

CHAPTER I-DESCRIPTIVE.

Section A, - Physical Aspects.

The state of Dujana, lying between. $28^{\circ} 16'$ and $28^{\circ} 368'$ and $76^{\circ} 44'$ and $76^{\circ} 21'$ west, consists of the following detached areas:-

- (i) The estates of Dujana and Mahrana, which form an island in the Sampla tahsil of the Rohtak district, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ Square miles in area.
- (ii) Nahar tahsil, which lies 24 miles south-west of Dujana, and forms the main area of the state, being bordered on the north by the Jhajjar tahsil of the Rohtak district- and the Dadri tahsil of Jind, on the east by the Jhajjar tahsil, on the south by the Rewari tahsil of the Gurgaon district and the Kanyli Bawal *pargana* of Nabha, and on the west by that *pargana* and by Dadri tahsil.
- (iii) In tahsil Nahar are included the two villages of Chawki and Berli Kalan, which form an island in the Rewari tahsil of the Gurgaon district. Nahar' tahsil has an area of $88\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the total area of the state is thus 100 square miles.

No rivers or canals run through the state, the general aspect of which is that of a level plain, unbroken save by a belt of sand-hills running east and west across the Nahar tahsil. Some of these hillocks are bare of vegetation, on others only *sar* and *ak* are to be seen, and on some grow grass and bushes, such as *khep*, *pala*, and *babul*, while occasionally a small grain called *sanwa* is cultivated on them.

Section B - History.

The Rohtak district is historically interesting as having formed, on the right bank of the Jumna, the borderland of the Sikhs and Mahratas just before the break up of the latter power, early in the present century. By the treaty of Anjangaon, signed in. 1803, this portion of the old Delhi empire passed to the British with Scindia's other possessions west of the Jumna. It was not part of Lord Lake's policy at that time to stretch out his hand too far, and he, accordingly, formed a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikh states beyond by giving the newly-acquired territories to military leaders who had done us good service. The houses of Bahadurgarh and Jhajjar, since absorbed, owed their origin to the effect given to this policy; as also the states of Pataudi and Dujana, which are still existing.

CHAP I. B
HISTORY

Boundaries.

General con-
Figuration.

The Rohtak
district.

CHAP I. B HISTORY

Origin of
The Dujana
Family

The connection of the Dujana Nawabs with the Southern Punjab dates from the end of the 14th century, when their ancestor Malik Rahmat, a Pathan from Buner, accompanied Timur to Hindustan, and eventually settled down in a village close to Jhajjar, then known as Mubarakabad Jhajjar after its founder Raja Jhajjar. A century later the present town of Dujana, not far from Jhajjar, was founded by a *fakir*- named Baba Durjan Shah, on whose invitation Malik Rahmat's children took up their abode in the new settlement. They subsisted as military servants of the Delhi Emperors, and they appear to have generally thriven, though none of them rose above the ordinary level until the time of Abdul Samad Khan, first Nawab of Dujana. His father had held a small cavalry command at Delhi, and was *jagirdar* in four villages close to his home.

Formation
of the Dujana
State

Abdul Samad Khan was born in 1764, and when quite a boy took service as Risaldar under Bhaji Rao, the first Peshwa. He received a high command in the Mahrata army, which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Sindia; and he ultimately joined Lord Lake's force as a *shahsadi*, and distinguished himself at Bharatpur, and in the pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Sutlej in 1806. As a reward he received the two large tracts which now form the western portion of the Rohtak district, together with all the country held in Hissar by the celebrated George Thomas, by a *sanad* dated May 4th, 1806.

Its original
extent

These tracts comprised the following *parganas* :-

Haryana, etc., Hansi with fort-(one Mahal district).

Hissar-One *Mahal*.

Maham.

Tosham.

Barwala.

Bahl.

Jamalpur.

Agroha.

Rohtak Malri and Rohtak Salaban-Two *Mahals*.

Tappa Bahu and Nahar Jhal, *pargana* Dadri-Two *Mahals*.

