,217	14,93,448
1871-72	11,87,161	8,910	1,31,000	82,818	18,235	20,834	1,31,273	16,80,881
1872-73	11,89,709	4,831	1,31,000	92,639	19,704	21,061	1,71,592	16,30,687
1873-74	11,87,707	10,482	1,31,000	82,479	19,970	24,344	1,50,122	16,19,104
1874-75	12,03,797	9,865	1,31,000	82,563	19,423	25,115	1,73,851	16,47,014
1875-76	11,97,267	8,955	1,31,000	82,644	19,573	23,342	1,64,329	16,27,115
1876-77	12,08,017	8,363	1,31,000	82,613	21,263	24,311	1,46,090	16,25,632
1877-78	12,05,701	10,137	1,31,000	82,651	22,394	24,767	1,75,621	16,52,271
1878-79	12,07,661	5,872	1,31,000	1,10,056	19,601	26,101	1,66,427	16,66,748
1879-80	12,09,205	10,653	1,31,000	1,01,072	18,966	25,431	1,86,851	16,84,193
1880-81	12,11,588	12,340	1,31,000	1,01,066	22,153	21,153	2,04,970	17,03,270
1881-82	12,13,684	7,615	1,31,000	1,01,957	26,269	24,752	2,06,758	17,16,165

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—
“Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cessca.”

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under cultivation.	Water advantages revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Grazing dues.		Sale of wood from tanks and forests.	Saffi.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
								By enumeration of cattle.	By grazing leases.			
<i>District Figures.</i>												
Total of 5 years—1868-69 to 1872-73	59,23,111	47,362	21,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,101
Total of 5 years—1873-74 to 1877-78	60,91,608	56,701	23,827	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	..	12,073
1878-79	12,12,079	5,203	3,453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196
1879-80	12,14,864	10,502	3,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,443
1880-81	12,15,777	12,174	3,961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,351
1881-82	12,23,050	7,459	3,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	970
Total Totals for 5 years—1872-73 to 1881-82	17,40,967	5,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,645
Total Jalandhar	14,67,251	13,835	5,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,082
Nasrabad	14,74,068	7,262	2,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,374
Nakodar	13,64,573	19,199	11,393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,172

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.						
	Whole Villages.		Factional parts of Villages.		Plots.		Total.		In perpetuity.						
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.					
	Jalandhar	11,721	16,992	9,686	12,840	1,739	3,455	23,149	33,29	17,041	23,018				
Nawashahr	2,236	3,771	6,346	14,399	944	2,967	9,526	21,098	4,998	11,105					
Phillour	1,233	2,75	8,165	11,935	540	1,134	9,938	15,81	7,700	13,629					
Nakodar	10,356	12,80	8,065	12,168	875	1,506	19,298	26,43	12,069	18,513					
Total District	25,549	36,35	32,262	51,312	4,098	9,041	61,909	96,68	41,898	67,185					
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TAHSIL.	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—Concluded.								NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.						
	For one life.		For more lives than one.		During maintenance of Establishments.		Pending orders of Government.		In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	Total.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.							
	Jalandhar	5,506	8,420	50	92	19	169	..	116	..	901
Nawashahr	3,044	7,655	1,48	2,33	519	181	..	76	..	787	
Phillour	1,981	1,800	19	38	61	22	..	21	..	309	
Nakodar	7,052	7,717	157	25	64	60	..	52	..	178	
Total District	17,680	25,601	2,341	3,898	644	625	..	265	..	1,544	

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c. in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1869-69	1,640	..	..	7,328
1869-70	2,056	..	..	20,137
1870-71	2,187	..	..	7,041
1871-72	5,184	..	..	8,773
1872-73	2,405	..	..	9,499
1873-74	7,943	..	..	5,630
1874-75	4,133	..	4,557	5,150
1875-76	10,717	..	..	8,060
1876-77	9,152	466	..	4,375
1877-78	4,756	439	16	1,180
1878-79	5,117	453	..	987
1879-80	6,221	402	..	1,035
1880-81	4,189	745	..	1,335
1881-82	4,266	352	..	8,985