Reduction to
Its Present
area.

The title of Jalal-ud-Daula, Mustagil Jang, with the style of : Nawab, was bestowed upon Abdul Samad Khan, and his fortunes appeared assured, but the grant was saddled with the condition that he should administer his country without British aid, and this he found himself unable to do. The villagers refused to acknowledge his authority and withheld the revenue, killing his son and son-in-law when they attempted on one occasion to enforce his rights. Things came to an impossible pass, and in 1809 he was obliged, to surrender the whole of his grant, except the small tracts of Mahrana and Dujana and *tappas* Nahar and Bahu, which now constitute the State, retaining his title and power of Nawab.

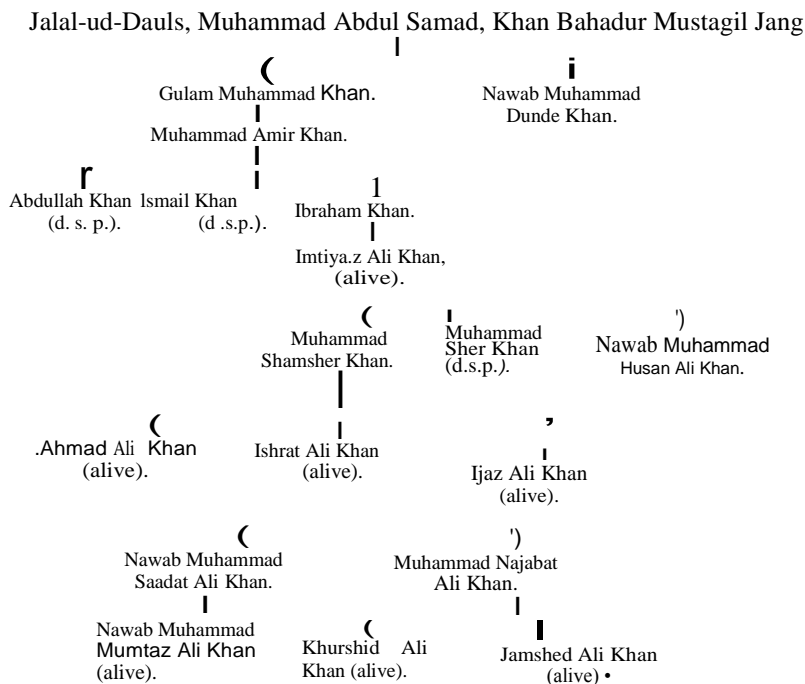
Abdul Samad died in 1825, and was succeeded in 1826 by his younger son Muhammad Dunde Khan, who held the chiefship for Twenty-three years till 1850. His Elder brother's other's son, Muhammad Amir Khan, claimed to succeed his grandfather, but he eventually withdrew it on being awarded a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Muhammad Dunde Khan was one of the best rulers of his day. He was succeeded by Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, who remained passively loyal to the British during the Mutiny of 1857 and preserved his state and treasure during the disturbances, His grandson, the present Nawab, attributes Hasan Ali's apathy in the crisis to his gigantic physique. He did nothing personally to help the British, but he took no part against us, and his state thus escaped the fate of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. Hasan Ali died in 1867, and his successor, Saadat Ali, ruled for twelve years.

Nawab Mumtaz Ali, the present chief, was it minor when his father died in 1879, and for three years his affairs were managed by his uncle, Muhammad Najabat Ali.

CHAP I. B HISTORY

Rulers of the
Dujana State

The following is the pedigree table of the family: -



Pedigres.

Section C.-Population.

Dujana, with 271.6 person to the square mile of total population, stands 6th among the Native States of the Punjab (Simla Hill States being considered as one) .In respect of density of rural population on total area it is 7th with 209.3 persons to the square

Density
Table 6 of Part
B.

DUJANA STATE.] Growth and fluctuation of population [Part A.

Chap I, C
Population
Density in
tahsils

mile. The pressure of rural population to the square mile of cultivated area is 270.

The headquarters tahsil of Dujana is more densely populated than the other one as the marginal figures show, the density being that of total population on total area. The density of Dujana approaches those of the most congested tahsils of the.

Tahsil.	Population, 1901.	Density.
Dujana ...	7,119	593
Nahar ...	17,055	266

Town and
Villages
Table 7 of
Part B

British districts of the Punjab.

The state contains one town Dujana, the capital, and thirty villages. Dujana has a population of 5,545 souls, equivalent to 23 percent of the total population of the state. The average village population is 621.

Growth of
population
Table 6 of
Part B.

Table 6 of Part B shows the population of the state as it stood at the three censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901. In the 1881-1891 decade the increase was 12.9 per cent. In the 1891-1901 decade the decrease was 8.6 percent., accounted for by the enormous emigration to the adjoining British districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon.

Fluctuations

Tahsils.	Total Population.			Increase or decrease.	
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1891 on 1881.	1901 on 1891.
Total for the state	23,416	26,450	24,174	+12.9	-8.6
Dujana			7,119 ₁		
Nahar			17,055		

The statement in the margin shows the fluctuations in the population since 1881.

Migration
Table 8 of
Part B.

The following figures show the effect of migration on the population of the Dujana state according to the census of 1901:-

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
IMMIGRANTS.			
I. From within the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	5,935	1,286	4,649
II. From the rest of India	653	196	457
III. From the rest of Asia. " "	1	6	1
Total Immigrants	6,589	1,482	5,107
EMIGRANTS			
1. To within the Punjab and North. West Frontier Province...	7,687	2,323	5,364
2. To the rest of India	9	7	2
Total Emigrants	7,696	2,330	5,366
Excess of Emigrants over immigrants	1,107	848	259

The bulk of the immigration is from the districts, states and provinces noted below-

District, State or Province.	Immigration.	District, State or Province.	Immigration
Hissar	281	Nabha state	687
Rohtak	1,996	Jind State	695
Gurgaon	1,288	Rajputana.....	489
Delhi	171	United provinces of Agra and Oudh	151
Patiala State	661		

Chap I, C
Population
Immigration

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Emigration was mainly to the following:-

Emigration

District or State.	Males.	Females	District or State.	Males.	Females.
Hissar	244	320	Ferozepore	218	182
Rohtak	778	2,445	Pataudi State	63	22
Gurgaon	518	1,158	Patiala State	45	159
Delhi	49	105	Nabha State	156	401
			Jind State	198	541

A notable feature is the large number of females. Out of the total population born in the state 30 percent are returned as emigrants, of which 20 percent are females.

Comparison with the figures of 1891 shows that Dujana lost by intra-Provincial migration alone 1,752 souls in 1901 as against a gain of 19 in 1891.

Loss by
immigration

By intra Imperial migration, i. e., migration in India both within the Punjab and to and from other provinces in India the loss in 1901 was 1,108.

The principal immigrants are Ahirs, of which caste there were 1,092 in 1901 (252 males and 840 females), of these over 300 came from Gurgaon.

Chief
immigrating
caste.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in detail in Table 10 of Part B. The following statement shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of both sexes:-

Age.
Table 10 of
Part B

Age Period	Males.	Females.	Persons	Age period	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 year	108	109	217	25 and under 30	396	353	749
1 and under 2	60	65	115	30 and under 35	382	402	784
2 and under 3	101	109	210	35 and under 40	266	242	508
3 and under 4	128	117	245	40 and under 45	362	359	721
4 and under 5	129	126	255	45 and under 50	212	156	363
5 and under 10	741	692	1433	50 and under 55	292	259	551
10 and under 15	686	605	1291	55 and under 60	107	78	185
15 and under 20	486	443	929	60 and over.....	322	321	643
20 and under 25	385	411	796				

The number of males in every 10,000 of both sexes is shown below---

Census of ----	In villages.	In towns.	Total
All religions..	1881	5451	5349
	1891	5313	5261
	1901	5239	5163
Census of 1901	Hindus	5267	5259
	Muhammadans	5075	41858

It will be seen that the population of females is slowly but steadily increasing.