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	2,094	10,684	7,21,792				4,021	28,435	9,46,659
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	1,062	4,547	3,44,985	1,021	4,179	3,10,623	1,938	12,621	3,66,887
1878-79 ..	613	1,629	1,23,258	492	1,985	1,33,932	935	2,246	1,04,267
1879-80 ..	473	1,333	1,23,345	438	1,863	1,46,011	942	3,474	1,77,066
1880-81 ..	339	1,369	1,22,749	443	2,462	1,09,538	448	2,272	1,46,696
1881-82 ..	442	2,205	1,81,231	313	1,452	1,26,015	580	2,194	1,43,525
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Jalandhar ..	850	3,039	2,68,902	1,016	5,284	3,54,098	1,212	5,055	2,64,882
Nawashahr ..	255	726	58,974	267	1,044	94,097	753	1,000	1,02,981
Phullour ..	537	2,278	1,39,436	310	1,377	90,249	644	2,388	1,14,618
Nakodar ..	491	1,710	1,70,101	329	1,283	1,23,543	875	2,931	1,32,281
YEAR.	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—Concluded.			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			Agriculturists.			Non-Agriculturists.		
	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..									
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	3,556	48,232	10,35,354	160	919	24,686	181	8,448	64,853
1878-79 ..	1,175	15,523	3,29,841	63	516	20,675	54	10,819	1,27,772
1879-80 ..	1,505	6,338	3,51,010	40	146	5,915	83	233	10,149
1880-81 ..	385	6,017	2,92,931	5	24	1,415	27	130	7,695
1881-82 ..	777	4,346	2,78,117	44	165	13,324	9	23	1,058
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 to 1881-82.									
Jalandhar ..	2,180	24,919	8,18,133	63	594	30,571	52	10,877	1,30,271
Nawashahr ..	1,043	3,376	2,18,900	47	159	6,441	20	87	2,963
Phullour ..	1,192	4,630	2,09,401	48	209	6,244	43	195	5,832
Nakodar ..	1,006	5,339	2,74,656	33	153	5,541	93	354	13,609

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include all sales and mortgages.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		Net income in rupees.		No. of deeds registered.				Value of property affected, in rupees.			
	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	1,25,847	46,880	1,23,933	44,068	3,092	196	519	4,900	8,45,563	16,645	1,88,180	10,50,394
1878-79 ..	1,19,953	46,474	1,07,606	44,473	3,032	215	314	3,521	10,29,674	13,834	1,18,052	11,61,000
1879-80 ..	1,31,055	55,796	1,18,010	53,205	3,256	36	174	3,387	10,28,773	7,869	67,786	11,05,732
1880-81 ..	1,48,617	53,363	1,35,484	52,866	2,656	38	119	3,024	9,43,901	10,050	61,788	10,26,077
1881-82 ..	1,54,151	52,607	1,39,947	50,144	2,485	27	98	2,817	9,10,800	5,740	68,893	10,02,864

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar Jalandhar	2		2	7	1	8
Sub-Registrar Jalandhar	644	279	923	651	277	928
.. Jalandhar Cantonment	9	7	16	25	31	56
.. Alawalpur	309	126	435	270	93	363
.. Phillour	348	153	501	18	121	139
.. Nawashahr	149	93	242	113	6	219
.. Banga	241	150	391	246	126	372
.. Nakodar	226	24	250	313	25	338
.. Shahkot	188	66	254	109	5	114
Total of district	2,126	898	3,024	2,107	710	2,817

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.																
	Class I.				Class II.				Class III.						Total number of licenses	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3						
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 75	Rs. 50	Rs. 25	Rs. 10	Rs. 5	Rs. 2	Rs. 1							
1878-79		5	8	20	20	58	369	745	1,321	2,809	9,087	14,442	46,395	873			
1879-80		5	8	21	20	58	370	747	1,327	2,818	9,111	14,485	46,801	900			
1880-81		3	4	10	16	42	171	672				918	16,495	159			
1881-82		3	3	6	20	38	159	683				914	16,055	161			
Tahsil details for 1881-82—																	
Jalandhar		1	2	3	9	13	67	250				545	6,390	43			
Phillour		2	1	1	1	6	21	142				174	2,970	27			
Nawashahr				1	4	9	39	184				237	5,665	46			
Nakodar				3	6	10	32	107				175	3,120	35			