The marginal table shows the number of females to every

Year of life	All religions.	Hindus	Muhammadans
Under one year	1011.5	1115.9	835.1
1 and under 2	910.3	953.3	789.5
2 and under 3	1069.4	936.5	1545.5
3 and under 4	915.9	920.5	900
4 and under 5	983.9	921.7	1175

10,000 males under five years of age as returned in the census of 1901.

Language

Urdu is the official language of the state, and it is also the popular tongue.

Tribes of castes.

The principal tribes are Pathans, Rajputs (both Hindu and Muhammadan) Sayyids, Sheikhs, Jats (Hindu and Muhammadan), Kaim Khanis, Brahmans, Banias, and Ahirs.

Pathans

The Pathans are Yusufzais, and came originally from Jhajjar. where their common ancestor from Swat or Buner is said to have settled four hundred years ago.

Marriage is generally adult in this tribe, and the parties are usually members of the same family. The ceremony is customary, as opposed to orthodox, and includes the feeing of a Brahman called *gharu*, who is attached to the household of every Pathan *biswadar*. He receives Rs. 1-4-0 as his due (*haq asartai*) - This connection between Brahmans and a Mussalman tribe is curious. It is said to have no religious significance. The Pathans found that the Brahmans would be useful, and so induced them to settle in Dujana. In return for the *douceur*, which he receives at weddings, the Brahman does such petty services for his, Pathans master as carrying the bridegroom's ornaments and utensils at the ceremony and at other times makes himself useful as a messenger, cooks food for Hindu guests, etc.

Rajputs

The Rajputs are chiefly Chauhans or Punwars. Mussalman Rajputs are popularly known by the generic term Ranghar

The marriage ceremonies of Hindu and Muhammadan Rajputs are much the same, except that the Hindus perform *phera* (circling round the fire) and the Muhammadans *nikkah*. Wives are secluded and concubines are kept in addition to wives. Widow re-marriage is not practiced; at any rate by the Muhammadans Rajputs sometimes marry their daughters for a consideration, to Pathans and other of the more respectable Muhammadan castes, but they will not take a bride from outside their own caste.

Population
Rajputs

The Sayyids are of the Hashmai clan, and are called *Kazis*. They officiate as, *Nikkah khawan* at weddings, and in Virtue of this office hold *muafi* land. Their ceremonies and usages resemble those of the Pathans, and widow re-marriage has come into fashion among them during the last twenty years.

Sayyids

The Sheikhs are of the *Siddiqi* section. They have the same usages as other Muhammadans in the state, and widow re-marriage is allowed. Some Sheikhs, whose profession is making fireworks, are called *tirgars*.

Sheikhs

Of the Jat tribe, Hindus predominate. The principal clans are Dahiya, Dalal, Golia, Sangwan and Phoghat. A good description of these will be found in the Rohtak District Gazetteer.

Jats

Hindu Jats marry their children very young. The *muklawā ceremony* is performed in the third, fifth, or seventh year after marriage, as among other Hindus, but girls are not actually sent to their husbands houses for a long time, as their own families find them very useful for working in the fields. A widow can marry by *karewa* a brother or collateral of her deceased husband, or she may marry a stranger with the consent of her first husband's relatives, or, if there are none such, with the consent of her own parents or relatives. The ceremony is simple, and merely consists of putting on new bangles and clothes and going to her new husband's house. By re-marriage a widow forfeits all rights in her first husband's property, both moveable and immoveable.

Hindu Jats

There are only a-few families of Muhammadan Jats. These reside in Dujana town, where they are tenants-at-will. In the Rohtak and surrounding districts Muhammadan Jats are called "Mula" Jats. They are said to be the descendants of Jats who were forcibly converted to Islam in the Mughal times. Like the Hindus, they do not marry inside their own family or got, and their wedding ceremonies are the Same as those of the Hindu Jats with the sole difference that the *nikkah* is recited by a *kazi*. Infant marriage is practiced, with *muklawā* three or five years later. Re-marriage of widows is also allowed.