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.					EXCISE REVENUE FROM			
	Number of central distilleries.	No. of retail shops		Consumption in gallons.		No. of retail licenses.		Consumption in maunds.			Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.	
		Country spirits.	Euro. liquors.	Euro.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.				Other drugs.
1877-78	3	23	10	874	4,000	78	78	1,512	82	119		22,394	24,620	47,014
1878-79	3	29	14	513	3,210	78	78		38	137		19,592	26,926	46,518
1879-80	3	30	8	408	3,654	78	78	1,522	35	57		18,973	25,410	44,383
1880-81	3	31	11	397	4,169	78	78	1,266	29	84		22,144	21,151	43,295
1881-82	3	32	11	403	4,713	78	78	72	28	233		26,269	24,752	51,021
TOTAL	15	150	50	2,654	19,745	890	890	4,372	60	680		109,384	122,029	231,413
Average	3	30	10	531	3,949	78	78	874	32	136		21,877	24,409	46,286

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	Annual income in rupees.			Annual expenditure in rupees.						
	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District, post and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75			94,763	1,378	2,257	16,129	2,076	264	53,616	75,680
1875-76			1,21,443	1,386	1,562	18,597	2,603	320	85,108	1,09,576
1876-77			99,844	1,558	1,140	20,811	5,183	3,370	45,077	77,439
1877-78			97,624	1,914	1,975	22,715	5,068	5,428	50,696	96,796
1878-79			1,06,757	2,044	2,696	23,527	4,958	76	46,620	79,511
1879-80	1,08,858	8,131	1,16,989	2,101	2,516	24,557	6,617	969	47,490	84,950
1880-81	1,08,763	7,892	1,16,155	2,521	2,590	25,257	5,578	1,268	44,287	81,454
1881-82	1,03,831	7,802	1,16,633	2,757	2,492	26,442	6,248	1,484	42,698	82,121

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
YEAR.	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
	Government.		Aided.		Government.		Government.		Aided.		Government.		Aided.		Government.		Aided.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

1877-78			1	250			1	150	1	75	9	1,334					78	3,704	6	537
1878-79			1	253			1	123	1	60	9	1,148					72	5,208	7	412
1879-80			1	28			2	44	2	83	10	209		423	4	543	86	4,322		
1880-81			1	33		16	2	80	2	94	10	330		535	4	553	87	4,429		
1881-82			1	21		32	2	67	2	96	11	374	5	459	4	579	88	4,500		

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1877-78																	47	1,405	24	573
1878-79																	37	1,054	22	459
1879-80																	45	1,425		
1880-81																	47	1,443	1	53
1881-82																	47	1,493	3	80

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High-Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous Schools and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3														
		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Men.					Women.					Children.				
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		Jalandhar	C. H.	12,680	21,622	16,551	19,341	17,287	4,048	12,144	5,608	5,462	529	2,941	5,659	2,716	2,591	8,154
Phillour	2nd	2,566	3,672	2,920	3,152	2,823	991	1,526	1,301	1,721	1,191	884	1,620	1,396	1,400	1,364
Nakodar	2nd	3,682	5,564	3,984	6,570	7,758	2,684	3,759	2,409	3,580	4,004	1,940	2,284	1,879	1,668	2,549
Rahon	2nd	3,266	4,221	3,896	3,100	3,984	1,363	1,569	1,404	1,482	1,384	984	1,500	1,481	1,023	1,308
Kartarpur	2nd	2,694	3,627	5,309	5,257	4,032	812	1,191	1,658	1,535	1,598	608	678	1,205	1,130	1,163
Banga	2nd	5,909	8,432	4,664	6,642	8,855	1,193	2,645	1,391	1,788	2,666	809	1,721	819	1,066	1,969
Nurnahal	2nd	4,503	6,560	3,304	4,102	4,251	1,607	2,948	1,607	1,790	2,024	1,455	2,569	1,348	1,674	1,882
Total		35,440	56,698	40,748	48,231	49,290	12,698	25,777	15,479	17,328	18,394	9,641	16,036	10,299	10,523	13,393