Muhammadan
Jats

. The Kaim Khanis claim to be Muhammadan Rajputs, and ascribe their conversion to Kaim Khan in the Mughal times But the real Muhammadan Rajputs do not admit them into their brotherhood, and they are not allowed to marry with them though their customs regarding *parda*, marriage, etc., resemble

Kaim Khanis

CHAP I.C Population Brahmans	<p>those of the Muhammadan Rajputs. Widow re-marriage is allowed. Brides are sometimes sold to Muhammadans of other tribes.</p> <p>The Brahmans of this state are mostly of the Gaur division. They profess <i>parohitai</i> (priesthood) and <i>panditai</i>, and also cultivate in some villages. All their customs of marriage, etc., correspond with those of high class Hindus. Marriage is infant. <i>Muklawa</i> is performed three or five years after the marriage.</p>
Banias Ahirs	<p>The Banias are mostly Aggarwals.</p> <p>The Ahirs work as labourers of agriculturists in most of the villages of Nahar tahsil. Marriage is generally infant. <i>Muklawa</i> is also performed as among other Hindu castes. Like Hindu Jats, a widow contracts re-marriage by <i>karewa</i>.</p>
Kassabs	<p>Besides the above mentioned tribes, Kassabs (butchers) are found in two or three villages in the state. They are butchers and cattle-dealers. In the latter capacity they are sometimes styled <i>beoparis</i>.</p>
Menial tribes	<p>Of the menial tribes those who render services to agriculturists, such as the goldsmiths, Manhars ironsmiths, Chhappis, tailors, oilmen and Khatiks are found in all villages.</p>
Religion	<p>Of religious observances peculiar to the state, the only two of note are the fair at Gugga Pir's temple, held in August, and the worship of Ghazi Kamal's shrine at Bahu.</p>
Gugga pir	<p>The temple of Gugga Pir is at the village of Khanpur Kalan in Nahar tahsil. The fair is held in August of each year, the date being Bhadon badi 9th. It is attended by about a thousand people from the neighboring villages. After worshipping at the temple and tomb of Gugga Pir, which are of solid masonry, the people withdraw in the evening to Bahu, two miles away, and in the morning return to their homes. This is the only religious fair held in the state.</p>
Shah Ghazi Kamal	<p>The shrine of Shah Ghazi Kamal is at Bahu. Shah Ghazi Kamal is said to have come from Arabia with Miran Shayyid Husam, whose tomb is at Ajmere. He was killed at Jhajjar in battle with the rulers of Delhi. His' head was struck off and remained on the battlefield, while his body was carried by his horse twenty-six miles to Bahu. Here it was buried by the Biloch rulers of the time, who erected a masonry tomb over the grave. The tomb is revered as that of a saint by the people of the neighbouring villages, and <i>charaghi</i> and other offerings are brought to it every Thursday.</p>
Occupation Food &etc.	<p>As regards daily occupations, food, dress, manners and customs the people of this state resemble those of the neighbouring districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon, in the Gazetteers of which such are fully described.</p>

CHAPTER II.-ECONOMIC.

Section A.,-Agriculture.

Generally speaking the staple industry of the state is agriculture the conditions of which in no way vary from those of the British districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon.

The lands of Dujana and Mahrana are level and composed of *dakar*, *matiar*, and *rausli* soils. Those of the Nahar tahsil are uneven and mostly *matiar*, *bhur*, *rausli*, with scattered pieces of *dakar*.

Dakar and *matiar* are terms applied to clay soils, according to their tenacity. The former splits into fissures after being irrigated. *Rausli* is the general soil of the country,-a good, light-coloured, alluvia loam-which yields splendid crops in return for very little labour. *Bhur* is the lighter sandier soil found on ridges and in depressions. It has this advantage, that it will often grow a crop with rainfall which is quite insufficient for any other class of soil.