1	2	3														
		Total Patients.														
		Total Patients.					In-door Patients.					Expenditure in Rupees.				
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		Jalandhar	C. H.	19,604	42,425	24,888	27,371	25,976	297	541	521	482	448	3,618	8,216	4,969	4,330	5,417
Phillour	2nd	4,481	6,818	5,620	6,276	5,878	78	218	165	81	92	1,802	1,762	2,074	1,900	1,966
Nakodar	2nd	8,356	11,587	7,772	11,816	14,311	88	146	101	136	96	1,579	1,571	1,746	2,066	1,830
Rahon	2nd	5,593	7,290	6,841	5,685	6,076	51	114	103	45	40	1,734	1,602	1,921	1,893	1,719
Kartarpur	2nd	4,111	5,491	5,232	7,022	7,604	51	62	89	62	80	1,527	1,460	1,812	1,846	1,653
Banga	2nd	7,994	12,798	6,874	9,496	13,490	106	149	115	92	97	1,086	842	1,131	1,688	1,407
Nurnahal	2nd	7,626	12,102	6,304	7,566	8,157	..	..	20	26	27	1,073	3,314	1,572	1,575	1,503
Total		57,774	98,511	66,590	76,032	81,076	671	1,225	1,114	924	880	12,419	13,767	14,665	15,326	16,465

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

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2				3			9
	Number of Civil Suits concerning				Value in rupees of Suits concerning *			
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	Land.	Other matters.	Total.	
1878 ..	11,809	215	1,296	13,320	59,314	7,06,072	7,65,866	14,854
1879 ..	13,885	372	1,309	15,516	68,875	8,84,717	9,53,592	19,768
1880 ..	13,992	598	926	15,516	49,326	7,46,650	7,95,976	14,416
1881 ..	13,999	488	1,333	15,820	1,06,724	10,64,596	11,70,320	8,966
1882 ..	13,239	794	1,812	15,852	1,15,523	9,33,433	10,48,956	8,583

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports from 1878 to 1880, and Nos. II and III 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.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1873.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	6,363	5,703	5,216	6,853	7,461
	Discharged	1,687	1,663	1,659	2,881	4,049
	Acquitted	1,402	1,040	926	612	886
	Convicted	3,369	2,986	2,638	3,048	2,452
	Committed or referred	9	16	17	22	29
Cases dis- posed of.	Summons cases (regular)				1,829	2,174
	" (summary)				384	167
	Warrant cases (regular)				696	733
	" (summary)				43	32
	Total cases disposed of	2,711	2,651	2,394	2,952	3,106
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	3	6	5		1
	Transportation for life	2	1	5	3	1
	" for a term			1		1
	Penal servitude					
	Fines under Rs. 10	2,663	2,272	1,990	2,514	1,823
	" 10 to 50 rupees	231	196	196	247	263
	" 50 to 100 "	20	22	25	20	18
	" 100 to 500 "	5	3	3	4	9
	" 500 to 1,000 "					
	Over 1,000 rupees	1				
	Imprisonment under 6 months	332	366	231	238	241
	" 6 months to 2 years	110	127	97	72	74
	" over 2 years	8	15	15	10	2
	Whipping	174	181	181	87	51
	Find sureties of the peace	6				10
Recognisance to keep the peace	33	10	32	26	35	
Give sureties for good behaviour	46	91	133	34	101	

Note.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1873 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly		2	2	4	2		35	20	49	23		25	10	22	10
Murder and attempts to murder	8	9	6	7	6	11	13	8	15	8	1	5	7	10	3
Total serious offences against the person	35	49	54	63	79	66	69	78	106	121	34	33	46	62	66
Abduction of married women															
Total serious offences against property	204	633	873	627	678	120	255	249	195	136	90	165	138	118	93
Total minor offences against the person	7	17	16	15	20	14	27	18	34	45	18	19	14	15	28
Cattle theft	29	47	98	43	29	38	42	78	42	27	25	33	69	27	17
Total minor offences against property	556	517	711	350	289	358	486	643	335	291	250	355	451	228	201
Total cognizable offences	809	1,228	1,668	1,069	1,101	564	893	1,330	722	630	390	611	676	448	407
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	2	1	1	1		24	2	36	6		23	2		6	
Offences relating to marriage	6	2				3	5				2	1			
Total non-cognizable offences	65	51	15	21	16	133	99	19	33	17	98	69	14	17	15
GRAND TOTAL of offences	874	1,279	1,683	1,090	1,117	697	992	1,049	745	647	488	680	690	465	422

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

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEAR.	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		No. imprisoned during the year.		Religion of convicts.			Previous occupation of male convicts.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musliman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	315	6	671	52	432	483	..	12	..	19	479	..	..
1878-79	332	5	868	84	613	547	..	18	..	29	516	..	..
1879-80	338	14	954	112	85	128	..	4	..	18	165	32	..
1880-81	250	11	624	75	185	119	..	6	..	24	138	27	..
1881-82	296	15	664	93	119	128	..	6	..	21	128	25	..