The *kharif* or autumn crops are *bajra*. (spiked millet), *jowar* (great millet), and pulses (*moth*, *mung*, *mash* and *guar*). The spring crops wheat, barley, gram, rape-seed and tobacco.

The *rabi* or spring crops are mainly dependent on well irrigation.

Cattle are of the same breed and description as in the neighbouring Rohtak district. Bullocks are used as a rule for ploughing, but in some of the sandy village of the Nahar tahsil camels are employed. Three cattle fairs are held in the year at Dujana, in Phagan March at Nahar, in Jeth (June), and at Bahu in Bhadon (August), and at these cattle of all sorts change hands. The fees are three pies in the rupee from the seller and three annas per head from the buyer, and three pies per rupee town duty.

There is no canal irrigation in the state. Generally speaking, the whole area is dependent on rain, for although a certain amount of land is irrigated from wells, many of these are brackish and irrigation from them is only profitable when there has been some rain. Between nine and ten percent of the total cultivated area in Nahar tahsil is irrigated from wells, and one-and-a half per cent in Dujana and Mahranna.

The state has no forests or mines, and no arts or manufactures worth mention.

CHAP II.A
Agriculture
Agricultural
Condition
Soils.

Crops.

Cattle.

Irrigation

Forests,
mines, &etc.

The Rajpultana-Malwa railway, between Rewari and Bhatinda, passes through the boundaries of three villages of the Nahar tahsil, but there is no railway station in the state.

The metalled road between Jhajjar and Rohtak passes through the Dujana-Mahrana block of the state, as does the unmetalled road from Beri to Bahadurgarh. Another unmetalled road between Kanund and Jhajjar passes through the Nahar tahsil. Otherwise communications within the state are confined to ordinary village roads.

There is no post or telegraph office in the state.

The Dujana state is situated in a tract which is peculiarly susceptible to the periodical visitations of famine. Of late years it has suffered from the *trepna kal* of Sambat 1953 (1896-97 A. D.), but more severely from the *chapna kal* (Sambat 1956 and A. D. 1899-1900), which was so severely felt all over the South-Eastern Punjab. In the latter famine relief works were opened, consisting of tanks at Nahar, Karoli, Goliya, Khora and Dujana. As a rule, however, the only form of relief adopted is the *takkavi* system of cash advances to enable the people to replace their cattle and purchase seed-grain. In the year 1906 there was another famine, and although *takkavi* advances only were made in the state, relief works were organized in the Rohtak district.

CHAPTER III.-ADMINISTRATIVE.

Section A. - Administrative Divisions.

The supreme authority in the state is the *adalat-i-sadr*, presided over by the Nawab. All criminal and civil cases are decided by the Nawab, except that at Nahar there is a tahsil court, in which petty offences are tried and punishment awarded up to Rs. 25 fine and one month's imprisonment. Formerly there was a Bench composed of all heads of departments, which sat at Dujana, and held preliminary enquiries into civil and criminal cases, but this body was abolished in 1906.

The chief revenue officer is the Diwan Riyasat. He is responsible for the collection of revenue of all kinds, and he also has administrative duties as adviser to the Nawab. He has an assistant called Naib-Diwan and a staff of clerks, who form the headquarters office.

At Nahar there is tahsildar, naib-tahsildar, girdawar kanungo, ten patwaris, and a tahsil muharrir. The revenue of the Dujana-Mahrana block is collected by patwaris and muharrirs under the direct control of the headquarters office.

The law and procedure of British India are not in force. Offences are tried and suits decided according to the customary law of the state.

Except in Dujana town itself, the ownership of all land theoretically vests in the state, the cultivators being regarded as mere occupants. With this reservation the tenure in all villages corresponds to what is called *pattidari* in British India. In Dujana town the proprietors are Pathans, with the exception of one *patti*, which is owned by Gaur Brahmans, the *gharus* of the Pathan *biswadars* whose functions have been described above.