YEAR.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							Previously convicted.			Pecuniary results.	
	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 3 years.	3 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	554	331	208	20	22	9	5	70	14	9	18,479	5,285
1878-79	801	223	210	25	19	13	3	123	38	16	19,130	4,088
1879-80	146	35	50	26	3	..	..	45	15	6	10,644	2,852
1880-81	99	53	118	25	3	5	5	25	17	9	16,008	2,730
1881-82	113	49	110	35	12	2	..	14	24	6	17,201	2,333

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Muslimans.	Other religious.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
Jalandhar	Jalandhar	52,119	18,514	368	373	31,326	1,543	9,043	576
	Kartarpur	9,360	4,958	1,105	..	3,191	6	1,946	470
	Alawalpur	3,802	1,578	18	..	2,206	..	602	433
Nawashahr	Adampur	2,573	1,235	13	..	1,321	..	473	534
	Rahou	11,736	5,094	56	..	5,683	1	1,452	608
	Nawashahr	4,960	2,891	91	..	1,978	..	323	1,512
Phillour	Banga	4,565	2,767	945	90	763	..	761	600
	Nurmshal	8,181	4,353	249	..	2,559	..	1,269	675
	Phillour	7,107	2,749	260	1	4,022	75	1,137	626
	Bilga	6,634	4,818	553	..	1,263	..	1,011	558
Nakodar	Jandiala	6,316	3,013	2,325	..	978	..	1,191	530
	Rurka Kalan	5,492	3,362	941	..	1,189	..	650	578
	Nakodar	8,436	3,193	78	100	5,117	3	1,136	710
	Mahatpur	6,011	2,154	75	..	3,782	..	1,029	584

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	Sex.	Total population by the Census of	Total births registered during the year.					Total deaths registered during the year.				
		1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Jalandhar	Males	19,226	491	860	841	618	742	447	567	782	544	854
	Females	18,906	486	270	331	638	685	389	543	660	431	798
Do. Subruba	Males	8,253	210	906	131	230	291	200	1,679	266	133	294
	Females	7,469	233	873	113	220	277	266	1,621	243	166	266
Kartarpur	Males	5,883	89	373	83	141	182	127	817	179	138	180
	Females	5,170	73	360	53	111	141	90	868	126	96	181
Rahon	Males	6,846	170	163	179	189	251	120	208	340	247	294
	Females	6,068	140	188	189	174	241	83	209	291	291	301

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Jalandhar.	Kartarpur.	Alawalpur.	Adampur.	Banga.	Nawashahr.	Rahon.	Phillour.	Nurnahal.	Mahatpur.	Nakodar.
Class of Municipality..	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	22,306	3,750	1,370	1,065	1,165	1,670	3,909	2,533	1,914	696	2,546
1871-72	31,384	3,071	1,281	1,214	1,703	1,034	5,048	2,031	2,293	873	2,681
1872-73	26,763	3,753	1,197	1,252	1,920	1,196	4,991	2,410	2,380	891	3,711
1873-74	32,658	3,262	1,183	1,334	1,946	1,533	4,297	2,146	2,572	908	4,321
1874-75	32,230	3,679	1,096	1,099	2,264	1,244	4,925	3,145	3,142	821	3,709
1875-76	23,673	3,498	1,075	1,065	1,814	1,465	5,480	2,907	3,048	889	3,425
1876-77	28,355	4,176	1,214	1,346	1,746	1,507	5,809	2,685	3,391	767	3,399
1877-78	31,131	6,945	1,727	1,197	2,004	1,483	4,887	2,496	5,265	893	3,699
1878-79	36,049	3,953	1,404	1,028	2,461	1,733	6,164	4,492	3,843	1,336	4,507
1879-80	29,403	4,160	1,163	1,174	2,763	1,525	5,810	4,630	4,031	1,502	4,612
1880-81	32,954	5,424	1,376	1,380	3,232	1,337	7,293	4,922	4,356	1,512	4,182
1881-82	33,178	5,012	1,666	1,286	3,338	2,226	7,140	4,865	5,177	1,637	5,474