The revenue of Dujana town is realised by the *kankut* or appraisalment system, the states due being one-fourth of the produce. Where land is cultivated by a tenant the landlord also gets one-fourth as rent.

In Mahrana and the villages of the Nahar tahsil the revenue was formerly paid in kind, and the state share was from $1/4^{\text{th}}$ to $2/5^{\text{th}}$, according to the quality of the soil or the agreement under which the occupant held. But in 1877 a cash-assessment was introduced, and the revenue has been paid in cash ever since.

The 1877 settlement was a summary one. It was made for ten years, and the demand amounted to Rs. 77,170, which was distributed among all the villages, except Dujana town, without any definite *parta* or rate being placed on the bigha. A regular settlement was made in 1889 and measurements taken as in British territory. The demand remained at the same figure, viz., Rs. 77,170, but it was re-distributed and placed on a basis of rates

CHAP III.A
Administrative.
Divisions
General

The Diwan.

Revenue ad-
ministrations

Law and
procedure

Tenure of land.

Revenue
Arrangements.
Of Dujana
Town.

Revenue
Arrangements.
elsewhere

Settlements.

CHAP III.A
Administrative
Division

fixed per bigha, according to the quality of the land. These rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for *chahi* or well-irrigated land and from 14 annas to Re. 1 for *barani* or irrigated land per *pakka* bigha of $5/8^{\text{th}}$ acre.

There are two installments, one payable in June after the *rabi* harvest, and one in December after the *kharif*.

Cesses amount to $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the land revenue and include local and school cess.

Opium and
drugs

Opium and drugs are imported into the state free of duty by means of passes. There are two shops for retail vend, one at Dujana and one at Nahar. The licenses for these shops are sold annually and realise about Rs. 200.

Liquor

Sale of liquor is prohibited in the state as not being in accordance with Muhammadan law.

Stamps

The average annual income from stamps is Rs. 800. There is no distinction between judicial and non-judicial stamps. Lithographed impressed sheets are used, which are sealed and numbered by the Diwan or Mir Munshi. The value are two, four and eight annas, and one, two, four, five, ten and twenty rupees. The vendors are the treasurers at Dujana and Nahar. There are no non-official vendors. Neither the British Stamp Act or Court Fees Act are in force.

Public works

There is no Public Works Department and no noteworthy buildings.

Roads are kept up through the agency of the police.

Police

The police force consists of one Deputy Inspector, one sergeant and eleven constables at Dujana, and one Deputy Inspector, two sergeants and eight constables at Nahar.

Jail

There is a jail at Dujana with a daily average of eight prisoners. It is controlled by the Deputy Inspector of Police, Dujana. Prisoners are mainly employed as labourers.

Education

There are Primary schools at Nahar, Bahu and Mehrana, and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, called the Madrasa-i-Mumtaz-i Alum, at Dujana. It is named after Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, by whom it was opened on 4th September 1894. The curriculum of the Punjab University is applied and the school is inspected by the Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle the average attendance is 150, no fees are taken, and the school is open to all classes in Dujana and its neighborhood.

Medical

There are dispensaries at Nahar and Dujana, each in charge of a Hospital Assistant, but at neither is there accommodation for in-patients.

The daily average is 35 at Nahar and 4 at Dujana. In addition three Yunani *hakims* are paid by the State, two at Dujana and one at Nahar.

CHAPTER IV.-PLACES OF INTEREST.

DUJANA TOWN.

The town of Dujana lies 37 miles west of Delhi. It is called after Durjan Shah, a fakir, who built a hut on the site of the town in the midst of a jungle. Subsequently one Muhammad Khan alias Malik Jutta, who had quarrelled with his brother Malik Bahram of Jhajjar, settled at the place with the permission of Durjan Shah. He reclaimed and cultivated the jungle and the population rapidly increased by the influx of other settlers. The population of the town was 5,545 in 1901.

CHAP, IV
Places of
interest